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**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES**  
**Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

**Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)**  
**Governmental Expert Group (GEG)**

**BRAZIL**

**EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL**  
**2003-2004**

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## INTRODUCTION

Brazil has a total area of 8,514,876.6 km<sup>2</sup> and 14,691 km of border (Argentina - 1,263 km, Bolivia - 3,126 km, Colombia - 1,644 km, French Guyana - 665 km, Guyana - 1,605 km, Paraguay - 1,290 km, Peru - 2,995 km, Suriname - 593 km, Uruguay - 1,003 km, Venezuela - 1,495 km), with 7,367 km of coastline. The country has a population of 176,876,443 (2004) with the main ethnic groups consisting of white, black, Asian and indigenous. The primary immigrant groups in the country are European (Portuguese, Italians, Spaniards, Germans), Middle Eastern, and Asian. It has an overall literacy rate of 88.16%. Brazil is a federal republic divided into 27 states and a federal district. The country has a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of US\$3,209.40 (2003) and an inflation rate of 6.68% (2004). Brazil exports a total US\$96,475 billion annually (2004), which is approximately 10% of the GDP (2004) and relies on the principal exports of soy flour, iron ore, automobiles (including motors and other parts), crude petroleum, aircraft, chemical wood pulp, frozen, fresh or refrigerated chicken and beef, transmitters or receivers, footwear, steel or iron laminated sheets, sugar cane, and coffee beans.

## I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING/NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

### A. National Anti-Drug Plan and National Commission

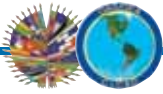
Brazil has a national anti-drug plan currently in force, called the National Program for Demand and Drug Supply Reduction (2003-2007), whose objective is to increase the national capacity for demand reduction. It contains the guidelines and strategies used by the national coordinating agency to direct its activities and guide the agents of the National Anti-Drug System (SISNAD) to operate in compliance with these guidelines. The Program was developed in keeping with the basic budgets and objectives of the National Anti-Drug Policy (PNAD) and it is institutional in scope. It is part of the Federal Government's Multiyear Plan (PPA), covering the areas of demand and supply reduction, control measures, and evaluation. The country states that 559 municipalities have established municipal anti-drug councils.

Financing for both the supply and demand reduction components of the National Program, comes primarily from the central government, namely the National Treasury of Brazil and self-financing. The resources used for implementing activities in these areas are not derived solely and exclusively from the resources that go to SENAD, as the National Coordinating Agency, but also include resources allocated to different public agencies comprising the National Anti-Drug System (SISNAD), such as the Ministries of Justice, Defense, Finance, Health, Education, and Labor, at the federal, state, and municipal levels.

Brazil also uses financial resources from the National Anti-Drug Fund (FUNAD), which was legally established to use revenue derived from seizures of assets of drug traffickers, as well as from levies and fines derived from the control of companies working with chemical products used as drug precursors for purposes of the reduction of drug supply and demand.

Details of the allocated budget for the National Program for 2003-2007 are provided in the table below.

National Program Budget 2003 -2007	
Year	Actual budget (US\$)
2002	9,609,538
2003	9,930,932
2004	11,168,682
Total	30,709,152



It is not possible to determine the total of the country's resources allocated to the reduction of drug demand and supply, since the various agencies comprising SISNAD destine their own resources directly to these activities. The same resources used to finance the areas of health, education, sports and others, include costs for prevention and treatment activities to which these agencies have responsibilities.

The legal basis for the Brazilian national authority was updated on May 2003 by passing Law 10,683. Said Law ratified the presence of SENAD and the National Anti-Drug Council within the structure of the Office of the President's Cabinet, strengthening its political and strategic role of advising the country's President on drug-related issues.

Various institutions in Brazil representing the areas responsible for implementation of the range of activities to fulfill the objective established in the National Program, namely, to increase the national capacity for reducing the demand for drugs, are represented as principal and alternate counselors on the National Anti-Drug Council (CONAD). Among the institutions involved are: the Ministries of Health, Education, Social Security, Foreign Relations, Justice, Finance, and Defense, along with the Institutional Security Office of the President, the National Anti-Drug Secretariat, the Brazilian Intelligence Agency, the Council for the Control of Financial Activities, the Federal Revenues Secretariat and the National Health Surveillance Agency.

CICAD recognizes the commitment made by Brazil with its National Drug Supply and Demand Reduction Program by providing an adequate budget to cover its implementation and execution at the municipal level.

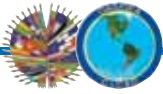
## **B. International Conventions**

Brazil has ratified the following Inter-American and United Nations Conventions:

- Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (1997);
- Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996);
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988);
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971);
- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and two of the three related protocols, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

The third related Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition is under study in Congress and has yet to be ratified. While Brazil has signed the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992), this Convention has yet to be ratified.

The country has signed bilateral cooperation agreements with 12 countries in South and Central America, 7 European countries and the European Union, as well as Mexico, Lebanon, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Suriname, and the United States, and has put into force national laws in compliance with the different international conventions.



CICAD recognizes the progress made in the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and two of the three related Protocols. It is concerned, however, with the outstanding ratification of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000), which was a recommendation from the Second Evaluation Round, 2001-2002. Moreover, there has been no progress on the ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992), recommended during in the First Evaluation Round, 1999-2000.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

1. RATIFY THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (2000), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND ROUND EVALUATION, 2001-2002.
2. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS (1992), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST ROUND EVALUATION, 1999-2000.

### **C. National Information System**

The Brazilian Observatory on Drug Information (OBID), operating since 2002, is the organism that centralizes all the drug-related information in the country. OBID assumes responsibility for centralizing information related to the Inter-American Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) and the Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT) and is establishing a national database on drugs (DATASISNAD) which is expected to be operational in February 2006. While no studies were carried out in 2003-2004 in support of SIDUC, the country indicated that it did gather CICDAT statistics on seizures of illicit drugs, chemical substances and pharmaceutical products as well as information on actual and potential drug production and cultivation. No statistics have been gathered to date on firearms, or on persons arrested, tried, and convicted according to type of offense. The country annually reports drug-related statistics to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Annual Report Questionnaire.

