

In response to the general allegations forwarded in relation to the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Brazil, please find below information from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship and the Federal Attorney General's Office:

1. MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Regarding the measures taken by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, through its National Secretariat for Public Security (SENASP), to protect vulnerable and historically disadvantaged groups, such as Afro-Brazilians, against disappearance, as well as the efforts made to implement and operationalize Law No. 13.812/2019, it should be pointed out, initially, that SENASP has the role of Federal Central Authority within the scope of the National Policy for the Search for Missing Persons (PNBPD), under the terms of art. 3 of Decree 10.622/2021, coordinating operational cooperation actions between Brazilian public security agencies, in conjunction with state central authorities.

Article 4 of the same piece of legislation states that the Federal Central Authority is responsible for:

- I - defining the guidelines for the search for missing persons;
- II - coordinating operational cooperation between public security bodies;
- III - liaising with the state central authorities;
- IV - consolidating information at national level;
- V - preparing the annual statistics report, under the terms of Article 7 of Law 13.812/2019;
- VI - implementing, coordinating and updating the National Register of Missing Persons;
- VII - providing information on the impediment of voluntary transfers from the Federal Government, due to the non-insertion, non-updating or non-validation of data and information in the National Register of Missing Persons; and
- VIII - defining the federal agents responsible for issuing urgent alerts on the disappearance of children and adolescents, under the terms of art. 12 of Law No. 13,812/2019.

With regard to preventing the disappearance of vulnerable and historically disadvantaged groups, it should be noted that this attention has been included in debates among the technical public responsible for searching and investigating missing persons, as well as being contained in the "Thematic Reference Booklet: foundations of the search for missing persons and investigation of missing persons", a public document that systematizes guidelines to guide police action in cases of disappearance.

SENASP's Directorate of the Unified Public Security System, through the Coordination of Policy on Missing Persons (CPPD), is responsible for inducing, promoting and implementing public policies on the subject of "missing persons", in particular the

provisions of Law No. 13.812/2019. The following actions have already been carried out:

Signing, in December 2020, of a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Committee of the Red Cross, which aims to establish a mutual cooperation regime between the participants, with a view to developing teaching actions and adopting techniques and good practices in Brazilian public security, with special attention to the promotion of Human Rights and the search for missing persons, in addition to fostering technical cooperation in matters of prison management and infrastructure;

Creation of the PNBPD Management Committee, through Decree No. 10.622/2021, with the first meeting held on May 25, 2021, with 2 more ordinary meetings and 5 extraordinary meetings;

Carrying out a national DNA collection campaign in May 2021, which increased the amount of genetic material from relatives of missing persons in the National Bank of Genetic Profiles by more than 102%, and which has so far resulted in the identification of 233 deceased persons with unknown identity and the location of 02 living persons;

Promotion, since 2022, of six meetings with all the central state authorities of the PNBPD;

Beginning, in November 2022, of the creation of the National Register of Missing Persons, which is still under development;

Creation, in September 2022, within SENASP, of the Coordination of Policies on Missing Persons - CPPD;

Launch, on August 30, 2023, of the Missing Persons Search Project, which has as one of its axes the implementation in Brazil of the sending of "Amber Alert Brasil" in partnership with the company Facebook Serviços Online Ltda, which consists of sending rapid alerts via the social networks Instagram and Facebook, to assist in the search for children or adolescents under the age of 18, who are missing or kidnapped, at serious and imminent risk of death or serious bodily injury, under investigation by public security institutions, so that to date 11 alerts have been issued, with a total of 10 children/adolescents found alive, and only 1 without life. It should be noted that the project is being carried out in partnership with the states of Ceará, Minas Gerais and the Federal District, but access to Amber Alert is in the implementation phase for the other states of the Federation;

Participation, in 2022 and 2023, in the National Meeting on the Legal Aspects of the Disappearance of Persons, promoted by the International Committee of the Red Cross;

Availability, in 2023, of the Sinesp Statistical Data Validator, with new national Public Security indicators, including missing and located persons, which can be accessed via the link:

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjojYTThmMDBkNTYtOGU0Zi00MjUxLWJiMzAtZjFIMmYzYTgwOTBliiwidCI6ImViMDkwNDIwLTQ0NGMtNDNmNy05MWYyLTRiOGRhNmJmZThlMSJ9>

Publication and launch, on 06/12/2023, of the "Thematic Reference Book - Fundamentals of the Search for Missing Persons and Investigation of Disappearance of Persons", which can be accessed at: https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/desaparecidos/caderno_tematico_busca_e_investigacao_pessoas_desaparecidas.pdf, a pioneering initiative to assist public security professionals in this area, given the scarcity of works of this nature in the country;

Donation of 21 4x4 vehicles to the states that have some kind of specialized structure for searching for and investigating missing persons;

Fund-to-Fund transfer of R\$39,282,370.00, for exclusive use in specialized homicide investigation and missing persons search units of the Civil Police, in 2023.

Also noteworthy is the Lumini Project, which presents itself as a focused and dedicated commitment to the search for missing persons, embracing the complexity that may lie behind these disappearances. With its multidisciplinary approach, willingness to cooperate internationally and methodological innovation, the project stands out as a vital tool in the search for justice and the protection of human rights. The integration of agencies, national bodies and collaboration with international partners makes it possible to share information quickly. In this way, investigation, prevention and prompt response to demands become more agile and effective, transcending jurisdictional and geographical barriers.

The aim of this project is to create a unified and efficient network that enables a coordinated response to the complex challenges associated with the disappearance of people and human rights crimes.

In terms of the project's objectives, the aim is to develop and implement an integrated strategy to continuously analyze human rights violations, with a special focus on the search for disappearances, associated with human trafficking, forced labor, the promotion of irregular migration, among others. Using technologies and inter-agency collaboration, the project aims to stop and prevent crimes, protecting the dignity and lives of victims.

The project is currently developing a system to compile data on disappearances in Brazil, by including information from the Civil Police, Identification Institutes and Forensic Medical Institutes in the states. Through partnerships between the Federal Police and the aforementioned bodies, it will be possible to cross-reference data that previously could not be communicated, either due to the lack of standardized national data or the complexity of the cases.

With regard to the criminalization of enforced disappearance as an independent crime, it should be noted that Bill 6240/2013 is currently before Congress, adding Article 149-A to Decree-Law 2848 of December 7, 1940 (the Penal Code), to make the crime of enforced disappearance a crime, and adding item VIII to Article 1 of Law 8.072 of July 25, 1990, to make it a heinous crime. The last progress report on this Bill is dated July 5, 2023, when the Rapporteur's opinion was given on its constitutionality, legality, legislative technique and, on the merits, its approval, with drafting amendments, by the Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Committee (CCJC).

In view of the above, the initiatives described in this report confirm that public policy on the "disappearance of people" is firmly on the federal government's political agenda. In addition, the National Policy for the Search for Missing Persons has advanced through the efforts of the Brazilian Federal Government, and reveals the imperative need for continuity, expansion and execution of actions aimed at resolving/minimizing this very relevant social public demand.

2. MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND CITIZENSHIP

With regard to the victims of forced disappearance in the Acari favela, it should be noted that the Brazilian state was denounced before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) in 2006 for alleged violations of the rights to life, personal integrity and judicial protection, among others, with case number P-1449-06.

The case was referred to the IACHR again in 2018, resulting in the decision to apply measures to reduce the procedural delay. As a result, the case was named Case No. 13.691 (Cristiane Leite de Souza et al.). In 2021, the IACHR approved Admissibility and Merits Report No. 1000/21 regarding Case No. 13.691, and decided to submit the case to the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court. At the public hearing, the Brazilian state presented its defense and partially acknowledged its international responsibility. The case is currently sub judice.

Although there has been no judgment on the matter, over the years, measures have been adopted to make reparation to the victims. One example is the state of Rio de Janeiro, which passed State Law No. 9.753, which provides financial reparations to the families of the victims of the Acari massacre. Furthermore, the state of Rio de Janeiro expressed interest in starting a friendly settlement procedure even before the publication of the IACHR's Admissibility and Merits Report. In addition, efforts were made to comply with the IACHR's recommendations, including psychosocial assistance (SEI n° 4284430, 4284435). As rehabilitation measures and guarantees of non-repetition, structural public policies were proposed, such as the National Program for Public Security with Citizenship II (PRONASCI II), through Decree 11.436/23, and the creation of the Living Black Youth Plan, through Decree 11.444/2023.

