2022 CND Thematic Discussions
21-22 September

Brazil´s Implementation of Joint Commitments: Strengthening Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels

Carlos Timo Brito, Chief Service Officer
National Secretariat of Drugs Policies and Assets Management - SENAD Brazil
Ministry of Justice and Public Safety
carlos.brito@mj.gov.br

Main actions taken by SENAD-Brazil in the recent past:

- 2019 National Drug Policy (PNAD) and 2022 National Plan on Drug Policy (PLANAD)

- 2020 Center of Excellence for Reducing the Supply of Illicit Drugs (CdE)

- 2021 Drug Early Warning Subsystem (SAR)

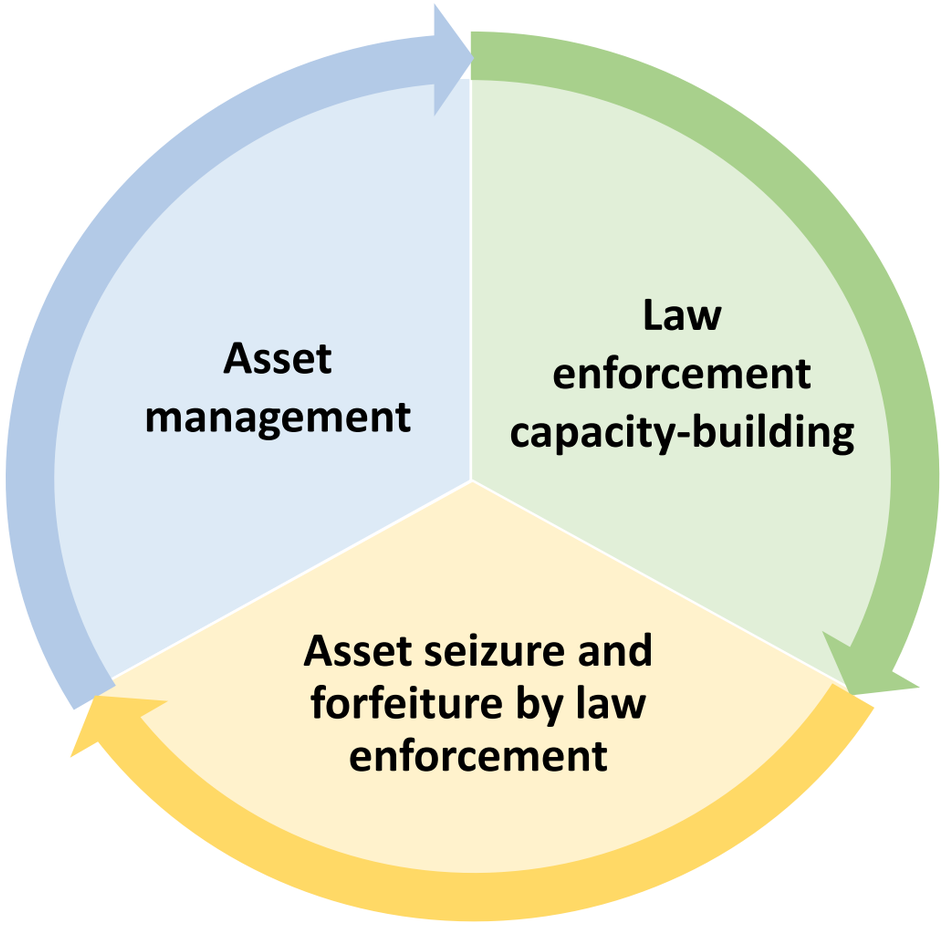
- 2019-2022 Minerva Project (training of forensic experts)