In addition to collecting data, the OBID is also responsible for distributing or publishing information related to drugs. The country reported on the allocation of a budget for distribution of material of US\$180,000 in 2002, US\$40,000 in 2003, and US\$200,000 in 2004. Brazil is using various means for exchanging drug-related information, including web pages, publications, "800" telephone service, distance courses, and promotion of national meetings.

CICAD recognizes Brazil's efforts in the area of information systems, however, it is concerned that the country has not completed a national database for compiling and analyzing drug-related data.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

3. COMPLETE DATASISNAD WITHIN THE ANTICIPATED TIMEFRAME OF FEBRUARY 2006, AS THE NATIONAL DATABASE ON DRUGS FOR COMPILING, MAINTAINING, AND ANALYZING DRUG-RELATED DATA.



## II. DEMAND REDUCTION

### A. Prevention

While Brazil does not currently have a national integrated plan of drug abuse prevention programs that target specific populations such as prisoners and women, the country reports that the implementation process is underway and that actions have been taken to establish the basic conditions needed to support the development of systematic programs. Among the activities undertaken to date are: the establishment of strategic guidelines and national directives for efforts to prevent drug abuse; an inventory of public, private and social stakeholders working to reduce drug demand and strengthen decentralized institutions; integration of the federal government's sectoral policies with the PNAD to enhance coordinated efforts in the area of drug abuse prevention; and the establishment of a specialized body within the National Anti-Drug Council (CONAD), the Technical Chamber on Drug Abuse Prevention to focus on prevention issues.

Brazil reports that various states have developed educational programs, community activities, and programs for different population groups focusing on drug abuse prevention, in addition to meetings, courses, forums, and seminars to train outreach workers in the area of prevention. Although SENAD monitors some of these projects, the country does not yet have accurate information on the nature and scope of all existing regional and state programs.

In addition, training courses for demand reduction officials have been conducted in the area of prevention, including distance courses for drug prevention municipal counselors in the areas of rights of the child and adolescent, education, health, and community service. The first course for public school teachers was organized based on primary and middle school student surveys, which focus on drug use in that target population. The initial version of the course in 2004 reached 5,000 teachers in 1,000 schools scattered in the 26 states and Federal District.

Graduate University degrees and a range of professional education courses were offered in the areas of drug abuse prevention, treatment and/or research during 2002-2004, while non-degree technical courses were also offered in these areas. The country reports a total of 9 short refresher courses and training courses that were offered, addressing both prevention and treatment issues for Health Professionals in Mental Health and related fields, as well as students. The country has not provided any information regarding the number of students registered in the courses identified.

There are three medical programs that include prevention and/or treatment in their general curricula executed by the Federal University of São Paulo, Santa Casa de Misericórdia in São Paulo, and the Federal Faculty Foundation of Medical Sciences (Fundação Faculdade Federal de Ciências Médicas) in Porto Alegre. Brazil indicates that it offers graduate programs with content on prevention, treatment, recovery, social reinsertion, and work reinsertion and that it has international exchange graduate programs in the areas of alcohol and drugs. However, it provides no details on these programs. There is no system for the accreditation or licensing of demand reduction professionals.

Brazil has not conducted any evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs or any research on the impact of these type of programs or "best practices in the past three years. The country indicates that it has been focusing on the development of its National Anti-Drug Policy, having as one of its key components, the application of a scientific basis in all of its activities. Among the various ways in which this is being applied in the development of the National Anti-Drug Policy, is a national inventory of government and civil society activities in the areas of prevention, treatment, education and social reintegration, including an analysis of performance and the establishment of a Technical Chamber to finance studies and research. This Chamber is under the National Anti-Drug Council (CONAD), which will sponsor studies and develop methodologies for the pursuit of demand reduction efforts.



CICAD notes with concern the country's lack of progress in the establishment of a national integrated plan of drug abuse prevention programs that will allow the country to provide information regarding the type and coverage of programs being carried out in the different target population groups, which are the objectives of these programs. In addition, CICAD also notes that Brazil has still not evaluated its drug prevention programs nor undertaken any research on the impact of prevention programs.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

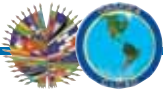
4. ESTABLISH A NATIONAL INTEGRATED PLAN OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS THAT TARGET SPECIFIC POPULATIONS.
5. CONDUCT IMPACT EVALUATIONS ON DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.

## **B. Treatment**

The Brazilian Ministry of Health has established legal mandatory national guidelines or regulations for drug abuse treatment. Among them are those which reorient the mental health model towards outpatient care in locally-based comprehensive care units with strong community input; the National Policy for Integrated Community-based Care for Alcohol and Other Drug Users which include within the Single Health System (SUS), the National Program for Integrated Community-based Care for Alcohol and Other Drug Users, defining federal, state and municipal responsibilities; regulate the operational and registration guidelines of Psychosocial Care Centers for patients suffering the effects of alcohol and drug abuse; regulate the operations of Psychosocial Care Centers (CAPS) including those for the treatment of alcohol and drug users (Psychosocial Care Centers/ Alcohol and Drug Type - CAPSad); regulate the establishment of operating procedures for the CAPS and CAPSad; and establish special procedures for hospital care of alcohol and drug users.

The country maintains a national registry of treatment centers and programs and has mechanisms for accrediting treatment services and programs within the SUS framework. As part of its accreditation process, the country makes on-site evaluations of care facilities, conducted by the municipalities and states' Health Secretariat, the Mental Health Coordination Office of the Ministry of Health, and the Technical Area of the Ministry of Health. Inspections are made on treatment services and programs. It also assesses the extent of compliance with existing legislation and regulations. A national forum for mental health coordinators is held three times each year with mental health representatives from the states and municipalities with populations of over 200,000.

