



OAS

More rights for more people



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

Brazil

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

BRAZIL

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019

PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), under the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), measures the progress achieved and challenges to member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. Mandated by the 1998 Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, the MEM is the only multilateral tool of its kind in the world.

MEM evaluations are based on information provided by OAS member states, which is then analyzed by the MEM's Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts from OAS countries. For this round, the GEG performed its work from mid-2018 to mid-2019. The evaluation process was transparent and inclusive in nature, with no experts involved in the evaluation of their own country.

The GEG analyzed the following areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation, and its evaluation is based on the 29 objectives and corresponding priority actions of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. (A few priority actions were not considered, given they are not measurable.) In addition, the seventh round reports include a discussion of member states' progress over time during the seven MEM rounds.

Prior to the GEG's work, the MEM Inter-Governmental Working Group, also composed of representatives from OAS member states, designed the seventh evaluation round instrument during 2017, and the resulting questionnaire was then completed by member states.

The MEM reports focus on key themes important not only to CICAD but to the OAS as a whole, such as human rights, gender, age, culture and social inclusion. The reports also take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

We hope the MEM reports serve as a useful diagnostic tool to improve drug policies and strategies, both at a national and regional level.

This report and all other MEM seventh round evaluation reports are available at <http://www.cicad.oas.org>

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES IN THE STAGES OF FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.

Brazil has the National Drug Policy Secretariat (SENAD), which was established by Provisional Measure 1.669 of 1998 and attached to the Ministry of Justice by Decree 7.426 of 2011. Decree 9.360 of 2018 defined the new functions and structure of the Ministry of Justice. However, under Ordinance 914 of 2017, the Internal Rules of Procedure of the National Drug Policy Secretariat have been maintained. SENAD is the principal national drug authority. It coordinates and organizes the following areas: health promotion, the fostering of abstinence, demand reduction, supply reduction, and control measures. It directs the Brazilian Observatory of Information on Drugs, takes part in international forums, promotes international cooperation activities, analyzes laws and puts forward proposals when they need updating; adopts national drug policy-related measures; and appraises and implements federal programs.

The annual budget of SENAD is put together by the Ministry of Justice. The budget amounts for 2014-2018 are as follows:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual budget amount (US dollars)	\$187.093.500	\$243.585.000	\$112.721.000	\$108.681.000	\$93.554.000

Brazil has an ongoing coordination and organization mechanism among agencies and other levels of government, in order to implement the national drug policy. The National Drug Policy Council (CONAD) is the joint collegiate advisory, regulatory and deliberative body of the National Drug Policy System (SISNAD). It is composed of 28 government agencies and representatives of civil society, and its organizational structure consists of a Plenary, Permanent Committees and an Executive Secretariat, headed by the Minister of State for Justice. CONAD formalizes its deliberations by means of directives in the Official Newspaper. These directives are binding on the agencies and entities that are part of SISNAD, and must be carried out under the supervision of SENAD and the Department of the Federal Police.

OBJECTIVE 2

FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND UPDATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED, BASED ON EVIDENCE THAT INCLUDE A CROSS-CUTTING HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW¹ WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.

Brazil has a National Drug Policy (PNAD), which was adopted by CONAD in 2005. It is revised on an ongoing basis, the last revision being that of March 2018. The PNAD covers the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation.

The relevant actors involved in drafting, implementation, evaluation and updating of this policy are: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Citizenship, Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Justice and Public Safety, regional or local governments, the scientific community, academia, civil society and other social actors.

The local governments have transferred responsibilities on drugs issues and have enough autonomy to take responsibility of and implement concrete actions in coordination with the SENAD. This National Secretariat has an office in charge of promoting, coordinating, training and providing technical support to local governments on the drug-related issues. The State Councils and Municipal Councils on Drugs replicate at their own levels the structure and attributes of CONAD, to ensure dissemination and coordinated execution of the PNAD in all fields, and bring together the regional and local stakeholders responsible for carrying out the activities. The country has a stable mechanism to transfer funds or finance drug initiatives or projects implemented by municipalities or local governments.

