



**MINISTÉRIO DA JUSTIÇA
E SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA**
Assessoria Especial Internacional

TRADUÇÃO DE LEGISLAÇÃO BRASILEIRA RELACIONADA À ÁREA DE JUSTIÇA E SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA PARA O INGLÊS E O ESPANHOL

Lei nº 13.675 de 11 de junho de 2018.

Disciplina a organização e o funcionamento dos órgãos responsáveis pela segurança pública, nos termos do § 7º do art. 144 da Constituição Federal; cria a Política Nacional de Segurança Pública e Defesa Social (PNSPDS); institui o Sistema Único de Segurança Pública (Susp); altera a Lei Complementar nº 79, de 7 de janeiro de 1994, a Lei nº 10.201, de 14 de fevereiro de 2001, e a Lei nº 11.530, de 24 de outubro de 2007; e revoga dispositivos da Lei nº 12.681, de 4 de julho de 2012.

VERSÃO EM INGLÊS



Projeto da Assessoria Especial Internacional

Como forma de divulgar o arcabouço legislativo brasileiro a autoridades estrangeiras e a Organismos Internacionais e, ainda, de aprimorar a cooperação internacional, em diversas áreas, a Assessoria Especial Internacional do Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública desenvolveu projeto para a compilação e tradução¹, para os idiomas inglês e espanhol, de parte das legislações brasileiras relacionadas às áreas de Justiça e Segurança Pública. A seleção das leis traduzidas ficou a cargo das áreas técnicas do Ministério, levando em consideração, igualmente, trabalhos já realizados por outros órgãos brasileiros, os quais serão disponibilizados como link externo no site da Assessoria Especial Internacional.



¹Traduções não juramentadas ou oficiais.

LAW n° 13,675 of JUNE 11th, 2018.

Regulates the organization and functioning of the bodies responsible for public security, under the terms of paragraph 7 of article 144 of the Federal Constitution; creates the National Policy for Public Security and Social Defense (PNSPDS in Portuguese); establishes the Unified Public Security System (Susp in Portuguese); amends Complementary Law n° 79 of January 7th, 1994, Law n° 10,201 of February 14th, 2001, and Law n° 11,530 of October 24th, 2007; and repeals provisions of Law n° 12,681 of July 4th, 2012.

[Effectiveness](#)

[Veto message](#)

[Regulation](#)

The **PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL** makes known that the National Congress decrees and I sanction the following Law:

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Art. 1. This Law establishes the Unified Public Security System (Susp in Portuguese) and creates the National Policy for Public Security and Social Defense (PNSPDS in Portuguese) with the purpose of preserving public order and the safety of people and property through joint, coordinated, systemic, and integrated actions of the Public Security and Social Defense bodies of the Union, the States, the Federal District, and Municipalities, in articulation with society.

Art. 2. Public Security is the duty of the State and the responsibility of all, including the Union, the States, the Federal District, and the Municipalities, within the scope of the jurisdictions and legal attributions of each one.

CHAPTER II
NATIONAL POLICY FOR PUBLIC SECURITY AND SOCIAL DEFENSE (PNSPDS)

Section I

Jurisdiction to Establish Public Security and Social Defense Policies

Art. 3. The Union shall establish the National Policy for Public Security and Social Defense (PNSPDS) and the States, the Federal District, and the Municipalities shall establish their respective policies, observing the guidelines of the national policy, especially for analysis and facing the risks to the harmony of social coexistence, focusing on emergency situations and interstate and transnational crimes.

Section II Principles

Art. 4. The following are principles of PNSPDS:

- I - respect for the legal system and individual and collective rights and guarantees;
- II - protection, appreciation, and recognition of public security professionals;
- III - protection of human rights, respect for fundamental rights, and promotion of citizenship and dignity of the human person;
- IV - efficiency in the prevention and control of criminal offences;
- V - efficiency in the repression and determination of criminal offences;
- VI - efficiency in the prevention and reduction of risks in emergencies and disasters that affect life, heritage, and the environment;
- VII - participation and social control;
- VIII - peaceful conflict resolution;
- IX - measured and proportional use of force;
- X - protection of life, heritage, and the environment;
- XI - publicity of non-confidential information;
- XII - promotion of knowledge production on public security;
- XIII - optimization of material, human, and financial resources of the institutions;
- XIV - simplicity, informality, procedural economy, and speed in the service provided to society;
- XV - harmonic and collaborative relationship between the Branches;
- XVI - transparency, liability, and accountability.