The country offers various care programs and services to alcohol and other drug users in both the public and the private sectors, at various levels of care, including detoxification, treatment, and rehabilitation services. The network of care for alcohol and other drug users has been expanded under the SUS. In Brazil, there are 618 CAPS, 81 of which are CAPSad (Psychosocial Care Centers/ Alcohol and Drug Type). The CAPS operate in 26 of the 27 states of the Federation, and there are CAPSads in 22 states of the Federation. The country offers care for alcohol and other drug users on the basis of various care models. The CAPS are strategic health units, responsible for the main mental health care (including alcohol and other drug dependents), nevertheless, the SUS also offers outpatient services, basic medical care, beds in general hospitals and a Family Health Program. Other care models are included in the private system, and the Ministry of Health is currently surveying them. Therapeutic communities have a complementary role in the public system and according to a preliminary survey, the Health Ministry found 339 therapeutic units with inpatient care services.



The country reports that the number of patients who sought and received treatment increased ten times from 389,981 patients in 2002 to 3,693,826 patients in 2003. This increase is attributed, by the country, to an increase in the number of services available (expansion of the CAPS network). The country did not provide information for 2004. The data provided did not include services in outpatient units, basic health units, or day clinics. Data is not provided on the number of individuals who sought but did not receive treatment between the years 2002-2004.

The Ministry of Health implemented 424 CAPS in 2002, 502 in 2003, and 618 in 2004, while the number of CAPSAD increased from 54 in 2003 to 68 in 2004. Again, the data provided by Brazil does not include services in outpatient units, basic care, Family Health Program, hospitalization in general, psychiatric hospitals or therapeutic communities in the care system managed by the private sector.

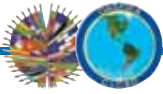
Brazil has conducted studies to evaluate the overall effectiveness of intervention, treatment, rehabilitation, and aftercare/social reintegration programs. The country reports that it uses as a basic indicator of effectiveness, the adherence to treatment (attendance and active participation in therapeutic program) and relies on the perspective of harm reduction as the main parameter of therapeutic success.

CICAD recognizes the country's efforts to expand the number of treatment services available for alcohol and other drug dependents and the progress reached by undertaking studies to evaluate or analyze the effectiveness of drug/alcohol abuse treatment and rehabilitation programs and services, which was a recommendation from the Second Evaluation Round, 2001-2002.

### C. Statistics on Consumption

Brazil carried out the First Household Survey of Psychotropic Drug Use in 2001 to estimate the prevalence of drug abuse in cities with populations over 200,000 (117 cities).

Prevalence in the General Population (2001)	
Type of Drug	Lifetime (percentage)
Alcohol	68.7
Tobacco	41.1
Solvents and Inhalants	5.8
Marijuana	6.9
Other Hallucinogens	1.7
Heroin	0.1
Other Opioids	1.4
Cocaine HCL	2.3
Crack	0.4
Other Cocaine Type	0.2
Barbiturates	0.5
Benzodiazepines	3.3
Other Tranquilizer/ Sedative/Depressant	2.0
Other Stimulants	5.8



During 2003, Brazil, with the support of CICAD, also conducted its First National Survey on Drug Use among Street Children and Adolescents in 27 Brazilian capitals. The principal results of this survey are shown in the following table:

Drug-Use Prevalence among Street Children and Adolescents (2003)		
Type of Drugs	Last year	Last month
Tobacco	52.5	44.5
Alcohol	62.4	43.0
Solvents	36.8	28.7
Marijuana	32.1	25.4
Cocaine and derivatives	18.5	12.6
Pharmaceuticals*	7.4	5.0

\* Rohypnol, Artane and Beoflogin

In 2001, the country provided information on the percentage of youth aged 12-17 that perceived drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being. According to the data provided, 94.4% of youth perceive daily consumption of alcohol to be harmful in comparison to 96.4% for daily consumption of marijuana, and 99% for daily use of cocaine/crack.

Brazil provides some data on the estimates of drug-related morbidity among injecting drug users in the country. According to information gleaned from emergency room reports and CN-DST/AIDS data, there were close to 193,800 estimated injecting drug users (IDUs) in Brazil in 2002. The country also indicates that it has produced estimates of strength of association between drug use and Hepatitis B and C, as well as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), but provides no information to support this assertion.

The country provided information on the estimate of drug-related deaths in Brazil in 2002-2004. According to the country's Single Health System (DATASUS), in 2002, from 280 deaths reported, there were 250 alcohol-related and 30 other drugs-related. In 2003, from 361 deaths reported, there were 287 alcohol-related and 74 other drugs-related. Up to January 2004, from 30 deaths reported, there were 26 alcohol-related and 4 other drugs-related. These numbers represent an increase in reported drug-related deaths in Brazil between 2002 and 2003.

Brazil reported that the country's current DATASUS system does not contain information that could be used to compile data on drug content or toxicity levels in the body associated with drug-related mortality.

The country indicates that it gathers data on drug-related crimes (i.e., illicit trafficking and possession), but does not currently gather data on drug use and its contribution to or impact on accidents and crime. Brazil also does not keep records on alcohol and drug-related accidents in the workplace.

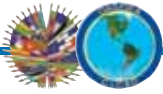
CICAD recognizes the progress made in the implementation of an epidemiological study targeting street children, which was a recommendation in the Second Evaluation Round, 2001-2002.

### III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

#### A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

Brazil reports for 2002 an estimated 86.47 hectares of cannabis cultivation, yielding a potential production of raw material of 778,230 kg. and a drug potential production of 311,292 kg. During 2003, cannabis cultivation was estimated at 61.95 hectares, with a potential production of raw material of 577,505 kg. and a drug potential production of 231,000 kg. The country





reported no cultivation of coca and indicated that no data was available on the estimated cultivation of poppy. The country also reported no variation in illicit crop cultivation since the Second Evaluation Round, 2001-2002.