The PNAD takes into account the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda. The human rights perspective and development with social inclusion are included in this policy. However, the PNAD does not specifically include the gender approach.

OBJECTIVE 3

COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES WITH OTHER PUBLIC POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.

To address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem, Brazil conducts training of the different social actors that work directly on the drug issue, and of multipliers of information on prevention, treatment and social reinsertion. It also implements nationwide projects that expand people's access to information, knowledge and existing resources in the community.

¹ Full respect for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observing the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, nonintervention in the internal affairs of States, fundamental liberties, inherent human dignity, and equal rights and mutual respect among States.

OBJECTIVE 4

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS (OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THIS AREA.

Brazil has a national observatory on drugs with financial, human, and technological resources. However, the observatory does not have a national drug information network.

The following are the studies in the area of demand reduction:

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
National surveys of secondary school students	X		2015
National household surveys (12-64 years)	X		2013
Register of patients in treatment centers		X	
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	
Survey of higher education students	X		2010
Survey of populations in conflict with the law		X	
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X	

The following is the information in the areas of supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes:

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation including crops grown indoors	X		2017
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	X		2017
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2017

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products		X	
Quantity of seized pharmaceutical products		X	
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2016
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2016
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant- based drugs detected and dismantled		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled		X	
Chemical composition of seized drugs		X	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)		X	
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering	X		2016
Number of persons convicted of money laundering	X		2016
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2016
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2016
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances		X	
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances		X	

The indicators and information managed by the national observatory on drugs do not include or systematically analyze the data disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level or ethnicity.

In the area of drug demand reduction, the country has carried out the following studies to evaluate drug programs: evaluation of the implementation of the “Jogo Elos” prevention program for school children (2016), evaluation of the effectiveness of a drug use prevention program, entitled “#Tamojunto (Unplugged)” for adolescents (2017), and evaluation of the process of implementation of the “#Tamojunto (Unplugged)” drug use prevention program in schools in Brazil (2016).

OBJECTIVE 5

ENCOURAGE THE DESIGN, ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR LOW-LEVEL DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND ABIDING BY RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

Brazil's Law 11.346 of 2006 provides for alternatives to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses. However, these alternatives to incarceration do not take into account gender differences.

Brazil has not developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses.

OBJECTIVE 6

PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FORMS OF INVOLVEMENT.

Brazil has inter-institutional and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem, such as the program for encouraging drug users to join therapeutic communities.

OBJECTIVE 7

FOSTER PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THAT ADDRESSES THE SERIOUSNESS OF DRUG OFFENSES AND SAFEGUARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Brazil does not have legislation establishing proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses, nor does it have special courts or tribunals for such cases.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that in the first round (1999-2000), Brazil had one national drug authority. From the second to the fourth rounds (2001-2006), it had two drug authorities: one to coordinate demand reduction and the other to handle supply reduction. During the fifth and sixth rounds (2007-2014), Brazil had a single national antidrug authority. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has a national drug authority responsible for coordinating the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation, and program evaluation. That national authority is allocated an annual budget, which has been declining in recent years.

CICAD observes that during the first round (1999-2000), Brazil had a National Antidrug Action Plan. In the second round (2001-2002), the country established a National Antidrug Policy for drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. During the third round (2002-2003), Brazil established the 2003-2007 National Program for Drug Demand and Supply Reduction, based on the budgets and core objectives of the National Antidrug Policy and the Federal Government's Multiyear Plan. In the seventh round (2014-2018), CICAD notes that the country has maintained the National Policy on Drugs (adopted in 2005), which continues in effect and covers the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation. This national policy takes into account the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda and incorporates the human rights perspective and the development with social inclusion, but does not specifically include the gender approach. CICAD further views with satisfaction that Brazil's local governments have transferred responsibilities on drugs issues and have autonomy to implement actions in coordination with SENAD. The country has an office for providing technical support to local governments and has a stable mechanism to transfer funds or finance drug initiatives or projects implemented by municipalities or local governments.

CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), as part of its efforts to address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem, Brazil has been conducting training courses for the various social actors that work directly on the drug issue, and for multipliers of information on prevention, treatment and social reinsertion. It also implements nationwide projects that expand people's access to information, knowledge and existing resources in the community.

CICAD observes that during the first round (1999-2000), Brazil introduced a system for compiling both pooled and individual statistics and documenting on demand and supply reduction. The country had a Consolidated National Justice and Public Security Information System and launched a nationwide on-line database on the suppression of drug trafficking. It also had a Consolidated Statistical Data System on the Suppression of Narcotics. From the second to the fourth rounds (2001-2006), Brazil moved ahead with implementation of the Brazilian Observatory of Information on Drugs and conducted priority studies on demand reduction and evaluation of a project to prevent drug abuse in the workplace and in

the family. The country likewise moved ahead with centralizing information on the Inter-American Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) and the Uniform Statistical System on Control of Supply Data (CICDAT) and had a national database on drugs. In the fifth and sixth rounds (2007-2014), Brazil carried out priority studies on drug demand and supply reduction, in addition to a study on the economic and social cost of drugs. As of the seventh round (2014-2018), CICAD notes with satisfaction that the country is keeping its National Observatory on Drugs up to date with financial, human, and technological resources. It also conducted a priority study of schoolchildren and has information on supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes. CICAD also observes with satisfaction that Brazil carries out the prevention programs implemented in the area of demand reduction. However, CICAD notes with concern that Brazil lacks a national network of information on drugs.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazilian legislation provides for alternatives to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses. However, CICAD notes with concern that these alternatives to incarceration do not take into account gender differences and that the country does not develop mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternatives measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil has inter-institutional and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

CICAD views that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil does not have legislation on proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses, nor does it have special courts or tribunals for such cases.

DEMAND REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES WITH A PUBLIC HEALTH FOCUS THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED, COMPREHENSIVE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTISECTORAL, AND RESPECTFUL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CONSIDERING THE GUIDELINES AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Brazil has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment, and social integration. These programs incorporate human rights, intercultural, and age differences approaches, but not a gender approach.

The country takes into account the guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations in establishing demand reduction programs for prevention, treatment and social integration.

Brazil has tools with which to monitor demand reduction programs and has conducted process and intermediate outcome evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs, but has not conducted impact evaluations or any other related current study.

The country implements coordination mechanisms to develop and execute demand reduction programs allowing for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders.

Brazil implements measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, using the technical guide jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) as a reference.

OBJECTIVE 2

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL, SELECTED AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON DRUG USE, GIVING PRIORITY TO VULNERABLE AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS, EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCORPORATING A HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AGE AND MULTICULTURAL APPROACH.

Brazil implements prevention programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students		
• Elementary/primary	“Elos, Construindo Coletivos” (ages 6-10)	Universal
• Junior high & high school (secondary school)	“Familias Fortes” (ages 10-14)	Universal
	#Tamojunto (ages 13-14)	Universal
Street Population		
• Street youths	“Familias Fortes”	Selective
• Adults	“Portal Abierto”	Universal
Family	“Familias Fortes”	Selective
Incarcerated Individuals	LASSUS Course: “Linhas de Cuidado e Atenção aos Usuários de Álcool e outras Drogas no Sistema Penitenciário”	Originally selective, now universal

However, the country does not implement prevention programs in the following populations: pre-school and university students, children living on the street, gender, LGBTI, community, indigenous people, migrants and refugees, and individuals in the workplace.

OBJECTIVE 3

ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, A NATIONAL TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE, INCLUDING A HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-BASED APPROACH, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Brazil has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing access without discrimination. This system includes early intervention (brief intervention, counseling) and diverse treatment modalities. However, the country does not have crisis intervention, dual pathology (co-morbidity), or social integration and services related to recovery support. These programs and devices take into account the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders of the UNODC and the WHO.