Section III Guidelines

Art. 5. The following are guidelines of PNSPDS:

- I - immediate assistance to the citizen;
- II - strategic and systemic planning;

III - strengthening actions for the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts, prioritizing policies to reduce violent lethality, focusing on vulnerable groups;

IV - integrated action between the Union, the States, the Federal District, and the Municipalities in public security actions and transversal policies for the preservation of life, the environment, and the dignity of the human person;

V - coordination, cooperation, and collaboration of public security bodies and institutions in the planning, execution, monitoring, and evaluation phases of actions, respecting the respective legal assignments and promoting the rationalization of means based on best practices;

VI - continuous and qualified training of public security professionals, in line with the national curriculum matrix;

VII - strengthening public security institutions through investments and the development of structuring projects and technological innovation;

VIII - systematization and sharing of public security, prison, and drug information at the national level;

IX - actions based on research, studies, and diagnostics in areas of public security interest;

X - priority, qualified, and humanized care for people in vulnerable situations;

XI - standardization of structures, training, technology, and equipment of public security interest;

XII - emphasis on proximity policing actions, focusing on problem solving;

XIII - system and legislation modernization in line with social developments;

XIV - social participation in public security issues;

XV - integration between the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Branches in the improvement and application of criminal legislation;

XVI - collaboration of the Judicial Branch, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Public Defender's Office in the elaboration of strategies and goals to achieve the objectives of this Policy;

XVII - promotion of public policies aimed at the social reintegration of prison system egresses;

XVIII - (VETOED);

XIX - encouraging the development of programs and projects focused on promoting the culture of peace, community security, and the integration of security policies with existing social policies in other bodies and entities not belonging to the public security system;

XX - distribution of the workforce according to technical criteria;

XXI - common police and military firefighter ethics, respecting the legal regimes and the specificities of each institution;

XXII - police registration unit;

XXIII - use of the integrated electronic information and data system;

XXIV – (VETOED);

XXV - encouraging the appointment of career servers to the leadership positions, considering the graduation, training, merit, and experience of the server in the specific police activity;

XXVI - conclusion of partnerships and protocols with private surveillance agencies, in compliance with the bidding law.

Section IV Objectives

Art. 6. The following are objectives of PNSPDS:

I - promote integration in strategic and operational actions, in public security intelligence activities, and in crisis and incident management;

II - support actions to maintain public order and the safety of people, heritage, the environment, and property and rights;

III - encourage measures for the modernization of equipment, research, and expertise and for the standardization of technology of public security bodies and institutions;

IV - stimulate and support the implementation of actions to prevent violence and crime, with priority for those related to the lethality of the young black population, women, and other vulnerable groups;

V - promote social participation in public security Councils;

VI - stimulate the production and publication of studies and diagnostics for the formulation and evaluation of public policies;

VII - promote the interoperability of public security systems;

VIII - encourage and expand prevention, control, and surveillance actions for the repression of cross-border crimes;

IX - stimulate the exchange of public security intelligence information with foreign counterpart institutions;

X - integrate and share public security, prison, and drug information;

XI - stimulate the standardization of training and qualification of public security professionals, respecting the specificities and regional diversities, in accordance with this policy, in the Federal, State, Federal District, and Municipal spheres;

XII - promote the improvement of the application and compliance with restrictive measures of law and alternative sentences to imprisonment;

XIII - promote the improvement of the regimes of compliance with the imprisonment sentence in relation to the gravity of the crimes committed;

XIV - (VETOED);

XV - rationalize and humanize the penitentiary system and other incarceration environments;

XVI - promote studies, research, and publications on the policy of confronting drugs and reducing harm related to its users and the social groups in which they live;

XVII - promote permanent actions to combat organized crime and corruption;

XVIII - establish mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the actions implemented;

XIX - promote a collaborative relationship between public security agencies and members of the judicial system for elaborating strategies and the develop actions necessary to achieve the established goals;

XX - stimulate the granting of protective measures in favor of people in vulnerable situations;

XXI - stimulate the creation of mechanisms for the protection of public agents that make up the National Public Security System and their families;

XXII - stimulate and encourage the elaboration, execution, and monitoring of actions in the areas of professional appreciation, health, quality of life, and security of the servers that make up the National Public Security System;

XXIII - prioritize violent lethality reduction policies;

XXIV - strengthen mechanisms to investigate heinous crimes and homicides;

XXV - strengthen the surveillance actions of firearms and ammunition to reduce armed violence;

XXVI - strengthen actions to prevent and suppress cyber crimes.