Brazil identified a reduction in estimated cannabis cultivation between 2002 and 2003 owing primarily to: ongoing crop eradication programs in the producing region where three to four operations are conducted each year; and seizure of farmers' assets. In addition, in 2002 the country conducted an experimental program in the States of Pernambuco, Bahia, and in some influence areas of the States of Piau, Cear, Paraiba and Alagoas, known as the "Marijuana Polygon". The project called "Moxoto/ Pajeu" encouraged the people in the area to destroy illicit plantations. The country indicated that because there is little planting in the country, the completed project has not been repeated. Brazil reported that no seizures of cannabis plants grown indoors were made during the evaluation period 2003-2004.

Brazil informs that it does not have any alternative development programs.

CICAD notes the country's reported reduction in marijuana cultivation between 2002 and 2003 owing primarily to its eradication efforts and seizures of farmers' assets.

## **B. Supply Reduction and Control of Pharmaceutical Products and Chemical Substances**

Brazil reports that the Federal Police discovered 7 laboratories (3 during 2002 and 4 during 2003) with a production capacity of cocaine hydrochloride of approximately 5-20 kg. per week. The State Police of the 27 states of the Brazilian Federation should also provide this type of information on laboratories discovered. The country also indicated that no synthetic drug laboratories were discovered in the past three years.

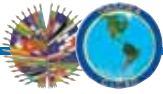
The country states that the majority of the synthetic drugs seized during the years 2002-2004, were ecstasy and LSD, and that about 80% of the synthetic drugs seized in Brazil were done so in operations conducted by the Federal Police, where all the records are located. According to Brazil, the main origin of the seized substances was Europe.

CICAD notes with concern the lack of relevant data available pertaining to laboratories and seizures of organic drugs from the state police of the 27 states of Brazil. The extent to which the information provided by the federal police is adequately representative of the country's actual drug supply problems, is of concern to CICAD.

### **Pharmaceutical Products**

The National Health Protection Agency (ANVISA) of the Ministry of Health is responsible for controlling production and distribution of pharmaceutical products. It should be highlighted that Brazil controls and prevents diversion of all pharmaceutical products listed under the international conventions. Such control is exercised over all commercial-related aspects including: import/export control; license control; monitoring distribution; inspection; investigation; regulatory control; administrative sanctions; registry of licensees; and transportation control. Existing controls also provide for a variety of measures within the health care sector including: license control; monitoring of distribution; inspection; investigation; regulatory control; administrative sanctions; and registration of licensees including pharmacies.

There is no qualitative mechanism in place to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities carried out by ANVISA. The main problems encountered by this entity to perform its duties efficiently have



been the lack of sufficient personnel and material resources at its decentralized units. In order to make up for this deficiency, ANVISA has invested in training its technical staff and equipping its decentralized units.

ANVISA has also implemented a mechanism that controls and regulates the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products through authorized health professionals. This mechanism provides for such requirements as: the need for a medical prescription; special licenses or permits to prescribe certain drugs; distribution through pharmacies or other authorized sites; monitoring distribution or purchases; prescription control; inspection/investigation; and administrative sanctions. Current controls, however, do not include the keeping of license records of the professionals managing such products as this responsibility is the exclusive jurisdiction of the respective professional councils.

While there is currently no formal mechanism to evaluate the efficiency of the above mechanism<sup>1</sup>, the country reports that with the implementation of the National Controlled Products Management System (SNGPC), ANVISA will have mechanisms for improving and monitoring the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by licensed health professionals.

There are regulations that provide for the application of penal, civil and administrative sanctions against the diversion of pharmaceutical products. The type of sanctions applied range from warning to closure of establishment. The country, however, indicates that it does not have information on the number of sanctions that have been applied.

The country has not provided information on the number of seizures of pharmaceutical products during the evaluation period 2003-2004 and does not have information on the quantities of pharmaceutical products seized.

CICAD notes with concern the lack of data available on the number of seizures and quantity of pharmaceutical products seized. CICAD also notes the lack of a formal mechanism to evaluate the efficiency of ANVISA.

## Controlled Chemical Substances

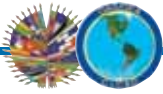
The Chemical Product Control Division of the Federal Police Department of the Ministry of Justice and ANVISA of the Ministry of Health are in charge of controlling the exports, imports, production and distribution of controlled chemical substances and preventing them from being diverted through: import/export control; license control; monitoring distribution; inspection; investigation; regulatory control; administrative sanctions; registry of licensees; transport control and pre-export notification. It is worth mentioning that since January 2004, the country has controlled all the substances listed under the international conventions. There is, however, no qualitative and formal mechanism to evaluate the efficiency of the activities performed by these entities. To this end, only quantitative mechanisms are used, such as annual statistics.

Among the main difficulties or obstacles encountered by the entities while carrying out their duties, the country states the vast territorial and border extension, the limited number of personnel, and the scarce resources to fund operations.

Regulations exist that provide for the application of penal, civil and administrative sanctions in the event of diversion of controlled chemical substances. In 2002, a total of 379 civil sanctions and

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<sup>1</sup> The country reported in May 11, 2005, that a formal mechanism to evaluate the efficiency will be implemented starting in September, 2005.



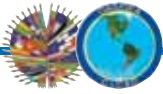
1,104 administrative sanctions were applied. Similarly, in 2003, 128 civil and 231 administrative sanctions were applied. The country did not provide information on civil and administrative sanctions for 2004. The country reports that while penal sanctions have been applied, no numbers are available on the specific number of sanctions. According to Brazil, criminal or penal sanctions are reserved for the use and diversion of chemical products used in the production of narcotic and psychotropic substances. The nature of the penal sanctions available in the country range from a minimum of 3 years to a maximum of 15 years imprisonment, while civil sanctions range from a minimum of approximately US\$731 to a maximum of approximately US\$365,670. Administrative sanctions range from formal warnings to cancellation of operating licenses.

Brazil sends pre-export notifications to countries importing controlled chemical substances (172 in 2002 and 361 in 2003). The main difficulties encountered by the country were the lack of response or late response to these requirements. Brazil indicates that it has provided a timely response to all of the notifications made by exporting countries (139 in 2002 and 267 in 2003).