Brazil does not have mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use. Supervision and technical support for the establishment and management of the Psychosocial Care Networks (RAPS), participation and social control are fostered through local councils in the health units, associations of patients and families, and mental health conferences. One of the nationwide goals of the Office of the General Coordinator of Mental Health and Alcohol and other Drugs of the Ministry of Health is the cultural adaptation and implementation of the WHO Quality Rights initiative in order to evaluate and improve the quality of the Psychosocial Care Centers (CAPS). Outpatient and residential services are provided by the public health system and private institutions. Nongovernmental organizations and religious institutions provide inpatient services. These services include a gender perspective.

Brazil has not established or maintained cooperative relationships with governmental and non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations.

Brazil has supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use. Brazil lacks mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs.

Brazil has mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services, such as the guideline on participation and social control through local councils in the health units, associations of patients and families, and mental health conferences. Likewise, these mechanisms have protocols to protect the confidentiality of the information provided by the recipients of these services, adopted by Ministry of Health resolution 271 of 2018. Brazil has the “Strategic Guide on the Care of Persons with Needs related to the Use of Alcohol and other Drugs,” published by the Ministry of Health in 2015, which describes informed consent and decision-making supported by quality standards and sound practices in services and actions in the area of alcohol and other drugs.

OBJECTIVE 4

FOSTER ONGOING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES THAT PROVIDE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES.

Brazil offers ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social reintegration. These training programs were developed in cooperation with academic institutions and agencies specializing in the issue. Brazil does not certify personnel providing prevention, treatment, or social integration services.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO REGULATE, ENABLE, ACCREDIT AND SUPERVISE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND, CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

Brazil has regulatory measures for accrediting prevention programs and for care and treatment services. All health care facilities, including those that specialize in the treatment of alcohol and other drugs, must adhere to the 2002 Technical Regulations for the Planning, Programming, Drafting and Evaluation of Physical Projects (Board of Directors Resolution RDC 50) of the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency. Therapeutic communities are likewise regulated by RDC 29 of 2011. Health services co-financed by the Ministry of Health must also comply with specific operating requirements in order to be able to access the pertinent financial incentives, Ministry of Health Resolution 336 of 2002 and Resolution 130 of 2012.

The country also has an accreditation process for treatment centers. The Office of the General Coordinator of Mental Health and Alcohol and Other Drugs of the Ministry of Health analyzes and approves the authorization of CAPS, Safe Houses for Adults, Children and Young People, and beds for mental health patients in general hospitals. The directives on the establishment and operations of the CAPS were issued in Resolution 336 of 2002 and Resolution 130 of 2012.

Brazil has supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria of care in prevention programs and care and treatment services are met. Supervision is conducted mainly by the local services administration. Brazil has conducted a diagnostic assessment to determine national care needs and the supply of care and treatment services via three national surveys that were published between 2014 and 2016.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil has demand reduction policies that include preventions in the areas of prevention, treatment, and social integration. These programs incorporate human rights, intercultural, and age difference approaches, but not a gender approach. The country is also implementing measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse. Those policies take into consideration the guidelines provided by international organizations and are implemented via coordination mechanisms with a range of social stakeholders. Regarding program evaluation, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Brazil has tools for monitoring demand reduction programs and has conducted both process as well as intermediate outcome evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs, but has not conducted impact evaluations.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil has universal prevention programs for primary and secondary school students, the prison population and adults living on the street and selective prevention programs, for youths living on the street, families and the prison population. Nevertheless, CICAD notes with concern that several populations are not currently covered, while they had been covered in previous rounds, such as individuals in the workplace, the community, and women.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil has a national health system providing early intervention and diverse treatment modalities, guaranteeing non-discrimination, but not providing crisis intervention, dual pathology or social integration and services related to recovery support. CICAD notes with satisfaction that the country implements supervisory mechanisms in place for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services, along with mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use. However, CICAD notes that Brazil lacks mechanisms to both facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services, as well as to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs.

CICAD recognizes with satisfaction that in all rounds (1999-2018), Brazil has offered a wide variety of training courses, both in academic settings and in the area of prevention, treatment, and social integration. However, CICAD recognizes that the country does not certify personnel providing prevention, treatment, or social integration services.