Sole paragraph. The objectives established shall direct the formulation of the National Plan for Public Security and Social Defense, a document that shall establish strategies, goals, indicators, and actions to achieve these objectives.

Section V

Strategies

Art. 7. The National Policy of Public Security and Social Defense shall be implemented by strategies that ensure federative integration, coordination, and cooperation, interoperability, situational leadership, modernization of the management of public security institutions, appreciation and protection of professionals, complementarity, allocation of human resources, diagnosis of problems to be faced, technical excellence, continuous evaluation of results, and guarantee of budgetary regularity for the execution of public security plans and programs.

Section VI Means and Instruments

Art. 8. The following are means and instruments for the implementation of PNSPDS:

I - the Public Security and Social Defense plans;

II - the National System of Information and Management of Public Security and Social Defense, which includes:

a) the National System of Monitoring and Evaluating Public Security and Social Defense Policies (Sinaped in Portuguese);

~~b) the National System for Information regarding Public Security, Prisons, Weapons and Ammunition Traceability, Genetic Material, Fingerprints, and Drugs (Sinesp in Portuguese);~~

b) the National System for Information regarding Public Security, Prisons, Weapons and Ammunition Traceability, Genetic Material, Fingerprints, and Drugs (Sinesp); [\(Wording established by Law nº 13,756 of 2018\)](#)

c) the Education and Professional Appreciation Integrated System (Sievap)

d) the National Network of High Studies in Public Security (Renaesp in Portuguese);

e) the National Quality of Life Program for Public Security Professionals (Pró-Vida in Portuguese).

III - (VETOED);

IV - the National Plan for Facing Youth Homicides;

V - the mechanisms formed by bodies for the prevention and control of unlawful acts against the Government and regarding the concealment or disguise of goods, rights, and values.

CHAPTER III UNIFIED PUBLIC SECURITY SYSTEM

Section I System Composition

Art. 9. The Unified Public Security System (Susp) is established, having the the Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security as its central body, and is integrated by the bodies referred to in [article 144 of the](#)

[Federal Constitution](#), prison officers, municipal guards, and other strategic and operational members, who shall act within the limits of their jurisdictions, in a cooperative, systemic, and harmonious manner.

Paragraph 1. The following are strategic members of Susp:

I - the Union, the States, the Federal District, and the Municipalities, through their Executive Branches; and

II - the Public Security and Social Defense Councils of the three federated entities.

Paragraph 2. The following are operational members of Susp:

I - Federal Police;

II - Federal Road Police;

III - (VETOED);

IV - Civilian Police;

V - Military Police;

VI - Military Fire Corps;

VII - Municipal Guards;

VIII - organs of the penitentiary system;

IX - (VETOED);

X - official criminalistics, forensic medicine, and identification institutes;

XI - National Public Security Office (Senasp);

XII - state public security offices or similar;

XIII - National Civil Protection and Defense Office (Sedec);

XIV - National Drug Policy Office (Senad);

XV - traffic agents;

XVI - port guard.

Paragraph 3. (VETOED).

Paragraph 4. The state, district, and municipal systems shall be responsible for the implementation of the respective public security programs, actions, and projects, with freedom of organization and functioning, respecting the provisions of this Law.

Section II Operation

Art. 10. The integration and coordination of the Susp bodies shall take place within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, through:

- I - operations with integrated planning and execution;
- II - common strategies for action in the prevention and qualified control of criminal offenses;
- III - mutual acceptance of registration of police occurrence;
- IV - information sharing, including with the Brazilian Intelligence System (Sisbin);
- V - exchange of technical and scientific knowledge; and
- VI - integration of public security information and data through Sinesp.

Paragraph 1. Susp shall be coordinated by the Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security.

Paragraph 2. The combined operations, planned and triggered in a team, may be ostensible, investigative, intelligence, or mixed, and count on the participation of bodies belonging to Susp and, within the limits of their jurisdiction, with Sisbin and other bodies of the federal, state, district, or municipal systems, not necessarily directly linked to public security and social defense bodies, especially when addressing criminal organizations.

Paragraph 3. The planning and coordination of the operations referred to in paragraph 2 of this article shall be exercised jointly by the participants.

Paragraph 4. The sharing of information shall preferably be done by electronic means, with reciprocal access to databases, in the terms established by the Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security.

Paragraph 5. The exchange of technical and scientific knowledge for the qualification of professionals of Public Security and Social Defense shall take place, among other forms, by reciprocity in the opening of vacancies in the courses of specialization, improvement, and strategic studies, respecting the specificities and the legal regime of each institution, and observing, whenever possible, the national curriculum matrix.

