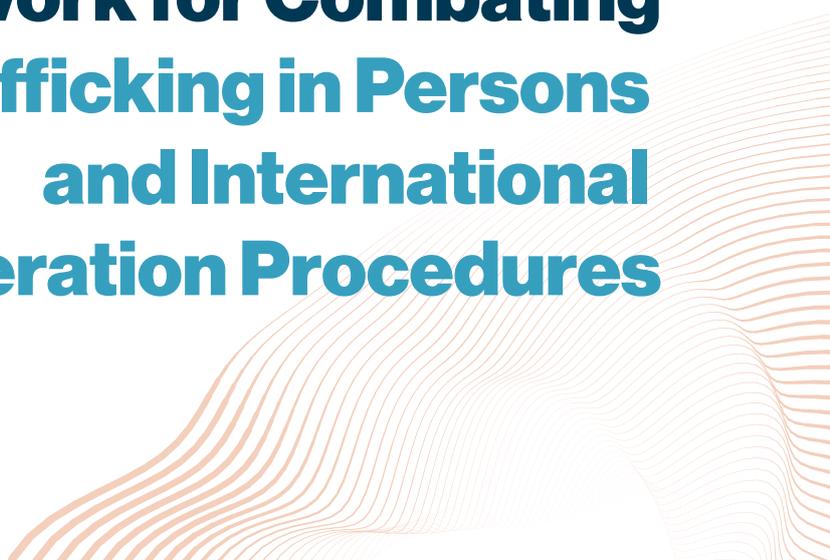


**Information Booklet  
on Brazil's National  
Framework for Combating  
Trafficking in Persons  
and International  
Cooperation Procedures**



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# Information Booklet on Brazil's National Framework for Combating Trafficking in Persons and International Cooperation Procedures



MINISTÉRIO DA  
JUSTIÇA E  
SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA



PÁTRIA AMADA  
**BRASIL**  
GOVERNO FEDERAL



# Summary

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# Introduction

Trafficking in persons (TIP) is a crime that often crosses international borders and is commonly committed by transnational organized crime groups. Likewise, its victims and perpetrators are typically from varied nationalities. In this sense, international communication and cooperation procedures are essential to combat this crime and are crucial for victims' assistance and criminal prosecution.

With a view to assist in improving communication and cooperation between Brazil and other countries to combat international trafficking in persons, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) prepared this booklet in partnership with Brazil's Department of Assets Recovery and Mutual Legal Assistance (DRCI) and the General Coordination to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (CGETP) of the Department of Migration, both part of the National Secretariat of Justice of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP). The booklet aims to provide useful information about Brazil's national framework for combating trafficking in persons, including information on the competences of national institutions, reporting channels (hotlines), communication flows and norms and procedures for international cooperation.

Thus, the focus of this booklet is to present the national structure for combating trafficking in persons, aiming to strengthen the international cooperation in combating TIP criminal cases.

The material that makes up this booklet was developed under the project **TRACK4TIP: Transforming Alerts into Criminal Justice Responses to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Migratory Flows** and meets two goals of Brazil's Third National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, namely:

- 5.2. Establish partnerships with international networks to identify persons abroad and assist victims of human trafficking;
- 6.5. Develop and disseminate a booklet on combating trafficking in persons in the country.<sup>1</sup>

It is expected that this brief overview disseminates practical information on TIP international cooperation with Brazil. This is aimed especially at countries with whom Brazil has already established bilateral relations, but also other countries who may request cooperation and are unaware of Brazil's internal mechanisms and procedures in combating trafficking in persons.

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<sup>1</sup> BRASIL. III National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons. Decree No. 9,440, of July 3, 2018.

# 1. Regulatory framework for combating human trafficking in Brazil

In 2004, Brazil ratified and promulgated the “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons”<sup>2</sup>, known as the Palermo Protocol. This protocol formally established the fight against trafficking in persons as a subject to be addressed in the national political agenda. In the wake of the adoption of the protocol and related international recommendations, discussions between the federal government and civil society began, supported by international organizations, aiming for the development of the National Policy to Combat Trafficking in Persons.<sup>3</sup>

With the approval of the National Policy, political commitment to strategic intervention for the prevention and suppression of this crime and the care and protection of its victims was affirmed. The National Policy emphasized the complexity and multidimensionality of this crime, as well as the importance of structuring a national network to combat trafficking in persons.

As a result, National Plans to Combat Trafficking in Persons were prepared, the first of which was effective from 2008 to 2010 and the second from 2013 to 2016. The Third National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons was implemented in 2018 and will expire in 2022.<sup>4</sup>

The Third National Plan follows the efforts of previous instruments for policy management, production of information and organization and integration of programs. Also, this third cycle reinforces the continuity of training and awareness of different anti-TIP sectors, as well as the prevention of human trafficking, protection of victims and accountability of their perpetrators.<sup>5</sup>

---

2 Decree No. 5.017, of March 12, 2004.

3 Approved by Decree No. 5.948, of October 26, 2006.

4 BRASIL. III National Plan to Combat Trafficking. Decree No. 9,440, of July 3, 2018. Available at: <https://www.justica.gov.br/sua-protacao/trafico-de-pessoas/politica-brasileira/dec-9440-18-iii-plano.pdf> Accessed on 09/27/2021.

5 BRASIL. III National Plan to Combat Trafficking. Decree No. 9,440, of July 3, 2018. Available at: <https://www.justica.gov.br/sua-protacao/trafico-de-pessoas/coletanea-de-instrumentos-de-enfrentamento-ao-trafico-de-pessoas> Accessed on 09/18/2021.

### Thematic axes of the Third National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons

- I - Policy management;
- II - Information management;
- III - Training;
- IV - Accountability;
- V - Assistance to victims;
- VI - Prevention and public awareness.

Another important milestone in the fight against trafficking in persons in Brazil is Law No. 13.344, passed on October 6, 2016,<sup>6</sup> which provides for prevention and suppression of domestic and international trafficking in persons and provides measures for victim assistance. It is also the first specific piece of legislation that addresses TIP in the country. It should be noted that this law follows the three axes set out in the Palermo Protocol – prevention, suppression of crime and protection of victims – and emphasizes the centrality of the victim and the need for prevention campaigns, among other aspects..<sup>7</sup>

Until 2016, only sexual exploitation was recognized in Brazilian law as a purpose for human trafficking. However, Law No. 13.344 expands the list of purposes to five, namely for the removal of organs, work in conditions analogous to slavery, any type of servitude, illegal adoption as well as sexual exploitation.

### Definition of Trafficking in Persons in the Brazilian Penal Code (as set by Law No 13.344/2016)

Art. 149-A. Agency, entice, recruit, transport, transfer, buy, accommodate or receive a person, through serious threat, violence, coercion, fraud or abuse, for the purpose of:

- I - removal of organs, tissues or parts of the body;
- II - force them to work in conditions analogous to slavery;
- III - force them to any type of servitude;
- IV - illegal adoption; or
- V - sexual exploitation.

Under the current legislation, the victim is treated as a subject of rights, and their protection is seen as the central aspect in the normative text, regardless of their direct cooperation in the criminal case — for example as a “victim-witness” in the judicial process. The perspec-

.....  
6 Lei nº 13.344, de 6 de outubro de 2016. Disponível em: [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2016/lei/l13344.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2016/lei/l13344.htm) Acesso em 27/09/2021.

7 ICMPD. Guia de Assistência e Referenciamento de Vítimas de Tráfico de Pessoas: atualizado de acordo com a Lei nº 13.344/2016. 2020a. Disponível em: [https://www.justica.gov.br/sua-protecao/trafico-de-pessoas/publicacoes/guia\\_assistencia\\_icmpd\\_versao\\_digital\\_simples\\_final.pdf](https://www.justica.gov.br/sua-protecao/trafico-de-pessoas/publicacoes/guia_assistencia_icmpd_versao_digital_simples_final.pdf) Acesso em 18/09/2021.

tive of the centrality of the victim is presented in article 2 of the Law, which indicates the respect for human dignity, the promotion and guarantee of human rights, non-discrimination, comprehensive care for victims, full protection of children and adolescents, among others, as principles of combating trafficking in persons.

#### **Important!**

According to Law 13.344/2016, the victim of human trafficking has the following rights:

- Comprehensive care for the victim and their family members, regardless of nationality and collaboration in an investigation or legal process (Art. 2, item VI).
- Granting of residence for an indefinite period for those who so wish, regardless of their immigration status and collaboration in administrative, police or judicial proceedings (Art.7).
- Repair of damages, including through the anticipated financial blocking of drug dealers' goods (Art. 8).