CICAD is pleased to see that from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Brazil has had government institutions to inspect treatment services and programs, and that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had an accreditation process for treatment centers and has supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality of prevention and treatment services are met. CICAD acknowledges with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil conducts assessments to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

The Brazilian Federal Police designs, implements and updates national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs. The country takes into account traditional licit use when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

The country does not include environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs nor drug supply reduction programs that are supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors.

OBJECTIVE 2

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS AIMED AT DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Brazil has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs, but does not carry out periodic studies and research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation, nor on medical and scientific uses and other legal use of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

The country promotes and implements the Identification Project for the Chemical Profile of Drugs (PEQUI), developed by the Federal Police as a mechanism for the identification of profiles and chemical characterization of drugs subject to the international control system. Additionally, Brazil promotes and implements mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS).

Brazil does not use standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and drug production.

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS WHICH ARE BROAD AND AIMED AT DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDES RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE.

Brazil has not designed or implemented integral and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development programs as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

The country promotes sustainable urban development initiatives for community cohesion and employment promotion in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes. Between 2014 and 2015, the Office of the General Coordinator of Mental Health and Alcohol and other Drugs of the Ministry of Health provided financial support, via calls for project proposals, for 103 work and income (Solidarity-based Economy), protagonism and culture projects developed by subnational administrators. In addition, from 2014 to 2017, via Agreement 097306 of 2013 between the Ministry of Health and the Municipality of São Paulo, the “De Brazos Abiertos” program was executed for crack users in that municipality, thereby assisting 386 people with housing, grants, and employment and qualification opportunities. Another approach used to support development in urban populations affected by drug trafficking was to prioritize the establishment of Psychosocial Care Centers (CAPS) in those areas.

OBJECTIVE 4

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, WITH THE INCORPORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.

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.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH, AS APPROPRIATE, AND BASED ON EVIDENCE THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Brazil does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security.

During 2016 and 2017, the country exchanged information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the security sector with several countries in the Americas and the European Union, through Police Attaches, Liaison Officers and the Office of General Coordination for Drug Control (CGPRE).

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD observes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil designs, implements and updates national policies and programs to prevent and diminish illicit crops and illicit drug production, and that it also takes traditional licit uses into consideration in the design and implementation of drug supply reduction policies and programs. However, the country does not include environmental protection measures in those policies and programs, nor does it supplement them with crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors.

CICAD acknowledges that Brazil has made progress in its efforts to eradicate illicit crops from the first through the seventh rounds (1999-2018). CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms for collecting and analyzing information related to the illicit supply of drugs. Nevertheless, CICAD observes with concern that Brazil does not carry out periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation nor does it prepare or update studies or research on medical and scientific uses and other legal uses of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system. CICAD observes that from the fifth through the seventh rounds (2007-2018), the country has promoted and implemented mechanisms for identifying chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system. CICAD also notes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil promotes and implements mechanisms for identifying NPS. CICAD voices its concern that the country does not use standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and illicit drug production.

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil promotes sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD notes that the country has not designed or executed integral and sustainable alternative development programs.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), 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.

CICAD points out that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil engages in information sharing regarding the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the security sector with several countries in the Americas and the European Union. Nevertheless, CICAD notes that the country lacks characterization methodologies with a territorial and socioeconomic approach and for determining the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion and security.

CONTROL MEASURES

OBJECTIVE 1

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING AND REDUCING DRUG TRAFFICKING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Brazil does not have protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

The country has Executive Decree D8903 of 2016, establishing the Integrated Border Protection Program (PIIF) for the detection and seizure of drugs, through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints in land, riverine, air, and sea routes. Brazil also has Law 11.343 of 2006, providing for the use of specialized monitoring and investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking.

Brazil implements and participates in ongoing training programs for interdiction personnel regarding regulations, processes and procedures with respect to drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as specialized investigative and intelligence techniques through the Federal Highway Police.