Art. 11. The Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security shall annually set goals of excellence within the scope of their respective jurisdictions, aimed at the prevention and repression of criminal and administrative offenses and disaster prevention, and shall use public indicators that objectively demonstrate the intended results.

Art. 12 . The annual measurement of targets shall observe the following parameters:

I - the activities of judicial police and the determination of criminal offenses shall be measured, among other factors, by the indices of crime elucidation, from the records of police occurrences, especially those of malicious crimes resulting in death and robbery, by the identification, arrest of the perpetrators, and fulfillment of arrest warrants for convicted crimes with imprisonment sentences, and by the recovery of the proceeds of the crime in a specific circumscription;

II - the expert activities shall be measured by technical criteria issued by the body responsible for coordinating the official expertise, considering the expert reports and the result in the qualified production of the evidence relevant to the criminal investigation;

III - ostensible police and public order preservation activities shall be measured, among other factors, by the greater or lesser incidence of criminal and administrative offenses in a given area, following the parameters of Sinesp;

IV - the activities of the military fire departments shall be measured, among other factors, by prevention actions, emergency and disaster preparedness, disaster response time indices, and recovery of affected sites, considering certain areas;

V - the efficiency of the prison system shall be measured based on the following factors, among others:

a) the number of vacancies offered in the system;

b) the relationship between the number of prisoners and the number of vacancies offered;

c) the criminal repetition rate of egresses;

d) the amount of convicted prisoners served according to the parameters established by the paragraphs of the head provision of this article, observing the objective and transparent criteria.

Paragraph 1. The assessment shall consider aspects related to the structure of physical work and equipment, as well as personnel.

Paragraph 2. The measurement referred to in item I of the head provision of this article shall distinguish the authorizations defined by reason of red-handed arrest from the authorizations resulting from investigative procedures.

Art. 13. The Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security, responsible for the management of Susp, shall guide and monitor the activities of the bodies integrated into the system and promote the following actions:

I - support the equipment and modernization programs of the public security and social defense bodies of the country;

II - implement, maintain, and expand the National System of Information and Management of Public Security and Social Defense, observing the restrictions provided for in the law regarding secrecy;

III - exchange technical and operational experiences between federal, state, district, and municipal police agencies;

IV - value the technical, scientific, and functional autonomy of the official criminalistics, forensic medicine, and identification institutes, to guarantee them full conditions for the exercise of their competences;

V - promote the professional qualification of members of public security and social defense, especially in the operational, ethical, and technical-scientific fields;

VI - develop national studies and research and consolidate data and statistical information on crime and victimization;

VII - coordinate the intelligence activities of public security and social defense integrated with Sisbin;

VIII - develop the doctrine of police intelligence.

Art. 14. It is the responsibility of the Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security to:

I-provide standardized computerized, and secure system that allows the exchange of information between the members of Susp;

II - support and periodically evaluate the technological infrastructure and the security of processes, networks, and systems;

III - establish a schedule for the adaptation of the members of Susp to the operation standards and procedures of the system.

Art. 15. The Union may support the States, the Federal District, and the Municipalities when they do not have the technical and operational conditions necessary to implement Susp.

Art. 16. The member bodies of the Susp may act in urban roads, highways, road terminals, federal, state, district, or municipal railways and waterways, ports and airports, within the scope of their respective jurisdictions, in effective integration with the body whose place of action is under their jurisdiction, subject to the secrecy of police investigations.

Art. 17. A regulation shall provide the criteria for the application of resources from the National Public Security Fund (FNSP) and the National Penitentiary Fund (Funpen), respecting the constitutional assignment of the bodies that compose Susp, the geographical, population, and socioeconomic aspects of the federated entities, and the establishment of goals and results to be achieved.

Art. 18. The procurement of goods and services for the member bodies of Susp shall aim at the effectiveness of its activities and shall comply with technical criteria of quality, modernity, efficiency, and resistance, observing the rules of bidding and contracts.

Sole paragraph. (VETOED)

CHAPTER IV
PUBLIC SECURITY AND SOCIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS

Section I
Composition

Art. 19. The formal structure of Susp shall be given by the formation of standing Councils to be created in the form of article 21 of this Law.

Art. 20. Public Security and Social Defense Councils shall be created, within the Union, the States, the Federal District, and the Municipalities, by a proposal of the heads of the Executive Branch, forwarded to the respective Legislative Branch.

Paragraph 1. The National Council for Public Security and Social Defense, with duties, functioning, and composition established in regulations, shall have the participation of representatives of the Union, the States, the Federal District, and the Municipalities.

Paragraph 2. The Public Security and Social Defense Councils shall bring together representatives with decision-making power within their governmental structures and shall be collegial in nature, with advisory, suggestive, and social monitoring jurisdictions of Public Security and Social Defense activities, respecting the decision-making bodies and the governmental organization standards.

Paragraph 3. The Public Security and Social Defense Councils shall monitor the institutions referred to in paragraph 2 of article 9 of this Law and may recommend legal measures to the competent authorities.

Paragraph 4. The follow-up referred to in paragraph 3 of this article shall consider, among others, the following aspects:

I - the working conditions, appreciation, and respect for the physical and moral integrity of its members;

II - the achievement of the goals provided for in this Law;

III - the quick result in the determination of the complaints pending in the respective offices of internal affairs;

IV - the degree of reliability and acceptability of the body by the population which it serves.

Paragraph 5. The Councils shall propose guidelines for Public Security and Social Defense public policies to prevent and repress violence and crime.

Paragraph 6. The organization, operation, and other competencies of the Councils shall be regulated by an act of the Executive Branch, within the limits established by this Law.

Paragraph 7. The State, District, and Municipal Public Security and Social Defense Councils, which shall also have organized civil society and labor representatives, may be decentralized or gathered by region for better action and community exchange.

Section II Councilmen

Art. 21. The Councils shall be composed of:

I - representatives of each SuSP body or entity;

II - representative of the Judicial Branch;

III - representative of the Public Prosecutor's Office;

IV - representative of the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB);

V - representative of the Public Defender's Office;

VI - representatives of social entities and organizations whose purpose is related to Public Security and Social Defense Policies;

VII - representatives of entities of public security professionals.

Paragraph 1. The representatives of the entities and organizations referred to in items VI and VII of the head provision of this article shall be elected through a process open to all entities and organizations whose purpose is related to public security policies, according to public call and objective criteria previously defined by the Councils.

Paragraphs 2. Each councilman shall have 1 (one) alternate, who shall replace the holder in his/her absence.

Paragraph 3. The elective terms of the members referred to in items VI and VII of the head provision of this article and the appointment of the other members shall be 2 (two) years, allowing only one reappointment or re-election.

Paragraph 4. In the absence of representatives of the bodies or entities referred to in the head provision of this article, the provisions of paragraph 7 of article 20 of this Law shall apply.

CHAPTER V FORMULATION OF PUBLIC SECURITY AND SOCIAL DEFENSE PLANS

Section I Plans

Art. 22. The Union shall institute a Public Security and Social Defense National Plan aimed at articulating the actions of the public power, with the purpose of:

I - promoting the improvement of the management quality of Public Security and Social Defense Policies;

II - contributing to the organization of Public Security and Social Defense Councils;

III - ensuring the production of knowledge on the subject, the definition of goals, and the evaluation of the results of Public Security and Social Defense Policies;

IV - prioritizing preventive and supervisory actions of internal security in frontiers, borders, ports, and airports.

Paragraph 1. Public security policies are not restricted to the members of Susp because they must consider a broad social context, covering other areas of public services, such as education, health, leisure, and culture, respecting the attributions and purposes of each area of public service.

Paragraph 2. The plan referred to by the head provision of this article shall last 10 (ten) years from its publication.

Paragraph 3. The actions to prevent crime should be considered a priority in the preparation of the plan referred to in the head provision of this article.

Paragraph 4. The Union, through the Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security, shall elaborate the objectives, strategic actions, goals, priorities, indicators, and forms of financing and managing Public Security and Social Defense Policies.

Paragraph 5. The states, the Federal District, and the Municipalities shall elaborate and implement their corresponding plans within 2 (two) years from the publication of the national document, based on the Public Security and Social Defense National Plan, under penalty of not receiving resources from the Union for the execution of programs or actions of Public Security and Social Defense.

Paragraph 6. The public authority shall give wide dissemination to the content of the Public Security and Social Defense Policies and Plans.

Art. 23. The Union, in conjunction with the States, the Federal District, and the Municipalities, shall conduct annual evaluations on the implementation of the Public Security and Social Defense National Plan to verify compliance with the established goals and prepare recommendations to public policy managers and operators.

Sole paragraph. The first evaluation of the Public Security and Social Defense National Plan shall be conducted in the second year of effectiveness of this Law, and the federal Legislative Branch shall monitor it.