## 2. Public institutions that combat trafficking in persons in Brazil

As human trafficking is a complex crime that requires an organized and dynamic interaction between different public bodies, it is essential to understand the competences and services available in Brazil to fight human trafficking.

The ability to adequately identify and understand the channels and procedures of the anti-TIP national framework strengthens inter-institutional action at the national level as well as with other countries. In this sense, having prior knowledge of implemented policies and programs also facilitates communication and strategies adopted for international cooperation.

In this respect, the main Brazilian public services for the protection of victims of trafficking in persons, as well as for the prosecution and accountability of its perpetrators, are presented below.

### **General-Coordination to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (CGETP/DEMIG/SENAJUS/MJSP)**

CGETP is linked to the Department of Migration (DEMIG) of the National Secretariat of Justice. Among DEMIG's competences, the following stand out: structuring, implementing and monitoring national plans to combat trafficking in persons and articulation with governmental and non-governmental organizations in this area; receiving and processing requests and matters related to migrant smuggling; instruction of processes in matters of nationality and statelessness; naturalization; extension of the period of stay of migrants in the country; transformation of visas and residence status; and granting of permanent residence in the country.<sup>8</sup>

CGETP is responsible for coordinating the integrated management instances of the National Policy and National Plans<sup>9</sup> (National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Interministerial Group for Monitoring and Evaluating the Third National Plan, as well as the Centers for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Services of Humanized Migrant Assistance). Further, it coordinates with partner institutions that work in the fight against human trafficking across purpose classification.

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.justica.gov.br/Acesso/institucional/sumario/quemequem/departamento-de-migracoes> Accessed on 10/30/2021.

<sup>9</sup> Decree No. 9,662 of January 1, 2019, which approves the Regimental Structure of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Available in: [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9662.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9662.htm) Accessed on 18/09/2021.

CGETP is also responsible for developing national and international reports on this matter, coordinating trainings for public servants and members of civil society, and for receiving, processing and forwarding requests/matters related to migrant smuggling.

### Ministry of Justice and Public Security

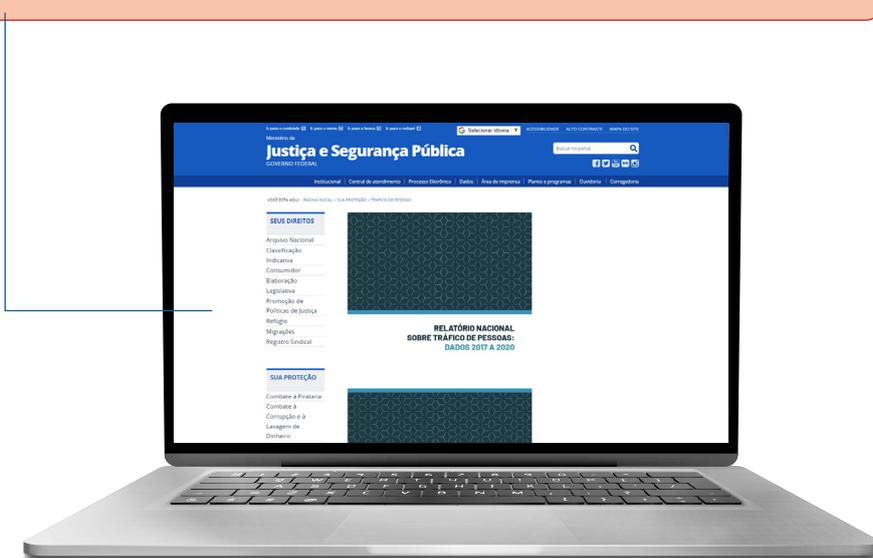
#### General-Coordination to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (CGETP)

Address: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco T - Anexo II. 3º andar – sala 304

Telephone: +55 61 2025-9663 / 9584

E-mail address: [traficodepessoas@mj.gov.br](mailto:traficodepessoas@mj.gov.br)

Website: <https://legado.justica.gov.br/sua-protacao/trafico-de-pessoas>



### Centers for Combating Trafficking in Persons (NETP) and Services of Humanized Migrant Assistance (PAAHM)

The NETP and PAAHM are public services that provide for the coordination and reception of victims or possible victims of human trafficking at the state level. They are also responsible for implementing the principles of the National Policy to Combat Trafficking in Persons.<sup>10</sup> These services work alongside each other, carrying out work similar to the CGTP/MJSP and the anti-TIP network's actors at the local level.

10 ICMPD. (2020a) *Op. cit.*

Currently, Brazil has 16 State Centers and eight Humanized Services posts. To find the complete list and more information about these services, go to:  
**NETPs:** <https://www.justica.gov.br/sua-protecao/trafico-de-pessoas/redes-de-enfrentamento/nucleos-de-enfrentamento>  
**PAAHM:** <https://www.justica.gov.br/sua-protecao/trafico-de-pessoas/redes-de-enfrentamento/postos-avancados>

**Department of Assets Recovery and Mutual Legal Assistance of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (DRCI/SENAJUS/MJSP)**

DRCI is the sector of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security that exercises the role of **central authority** for the analysis, processing and monitoring of requests for mutual legal assistance (MLA), seeking effectiveness and quick response to such requests. Likewise, DRCI has the authority to structure, implement and monitor government actions related to mutual legal assistance, as well as to promote the coordination of the Executive, Judiciary and the Prosecution Service.

There are a few exceptions where the DRCI does not necessarily act as the central authority. For example, the Attorney General’s Office (PGR) of the Federal Public Prosecution Service (MPF) may perform the role of central authority as in the case of cooperation with countries such as Canada.<sup>11</sup> Another example relates to requests for cooperation between Public Prosecutors within the scope of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), which can also be carried out, registered and processed by PGR.<sup>12</sup>

In addition to acting as the central authority, DRCI coordinates government agencies in aspects related to combating corruption, money laundering, transnational organized crime and asset recovery. In relation to these subjects, DRCI implements policies in addition to developing a culture of prevention and combating money laundering.

.....  
 11 Decree nº 6.747, of January 22, 2009 (Agreement on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters between Brazil and Canada). However, based on the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Decree No. 6,340, of January 3, 2008), signed within the framework of the Organization of American States, in force in both countries, the designated Central Authority is the DRCI, so this Department can also process requests involving Canada.

12 Decree No. 8,861/2016, art. 1st, sole paragraph.

## Ministry of Justice and Public Security

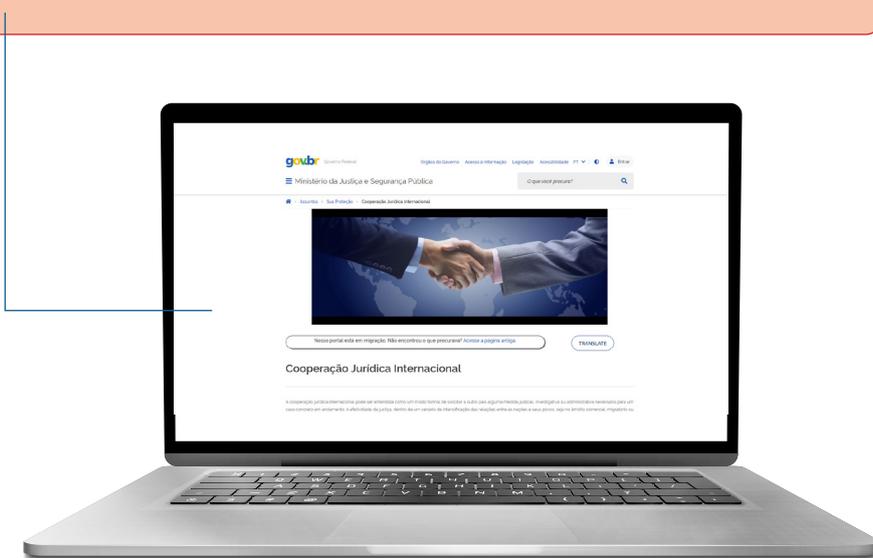
### Department of Asset Recovery and Mutual Legal Assistance (DRCI)

Address: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco T - Anexo II. 3º andar – sala 322

Telephone: +55 61 2025-8900

E-mail address: [cooperacaopenal@mj.gov.br](mailto:cooperacaopenal@mj.gov.br)

Website: <https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protecao/cooperacao-internacional/>



## Federal Police (PF)

The Federal Police is a permanent body with competence to investigate criminal offenses against the political and social order or to the detriment of federal goods, services and interests, as well as other offenses with interstate or international repercussions that require uniform action. In this sense, in cases of domestic interstate trafficking in persons and in cases where there is a crossing of international borders, the PF will be called both for the criminal investigation and for the rescue and protection of victims.

Regarding its work in combating trafficking in persons, the PF maintains the Service for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (SRTP), linked to the General Coordination for the Suppression of Crimes against Human Rights and Citizenship (CGDIHC), which is headquartered in Brasilia. In addition to the SRTP, the 27 Federal Police Superintendencies, located in each Brazilian state and in the Federal District, are also prepared to act in cases of human trafficking.

As trafficking in persons is often a cross-border crime, another sector of the Federal Police frequently called upon to formalize partnerships with foreign institutions in these cases is the General Coordination of International Cooperation (CGCI). CGCI aims to foster assistance and cooperation with other countries in order to effectively tackle transnational organized crime. It is important to highlight that the Federal Police represents Interpol in Brazil, constituting

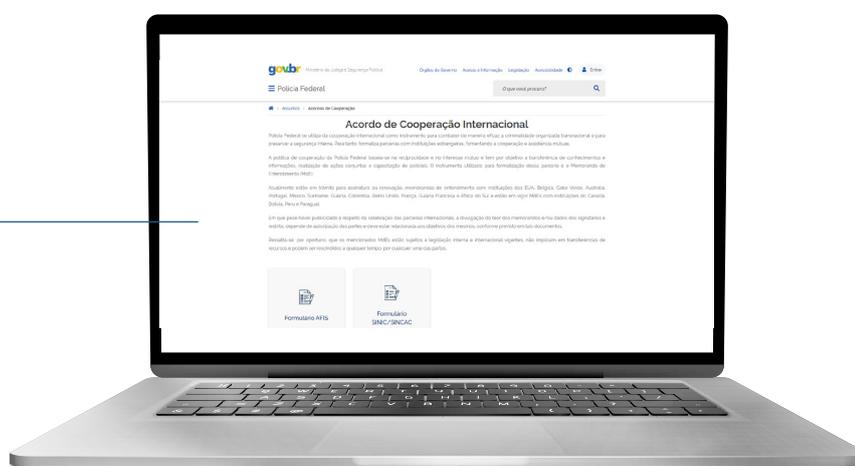
**Ministry of Justice and Public Security/****Federal Police (PF) / General Coordination of International Cooperation (CGCI)**

Address: SAIS Quadra 7, Lote 23- Setor Policial Sul- Complexo da Polícia Federal- Prédio DTI, Brasília. DF.

Telephone: +55 61 2024-7450

E-mail address: [cgci.direx@pf.gov.br](mailto:cgci.direx@pf.gov.br)

Website: <https://www.gov.br/pf/pt-br/assuntos/acordos-de-cooperacao>

**Ministry of Justice and Public Security****Federal Police (PF) / Service for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (SRTP)**

Address: SAUS Quadra 6, Bloco A, Lotes 9/10 - Edifício-Sede da PF, 6º Andar, Ala Norte, 625, Brasília, DF, CEP: 70037-900.

Telephone: +55 61 2024-8156

E-mail address: [direitoshumanos@pf.gov.br](mailto:direitoshumanos@pf.gov.br)

## Consular Assistance Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DAC/MRE)

In cases of international trafficking of Brazilians abroad, an important service for reporting, receiving and protecting victims is the Brazilian consular network, including both embassies and consulates of Brazil. Coordination and guidance on the procedures to be adopted in cases of human trafficking are carried out by the Consular Assistance Division of the Ministry of Foreign Relations (MRE) in Brasilia.

### Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) Consular Assistance Division (DAC)

Address: Ministério das Relações Exteriores. Anexo I - Térreo

Telephone: +55 61 2030-5215

E-mail address: [dac@itamaraty.gov.br](mailto:dac@itamaraty.gov.br)

Website: <http://www.gov.br/portalconsular>

For persons in an **emergency** and **abroad**:

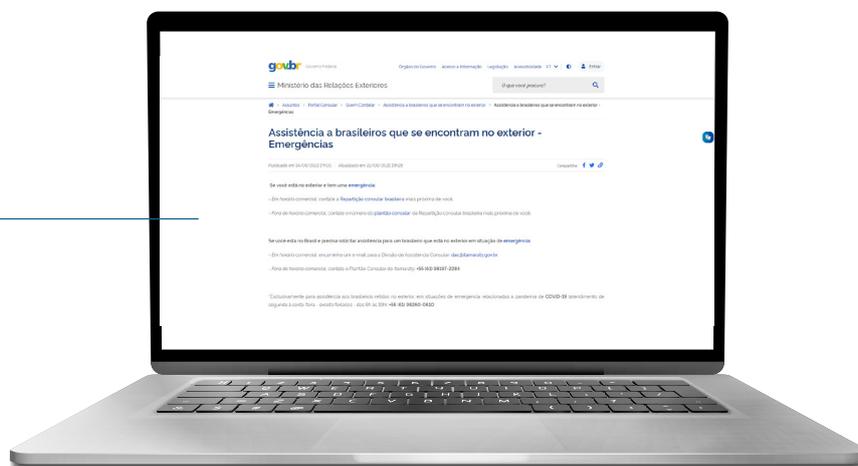
1. During office hours: you can contact the nearest consular office;
2. Outside office hours: you can contact the Consular Duty Service of the nearest consular office.

Access the link below to find out the contacts of both communication channels:

<https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/assuntos/portal-consular/quem-contatar/assistencia-a-brasileiros-que-se-encontram-no-exterior/assistencia-a-brasileiros-que-se-encontram-no-exterior-emergencias>

For persons **in Brazil** who need to request assistance for another Brazilian abroad in an **emergency**:

1. During office hours: send an email to [dac@itamaraty.gov.br](mailto:dac@itamaraty.gov.br)
2. Outside office hours: call the Itamaraty Consular Duty using telephone number +55 61 98197- 2284



## Special Mobile Inspection Group (GEFM) of the Ministry of Labor and Welfare

Since 1995, the GEFM has worked to combat slave labor and operated in areas of Brazil where the regional labor inspection units often do not hold a logistical inspection structure, often in difficult to access or geographically isolated locations. The GEFM is coordinated by the Division for the Eradication of Forced Labor (DETRAE) of the Sub-secretariat of Labor Inspection (SIT). One of the central aspects for the success of the GEFM is the integrated action with various institutions such as the Federal Highway Police (PRF), the Federal Police (PF), the Labor Prosecution Service (MPT), the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) and the Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU). Based on reports, the GEFM carries out inspections and rescues workers in conditions similar to slavery and victims of human trafficking for labor exploitation. Reports can be made through the *Sistema Ipê*.

### Ministry of Labor and Welfare

#### Sub-secretariat of Labor Inspection (SIT) / Division for the Eradication of Forced Labor (DETRAE) / Special Mobile Inspection Group (GEFM)

Address: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco F, Anexo, Ala B, 1º Andar, sala 161.Cep: 70059-900

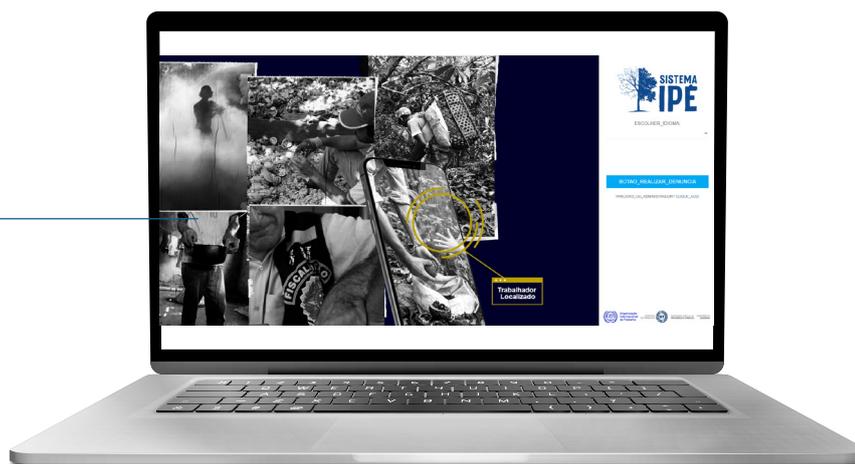
Telephone: +55 61 2031-6174

E-mail address: detrae.sit@mte.gov.br

Website: <https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-previdencia/pt-br/assuntos/fiscalizacao/combate-ao-trabalho-escravo/grupo-especial-de-fiscalizacao-movel>

#### Sistema Ipê – Reporting situations of forced labor and human trafficking for the purpose of labor exploitation

<https://ipe.sit.trabalho.gov.br>



## Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU)

The Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU) is an institution that provides legal assistance and legal defence for those who cannot afford the costs of a private lawyer for representation before Brazil's Federal Judiciary Branch (Federal Justice, Electoral Justice, Labor Justice and the Military Justice) and federal administrative bodies.

The work of DPU at the international level is carried out by specialized partnerships in order to guarantee full and free legal assistance to every Brazilian individual or migrant in a situation of legal and economic vulnerability.

### Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU)

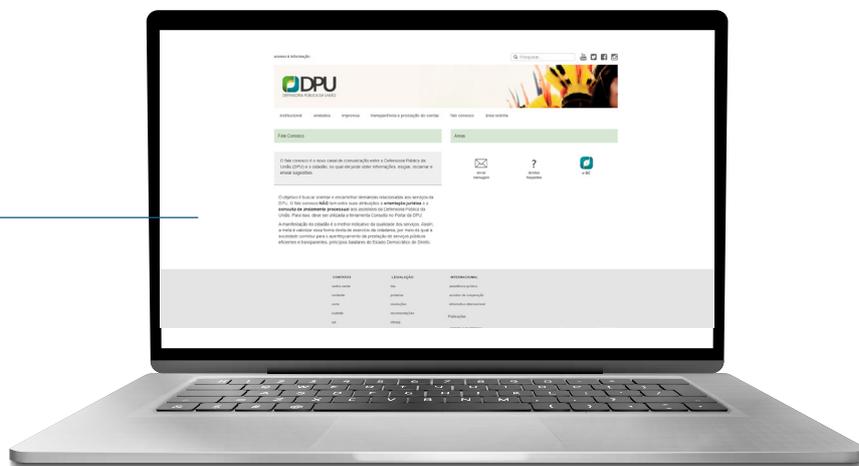
For opening, queries and/or updating Legal Assistance Procedures, contact the nearest DPU unit.

The list of addresses of the units can be found at this link:

<https://www.dpu.def.br/contatos-dpu>

Guidance and queries related to DPU services can be done through "Contact Us": <https://www.dpu.def.br/fale-conosco>

The monitoring of legal assistance processes (PAJ's) can also be performed by the application **DPU Cidadão**.



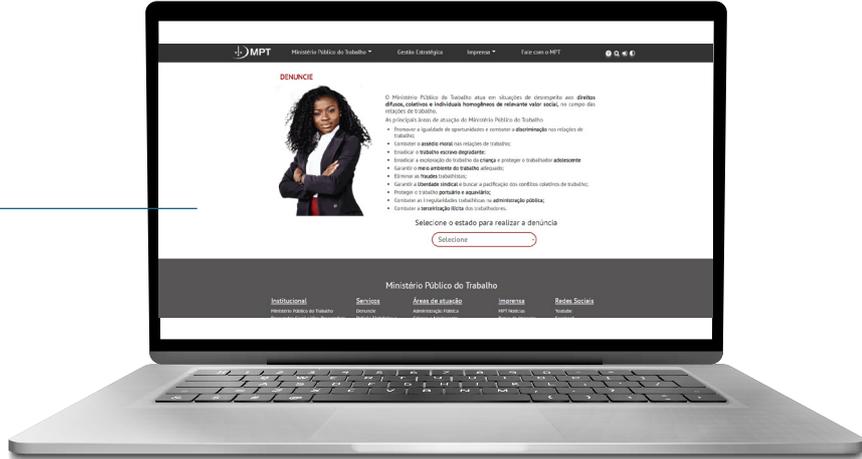
## Labor Prosecution Service (MPT)

The Labor Prosecution Service (MPT) is the branch of Brazil's Public Prosecution Services of the Union (MPU) that is responsible for overseeing compliance with labor legislation when there is public interest, seeking to regularize and mediate relations between employees and employers. Its objectives are to hold accountable those who commit labor exploitation, inhibit the practice of labor exploitation through Terms of Adjustment of Conduct (TAC) or through courts, and obtain compensation for victims and for society, namely civil and labor compensation.

Within the scope of MPT, there is the National Coordination for the Eradication of Forced Labor and Human Trafficking (CONAETE). CONAETE coordinates the actions of the Regional Labor Prosecution Offices at the national level to fight forced labor and human trafficking, promote the exchange of experiences and discussions on the subject, and aim for more efficient actions by MPT against serious violations of labor rights.

**Labor Prosecution Service (MPT)**  
**CONAETE**

Telephone: +55 61 3314-8538  
E-mail address: [pgt.conaete@mpt.mp.br](mailto:pgt.conaete@mpt.mp.br)  
To report cases of human trafficking for the purpose of labor exploitation, access: <https://mpt.mp.br/pgt/servicos/servico-denuncie>



### Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF)

The Federal Prosecutor's Office (MPF), like MPT, is one of the branches of Brazil's Public Prosecution Services of the Union (MPU) with a constitutional function to defend unalienable social and individual rights, the legal order and the democratic regime. Thus, MPF acts as the principal authority in prosecuting criminal cases and also acts in the civil and electoral domains. It also assists in police investigations and in internal MPF investigative procedures.

MPF acts in the Federal Justice system in cases in which there is a federal interest according to the constitution<sup>14</sup>, Cases of international trafficking in persons are one of the areas under MPF's jurisdiction. Moreover, MPF takes preventive measures outside of the court system through recommendations and public hearings, and promotes settlements with perpetrators through Terms of Adjustment of Conduct (TAC).<sup>15</sup>

14 For the competencies of federal judges, see Article 109 of the Federal Constitution. Available in: [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/constitucao/constitucao.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constitucao/constitucao.htm) Accessed on 9/10/2021.

15 <http://www.mpf.mp.br/o-mpf/sobre-o-mpf/sobre-o-mpf-1> Accessed on 25/09/2021.

Furthermore, as mentioned above, through its Secretariat for International Cooperation of the Attorney General's Office, MPF is responsible for promoting the analysis, processing and monitoring of cases of mutual legal assistance with Canada and between the Public Prosecutor's Office of members of the Community of Countries of Portuguese Language (CPLP).<sup>16</sup>

The Secretariat for International Cooperation also cooperates with foreign authorities or international organizations in the execution of requests for consultations on national legislation and specific legal procedures in each country. Additionally, it seeks solutions through cooperation networks for the most diverse legal issues, including on human trafficking.

**Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF)  
Attorney General's Office (PGR) / Secretariat for International Cooperation (SCI)**

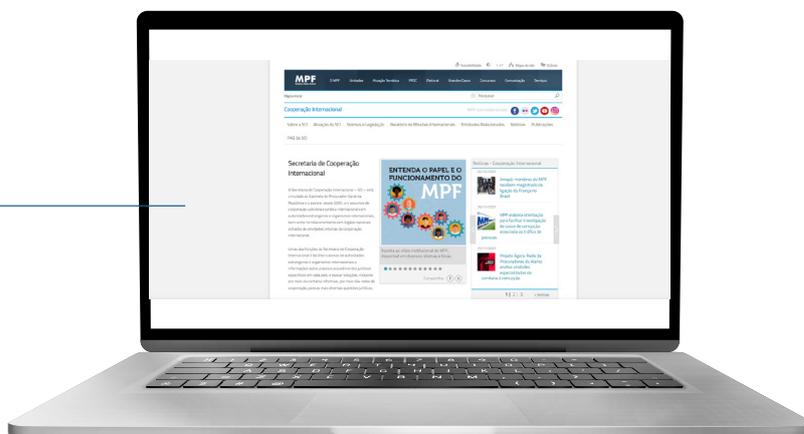
Address: SAF Sul Quadra 04 Conjunto C Bloco "B" Sala 509/512, Brasília-DF.

Postal code: 70.050-900

Telephones: +55 61 3105-5820

E-mail address: [pgr-internacional@mpf.mp.br](mailto:pgr-internacional@mpf.mp.br)

Website: <http://www.mpf.mp.br/atuacao-tematica/sci>



## Reporting channels

### Disque 100 (“Dial 100”) (Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights)

The national hotline *Disque Direitos Humanos – Disque 100* (“Dial 100”) – is a channel for information and for reporting human rights violations, including human trafficking. Through this service, serious violent crimes that have occurred or are still in progress are reported and processed by alerting the competent bodies of the situation. In some cases, it allows authorities to apprehend suspects in the act of committing the crime.

.....  
16 Countries that are part of the CPLP group: Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique, Portugal, São Tomé and Príncipe and East Timor.

Complaints made through Dial 100 are anonymous and may be made in Portuguese or Spanish. Also, the service operates every day of the week, 24 hours a day, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Calls can be made from all over Brazil through direct and free dialing, from any fixed or mobile telephone. In order to do so, one just need dial 100.

## Ligue 180 (Call 180) (Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights)

The national Women's Care Center hotline *Ligue 180* ("Call 180") is intended to receive, guide and report complaints to competent bodies in cases of violence against women, including situations of trafficking of women. The reporting call can be made either by the victim or the witness.

The call is free, and this service also works 24 hours a day, every day of the week. *Ligue 180* is available in the entire national territory and can also be accessed in other countries.

### Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights Reporting Channels

- **Disque 100 (Dial 100)**

In addition to the telephone number "100", it is possible to report cases through the Human Rights Brazil application (available only for android) and through the online ombudsman: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/ondh/>

In both options, the complainant fills out a form and register the complaint, which will be sent to the same Dial 100 Center.

- **Ligue 180 (Call 180)**

For more information on how to reach *Ligue 180* from abroad, visit:

<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/denunciar-e-buscar-ajuda-a-vitimas-de-violencia-contramulheres>

*Ligue 180* is also available on mobile app (WhatsApp). To receive assistance or report, send a message to the number: +55 61 99656-5008

Services are provided in Portuguese, English or Spanish and cover 16 countries: Portugal, Spain, Italy, Argentina, Belgium, USA, France, French Guiana, Netherlands, England, Luxembourg, Norway, Paraguay, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela.



### 3. International cooperation with Brazil in cases of human trafficking

An important aspect of combating trafficking in persons, both globally and nationally, is effective and secure inter-institutional communication. In cases of international trafficking in persons, cooperation between investigative, prosecution and judicial institutions from two or more countries is often required, which should take place through formally established communication and cooperation procedures.

As cases of trafficking in persons fall within the criminal domain, the focus of this booklet will be on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, which “comprises the mechanisms that allow the interaction of States in the execution of criminal justice, in attention to specific procedures or processes”.<sup>17</sup> Spaces for international coordination will also be presented, such as the work of regional networks, which enables joint actions for the suppression and prevention of crime.

The exchange of information between an institution of one country and an institution of another can take place at different levels of cooperation. In some cases, it can be done directly between those counterpart institutions, but in other cases it is necessary to trigger the country's central authority.

#### Reminder

In Brazil, the national central authority responsible for coordinating and processing requests for mutual legal assistance is the Department of Assets Recovery and Mutual Legal Assistance (DRCI), under the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

**Mutual legal assistance** in criminal matters requires strict compliance with certain procedures. Otherwise, results from such cases may be invalidated. This category of international legal cooperation is intended to make possible procedural acts between countries with the aim of prosecuting crimes. In such cases, a request must be made by the **central authority** of the requesting country to the central authority of the country receiving the request, so that it can receive, analyze, transmit and monitor the fulfillment of requests for legal cooperation, observing international regulatory frameworks as well as national legislation.

The role of the central authority can be considered as that of a “bridge”, as it establishes connections between the legal institutions in separate countries to enable dialogue in a harmonious, coherent and understandable way between all of the actors involved.

On the other hand, **direct cooperation** can occur when the intention is to exchange technical information or carry out procedures that do not have strictly legal value. Thus, this type of

17 WEBER, Patrícia Maria Núñez. Cooperação internacional penal: conceitos básicos. In: Temas de cooperação internacional. Secretaria de Cooperação Internacional. Brasília: MPP, 2015, p.25.

international cooperation does not need to be formally requested to the central authority of the country. It can instead be carried out directly between the competent institutions, such as the police or the Prosecutor's Offices.

Both forms of cooperation have their relevance and specific objectives, and it is important to understand at what point each of these modalities should be used. This booklet will therefore present specific information on both mutual legal assistance and direct cooperation.

### Basic concepts for international legal cooperation

**Requesting State:** country that requires cooperation.

**State receiving the request:** country that receives the request to cooperate

**Active cooperation:** when the country requests cooperation, it is active cooperation.

**Passive cooperation:** when the country receives the request, it is passive cooperation.

## Mutual legal assistance in criminal matters

In Brazil, mutual legal assistance is mainly based on international, bilateral and/or multilateral treaties, and, in the absence of these instruments for a specific content or with a specific country, the principle of reciprocity can be used.

Currently, the National Congress of Brazil is debating Bill 8.045/2010 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, which, if passed into law, will govern mutual legal assistance, in addition to the principles, instruments and concepts on this subject already enshrined in national legislation.<sup>18</sup>

### Principle of Reciprocity

This principle allows for the processing and execution of requests for mutual legal assistance without the requirement of a treaty signed between the requesting State and the State receiving the request. Thus, both countries may bilaterally negotiate matters specific in their interests. In other words, in the absence of a bilateral or multilateral treaty, reciprocity becomes a central requirement for the use of mutual legal assistance.

The procedure of reciprocity is established through the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, which guarantees to the requested country that, in similar situations, Brazil will also comply with the demand presented.

In short, if there is a treaty that guides mutual legal assistance, a relevant case will be processed entirely through the central authority. Otherwise, based on the principle of reciprocity, the procedure will be followed through diplomatic channels. In any event, in the case of active cooperation from Brazil, even if the instrument to be used is reciprocity, the request must initially be forwarded by the competent Brazilian institution to Brazil's central author-

18 ICMPD. Guide to Combating Trafficking in Persons: Application of Law. 2020b. Available in [https://www.justica.gov.br/sua-protecao/trafico-de-pessoas/publicacoes/guia\\_etp\\_icmpd\\_versao\\_digital\\_simples\\_final-1.pdf](https://www.justica.gov.br/sua-protecao/trafico-de-pessoas/publicacoes/guia_etp_icmpd_versao_digital_simples_final-1.pdf) Accessed on 21/09/2021.

ity.<sup>19</sup> Upon receiving the request, the central authority will forward it to Brazil's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which will take the appropriate steps with the other country's diplomatic representation.

The same pathways should be taken in cases of passive cooperation – the request will reach Brazil through diplomatic channels and will then be forwarded to Brazil's central authority. If the foreign request, received at the DRCl, meets the necessary requirements, it will be sent to the competent Brazilian institution for the adoption of measures aimed at its fulfilment.

In relation to trafficking in persons, given that 147 countries have ratified the main international normative framework for combating organized crime<sup>20</sup> namely the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), and also considering the several different bilateral agreements in criminal matters established with Brazil,<sup>21</sup> it is likely that requests for mutual legal assistance in the case of Brazil will take place via international treaty, and therefore not require the activation of the diplomatic channel.

Furthermore, the UNTOC encourages countries to sign and implement bilateral and multi-lateral agreements to prosecute trafficking in persons, in addition to providing guidelines for combating transnational crimes. Thus, the text of the Convention includes language urging mutual legal assistance between the competent authorities in the investigation and prosecution of cases of offences including trafficking in persons.

### United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

#### Art. 18. Reciprocal Legal Assistance

1. States Parties shall afford one another the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the offences covered by this Convention as provided for in article 3 and shall reciprocally extend to one another similar assistance where the requesting State Party has reasonable grounds to suspect that the offence referred to in article 3, paragraph 1 (a) or (b), is transnational in nature, including that victims, witnesses, proceeds, instrumentalities or evidence of such offences are located in the State receiving the request Party and that the offence involves an organized criminal group.

#### SUGGESTION!

Multilateral treaties, such as UNTOC, are extremely important and serve as a basis for mutual legal assistance. However, these instruments do not detail the specifics that are typical of the local legal systems. Thus, the signing of bilateral agreements in the fight against trafficking in persons is strongly encouraged.

19 MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY. Manual de Cooperação Jurídica Internacional: Matéria Penal e Recuperação de Ativos. 4° ed. Brasil. Secretaria Nacional de Justiça. Departamento de Recuperação de Ativos e Cooperação Jurídica Internacional, 2019.

20 [https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XVIII-12&chapter=18&clang=\\_en](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12&chapter=18&clang=_en) Accessed on 23/09/2021.

21 List of treaties signed by Brazil: <https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protecao/cooperacao-internacional/cooperacao-juridica-internacional-em-materia-penal/acordos-internacionais/acordos-bilaterais-1> Accessed on 7/10/2021.



## How to make a request for mutual legal assistance with Brazil?

If a country needs to request mutual legal assistance for a trafficking in persons case, the central authority of the requesting State must communicate with the central authority in Brazil, namely the Department of Assets Recovery and Mutual Legal Assistance (DRCI) of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. This communication will preferably be made electronically, via the “mutual legal assistance form in criminal matters” in Portuguese as well as in the language of the requesting State”.<sup>22</sup>

Upon receiving the request, the DRCI will verify if the request is in accordance with the grounds of the treaty that will support the cooperation. Additionally, the DRCI will analyze if the request was sent by the central authority of the requesting country and if it is in accordance with Brazil’s national legal regulations.



Then, the Brazilian Authority needs to assign the request to the authority that will respond to it accordingly. If it is a foreign court decision, the DRCI will forward it to the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). Requests that do not require a court decision will be sent, for instance, to the Federal Police or the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office, depending on the procedural situation in which the request is found.

### IMPORTANT!

- Requests for mutual legal assistance must be processed through the country’s central authorities.
- It is important to know which is the Central Authority of your country and that of Brazil.
- Before submitting the request, understand the possible legal paths to request international cooperation.
- Always give preference to cooperation based on treaties, either bilateral or multilateral.
- If your country does not have a bilateral agreement with Brazil related to human trafficking, contact your central authority to make the agreement feasible.
- Visit the Brazilian Ministry of Justice and Public Security’s website on mutual legal assistance, which has the functionality of text translation into multiple languages. Access:

<https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protacao/cooperacao-internacional>

22 O formulário encontra-se anexo a esta Cartilha (ver Anexo 1). Seu envio deverá ser feito eletronicamente.



## Active cooperation: how Brazil requests assistance from other countries

The active cooperation process follows almost the same procedures as that of passive cooperation. The request for cooperation must be made by the competent Brazilian authority. Namely, it should be one of the authorities provided for in the Constitution to act in the pre-procedural and procedural phase in the criminal and civil domains, such as the Federal Police, Public Prosecutor's Office and the Judiciary.

Upon receiving the request, the Brazilian central authority will verify which treaty, bilateral or multilateral, supports the request and thus can define it as a valid or invalid. If it is determined to be a valid request, it will be forwarded to the foreign country's central authority and processed there.

The Brazilian central authority monitors the request and, upon receiving the final confirmation of its validity, analyses whether the State receiving the request has complied with all requested materials and support. After this analysis, the process is sent back to the requesting Brazilian authority/institution and the cooperation is concluded.



The request must present the demanded assistance in a detailed and specific manner, so that it is more likely to be received and carried out by the requested country. It is important that all of the correct information is entered in the "mutual legal assistance form in criminal matters".<sup>23</sup> This helps ensure that the request is not incorrectly returned or denied due to missing information.<sup>24</sup>

### IMPORTANT!

#### WHAT IS A VALID REQUEST FOR ACTIVE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COOPERATION?

1. Must be done by the **competent Brazilian authority** and addressed to DRCl;
2. Only enabled by bilateral or multilateral treaty (if there is no treaty, goes through diplomatic channels);
3. Sent, together with the official letter, the "**form of legal assistance in criminal matters**" **completed** in Portuguese and translated into the language accepted by the requested country;
4. A well-filled form, with all the information necessary to understand the demand;
5. Must be sent **electronically** to:
  - E-mail: [cooperacaopenal@mj.gov.br](mailto:cooperacaopenal@mj.gov.br)
  - Through the "electronic petition" field available on the international cooperation page <https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protecao/cooperacao-internacional/peticionamento-eletronico-por-usuario-externo>

<sup>23</sup> The form is attached to this Booklet (see Annex 1), and its submission must be done electronically. More details about this process can be found in the informative box on page 22 of this booklet.

<sup>24</sup> GIACOMET, Isalino Antonio. Elaboração de pedido de cooperação jurídica internacional em matéria penal. In: Ministério Público Federal. Secretaria de Cooperação Internacional. Temas de cooperação internacional / Secretaria de Cooperação Internacional. – Brasília: MPF, 2015.

## Extradition

Extradition is another instrument of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, which consists of transferring a criminally investigated, prosecuted or convicted person to the country where such processes have taken place.

In Brazil, possibilities of extradition and procedures are regulated by Brazil's Constitution, by Law No. 13,445/17, by Decree-Law No. 394/1938 and by Ordinance No. 217/2018.

The processing of requests for extradition, passive or active, goes through the central authority, which analyzes compliance with the admissibility requirements. The competent institution in Brazil to jurisdictionally process a request for passive extradition is the Federal Supreme Court (STF).

Note: Brazil does not extradite its own citizens.



## Joint Investigation Teams (JITs)

The JIT is a special type of legal cooperation. It enables that the investigation carried out by authorities of a country is, in a coordinated and collaborative manner, in conformity with a foreign jurisdiction. Thus, through the creation of a joint investigation team, the Police, the Prosecutor's Office and other authorities responsible for a criminal investigation can liaise and cooperate with the competent authorities of another country towards a common objective. It is important to understand that the creation of a JIT aims to bring together the efforts of institutions from different countries, in favor of carrying out investigations linked to a transnational case.

JITs allow for more fluid communication, with constant exchange of information between authorities, as they do not require the use of other formal instruments to carry out the investigations. This type of international cooperation assumes that the authorities involved in the investigation already have a pre-established dialogue and are aligned with the need to form a joint investigation team.

At the international legal level, the multilateral treaties ratified by Brazil are important instruments that regulate the formation of joint investigation teams. The main ones being the UNTOC, the Mérida Convention<sup>25</sup> and the Mercosur Framework Agreement<sup>26</sup>. Unlike the first two conventions, which are programmatic instruments, the Mercosur Framework Agreement regulates mutual legal assistance.

25 Decree No. 5.687, of January 31, 2006. Available at: [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2004-2006/2006/decreto/d5687.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/decreto/d5687.htm) Accessed on 28/09/2021.

26 Decree No. 10,452, of August 10, 2020. Available at: [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/D10452.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/D10452.htm) Accessed on 27/09/2021.

### International Agreements that provide a normative basis for JITs

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention). Decree No. 5.015, of March 12, 2004.

United Nations Convention against Corruption (Merida Convention). Decree No. 5687, of January 31, 2006.

Mercosur Framework Agreement. Decree No. 10,452, of August 10, 2010.

Nationally, Law No. 13,344/2016, art. 5, refers to the possibility of setting up joint investigation teams.

### Law No. 13,344/2016 provides for the formation of JITs

Art. 5 The repression of human trafficking will be made through:

(...)

III - the formation of joint investigation teams.



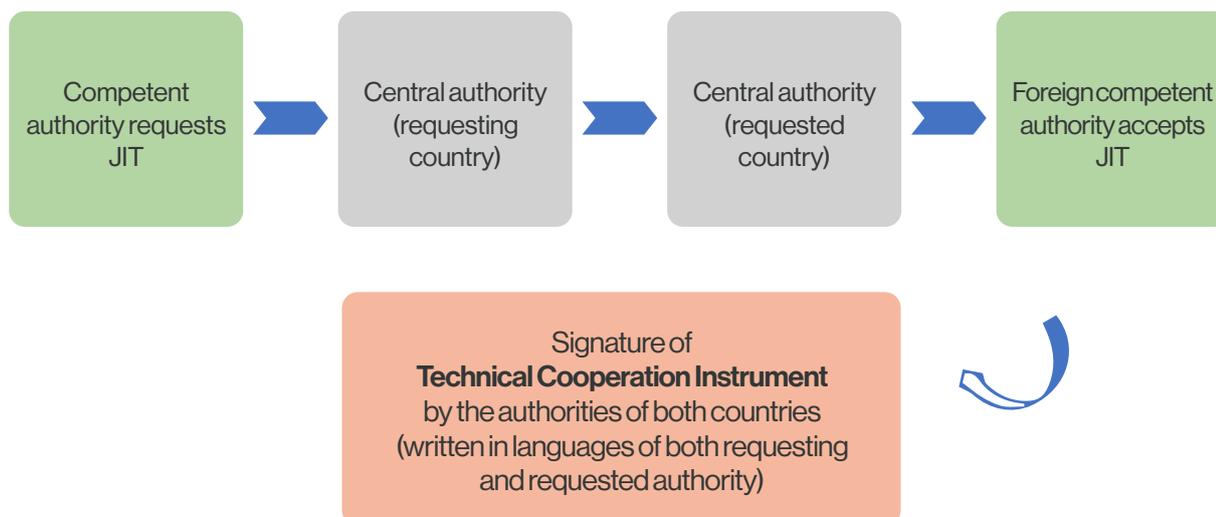
### How can Brazil request the formation of JITs (active request)?

The request for the creation of a JIT can be made by one of the competent authorities in Brazil, namely the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office or the Federal Police. The request will ask the competent authority of another country to demonstrate interest in forming the joint team on legal grounds.

If the request is made based on the Mercosur Framework Agreement, the normative instrument itself indicates the information that must be submitted when filling out the form attached to the Agreement. This request will be processed through the central authorities. The acceptance of the creation of the JIT by the competent authority will be communicated to the requesting country, via central authorities. The next step is the formalization of the final Technical Cooperation Instrument, which will be signed by both competent authorities.

The Technical Cooperation Instrument identifies who are the heads and other team members, as well as the measures and procedures that will be carried out within the scope of the JIT. It also establishes a term and purpose, which can be modified upon request from the competent authorities. This instrument will be written in the language of the requesting and requested country.

At the end of the JIT's performance, a report will be sent to the central authority of each country to record what has been done, indicating the procedures adopted. This report will serve as input for the compilation of statistics, as well as for the improvement of this institute.



### Important!

The JIT request must be made stating a clear objective, with an indication of the duration, goal and what will be done. Inaccurate requests will not be accepted.

### Recommendation

It is important that the request originating in Brazil has the approval of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and the Federal Police. That is, that the country's investigative institutions are aware of it and act in the process of forming the joint investigation team.



### Direct Cooperation: contact between counterparts and acting in networks

Another form of cooperation, which seeks to facilitate dialogue and exchange of information, refers to direct cooperation between the competent authorities in two or more different countries, which can also take place through participation in international cooperation networks. These networks are formed by **national focal points**, located in different countries or regions, in order to centralize and guide the demand and/or the execution of cooperation requests.

International cooperation could be improved through the development of more effective information sharing systems, at regional and international levels, based on patterns and trends in trafficking crimes and the development of organized criminal groups.

Source: UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME. Handbook against trafficking in persons for professionals in the criminal justice system. 2009.

The possibilities for direct cooperation are presented below, through direct contact between counterparts, such as the police or public prosecutors, and the main international networks in which Brazil participates to combat trafficking in persons.



### How to carry out international police cooperation

The form of cooperation most used by the Federal Police (PF) is through direct contact, that is, through police cooperation. This cooperation takes place via exchange channels, without the need to contact the central authority. This is because investigations, as a rule, do not need to produce evidence in other countries. Police contact therefore seeks to exchange intelligence information, and, most importantly, to fulfil/comply with arrest warrants. As arrest warrants are subject to the legal reserve clause, they may start, at first, via police cooperation and then proceed through the central authority.

The most widely used platform by the PF for communication and coordination of police activities is Interpol's Global Communication System, I- 24/7.<sup>27</sup>

#### Interpol I-24/7 Communication System

I-24/7 is a network that connects law enforcement institutions in all member countries and allows authorized users to exchange sensitive and urgent law enforcement information with their counterparts around the world.

Communication can be done in the four official Interpol languages: English, Spanish, French and Arabic. Brazil also receives requests in Portuguese.

#### Main platforms used by the PF for international operations

- Interpol
- Europol
- Ameripol

The PF requests mutual legal assistance via the central authority, when there is a need to use evidence collected in another country for the inquiry instruction or for an investigation in Brazil.

#### Important!

##### Example of what can be requested via police cooperation

The PF cannot access a Brazilian national's bank statement and send it to another country through police cooperation, but it can inform an outside country that, in the course of an investigation on human trafficking in Brazil, possible perpetrators were identified acting also in that foreign territory.

✓ Exchange of intelligence information    ✗ Evidence production

27 <https://www.interpol.int/es/Como-trabajamos/Bases-de-datos>



## Channels for requesting international cooperation with the Federal Police in cases of human trafficking:

1. Direct cooperation: Interpol's I-24/7 system. Interpol's national central office abroad contacts the Interpol office in Brazil, which is located at the Federal Police headquarters, through the messaging platform (a secure platform recognized by all Interpol member countries). When the message arrives at PF, its Service for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants will be called upon for the adoption of the appropriate measures. It is designed to be a fast communication channel.
2. Direct cooperation: Federal Police attachés and liaison officers working abroad.
3. Mutual legal assistance, via the central authority.

List of Focal Points of the PF located outside of Brazil can be accessed at

<https://www.gov.br/pf/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/institucional/quem-e-quem/adidancias-e-oficialatos>

### Important to know!

#### Repatriation of victims

The possibility of repatriation of victims of trafficking in persons is provided for in Article 8 of the Palermo Protocol. The following steps must be followed:

- Repatriation must be voluntary;
- It does not go through the central authority, the contact must be made via consular assistance;
- In the best interest of the victim's safety, before repatriation, the situation regarding possible risks related to the victim's return to their country of origin must be assessed;
- Contact must be made with recognized international organizations with experience in the voluntary return of victims, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM).



## How to carry out direct cooperation between the Public Prosecutors

The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) is part of networks specialized in human trafficking among the Public Prosecutors of different countries. These networks enable direct cooperation, with quicker contact. Through these channels, a Public Prosecutor communicates a human trafficking situation to its counterpart in another country.

The networks also assist in formulating requests for mutual legal assistance via the Central Authority, providing guidance so that requests are appropriate, with a targeted investigation. Likewise, the networks have the functionality to train prosecutors since the contact between them makes it possible to obtain important data about the crime. For example, the data can show which country is the most used route, what are the main purposes of the crime, etc. Thus, there is an exchange of experiences and good practices from these networks.

Direct contact between Public Prosecutors can be used in situations of information exchange such as confirmation of an investigative procedure, criminal background and double checking addresses. When it comes to sending evidence or information that will be before the *audi alteram partem* (hearing rule) system in the criminal process, communication is carried out via the central authority.

Currently, the main communication network of the MPF in cases of trafficking in persons is the Ibero-American Network of Specialized Prosecutors against Trafficking in Persons (REDTRAM) within the scope of the Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors (AIAMP).<sup>28</sup>

### To make direct contact between Public Prosecutors

- Contact should be made by the focal points in the Public Prosecutors, usually via the International Cooperation Unit.
- In the case of requests addressed to Brazil, these can be sent electronically to the e-mail: [pgr-internacional@mpf.mp.br](mailto:pgr-internacional@mpf.mp.br)
- Content of the request: the requesting authority inform its needs, the facts and the normative instrument used as a legal basis (when sent via REDTRAM, please mention the inter-institutional agreement).
- In the case of REDTRAM, the request can be sent in Portuguese or Spanish.

### Important!

#### Get to know the Labor Prosecution Service's (MPT) actions in Brazil

- MPT does not act in the criminal domain, it instead focuses on labor accountability.
- Labor Justice may be more agile than Criminal Justice.
- Through an MPT action, a legal entity can be held accountable.
- A labor sentence may subsequently benefit other victims who were not initially included in the lawsuit if they demonstrate that they also went through the situation of exploitation described in the suit.

28 For more information on the networks that MPF participates, see: <http://www.mpf.mp.br/atuacao-tematica/sci/dados-da-atuacao/relacoes-internacionais/redes-de-cooperacao-internacional> Accessed on 28/09/2021.



## Main International Cooperation Networks on trafficking in persons

<b>Network</b>	Ibero-American Network for Judicial Cooperation (IberRED)
<b>Focal Points in Brazil</b>	DRCI/Ministry of Justice and Public Security Secretariat for International Cooperation / Attorney General's Office / Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF)
<b>Objective</b>	The Ibero-American Network for Judicial Cooperation is formed by countries that make up the Ibero-American Community of Nations. It aims to improve instruments for judicial, civil and criminal assistance, and to strengthen cooperation ties between countries.
<b>E-mail address</b>	<a href="mailto:drci@mj.gov.br">drci@mj.gov.br</a> and <a href="mailto:pgr-internacional@mpf.mp.br">pgr-internacional@mpf.mp.br</a>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.iberred.notariado.org">www.iberred.notariado.org</a>

<b>Network</b>	Ibero-American Network of Specialized Prosecutors against Trafficking in Persons (REDTRAM)
<b>Focal Points in Brazil</b>	Secretariat for International Cooperation / Attorney General's Office / MPF
<b>Objective</b>	REDTRAM was created in 2011 within the scope of the Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors (AIAMP) and has, as one of its objectives, to strengthen the investigation and protection of victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling among Ibero-American Public Prosecutors. Through protocols signed between Public Prosecutors, it is possible to cooperate in a network, which holds annual meetings.
<b>E-mail address</b>	<a href="mailto:pgr-internacional@mpf.mp.br">pgr-internacional@mpf.mp.br</a>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.aiamp.info/index.php/redes-permanentes-aiamp/red-de-trata-de-personas">https://www.aiamp.info/index.php/redes-permanentes-aiamp/red-de-trata-de-personas</a>

<b>Network</b>	GAFILAT Asset Recovery Network (RRAG)
<b>Focal Points in Brazil</b>	DRCI/Ministry of Justice and Public Security
<b>Objective</b>	RRAG, made up of 17 countries in the Americas and the Caribbean, has an information technology platform for the secure exchange of information between focal points in order to prevent and combat money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
<b>E-mail address</b>	<a href="mailto:drci@mj.gov.br">drci@mj.gov.br</a>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.gafilat.org">www.gafilat.org</a>

## Final considerations

International trafficking in persons refers to the complex task of coordinating, communicating and cooperating between two or more countries, whether for combating the crime or for providing assistance to victims.

Being aware of the tools and the public policies available in the countries in which international cooperation may be requested is essential to effectively combat this crime. This booklet, briefly and objectively, presents the main public services in Brazil that can be called upon in possible cases of human trafficking. Some of these services can be used for cases of trafficking involving foreigners in Brazil, while others are aimed to assist possible cases of Brazilians abroad.

With this material, it is expected that the countries with which Brazil frequently communicates and cooperates have an improved understanding and knowledge in relation to Brazil's national framework for combating trafficking in persons. Finally, it is expected that anti-trafficking international cooperation with Brazil is strengthened and improved.

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# Annex 1: Form for international legal cooperation in criminal matters <sup>29</sup>

- 1. RECIPIENT:** Local Competent Authorities in Brazil.
- 2. SENDER:** Central authority
- 3. APPLICANT AUTHORITY:** Indicate the competent authority in charge of the investigation or prosecution ongoing and contact data.
- 4. REFERENCE:** Identify nominally the case and include the **number** of the investigation, the police investigation or criminal proceeding under way, as well as key words or information that helps to identify the case.
- 5. FACTS:** Develop a clear narrative, objective and full of facts, describing essential elements, in which listed the place, the date and the manner in which the offense was committed, with the causal link between the ongoing investigation, the suspects and the request for assistance submitted. Foreign authorities need a factual premise and the causal relationship to the fulfillment of the request for assistance.
- 6. TRANSCRIPTION OF LEGAL CRIMES:** Reference and literal copy of the legal provisions set out in sparse or infra-constitutional legislation involving the relief sought. The purpose is to show Brazilian authorities the terms of your internal current legislation.
- 6. DESCRIPTION OF THE REQUESTED ASSISTANCE:** Report accurately, measures or inquiry sought, including in accordance with the diligence required (ex.: to serve the summons; the hearing of someone; the breach of confidentiality; copy of documents etc.)
- 6. PURPOSE OF REQUEST:** Add the desired goal through the assistance requested, explain the relevance of the measure requested for the case.
- 8. PURPOSE OF REQUEST:** Add the desired goal through the assistance requested, explain the relevance of the measure requested for the case.
  - a)** Example for cases of summons and interrogation: The criminal proceedings will only progress once consummated the summoning of the defendant, act through which the defendant will be aware of the charge against him/her.
  - b)** Example in the case of obtaining bank documents: Find the resources diverted to enable the characterization of criminal and blocking of these resources, and to verify the existence of other beneficiaries and the occurrence of money laundering.

.....  
 29 Disponível em: [http://formulariosdrci.mj.gov.br/FORMLARIOSDRCI/form\\_4.asp](http://formulariosdrci.mj.gov.br/FORMLARIOSDRCI/form_4.asp) Acesso 28/09/2021.

**9. PROCEDURES TO BE OBSERVED:** relevant observations to be requested from Brazil, for example:

- a)** The importance and the reason for secrecy in handling the case;
- b)** The constitutional right reserved to defendant, to remain silent during questioning;
- c)** If the target of the investigation is not found, request survey to light, water and telephone company; municipal registers; Phonebook of the State; and
- d)** Other information deemed relevant on the operation by the criminal justice process for obtaining and handling of information and (or) documents relating to the request for assistance.

**10. APPENDIX:** List all documents accompanying the request, such as complaint, criminal complaint, police investigation, expert reports, a document stating the guarantees of the witness etc.

[Locality, date]

[Signature]

[Job title]

# Annex 2: Public institutions that combat trafficking in persons in Brazil

**General-Coordination to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (CGETP)**Endereço:  
Address: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco T - Anexo II. 3º andar – sala 304  
Telephone: +55 61 2025-9663 / 9584  
E-mail address: traficodepessoas@mj.gov.br  
Website: <https://legado.justica.gov.br/sua-protecao/trafico-de-pessoas>

## **Consular Assistance Division (DAC)**

Address: Ministério das Relações Exteriores. Anexo I - Térreo  
Telephone: +55 61 2030-5215

Persons in an **emergency** and **abroad**:

1. During office hours: you can look for the nearest consular office;
2. Outside office hours: you can contact the Consular Duty Service of the nearest consular office.

Access the link below to find out the contacts of both communication channels:

<https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/assuntos/portal-consular/quem-contatar/assistencia-a-brasileiros-que-se-encontram-no-exterior/assistencia-a-brasileiros-que-se-encontram-no-exterior-emergencias>

Persons **in Brazil** and needing to request assistance for a Brazilian abroad in **an emergency**:

1. During office hours: forward an email to [dac@itamaraty.gov.br](mailto:dac@itamaraty.gov.br)
2. 2. Outside office hours: call the Itamaraty Consular Duty on +55 61 98197- 2284

## **Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU)**

For opening, queries and/or updating Legal Assistance Procedures, contact the nearest DPU unit.

The list of addresses of the units can be found on this link:

<https://www.dpu.def.br/contatos-dpu>

Guidance and forwarding of demands related to DPU services can be done through "Contact Us": <https://www.dpu.def.br/fale-conosco>

O acompanhamento de processos de assistência jurídica (PAJ's) também pode ser realizado pelo aplicativo DPU Cidadão.

## **Department of Assets Recovery and Mutual Legal Assistance (DRCI)**

Address: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco T - Anexo II. 3º andar - sala 322

Telephone: +55 61 2025-8900

E-mail address: [cooperacaoopenal@mj.gov.br](mailto:cooperacaoopenal@mj.gov.br)

Website: <https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protecao/cooperacao-internacional/>

**Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights**

## Reporting Channels

- Disque 100

In addition to the telephone number 100, it is possible to report cases through the Human Rights Brazil application (available only for android) and through the online ombudsman: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/ondh/>  
In both options, the complainant fills out a form and register the notification that will be sent to the same Dial 100 center.

- Ligue 180

For more information on how to reach out to Ligue 180 from abroad, visit:

<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/denunciar-e-buscar-ajuda-a-vitimas-de-violencia-contramulheres>

The Ligue 180 is also available on mobile app (WhatsApp). To receive assistance or make a complaint, send a message to the number: +55 61 99656-5008

**Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF)**

Attorney General's Office / Secretariat for International Cooperation (SCI)

Address: SAF Sul Quadra 04 Conjunto C Bloco "B" Sala 509/512, Brasília-DF.

Postal code: 70.050-900

Telephones: +55 61 3105-5820 /3105-7046

E-mail address: [pgr-internacional@mpf.mp.br](mailto:pgr-internacional@mpf.mp.br)

Website: <http://www.mpf.mp.br/atuacao-tematica/sci>

**Labor Prosecution Service (MPT)**

CONAETE

Telephone: +55 61 3314-8538

E-mail address: [pgt.conaet@mpt.mp.br](mailto:pgt.conaet@mpt.mp.br)

To report cases of human trafficking for the purpose of labor exploitation, access: <https://mpt.mp.br/pgt/servicos/servico-denuncie>

**Polícia Federal (PF) / Coordenação-Geral de Cooperação Internacional (CGCI)**

Address: SAIS Quadra 7, Lote 23- Setor Policial Sul- Complexo da Polícia Federal- Prédio DTI, Brasília. DF.

Telephone: +55 61 2024-7450

E-mail address: [cgcidi.direx@pf.gov.br](mailto:cgcidi.direx@pf.gov.br)

Website: <https://www.gov.br/pf/pt-br/assuntos/acordos-de-cooperacao>

**Federal Police (PF) / Service for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (SRTP)**

Address: SAUS Quadra 6, Bloco A, Lotes 9/10 - Edifício-Sede da PF, 6º Andar, Ala Norte, 625, Brasília, DF,  
Postal code: 70037-900.

Telephone: +55 61 2024-8156

E-mail address: [direitoshumanos@pf.gov.br](mailto:direitoshumanos@pf.gov.br)

**Sub-secretariat for Labor Inspection (SIT) / Division for the Eradication of Forced Labor (DETRAE) / Special Mobile Inspection Group (GEFM)**

Address: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco F, Anexo, Ala B, 1º Andar, sala 161. Postal code: 70059-900

Telephone: +55 61 2031-6174

E-mail address: [detrae.sit@mte.gov.br](mailto:detrae.sit@mte.gov.br)

Website: <https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-previdencia/pt-br/assuntos/fiscalizacao/combate-ao-trabalho-escravo/grupo-especial-de-fiscalizacao-movel>

Sistema Ipê – Reporting situations of forced labor and human trafficking for the purpose of labor exploitation  
<https://ipe.sit.trabalho.gov.br>