The total number and quantities of controlled substances seized by the country during 2002 and 2003 and at the beginning of 2004 are provided in the table below. According to the data presented, there was a decrease in most substances seized during 2003, when compared to seizures in 2002 with the exception of the following controlled substances: Methyl Chloride; Bicarbonate of Soda; Alcohol; and Cement. Of particular note was the significant increase in Acetone seized in 2003. Most of the substances seized through administrative sanctions are used for teaching, research and public health purposes.

Number and Quantities of Controlled Chemical Substances Seized						
Controlled Chemical Substances	Number of seizures			Quantities seized		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Acetone	10	1	n/a	357.63 lt	123,698.08 lt	287.8 lt
Hydrochloric acid	11	1	1	700.16 lt	36 lt	214 lt
Sulphuric acid	17	3	n/a	1,893.63 lt	820 lt	n/a
Acetic acid	1	n/a	n/a	13 kg	n/a	n/a
Methyl chloride	3	n/a	n/a	34.95 lt	624 lt	n/a
Chloroform	2	n/a	n/a	307.39 lt	n/a	n/a
Ethyl sulphuric esters	6	1	n/a	502.3 lt	24.2 lt	63 lt
Methylethylketone	3	n/a	n/a	94.8 lt	n/a	n/a
Potassium permanganate	4	n/a	n/a	444.74 lt	4.08 lt	n/a
Toluene	5	n/a	n/a	153.57 lt	n/a	n/a
Bicarbonate of soda	1	n/a	n/a	3.23 kg	117.16 kg	0.38 kg
Carbonate of soda	1	1	n/a	4.37 kg	0.2 kg	8,942.62 kg
Gasoline	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,230 lt	1,204 lt	n/a
Alcohol	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	20 lt	99 lt
Ammonia	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	0.26 lt	470 lt
Potassium bromate	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	1 kg	n/d
Calcium oxide	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	5 kg	50 kg
Caffeine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.5 kg

CICAD recognizes the progress in establishing measures to control the production and distribution of chemical substances. CICAD notes, however, that the true efficiency and effectiveness of the existing control measures may be better determined through the establishment of a mechanism to evaluate ANVISA's activities in this area on an ongoing basis.



**RECOMMENDATION:**

6. IMPLEMENT A NATIONAL CONTROLLED PRODUCT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, ENSURING IN THIS WAY, THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ANVISA, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.

**IV. CONTROL MEASURES**

**A. Illicit Drug Trafficking**

Brazil indicates that the major drug seizures by law enforcement agencies for 2002-2004, are in cocaine and cannabis products as shown in the table below:

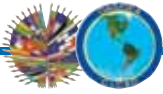
Drogas Incautadas						
Type of Drug	No. of Seizures (2002)	Drugs Seized (2002)	No. of Seizures (2003)	Drugs Seized (2003)	No. of Seizures (2004)	Drugs Seized (2004)
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morphine	0	0	2	1,386.07 (g)	0	0
Heroin	4	56,655.00 (g)	7	61,265.00 (g)	4	50,135.00 (g)
Coca paste	72	299,190.40 (g)	62	380,064.58 (g)	53	571,928.81 (g)
Cocaine base	993	9,262,551.74 (g)	1,202	9,501,878.27 (g)	1,309	7,197,270.21 (g)
Crack	73	196,519.45 (g)	72	136,183.46 (g)	77	100,410.46 (g)
Cannabis plants	389	2,598,874 (p)	341	1,851,870 (p)	114	552,343 (p)
Leaf cannabis	1,214	194,093,976.29 (g)	1,326	168,076,166.47 (g)	1,306	153,657,446.58 (g)
Cannabis resin	48	36,098.99 (g)	66	55,766.01 (g)	52	66,112.27 (g)
Cannabis seed	18	23,087.98 (g)	31	41,057.50 (g)	14	9,327.00 (g)
LSD	2	231 (pt)	5	100,864 (pt)	5	715 (pt)
Amphetamines	3	201 (units)	1	13 (units)	3	138 (units)
MDMA (ecstasy)	8	15,804 (units)	13	70,839 (units)	22	81,951 (units)
Others	44	18,906 (units)	62	27,083 (units)	69	0

Brazil routinely disposes of its confiscated illicit drugs by incineration. It notes, however, that small quantities are used for specialized laboratories under express judicial authority.

The total number of persons arrested for illicit drug trafficking in Brazil for 2002 and 2003 is provided in the table below. The data provided are compiled from the State Public Security Services. The country has not provided data on the number of persons tried and convicted for 2002, 2003 and 2004.

Persons Arrested for Illicit Drug Trafficking*		
Brazilian Regions	2002	2003
<b>Brazil</b>	27,296	30,755
<b>Northern Region</b>	1,901	1,073
<b>Northeast Region</b>	2,718	3,162
<b>Southeast Region</b>	18,547	20,468
<b>Southern Region</b>	2,955	3,753
<b>West Central Region</b>	1,985	2,299

\*Source: Ministry of Justice (MJ); National Public Safety Office (SENASP); State Public Safety Offices; General Research Coordinator's Office of the Department of Research, Information Analysis and Development of Public Safety Personnel; Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). Table preparation date: 07/07/2004.



The total number of persons arrested for drug use and possession in Brazil is provided in the table below. The country, however, did not provide any data on the total numbers for tried and convicted for 2002, 2003 and 2004<sup>2</sup> and has no laws or regulations that allow the possession of drugs for personal consumption. The data provided are compiled from the State Public Security Services.

Persons Arrested for Drug Use and Possession*		
Brazilian Regions	2002	2003
<b>Brazil</b>	56,532	60,104
<b>Northern Region</b>	1,722	1,690
<b>Northeast Region</b>	4,152	3,754
<b>Southeast Region</b>	35,464	38,871
<b>Southern Region</b>	10,647	10,975
<b>West Central Region</b>	4,547	4,814

\*Source:Ministry of Justice (MJ);National Public Safety Office (SENASP); State Public Safety Offices;General Research Coordinator 's Office of the Department of Research,Information Analysis and Development of Public Safety Personnel;Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).  
Table preparation date:07/07/2004.