Section II

General Guidelines

Art. 24. Public officials shall observe the following guidelines when elaborating and implementing plans:

I - adopt articulation strategies between public agencies, private entities, police corporations, and international organizations to implement partnerships for the execution of Public Security and Social Defense Policies;

II - conduct the integration of programs, actions, activities, and projects of public and private bodies and entities in the areas of health, family planning, education, work, social assistance, social security, culture, sports, and leisure, aiming at the prevention of crime and disaster prevention;

III - enable broad social participation in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of Public Security and Social Defense Policies;

IV - develop programs, actions, activities and projects articulated with educational institutions, society, and the family for the prevention of crime and disaster prevention;

V - encourage the inclusion of the disciplines of violence prevention and disaster prevention in the curricular contents of the various levels of education;

VI - expand the alternatives of economic and social insertion of egresses of the prison system, promoting programs that prioritize the improvement of their schooling and professional qualification;

VII - ensure the effectiveness of Public Security and Social Defense Policies programs, actions, activities, and projects;

VIII - promote the monitoring and evaluation of Public Security and Social Defense Policies;

IX - promote the creation of study groups formed by public agents of the Susp bodies, teachers and researchers, to produce knowledge and reflection on the phenomenon of crime, with the support and coordination of the public bodies of each unit of the Federation;

X - promote the harmonization and joint work of the members of Susp;

XI - ensure the planning and implementation of Public Security and Social Defense Policies;

XII - promote urban planning studies so that crime prevention measures are a part of the master plan of municipalities to stimulate, among other actions, the reinforcement in public lighting and the verification of people and families in situations of social and criminal risk.

Section III

Goals for Monitoring and Evaluating Public Security and Social Defense Policies

Art. 25. Susp members shall annually set goals of excellence in the scope of their jurisdictions, aiming at the prevention and repression of criminal and administrative offenses and disaster prevention, which have as their purpose:

I - planning, agreeing, implementing, coordinating, and supervising management, technical, and operational education in cooperation with the units of the Federation;

II - supporting and promoting qualified, continuing, and integrated education;

III - identifying and proposing new education methodologies and techniques aimed at improving its activities;

IV - identifying and proposing mechanisms for professional valuation;

V - supporting and promoting the health system for public security and social defense professionals;
and

VI - supporting and promoting the housing system for public security and social defense professionals.

Section IV

Cooperation, Integration, and Harmonious Functioning of the Members of Susp

Art. 26. The National System for Monitoring and Evaluating Public Security and Social Defense Policies (Sinaped) is established within the scope of Susp, with the following objectives:

I - contribute to the organization and integration of the members of Susp, the Public Security and Social Defense Policy projects, and the respective diagnoses, action plans, results, and evaluations;

II - ensure knowledge about the programs, actions, and activities and promote the improvement of the management quality of Public Security and Social Defense programs, actions, activities, and projects;

III - ensure that Public Security and Social Defense Policies cover, at least, the appropriate diagnosis, management, and results of policies and programs for the prevention and control of violence, with the aim of verifying:

a) the compatibility of the form of budget planning processing and its execution with the needs of the respective Public Security and Social Defense System;

b) the effective use of public resources;

c) the maintenance of the financial flow, considering the operational needs of the programs, the reference standards, and the conditions provided for in the legal instruments concluded between the federated entities, the managing bodies, and the members of Susp;

d) the implementation of the other commitments made at the time of the conclusion of the legal instruments relating to the implementation of Public Security and Social Defense Policies;

e) inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination of policies.

Art. 27. At the end of the evaluation of the Public Security and Social Defense National Plan, a report shall be prepared with the history and characterization of the work, recommendations and deadlines for them to be fulfilled, and other elements to be defined in regulations.

Paragraph 1. The results of the policy evaluation shall be used to:

I - plan goals and elect priorities for implementation and funding;

II - restructure or expand prevention and control programs;

III - adapt the objectives and nature of the programs, actions, and projects;

IV - conclude cooperation instruments with a view to correcting problems identified in the evaluation;

V - increase funding to strengthen the Public Security and Social Defense System;

VI - improve and expand the training of the Susp operators.

Paragraph 2. The report of the evaluation shall be forwarded to the respective Public Security and Social Defense Councils.

Art. 28. The authorities, managers, entities, and bodies involved with public security and social defense have the duty to collaborate with the evaluation process, facilitating access to their facilities, documentation, and all the elements necessary for its effective compliance.

Art. 29. The process of evaluating Public Security and Social Defense Policies shall have the participation of representatives of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Branches, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Public Defender's Office, and the Public Security and Social Defense Councils, observing the parameters established in this Law.

Art. 30. The Legislative Branch shall monitor the evaluations of the respective federated entity.

Art. 31. Sinaped shall ensure, in the methodology to be employed:

I - the self-evaluation of managers and corporations;

II - the external institutional evaluation, contemplating the overall and integrated analysis of physical facilities, institutional relations, social commitment, activities, and corporate purposes;

III - the overall and integrated analysis of the diagnoses, structures, commitments, purposes, and results of Public Security and Social Defense Policies;

IV - the public nature of all procedures, data, and results of evaluation processes.

Art. 32. The evaluation of the objectives and targets of the Public Security and Social Defense National Plan shall be coordinated by a standing commission and conducted by temporary commissions composed of, at least, 3 (three) members, in the form of its own regulation.

Sole paragraph. It is prohibited for the standing commission to appoint evaluators who are holders or servants of the management bodies evaluated to the temporary committees, if:

I - they have kinship up to the third degree with holders or servants of the management bodies evaluated; or

II - they are responding to criminal or administrative proceedings.

CHAPTER VI CONTROL AND TRANSPARENCY

Section I Internal Control

Art. 33. The correction bodies of the operational members of Susp, in the exercise of their powers, shall manage and implement the procedures for determining functional responsibility, through syndication and disciplinary administrative procedure, and the proposal of subsidies for improving the activities of the Public Security and Social Defense bodies.

Section II Public Monitoring of Police Activity

Art. 34. The Union, the States, the Federal District, and the Municipalities shall establish Ombudsman bodies endowed with autonomy and independence in the exercise of their duties.

Sole paragraph. The Ombudsman shall be responsible for receiving and processing representations, compliments, and suggestions from any person regarding the actions and activities of the professionals and members of Susp, and must refer them to the body with attribution for the legal measures and response to the applicant.

Section III Transparency and Integration of Data and Information

Art. 35. The National System of Information for Public Security, Prisons, Weapons and Ammunition Traceability, Genetic Material, Fingerprints, and Drugs (Sinesp) is established with the purpose of storing, processing, and integrating data and information to assist in the formulation, implementation, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of policies related to:

- I - Public Security and Social Defense;
- II - prison system and criminal enforcement;
- III - weapons and ammunition traceability;
- IV - genetic profile and fingerprint database;
- V - combating illicit drug trafficking;

Art. 36. Sinesp aims to:

- I - collect, analyze, update, systematize, integrate, and interpret data and information related to Public Security and Social Defense Policies;
- II - provide studies, statistics, indicators, and other information to assist in the formulation, implementation, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies;

III - promote the integration of data and information networks and public security and social, criminal, prison, and drug defense systems;

IV - ensure the interoperability of data and information systems according to the standards defined by the management board.

Sole paragraph. Sinesp shall adopt the standards of integrity, availability, confidentiality, reliability, and timeliness of the federal government's computerized systems.

Art. 37. Sinesp is made up of all federated entities through bodies created or designated for this purpose.

Paragraph 1. The data and information covered by this Law must be standardized and categorized and shall be provided and updated by Sinesp members.

Paragraph 2. The member who fails to provide or update their data and information in Sinesp may not receive resources or enter into partnerships with the Union to finance programs, projects, or actions of Public Security and Social Defense and the Prison System, in the form of the regulation.

Paragraph 3. The Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security is authorized to enter into agreements with executive bodies that do not integrate Susp, with the Judiciary Branch, and with the Public Prosecutor's Office to share information systems and data integration, subject to the constitutional seals of secrecy and provided the fundamental object of the agreements is the prevention and repression of violence.

Paragraph 4. Failure to provide legal information implies administrative responsibility of the public official.

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING AND APPRECIATION OF PROFESSIONALS IN PUBLIC SECURITY AND SOCIAL DEFENSE

Section I

Education and Professional Appreciation Integrated System (Sievap)

Art. 38. The Education and Professional Appreciation Integrated System (Sievap in Portuguese) is established, with the aim of:

I - planning, agreeing, implementing, coordinating, and supervising management, technical, and operational education in cooperation with the units of the Federation;

II - identifying and proposing new education methodologies and techniques aimed at improving its activities;

III - supporting and promoting qualified, continued, and integrated education;

IV - identifying and proposing mechanisms for professional appreciation;

Paragraph 1. Sievap consists, among others, of the following programs:

Projeto da Assessoria Especial Internacional do Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública.

I - national curriculum matrix;

II - National Network of High Studies in Public Security (Renaesp in Portuguese);

III - National Network of Distance Education in Public Security (EaD Network-Senasp);

IV - National Quality of Life Program for Public Security and Social Defense.

Paragraph 2. The members of Susp shall have access to Sievap education actions, according to the policy defined by the Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security.

Art. 39. The national curriculum matrix is a theoretical, methodological, and evaluative framework for education actions for Public Security and Social Defense professionals and shall be observed in the training activities of entry, improvement, updating, training, and specialization in the field of Public Security and Social Defense, in on situ and distance modalities, respecting the legal regime and the specificities of each institution.

Paragraph 1. The curriculum matrix is based on human rights, the principles of andragogy, and theories that focus on the process of knowledge construction.

Paragraph 2. Education programs should be in line with the principles of the national curriculum matrix.

Art. 40. Renaesp, composed of higher education institutions, observing the rules of bidding and contracts, aims to:

I - promote undergraduate, extension, and graduate courses in Public Security and Social Defense;

II - promote the integration between the actions of professionals, in accordance with national policies of Public Security and Social Defense;

III - promote the understanding of the violence phenomenon;

IV - spread citizenship, human rights, and peace education;

V - articulate the practical knowledge of Public Security and Social Defense professionals with academic knowledge;

VI - disseminate and strengthen the construction of a culture of Public Security and Social Defense based on the paradigms of contemporaneity, intelligence, information, and the exercise of strategic, technical, and scientific assignments;

VII - encourage technical and scientific production that contributes to the activities developed by Susp.

Art. 41. The EaD-Senasp Network is a virtual school for Public Security and Social Defense professionals and aims to enable access to learning processes, regardless of existing geographical and social limitations, with the purpose of democratizing education in Public Security and Social Defense.

Section II

National Quality of Life Program for Public Security Professionals (Pro-Vida in Portuguese).

Art. 42. The National Quality of Life Program for Public Security Professionals is established with the objective of elaborating, implementing, supporting, monitoring, and evaluating the projects of psychosocial and health care programs at the work of Public Security and Social Defense professionals, and to promote the systemic integration of health units of the organs that make up Susp.

CHAPTER VIII FINAL PROVISIONS

Art. 43. The functional identification documents of professionals in the field of Public Security and Social Defense shall be standardized by an act of the Extraordinary Minister of State of Public Security and shall have public faith and validity throughout the national territory.

Art. 44. (VETOED).

Art. 45. Conferences shall be held every 5 (five) years to discuss the guidelines of the national, state, and municipal plans of Public Security and Social Defense.

Art. 46. Article 3 of [Complementary Law nº 79 of January 7th, 1994](#), comes into force with the following changes:

"Art. 3.

.....

Paragraph 1. (VETOED).

.....

[Paragraph 4](#) The federated entities members of the National System for Information regarding Public Security, Prisons, Weapons and Ammunition Traceability, Genetic Material, Fingerprints, and Drugs (Sinesp) that stop providing or updating their data in the system shall not be able to receive resources from Funpen.

....." (NR)

Art. 47. Item II of paragraphs 3 and 5 of article 4 of [Law nº 10,201 of February 14th, 2001](#), come into force with the following wording:

"Art. 4.

.....

Paragraph 3

.....

II -the members of the National System for Information regarding Public Security, Prisons, Weapons and Ammunition Traceability, Genetic Material, Fingerprints, and Drugs (Sinesp) that meet the deadlines established by the competent body for the provision of data and information to the system;

.....

Paragraph 5. (VETOED).

....." (NR)

Art. 48. Paragraph 2 of article 9 of [Law nº 11,530 of October 24th, 2007](#), comes into force with the following wording:

"Art. 9

.....

[Paragraph 2](#). The federated entities members of the National System for Information regarding Public Security, Prisons, Weapons and Ammunition Traceability, Genetic Material, Fingerprints, and Drugs (Sinesp) that stop providing or updating their data and information in the System shall not be able to receive resources from Pronasci." (NR)

Art. 49. [Articles 1 to 8 of Law nº 12,681 of July 4th, 2012, are repealed.](#)

Art. 50. This Law comes into force after 30 (ninety) days of its official publication.

Brasilia, June 11th, 2018; 197th of the Independence and 130th of the Republic.

MICHEL TEMER

Torquato Jardim

Joaquim Silva e Luna

Eduardo Refinetti Guardia

Esteves Pedro Colnago Junior

Gustavo do Vale Rocha

Raul Jungmann

Grace Maria Fernandes Mendonça

This text does not replace the one published in the Federal Gazette of 6.12.2018