The country conducts diagnostic assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats in drug trafficking and related crimes through proactive searches on the Internet for information regarding the use of new psychoactive substances (NPS) and by monitoring trends through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Early Warning System on NPS and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA).

The National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) is the institution charged with analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including NPS. It works with a multifunctional group comprised of police officers and experts for identifying new substances and including them in Ordinance 344, which certifies the product as illegal.

Brazil has continuing training programs for personnel involved in analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including NPS, and it takes part in bilateral and international forums in the subject.

OBJECTIVE 2

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES

Brazil has the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA), established by Law 9.782 of 1999, as the competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances toward illicit activities. The country has developed, and posted on the ANVISA website, a mechanism to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

The country carries 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. Brazil also uses the UNODC and the EMCDDA Early Warning Systems.

Brazil has resolutions SVS/MS 344 of 1998, RDC 99 of 2008, and RDC 11 of 2013, which incorporate all the control measures contained in paragraph 8 and some of the controls contained in paragraph 9 of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention of 1988. Brazil uses the information system for pre-export notifications (International Narcotics Control Board's – INCB PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances.

The country has training programs for drug control personnel on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

OBJECTIVE 3

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES OR THOSE CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, ENSURING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Brazil has an up-to-date register of all individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. To keep control of those substances, Brazil issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors and conducts routine inspections and audits of the establishments of those individuals and corporations. In these inspections, the health authorities verify compliance with the provisions of health legislation pertaining to substances subject to special control under Resolution SVS/MS 344 of 1998 and Resolution 6 of 1999.

Law 6.437 of 1977 establishes criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

OBJECTIVE 4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.

Brazil has special processes for issuing import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

The country has training and awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

Brazil has Board of Directors resolutions (RDC) 11 of 2013 (amended by RDC 55/2013), 62 of 2016, 169 of 2017, and 172 of 2018, which constitute the regulatory framework and guidelines governing the acquisition of chemical substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

OBJECTIVE 5

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THE THREAT OF AMPHETAMINE STIMULANTS.

Brazil has an early warning system to identify and trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), amphetamine-type stimulants, and other substances subject to international control.

The country lacks new special investigative techniques, updated equipment and new technologies acquired and used to detect and analyze NPS.

Brazil has Board of Directors resolution 79 of 2016, which includes synthetic cannabinoids, and RDC 175 of 2017, which includes synthetic cathinone. These resolutions constitute the regulatory frameworks and guidelines for identifying and addressing the challenges posed by NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants. For its part, Resolution 898 of 2015 established the Working Group comprised of representatives of ANVISA, the Federal Police, and the former National Secretariat for Public Security to discuss and refine the regulatory model for classifying and controlling substances with a view to devising better strategies and optimizing this process.

OBJECTIVE 6

ESTABLISH, UPDATE AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Brazil has established and updated the regulatory and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking, through Law 9.613 of 1998. This law was updated to ensure

greater efficiency in criminal trials in money laundering cases through Law 12.683 of 2012. At the same time, the country has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. The Federal Police is the authority responsible for drafting these protocols.

The country has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. The Asset Recovery and International Legal Cooperation Department (DRCI) of the Ministry of Justice runs the National Anti-Corruption and Money Laundering Strategy (ENCCLA), established in 2003, which is the main network for coordinating arrangements and discussions among the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of government at the federal, state, and, in some cases, municipal level, as well as with the Public Prosecutors' Office, as well as for formulating the public policies needed to combat those crimes. Through the Office of the General Coordination for Institutional Organization, the DRCI serves as the strategy's executive secretariat.

Brazil has the Financial Activities Control Board (COAF), which acts as a financial intelligence unit in the Ministry of Finance. Brazil lacks mechanisms for assessing national money laundering risks in accordance with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. Nevertheless, a number of bodies, in particular the supervising entities and Financial Intelligence Unit, do have risk assessment mechanisms in both the regulations governing them and in their operational procedures.

OBJECTIVE 7

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.

Brazil has Law 9.613 of 1998, amended by Law No. 12.683 of 2012, as well as other specific measures, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes. It also has a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

The country lacks regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

Brazil offers national institutions and international organizations specialized training programs through the National Qualification and Training Program for Combating Corruption and Money Laundering (PNLD).

OBJECTIVE 8**STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INFORMATION GATHERING SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS FOR EXCHANGING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO DETECT ROUTES AND METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS**

Brazil has national information gathering systems and mechanisms for exchanging intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by criminal drug trafficking organizations. In the Financial Activities Control Board (COAF), there are mechanisms for sharing financial intelligence information, either bilaterally with other financial intelligence units or via the Egmont Group, the International Financial Action Task Force (FATF), or the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT).

The country also has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. The Federal Highway Police (PRF) has several programs (including “Alerta Brasil”, “Parte Diário Informatizado”, “Sistemas Móviles”, and WikiPRF) to analyze and discern criminal organization profiles, routes, and modus operandi. Cross-comparisons and analysis of the information elicited by these programs yield conclusions regarding patterns of criminal behavior based on the data compiled. Also notable are the Comprehensive Border Protection Program (PPIF) and the Integrated Command and Control Centers (CICCs).

CONTROL MEASURES

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014 -2018), Brazil has programs and strategies for detecting and seizing drugs through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints on land, riverine, air, and sea routes, and implements and participates in ongoing training programs in those fields. CICAD also notes that the country has laws and regulations providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD further observes that Brazil conducts diagnostic assessments and updated studies to identify new trends and threats in drug trafficking and related crimes. Likewise CICAD observes with satisfaction that the country has an institution responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including NPS. It also has and participates in ongoing training programs for personnel engaged in these analyses. However, CICAD sees with concern that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Brazil has lacked protocols or procedures to follow for detecting, investigating, and dismantling laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacturing of drugs.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the fourth to the seventh rounds (2005-2018), Brazil has had a competent authority responsible for monitoring domestic trade and preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances toward illicit activities. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances. CICAD likewise observes that Brazil carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms regarding substances, their analogs and precursors that pose a threat to public health. CICAD likewise notes from the first through the seventh rounds (1999-2018), that the country has used the Pre-Export Notification Online System of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB-PEN) with respect to controlled chemical substances. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil has training programs for interdiction personnel on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD observes with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Brazilian legislation has provided for criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. CICAD views that as of the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil has an up-to-date register of persons and enterprises handling these products, that it grants licenses to their manufacturers and distributors, and that it performs routine inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and companies authorized to handle those products.

CICAD takes note that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2014-2018), Brazil has had specific mechanisms for granting import and export permits for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. CICAD ascertains that as of the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has training and awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. CICAD also observes that Brazil has a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil has an early warning system to identify and trace NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants as well as other substances subject to international control, given that it lacked such a system in the sixth round (2013-2014). CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by these new substances. However, CICAD views with concern that Brazil lacks new special investigative techniques, updated equipment, or new technologies acquired and used to detect and analyze NPS.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the first through the seventh rounds (2005-2018), Brazil has had regulatory frameworks counter the money laundering derived from drug trafficking. CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. CICAD also notes that Brazil has mechanisms that allow for inter-agency coordination and cooperation to prevent and monitor money laundering, as well as a financial intelligence unit. Nevertheless, CICAD sees with concern that the country lacks mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks in accordance with FATF recommendations.

CICAD takes note that from the fourth through the seventh rounds (2005-2018), Brazil has had competent authorities to administer assets seized in connection with money laundering. CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has legislation, regulations, and procedures in accordance with international treaties and conventions, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes. CICAD views with satisfaction that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Brazil has had specialized training programs on the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. CICAD observes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country lacks regulations facilitating accountability and transparency in the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil has national information gathering mechanisms for exchanging intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by criminal drug trafficking organizations. Likewise, CICAD notes the country has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE 1

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IMPROVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES, AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DRUG POLICIES AND RELATED CRIMES.

Brazil carries out technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), with third countries through joint commissions, and with pertinent international organizations, such as the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR). The country exchanges technologies with its counterparts in the areas of systematization of regulations, studies, research and bibliographical material produced by countries and international organizations, such as studies on norms related to the classification of new psychoactive substances (NPS) in order to implement generic classification in Brazilian legislation, as well as on the consumption of alcohol and other drugs. Brazil has also established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control.

The country promotes the exchange of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of staff responsible for implementing its national drug policies. This is done through the Council for Oversight of Financial Activities (COAF), with the members of the Egmont Group, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT) in the region, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding entered into with the other party or when the promise of reciprocity is ensured.

Brazil participates in regional, or when necessary bilateral coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering and corruption, among others. There are bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes.

OBJECTIVE 2

STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN THE AREA OF FORFEITURE AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Brazil updated Law 12.693 of 2012 on money laundering, which provides for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management

of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes. The country was evaluated by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 2010.

The country has mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. Brazil has competent authorities legally empowered to exchange information on money laundering investigations, through information exchange networks such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Ibero-American International Legal Cooperation Network (IberRed), the Regional Asset Recovery Network (RRAG) of the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT), and the Egmont Group, among others.

OBJECTIVE 3

STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, WITH RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Brazil implemented administrative measures and taken steps to improve its compliance with obligations established in international legal instruments relating to the world drug problem, within a framework of respect for human rights and gender equality. Those steps included agreements on international legal cooperation on criminal matters (Decreets 8833 of 2016, 9065 of 2017, 9130 of 2017); on extradition (Decree 9055 of 2017), and on transfers of convicted persons (Decreets 8718 of 2016, 8813 of 2016, 9153 of 2017, 9239 of 2017, and 9566 of 2018).

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

Conventions and protocols			Yes	No
United Nations Conventions	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;	X	
		Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	X	
		Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.	X	
	The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961		X	
	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971		X	
	Convention against Corruption, 2003		X	
Inter-American Conventions	Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997		X	
	Convention against Corruption, 1996		X	
	Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992		X	

OBJECTIVE 4

PROMOTE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL LEGAL NORMS, REGULATIONS, AND INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEMISPHERIC JUDICIAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND MUTUAL LEGAL OR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Brazil has entered into bilateral international cooperation agreements on legal or mutual judicial assistance in criminal matters relating to drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has Law 11.343 of 2006, which permits providing legal or mutual judicial assistance to third States in judicial investigations, processes and proceedings relating to drug trafficking and related crimes.

Furthermore, Brazil has laws that permit extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes, and has signed both bilateral and multilateral extradition agreements or treaties. The Brazilian Constitution of 1988 provides that no national born in Brazil may be extradited.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil engages in technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with member states of the Organization of American States, third States, and relevant international organizations. CICAD observes with satisfaction that, from the third through the seventh rounds (2003-2018), the country has established secure communication channels for sharing intelligence information on drug interdiction and control.

CICAD recognizes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Brazil has reviewed and updated its money laundering laws, which provide for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes. CICAD also notes that the country has mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the second through the seventh rounds (2001-2019), Brazil has had competent authorities legally empowered to exchange information on investigations relating to money laundering, using international information exchange networks.

CICAD views with satisfaction that in all seven rounds (1999-2018), Brazil has enacted laws on such matters as drug trafficking, money laundering, the diversion of chemical substances, firearms, ammunition and explosives, and corruption. Also, CICAD takes note that during the seven rounds (2014-2018), the country has ratified all the conventions and protocols of the United Nations and conventions of the Organization of American States regarding the world drug problem.

CICAD takes note that from the fourth through the seventh rounds (2005-2018), Brazil has entered into bilateral international cooperation agreements on mutual judicial assistance in criminal matters for cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the third through the seventh rounds (2003-2018), the country has had laws that permit extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, the Constitution of Brazil does not allow the extradition of its nationals and has agreements or extradition treaties, both bilateral and multilateral.

CICAD recognizes Brazil for the continued participation and commitment during the seventh evaluation round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2016-2020) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

1889 F Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
www.cicad.oas.org