Brazil indicates that joint forces/operations, interagency information systems/networks and interagency communications systems are the means used to facilitate operational information exchange and collaboration among national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. While Brazil notes that a formal mechanism is in place to evaluate the effectiveness of these means, it states that the mechanism used is based on the 'practical outcomes'.

The principal achievement of the application of this mechanism is constant bilateral meetings to improve information and communication systems. According to the country, police intelligence is exchanged on an international level by each of the entities participating in the abovementioned mechanisms.

Brazil has not provided any data on judicial cooperation carried out by the country, the number of judicial cooperation requests, or the number of replies granting the request by other countries for 2002, 2003 and 2004. Neither was data provided on the number of judicial cooperation requests pertaining to illicit drug trafficking received by Brazil from 2002-2004, nor the number of replies granting the request to other countries for these years.

In 2002, 2003 and 2004 there were respectively 7, 3 and 8 requests for extradition, made to the following countries, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and Spain. The Ministry of Justice of Brazil is responsible for making and receiving requests for extradition to and from other countries. Brazil has extradition treaties with Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, USA, Uruguay and Venezuela, and indicates that extradition treaties have facilitated requests to and received by other countries for extradition in illicit drug trafficking cases.

Brazil indicates that under its Constitution, extradition of native-born Brazilians is not permitted under any circumstances. However, extradition of naturalized Brazilians is permitted in two cases, namely for common crimes committed prior to naturalization or for established involvement in illicit trafficking in narcotics and similar drugs.

<sup>2</sup> Brazil has information on the number of persons tried and convicted for possession of drugs for illicit use. However, the difference is the way that the data are gathered at the state and federal levels. Nevertheless, a single data bank is currently being implemented.



The country received five extradition requests for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking in 2002, seventeen in 2003, and five in 2004. The countries that submitted these requests were Argentina, Belgium, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the United States.

CICAD notes with concern the lack of data available on the number of persons tried and convicted for illicit drug possession for personal use and for illicit drug trafficking and on judicial cooperation requests made or received by the country in relation to illicit drug trafficking.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

7. INCORPORATE INTO THE NATIONAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (INFOSEG) OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR PUBLIC SECURITY, DATA PERTAINING TO JUDICIAL COOPERATION REQUESTS MADE OR RECEIVED BY BRAZIL IN RELATION TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

### **B. Firearms and Ammunition**

The Brazilian Army, the Federal Police Department, Ministry of Defense, Federal Revenue (Customs), State Police and the Ministry of Foreign Relations are responsible for controlling firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country reports that its joint forces/operations and interagency communications networks are used to promote or facilitate information exchange and collaborate among responsible entities in relation to firearms only.

The country notes that there is legal provision for the exchange of information between the two computerized systems of firearms-registration run by the Federal Police Department and the Army with implementation date of June 2005 through the Ministry of Justice's INFOSEG. Until such communication has been implemented, consultations will take place by exchange of documents (via note or fax) between the offices (SENARM and DFPC) with responsibility for operation of the systems. No formal mechanism exists to evaluate the effectiveness of these agencies. The country reports that effective information exchange is impeded not only by the lack of integration between the two aforementioned computerized systems, but also by the shortage of human resources and the lack of legal and institutional mechanisms.

Law 10.826 of 2003 and certain articles of the Penal Code of 1940 criminalize the illicit possession, trafficking and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The sanctions vary from one to 8 years of imprisonment. Law 10.827 of 2003 provides for increased penalties. Data on persons arrested, tried or convicted for illicit possession and trafficking from 2002-2004 were not available. Controlled Products Inspection Regulations (R 105/ 2000) provides for administrative sanctions, which are warning, fine, prohibition and cancellation of registration. During the evaluation period, no sanction of this type was applied.

Law 10.826, other regulations and a National Policy Paper (while the law's regulations are being prepared) require the country to issue import or in-transit licenses or authorizations before permitting the entry of a shipment. They also require verification that an importing country has first issued the necessary license or authorization before issuing an export license, and also require similar verification of an in-transit country before permitting the embarkation of shipments.

In 2002, a total of 18 firearms shipments and 7 ammunition shipments were not authorized for entry in comparison to 23 firearms shipments and three ammunition shipments in 2003. The country reports that data on the quantities not authorized for entry is unavailable. During the years 2002-2004, the country indicates that there were no instances where export licenses or authorizations were denied.



Brazil reports that no figures on the quantities of firearms, ammunitions, explosives, and other related materials confiscated during the years 2002-04 were available, neither is there a means of estimating percentages of seizures that were destined for illicit drug trafficking organizations. In keeping with the CIFTA Convention, national laws require that firearms be marked at time of manufacture and on importation, but not when officially used after confiscation or forfeiture. The method of ensuring that seized weapons never return to the illicit trade is via destruction.

With regard to information sharing, the country indicates that police intelligence, strategic intelligence and import and export information is shared between the federal police and the Brazilian army. The country indicates that no requests for sharing of information concerning shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials were made nor received by the country during 2002-2004.

CICAD notes that the country possesses the appropriate measures necessary to control the possession, trafficking and manufacturing of firearms, but is concerned with the lack of a system to gather and report on national data related to the illicit possession and trafficking of firearms and ammunition or the number of persons tried and convicted of such offenses.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

8. INCORPORATE INTO INFOSEG OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR PUBLIC SECURITY, DATA PERTAINING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED AND CONVICTED FOR ILLICIT POSSESSION AND TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION AND QUANTITIES OF CONFISCATED FIREARMS, AMMUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES.

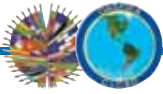
### **C. Money Laundering**

Act 9.613 of 1998 criminalizes money laundering as an autonomous crime and has sanctions for imprisonment and fines in the event of non-compliance.

In connection with money laundering, the country includes the following predicate offenses: illicit trafficking in drugs, trafficking in firearms, kidnapping, extortion, corruption, terrorism and its financing and fraud. The country's existing laws do not provide for such predicate offenses as: trafficking of human beings, organ trafficking, prostitution, and pornography. However, Brazil reported that it is currently revising its money laundering legislation to address the exhaustive list of predicate offenses.

