

**Concluding remarks  
from the Brazilian  
Government**

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During this conference, we have been able to learn about the most pressing challenges that face those responsible for policy and public security and by professionals in the field. We have also learnt about the drug problem's impact on public security and the relationship between drug policies and public security.

I am going to follow a more-or-less chronological order and of course, I cannot fail to point out that Doctor Vitalino Canas stated during his presentation that more security comes from greater amounts of citizenship. After this, Luiz Fernando Corrêa, director-general of the Federal Police, reminded us that his force had been reduced but he is committed to working systematically and that he is certain that the efficiency of our Federal Police will continue to increase. Doctor Kendall and Doctor Vitalino both spoke to us about The National Public Security Office and PRONASCI (the National Public Security Programme with Citizenship), and we can say that this is already really getting established, and it is very widespread; we participate in SENAD (the National Antidrug Secretariat) and in several PRONASCI projects (The National Public Security Programme with Citizenship). After this, Doctor Lopes da Mota reminded us that we cannot fail in making sure we confiscate the products of crime. Mr Raymond Kendall also reminded us of the importance of the

UN's (United Nations) policy declarations, made during the General Assembly's Special Session in 1998<sup>1</sup>. Mr. Christopher Langton told us that there is no difference between violence and crime. Mr. Emmanuel Reinert pointed out that there are some universal issues that we all have the intention of confronting, driving us towards working together. At the event's opening, Abraham Stein, the Organisation of American States' Deputy Secretary for Multidimensional Security, talked about the presence of drugs in all branches of organised crime - organised crime does not exist without the presence of drugs. Professor Francisco Thoumi stated that the majority of people who have access to drugs do not consume them. Delegado Roberto Troncon presented all the methodology used by the Federal Police Department for carrying out their excellent job of confronting organised crime. Delegado Mariano Beltrame, Security Secretary here in Rio de Janeiro, stated that the drug problem here in Rio is a problem of how to search for the drugs. Mr Oscar Zuluaga made some reflections about the drug problem and the Red Cross's humanitarian vision. Joaquim Domingos went into a bit more detail about the new law number 11,343 from August 2006. This law introduced the National System of Public Policies on Drugs (Sisnad), which "prescribes measures for the prevention of improper use, and for attending to and socially rehabilitating drug users and addicts. It also establishes norms for repressing the non-authorized production and illegal trafficking of drugs, as well as defining crimes"<sup>2</sup>. He also spoke about restorative justice and his experiences here in Rio de Janeiro with the support that he has given to the local government's Special Office for the Prevention of Chemical Dependency. Alba Zaluar told us about her anthropological view regarding the drug problem and violence.

In a general way, therefore, and as part of our role as the National Antidrug Secretariat, Brazil's central drugs organisation, we can state as fact that we are getting close to reducing the demand and offer of drugs and we are convinced that Brazil is complying with everything that was set out by the United Nations. Integration between the National Antidrug Secretariat and the Federal Police is absolutely necessary in order to have any success with confronting the drug problem. We understand that, although we both carry out actions of a different nature, our actions are unquestionably complimentary. It has been proven that Brazil is not only providing solutions to legal problems that are set out in our National Policy on Drugs, that are determined by our laws and that are also set out in our National System of Public Policy on Drugs that is created and established by our laws – they are actually putting all of this into practice.

In order to draw a conclusion to close this conference, it can be said that it was important to make a few more clarifications with the certainty that, little by little, we are being united, we are increasingly getting to know each other more and thus more able to work together on this very important cause related to drugs, related to violence and related to criminality.

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<sup>1</sup> After discussing the world drug problem, the Special Session of the UN's (United Nations) General Assembly adopted the Policy Declaration, "that made the countries agree on a series of commitments to reduce or eliminate drug production, trafficking and consumption before the year 2008". For more information, see the website: [http://www.unodc.org/brazil/pt/about\\_us\\_sessaoespecial.html](http://www.unodc.org/brazil/pt/about_us_sessaoespecial.html) (Editor's note)

<sup>2</sup> Presidency Office, President's Staff, Sub Office of Legal Affairs, "Law 11,343 from August, 2006 (Article 1), see the website: [www.planalto.gov.br/CCIVIL/\\_Ato2004-2006/2006/Lei/L11343.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/CCIVIL/_Ato2004-2006/2006/Lei/L11343.htm) (Editor's note)