

A/CONF.6/C.1/L.21

PRIMER CONGRESO DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS EN MATERIA
DE PREVENCIÓN DEL DELITO Y TRATAMIENTO DEL DELINCUENTE
GINEBRA 1955

PERSONAL

SELECCIÓN Y FORMACIÓN DEL PERSONAL PENITENCIARIO
EN BRAZIL

por Victorio Canepa,
Presidente perpetuo de la Asociación
brasileña de Prisiones, Rio de Janeiro



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SUMMARY

DESCRIPTIVE PART

In Brazil the penal and correctional services have not as yet been unified. Under the Constitution, the Union can only lay down general rules, which are supplemented by the legislation in each individual state. There is no central organ, properly so called, to direct policy in penitentiary matters. There is only the Inspectorate General of Penitentiary Institutions (Inspeccoria Geral Penitenciaria), which should act as a centralizing body. At present the Inspectorate acts merely as an advisory body to the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs. There is, however, an unofficial body, the Brazilian Prison Association (Associação Brasileira de Prisões) which will probably, through its annual penitentiary conferences, gradually become the unifying and policy-making body in the matter of penal and penitentiary services. In the meanwhile, the personnel employed in these services come under a department of the Federal Government, known as the Civil Service Administrative Department (Departamento Administrativo do Servico Publico) which is in charge of the entire federal civil service and makes no special provision for prison personnel.

The recruitment, selection and training of all Federal civil servants are governed by Acts 284 and 1,711. Officials in penal and penitentiary establishments come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs, and are recruited, selected and trained by the Civil Service Administrative Department, an autonomous body responsible directly to the President of the Republic.

Recruitment of staff is by competitive examination (for regular officials) or by tests of competence (for temporary staff). The conditions of employment vary according to the post, but in every case the candidate must be a Brazilian national over 18 years of age and have completed his period of military service. Candidates who pass the competitive examination or the test of competence are appointed by the President of the Republic (if the appointment is to the permanent staff) or by the chief of service (if to the temporary staff). The most responsible posts, as prescribed by statute, are filled by appointment, made by the President of the Republic, with no competitive examination.

The different categories of staff are as follows: Director general, director, deputy director, administrators, assistants to the director, legal assistants, administrative officers, custodians of stores, storekeepers, clerks, stenographers, inspectors, warders, artificers, instructors, labourers, cooks, medical officers, dentists, sick-bay attendants, laboratory workers, pharmacists.

Unfortunately, Brazil does not yet possess a training college for personnel for penal and correctional institutions. The Brazilian Prison

This archiving project is a collaborative effort between United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and American Society of Criminology, Division of International Criminology. Any comments or questions should be directed to Cindy J. Smith at CJSmithphd@comcast.net or Emil Wandzilak at emil.wandzilak@unodc.org.