With regards to the legal rules allowing special investigative actions aimed at repressing money laundering, Brazil reports that Act 10.217 of 2001 deals with crimes deriving from activities performed by criminal organizations or associations of any kind. This Act establishes the possibility of controlled action, access to data, documents and tax-related, banking, financial and electoral information; the capturing and interception of electromagnetic, optical and acoustic signals and the use of undercover police and intelligence agents.

Administrative controls to prevent money laundering include the banking sector, exchange houses, stock exchanges, insurance companies, real estate agencies, factoring, gambling houses, jewelries and precious metal trade, bingos, credit card companies, bourses, works-of-art and antique dealers. Lawyers, notary publics, and accountants are not included. Neither are offshore banks and casinos because they do not exist and are prohibited by law respectively. Brazil reports that it is currently revising its relevant legislation to include lawyers, notary publics, and accountants. The country reports that sanctions applied in the event of non-compliance for these



sectors include warnings, variable pecuniary fines, temporary ineligibility to act as administrator of legal entities for a term of up to 10 years, and cancellation of license to operate.

Brazil reports on the mandatory compliance by financial institutions and others responsible and indicates the following control measures: reporting on large transactions, client registry, verification of client identity, transaction registry, preservation of records, existence of enforcement official, existence of independent audits, know-your-client policies, know-your-employee policies, as well as the prohibition of anonymous accounts.

The Financial Activities Control Council (COAF) has access to bank information protected by secrecy, on the basis of Supplementary Law No. 105 of 2001. This information is used for financial intelligence purposes and by court order, for the purpose of proceedings. The country does not have an entity charged with administering the seized assets resulting from the offense of money laundering. Brazil indicates that it is unable to report on the value and destination of assets seized as a result of money laundering activities since no registry of such information currently exists. The COAF, member of the Egmont group, forwards its analyses to police and/or judicial authorities for investigation purposes.

Despite the fact that the country relies on the above-mentioned legal and administrative framework, it does not thus far provide statistics (number of arrested, tried and convicted persons, assets seized, administrative and penal sanctions applied) that help determine the efficiency of its systems (police, administrative, judicial) in money laundering matters.

The country reports that due to distinct responsibilities in these matters (federal and state), it is unable to provide national statistics. However, Brazil indicates that this situation will be solved when the National Strategy for Combating Money Laundering enters into force in 2004. This strategy was developed in 2003, and provides for the creation of a unified database.

With reference to the effectiveness of the international cooperation system to prevent money laundering, Brazil, under bilateral agreements or the principle of reciprocity, has sent and received extradition requests and has requested freezing of assets in cases of money laundering and banking secrecy. In both cases (requests sent and received), most of them have not been responded to, after a year of being made.

As regards training in the application of laws and regulations in connection with control and repression of money laundering, the country indicates that it has provided training to 873 administrative officers, 731 judges and 1,252 prosecutors during 2002; and to 301 administrative officers, 92 judges and 466 prosecutors in 2003; and between January and August of 2004, to 166 administrators, 195 judges and 168 prosecutors.

CICAD notes the need for the country to expand its existing laws and administrative controls in the area of money laundering. In particular, CICAD notes with concern the country's need to include in its legislation as predicate offenses the trafficking of human beings, organ trafficking, prostitution and pornography and administrative controls for lawyers, notary publics and accountants.

CICAD also notes with concern the lack of an entity charged with administering seized assets and of a system for tracking and reporting on the value and destination of seized assets stemming money-laundering activities.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

9. **BROADEN CURRENT MONEY LAUNDERING LEGISLATION TO INCLUDE THE PREDICATE OFFENSES OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS, ORGAN TRAFFICKING, PROSTITUTION AND PORNOGRAPHY.**





10. EXPAND CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE LAWYERS, NOTARY PUBLICS, AND ACCOUNTANTS.
11. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO REPORT ON THE VALUE AND DESTINATION OF ASSETS SEIZED AS A RESULT OF MONEY LAUNDERING ACTIVITIES.
12. ESTABLISH AN ENTITY CHARGED WITH ADMINISTERING SEIZED ASSETS RESULTING FROM MONEY LAUNDERING.

#### **D. Corruption**

Brazil reports that its Penal Code, which came into force in 1941, contains legal provisions that criminalize acts of corruption, in accordance with the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. Among those acts of corruption are: the solicitation or acceptance of a bribe by a government official; the offering or granting of a bribe to a government official; the act or omission by a government official for the purpose of illicitly obtaining benefits for himself or for third party; the improper use by a government official of confidential information; any act or omission by any person who seeks to illicitly obtain a decision from a public authority, as well as any benefit or advantage; and the diversion of assets managed by a government official for his own benefit and others. The penalties established for these crimes are fines, detention and imprisonment that range from 3 months to 12 years.

The country reports that its legislation punishes the fraudulent use or concealment of assets obtained as a result of corruption or transnational bribe to a public officer, since these acts are considered crimes against the public administration.

The country does not provide statistical data on the number of public officers who have been arrested, tried or convicted as a result of corruption acts in connection with illicit drug trafficking. Neither has the country presented any data on the public officers who have been arrested, tried or convicted as a result of illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD notes that the country possesses legislation that provides for criminalizing acts of corruption, but notes with concern the lack of data available on the number of public officers who have been arrested, tried and convicted as a result of acts of corruption in connection with illicit drug trafficking.

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

13. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO TRACK AND REPORT ON THE NUMBER OF PUBLIC OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED AS A RESULT OF ACTS OF CORRUPTION IN CONNECTION WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

#### **E. Organized Crime**

Brazil informs that Laws Nos. 6.368/76; 9.034/95; 10.409/02; 9.296/96; 9.613/95 and 10.826/2003 are the laws that enable the country to combat transnational organized crime. The aforementioned laws address all the major crimes associated with transnational organized crime including: participation in an organized crime group; money laundering, corruption; obstruction of justice; trafficking in persons; illicit trafficking of migrants; and illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition on an international level. The law also provides for all cooperation measures such as extradition, mutual joint legal assistance, seizure



and confiscation, interdiction operations, victim protection and assistance, and special investigation techniques including undercover operations, telephone line tapping, and controlled deliveries.

