

Roteiro para vídeo brasileiro na intersessional da CND

Dear colleagues,

I am Cammilla Gomes, from the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency.

And I am João Carlos Ambrosio, from the Brazilian Federal Police.

We are honored to address you as delegates to this reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and talk briefly about the actions of the Brazilian Government to respond to some of the cross-cutting issues in addressing the world drug problem.

Brazil is taking the necessary steps to guarantee a broad involvement of its national institutions in the response to emerging drug challenges.

At regional and international levels, we have been participating in initiatives that include the discussion of these emerging challenges.

Some of them are the International Conferences on Precursor Chemicals and NPS, UNODC Regional Meetings on NPS in the Western Hemisphere, which Brazil hosted in 2018, the Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, the Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies COPOLAD and the International Action Group on NPS.

Brazil also sponsored side events during the past meetings of the CND, to debate the issue of NPS in Latin America, and also the forensic activities to address emerging drug challenges.

In the area of NPS, Brazil is committed to implementing timely and scientific evidence-based control and regulatory measures. Since 2014, 99 NPS were nominally included in the national control lists.

The NPS scheduled as prohibited substances receive the same treatment given to any other illegal drug in Brazil.

A Working Group was created in 2015 - dedicated to the discussion of new legislative approaches for the control of substances. It includes representatives from the regulatory agency, law enforcement officials, and experts from forensic laboratories. Scheduling of new substances usually takes 3 months.

In 2016, Brazil introduced for the first time a "generic" system for the scheduling of substances. So far, synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic cathinones are under generic classification in Brazil.

Brazil reiterates its commitment with the sharing of relevant information with WHO, UNODC and INCB, assisting the CND in making informed scheduling decisions.

When it comes to the detection and identification of substances, since 2011, the Criminology Institute of the Brazilian Federal Police counts with a team dedicated to the identification and characterization of NPS. The technical data provided by this team supports enforcement measures.

This Federal forensic laboratory collaborates with UNODC's International Collaborative Exercises programme. Brazilian forensic experts conduct quantitative and qualitative analysis of NPS, to chemically reveal the connections of materials seized in different parts of the country, suggesting correlations with national and foreign processes and products.

The strategies adopted for NPS include the acquisition of new and more diversified equipment, cooperation agreement with universities and other forensic institutes, and the development of working standards from NPS that are seized in Brazil.

Both Federal and State-based forensic laboratories provide evidence to the scheduling of substances in Brazil. The information is submitted directly to the regulatory authority through an online notification system.

Brazilian authorities have been supporting the training of their staff by promoting technical seminars and workshops that count with lectures by international experts, with a focus on detection and identification.

Brazil is also strengthening partnerships and information exchange with companies, including chemical and pharmaceutical industries and industry associations.

Currently, 146 chemical substances and precursors are controlled in Brazil. They are divided into four different lists that define the type of monitoring applicable to each substance. The Government of Brazil supports the use of the PEN Online and relies on this tool as an effective global reporting system to ensure greater levels of safety in the international trade of precursors.

The Brazilian electronic system for monitoring the trade in precursors and chemical substances is currently being enhanced. A new version the SIPROQUIM system is to be launched before the end of this year.

Finally, when it comes to the use of the internet, Brazilian law enforcement authorities are working to gather and analyze electronic evidence related to online drug trafficking. Special operations have been conducted by the Brazilian Federal Police, scanning both the surface web and the dark web.

We thank you for the opportunity of addressing this reconvened session of the CND and wish you a very productive meeting.

Thank you and see you in the next CND