CdE
CENTRO DE EXCELÊNCIA PARA A REDUÇÃO DA OFERTA DE DROGAS ILÍCITAS

SAR
SISNAD

MINERVA

National Drug Policy: the “virtuous circle” fueled by asset management



The "virtuous Circle" promoted by the new National Policy on Drugs

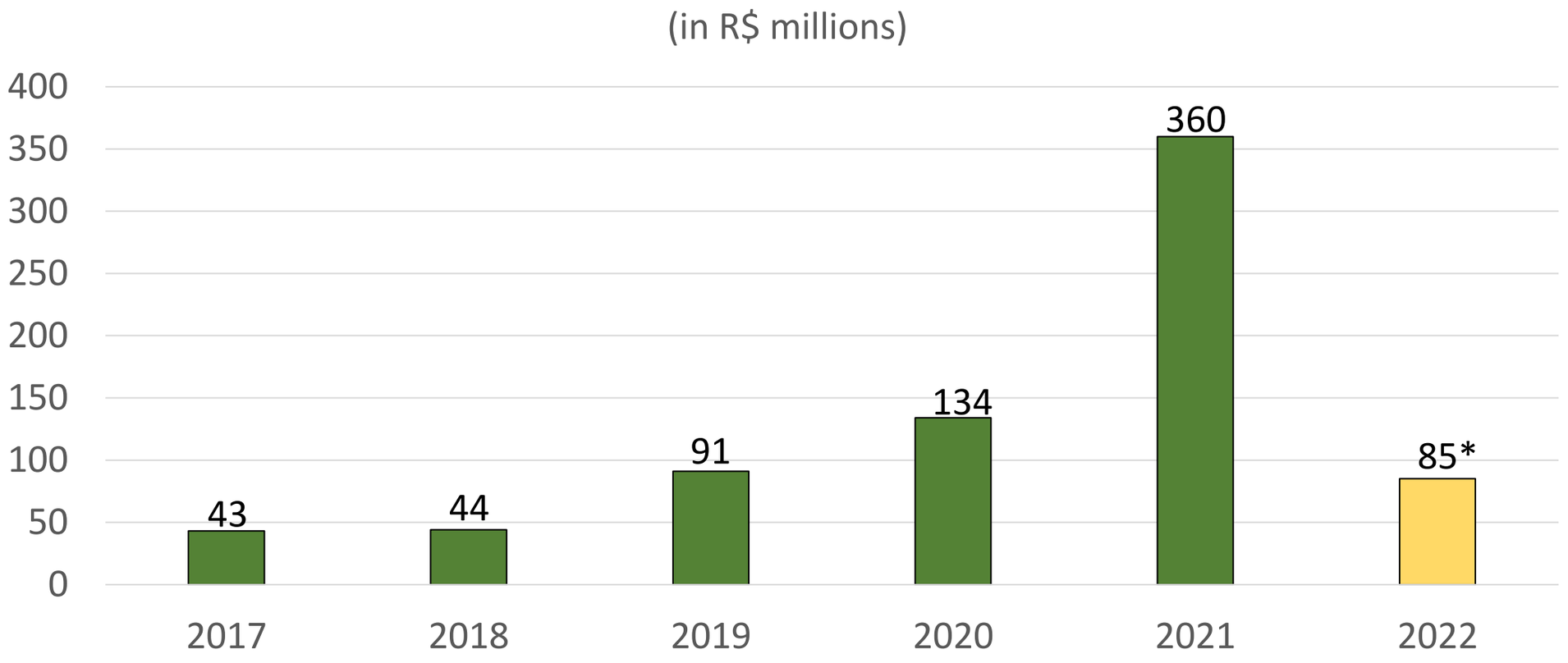
Law enforcement

Assets seizure and forfeiture

Assets management

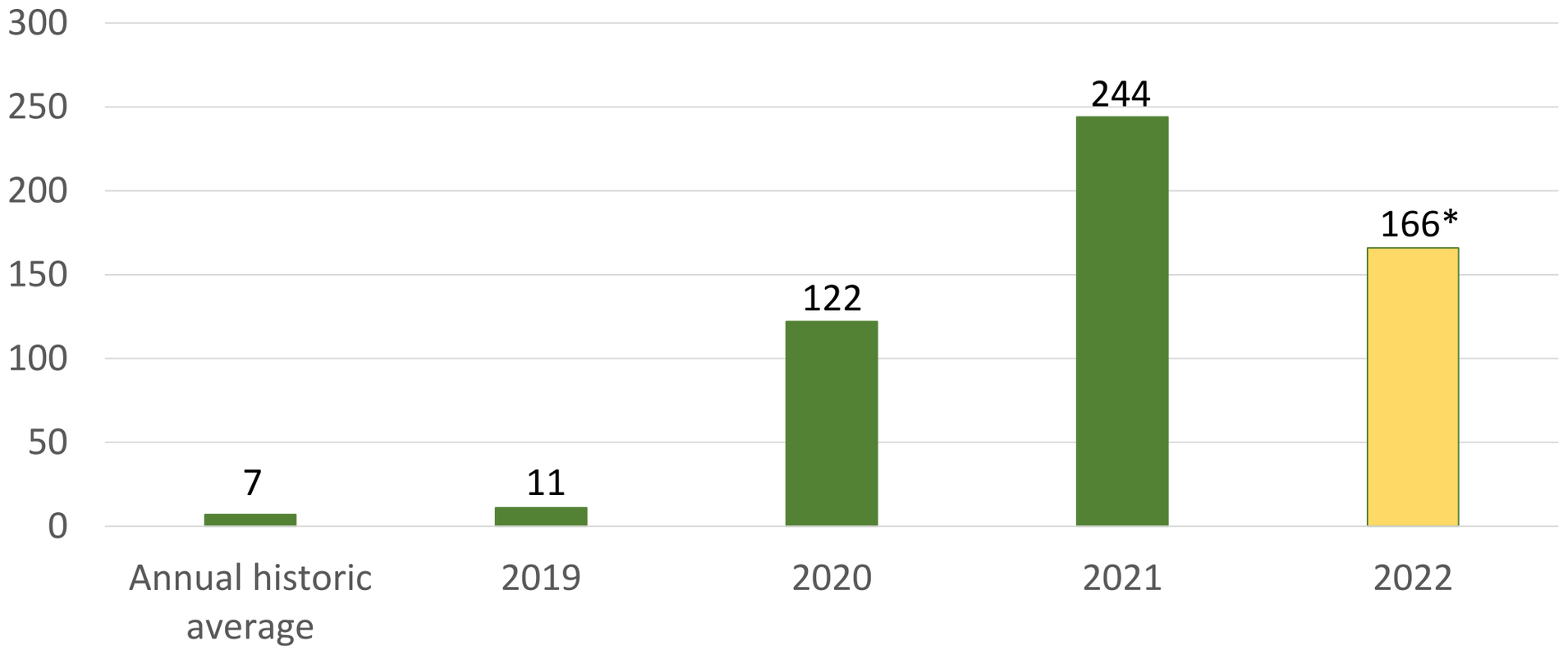
Investments in law enforcement (capacity-building): police hardware, training, research, technology and communications

Asset management: revenue (FUNAD)



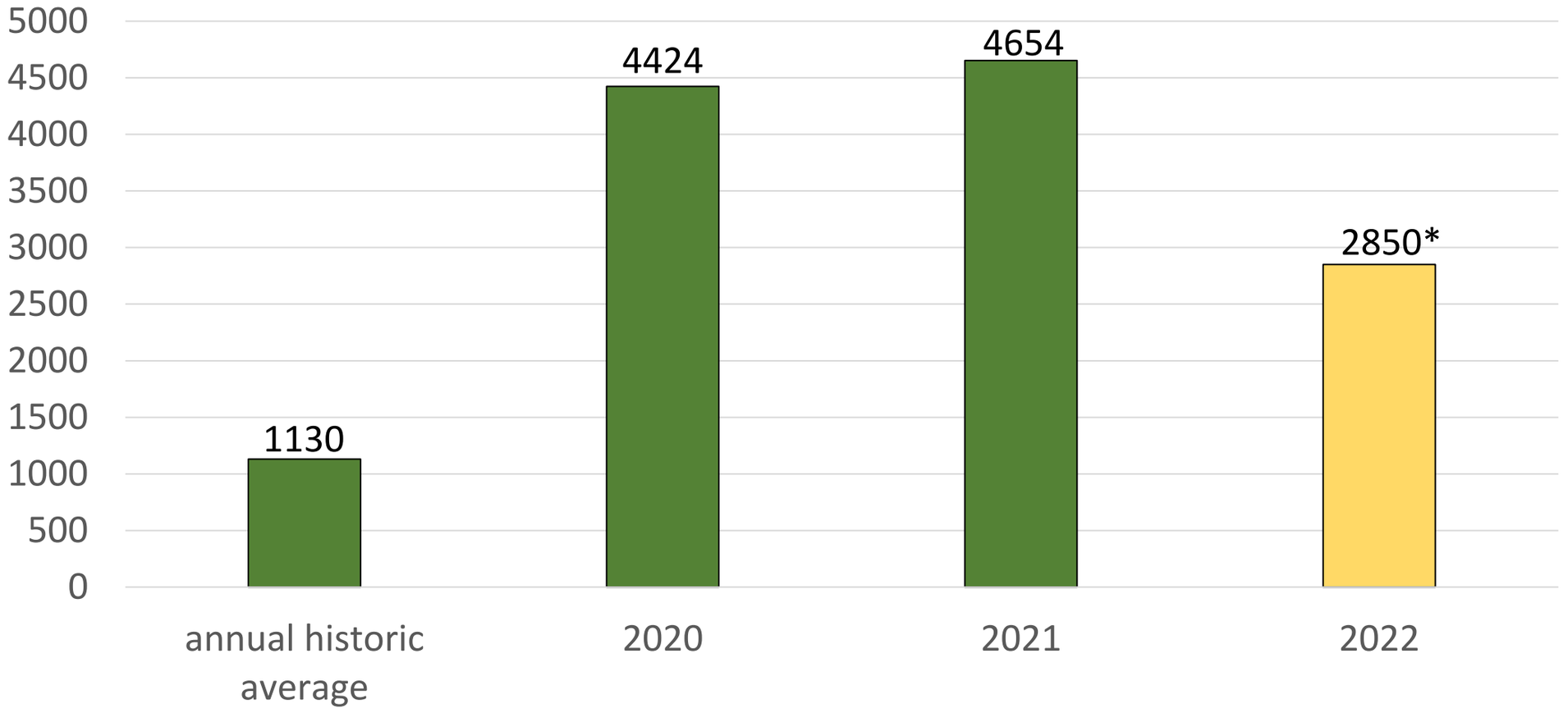
* As of 30 June 2022.

Asset management: number of auctions (bids) of confiscated assets



* As of 30 June 2022.

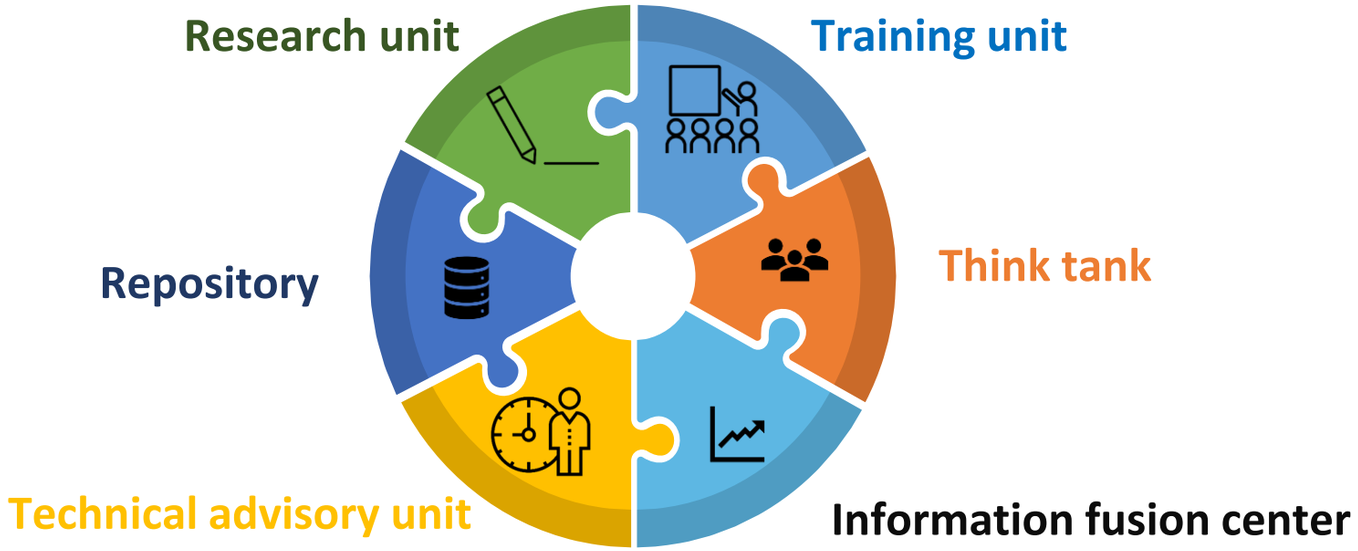
Asset management: number of sold assets



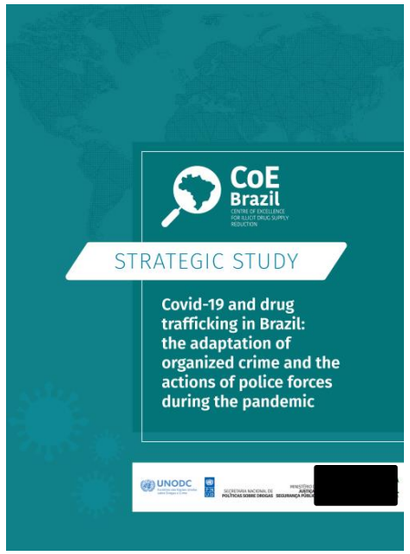
* As of 30 June 2022.

Center of Excellence for Reducing the Supply of Illicit Drugs

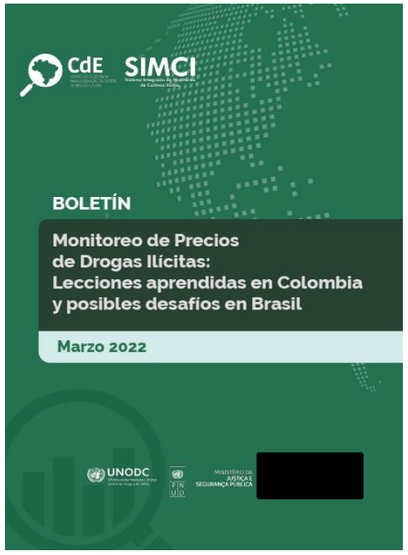
- Production and diffusion of data, information and knowledge
- Technical assistance
- Advisory
- Inputs to decision-making and policy-making



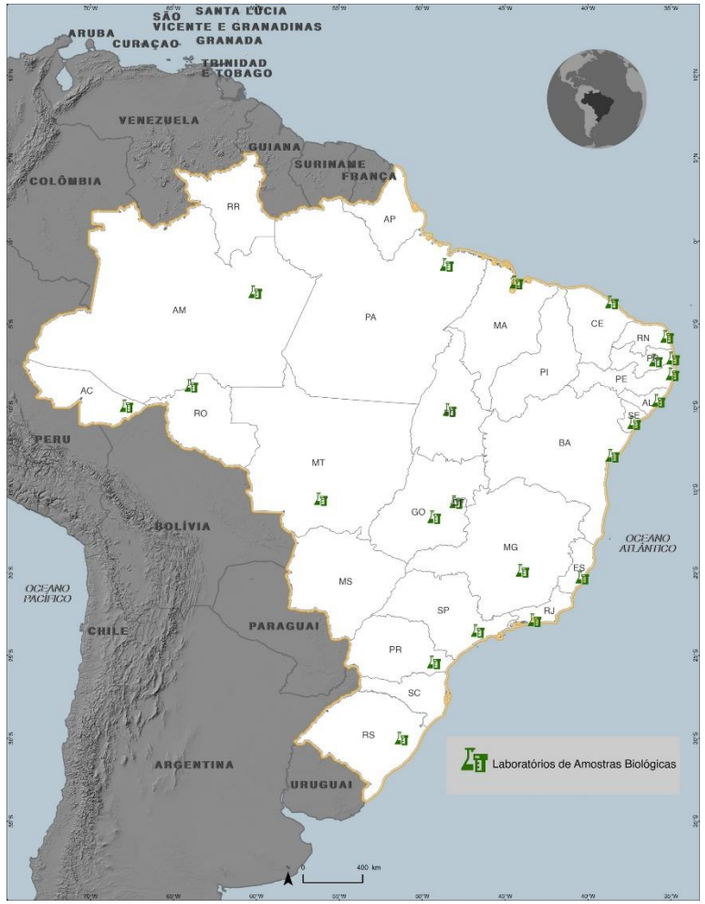
CdE
CENTRO DE EXCELÊNCIA PARA A REDUÇÃO DA OFERTA DE DROGAS ILÍCITAS



http://www.cdebrasil.org.br



CdE
CENTRO DE EXCELÊNCIA PARA A REDUÇÃO DA OFERTA DE DROGAS ILÍCITAS



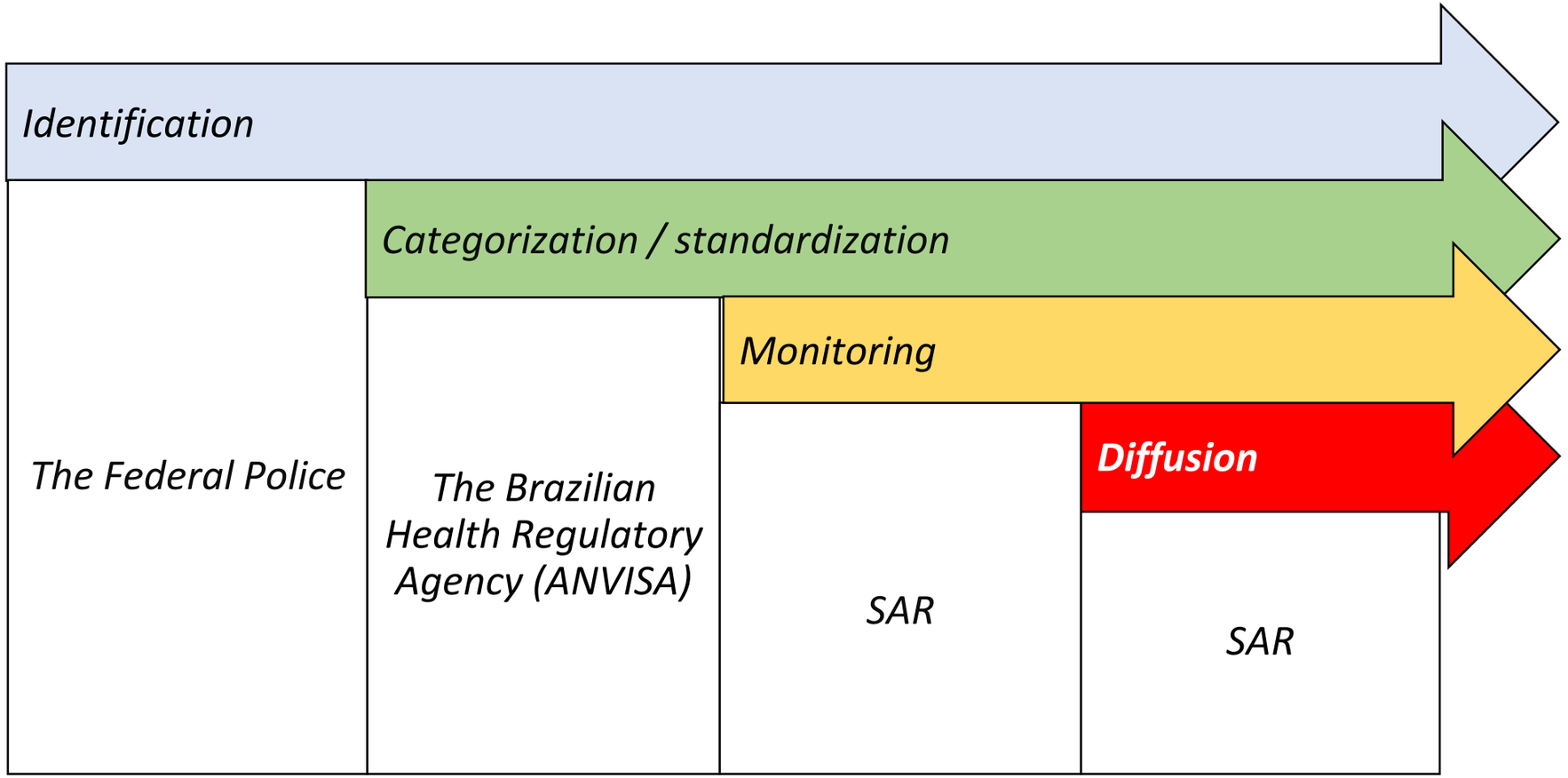
Questionnaire applied in 64 laboratories that perform drug analysis - Study on the capacity of Forensic Criminal expertise

CdE
CENTRO DE EXCELÊNCIA PARA A REDUÇÃO DA OFERTA DE DROGAS ILÍCITAS

Brazil's Drug Early Warning Subsystem – SAR: main processes

SAR

SISNAD



Sistema Nacional de Políticas Públicas sobre Drogas | MINISTÉRIO DA CIDADANIA | MINISTÉRIO DA ECONOMIA | MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE | MINISTÉRIO DA JUSTIÇA E SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA

CdE | UNODC

First Report of the Early Warning Subsystem on Drugs (EWS)

Overview of the use of psychoactive substances

According to estimates by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 5.4% of the world population between 15 to 64 years old used some kind of psychoactive substance in 2019, corresponding to 275 million people. Cannabis was the most used drug (4%) followed by opioids (including opiates, 1.2%), amphetamine-type stimulants (0.5%) and cocaine (0.4%)[1]. Although illicit drugs produced from natural sources (e.g. cocaine, heroin, marijuana etc.) consistently exhibit the highest population prevalence, synthetic substances have drawn the attention of both health and law enforcement authorities worldwide during the last decade.

The term New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) refers to substances (mostly synthetic drugs) which are not subject to international legislation, such as the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971) but pose a public health risk comparable to those already under control[2]. As of August 2021, 1,049 NPS have been identified and reported to the UNODC by 133 countries[3]. Particularly, in the decade ranging from 2009 (131 reports) to 2019 (542 reports) an increase above 300% in the number of new substances has been observed.[4].

Starting in 2015, for the first time, the total number of reported NPS has stabilized and even decreased in a few years. However, there is a growing concern about its use among high-risk users, such as marginalized, vulnerable, or socially disadvantaged groups, including homeless people, prisoners, the unemployed and people with mental health disorders[5]. Although less extensive as in other regions, the available data on NPS for Latin America and the Caribbean show the predominance of stimulants and hallucinogens among substances reported for the first time[4].

Globally, for the first time, the annual number of **NPS** reported has stabilized and even decreased in some years; however, there is growing concern about their use among high-risk users.

Sistema Nacional de Políticas Públicas sobre Drogas | MINISTÉRIO DA CIDADANIA | MINISTÉRIO DA ECONOMIA | MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE | MINISTÉRIO DA JUSTIÇA E SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA

CdE | UNODC

Segundo Informe del Subsistema de Alerta Temprana Sobre Drogas (SAT)

Información complementaria

En Brasil, la Política Nacional de Drogas (Pnad), aprobada por el Decreto nº 9.761 de 2019, prevé, dentro del Sistema Nacional de Políticas de Drogas (SISNAD), la estructuración de un Sistema de Alerta Temprana para Nuevas Drogas, además de estimular la producción de conocimiento por parte de las universidades e instituciones de investigación sobre la composición, potencial de acción y toxicidad de las Nuevas Sustancias Psicoactivas (NSP), entre otros temas relacionados.

En 2021, se estableció el Sistema de Alerta Temprana sobre Drogas (SAT) del SISNAD mediante la Resolución nº 6 del 30 de agosto. Inicialmente, fue creado con carácter experimental, y se articulará intersistémicamente con el Sistema Único de Seguridad Pública (SUSP) y el Sistema Único de Salud (SUS). El SAT brasileño pretende convertirse en una herramienta estratégica, anticipando los eventos adversos derivados de la entrada de NSP en Brasil.

ADB-FUBIATA

El 18 de noviembre de 2021 se elaboró el informe nº 1760/2021-SETEC/SR/PF/PR relativo a la

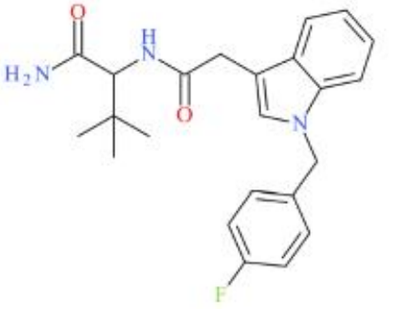


Figura 1 - Estructura química de ADB-FUBIATA (2-[[1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]indol-3-yl]acetyl]amino]-3,3-dimethyl-butanamide o FUB-ACADB).

Fuente: NPS DISCOVERY, 2021.

La sustancia **ADB-FUBIATA** se incluyó recientemente en la lista del país y, tras la primera identificación, ya se han elaborado otros 4 informes en los que se ha identificado.

SAR

SISNAD

The Minerva Project

MINERVA

Thank you

carlos.brito@mj.gov.br

https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protecao/politicas-sobre-drogas