The country identifies the following as its principal institutions responsible for enforcing laws against transnational organized crime: the Federal Police Department which directs the battle against organized crime, the State Police Forces, who assume special delegated functions; and the federal and state justice authorities who undertake various specialized functions. The Brazilian Intelligence Agency is also involved in assisting in the coordination of the battle against organized crime and the Office of the Attorney General also assumes various specialized functions.

Brazil affirms that training programs are available for its enforcement officials (including the Office of the Attorney General and the Federal Police Department) in all relevant areas with 10 persons trained in 2002 and 30 in 2003. The country has not provided data for 2004.

While mechanisms do not exist to carry out evaluation of its main transnational organized crime institutions, systems are in place to ensure that employees in this field are properly screened before hiring and periodically reviewed to ensure reliability in every respect. This is done through professional monitoring, background checks and performance assessments.

The country reports that the numbers of persons arrested, tried and convicted for transnational organized crime in Brazil are not available, nor were any requests for assistance received from other countries or made by their authorities to other countries. Brazil reports that its legislation does not yet define transnational organized crime as an autonomous offense. Organized criminal activities are considered when they conform to the specific definitions of offenses contained in each law, for example, trafficking in drugs, firearms, ammunition, or persons, money laundering, corruption, terrorism, or other offenses defined in the provisions of the Transnational Organized Crime Convention.

CICAD notes that Brazil possesses adequate legislation to support the country's efforts to combat transnational organized crime, but is concerned with the lack of data available on the number of persons arrested, tried and convicted for this type of offense.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

14. ESTABLISH A DATABASE TO FACILITATE THE GATHERING AND REPORTING OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED OF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME.



## V. CONCLUSIONS

In the area of Institutional Building, CICAD recognizes the commitment made by the Brazilian government to its National Program for Demand and Drug Supply Reduction through the approval of the National Anti-Drug Policy and an overall increased investment for its implementation.

With respect to international conventions, CICAD recognizes the progress made by Brazil in the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and two of the three related Protocols. It notes however that the ratification of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the above-mentioned Convention is still outstanding. Moreover, there has been no progress on the ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992) as recommended during the First Evaluation Round, 1999-2000.

CICAD recognizes the country's efforts to undertake studies to evaluate or analyze the effectiveness of drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation programs and services. Likewise, CICAD recognizes the progress made in the implementation of an epidemiological study targeting street children. However, CICAD notes with concern the country's lack of progress in the establishment of a national system of drug abuse prevention programs.

In the area of supply reduction, CICAD notes with concern the lack of seizure-related data available from the state police of the 27 states of the Brazilian Federation. It does, however, recognize the progress in establishing measures to control the production and distribution of chemical substances, but notes that there are still limitations regarding the effective control of pharmaceutical products.

CICAD notes that the country has in place the necessary measures to control the possession, trafficking and manufacturing of firearms. However, it is concern over the lack of a national data system for reporting on illicit possession and trafficking of firearms and ammunition and the number of persons tried and convicted for such offenses.

While Brazil is expanding its existing laws and administrative controls in the area of money laundering, CICAD notes much has yet to be done to create an entity to assume responsibility for administering seized assets resulting from money laundering, and to establish a national registry to track and report on the value and destination of assets seized as a result of money laundering activities.

CICAD recognizes Brazil's active participation in the MEM process.



## VI. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Brazil in order to assist the country in strengthening its policy to combat the problem of drugs and related activities and increase multilateral cooperation in the Hemisphere:

### INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

1. RATIFY THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (2000), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
2. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS (1992), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
3. COMPLETE DATASISNAD WITHIN THE ANTICIPATED TIMEFRAME OF FEBRUARY 2006, AS THE NATIONAL DATABASE ON DRUGS FOR COMPILING, MAINTAINING, AND ANALYZING DRUG-RELATED DATA.

### DEMAND REDUCTION

4. ESTABLISH A NATIONAL INTEGRATED PLAN OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS THAT TARGET KEY POPULATIONS.
5. CONDUCT IMPACT EVALUATIONS ON DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.

### SUPPLY REDUCTION

6. IMPLEMENT A NATIONAL CONTROLLED PRODUCT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TO ENSURE THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ANVISA, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.

### CONTROL MEASURES

7. INCORPORATE INTO THE NATIONAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (INFOSEG) OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR PUBLIC SECURITY, DATA PERTAINING TO JUDICIAL COOPERATION REQUESTS MADE OR RECEIVED BY BRAZIL IN RELATION TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.
8. INCORPORATE INTO THE INFOSEG OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR PUBLIC SECURITY, DATA PERTAINING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED AND CONVICTED FOR ILLICIT POSSESSION AND TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION AND QUANTITIES OF CONFISCATED FIREARMS, AMMUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES.
9. BROADEN CURRENT MONEY LAUNDERING LEGISLATION TO INCLUDE THE PREDICATE OFFENSES OF TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS, ORGAN TRAFFICKING, PROSTITUTION AND PORNOGRAPHY.



10. EXPAND CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE LAWYERS, NOTARY PUBLICS, AND ACCOUNTANTS.
11. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO REPORT ON THE VALUE AND DESTINATION OF ASSETS SEIZED AS A RESULT OF MONEY LAUNDERING ACTIVITIES.
12. ESTABLISH AN ENTITY CHARGED WITH ADMINISTERING SEIZED ASSETS RESULTING FROM MONEY LAUNDERING.
13. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO TRACK AND REPORT ON THE NUMBER OF PUBLIC OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED AS A RESULT OF ACTS OF CORRUPTION IN CONNECTION WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.
14. ESTABLISH A DATABASE TO FACILITATE THE GATHERING AND REPORTING OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED OF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME.