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

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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)
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)

(in R$ millions)

* 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

- Annual historic average: 1130
- 2020: 4424
- 2021: 4654
- 2022: 2850*

* 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
Management of Assets from Drug Trafficking - Decapitalizing organized crime to strengthen public policies in Brazil
April 2021

STRATEGIC STUDY

Covid-19 and drug trafficking in Brazil: the adaptation of organized crime and the actions of police forces during the pandemic

COCAINÉ INSIGHTS

BOLETÍN

Monitoring of Precios de Drogas Ilícitas: Lecciones aprendidas en Colombia y posibles desafíos en Brasil
Marzo 2022

http://www.cdebrasil.org.br
Questionnaire applied in 64 laboratories that perform drug analysis - Study on the capacity of Forensic Criminal expertise
Brazil’s Drug Early Warning Subsystem – SAR: main processes

- **Identification:** The Federal Police
- **Categorization / standardization:** The Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (ANVISA)
- **Monitoring:** SAR
- **Diffusion:** SAR
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 opium, 1.2%), amphetamine-type stimulants (0.5%) and cocaine (0.4%). 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. As of August 2021, 1,049 NPS have been identified and reported to the UNODC by 133 countries. 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.

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. 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.

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.
The Minerva Project
Thank you

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