In relation to the adoption of measures to typify the crime of forced disappearance of persons in accordance with inter-American parameters, mention should be made of Bill No. 6.240/2013, which aims to include a new article in the Penal Code to typify the

crime of forced disappearance of persons. It is reported that Bill 6.240/2013 is currently before the Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Committee (CCJ), where it has received approval for its constitutionality, legality and legislative technique, as the rapporteur of the Bill pointed out in his vote of approval. Senate Bill 236/2012, which is part of the Reform of the Brazilian Penal Code, also provides for the crime of enforced disappearance. It is currently before the Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Committee, where it is awaiting the appointment of a rapporteur. because the then rapporteur, Senator Rodrigo Pacheco, sent it back because he was no longer a member of that committee.

It is worth noting that in 2016, the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance were enacted by Decree No. 8,767.

As a result, the Brazilian state has taken a series of initiatives, through the legislative branch, with a view to criminalizing the crime of forced disappearance, with the aim of preventing the repetition of human rights violations of this nature.

With regard to efforts to guarantee the rights to memory, truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence for enforced disappearances between 1964 and 1985, it should be noted that a proposal for a Decree to recreate the Special Commission on Political Deaths and Disappearances (CEMDP) is currently being processed.

3. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE - MEASURES TAKEN TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHTS TO TRUTH, JUSTICE, MEMORY AND REPARATION FOR VICTIMS OF FORCED DISAPPEARANCE IN THE ACARI FAVELA

The case known as "Mothers of Acari" concerns the disappearance of 11 young people (Viviane Rocha, Cristiane Leite de Souza, Wudson de Souza, Wallace do Nascimento, Antônio Carlos da Silva, Luiz Henrique Euzébio, Edson de Souza, Rosana Lima de Souza, Moisés dos Santos Cruz, Luiz Carlos Vasconcelos de Deus and Edio do Nascimento), which took place on July 26, 1990, at a site in the locality known as Suruí, in the municipality of Magé, in the metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro region.

It is noteworthy that, of the group of 11 young people, 6 were teenagers (under 18), 3 female, most of whom lived in the Acari favela - therefore, in an area of enormous poverty - and most of whom were black and brown, indicating that the investigations and proceedings may have been discriminatory because the victims were poor, favela dwellers and of African descent.

It seems that the young people were kidnapped by members of an extermination group known as "Cavalos Corredores" (so called because they ran into the favelas and fired shots in all directions), made up essentially of military police officers from the then 9th Military Police Battalion (Rocha Miranda), without the victims ever being seen after the

fact or their bodies ever being found, thus configuring the phenomenon described as forced disappearance, as it falls under the following definition:

"Deprivation of liberty of a person or persons, in any form whatsoever, committed by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or consent of the State, followed by the failure or refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or to inform about the whereabouts of the person, thus preventing the exercise of legal remedies and relevant procedural guarantees."

Furthermore, as stated in the Admissibility and Merits Report of the case before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (hereinafter "Commission" or "IACHR"):

"Enforced disappearance is a complex human rights violation that continues over time as long as the whereabouts of the victim or their remains remain unknown. Disappearance as such only ceases when the victim appears or their remains are located. With regard to the rights violated, enforced disappearance violates the right to personal liberty and places the victim in a serious situation of risk of suffering irreparable harm to their rights to personal integrity and life. Enforced disappearance violates the right to personal integrity, since "the mere fact of prolonged isolation and coercive incommunicado treatment represents cruel and inhuman treatment". In addition, given the multiple and complex nature of this serious human rights violation, its execution generates a violation of the right to recognition of legal personality. This is because, in addition to the fact that the disappeared person cannot continue to enjoy and exercise the rights of which he or she is the holder, the aim is 'not only one of the most serious forms of removal of a person from the entire scope of the legal system, but also to deny his or her very existence and leave him or her in a kind of limbo or situation of legal indeterminacy before society and the State'."

After the disappearance, intense searches were carried out, mainly by the victims' relatives, who formed the group known as the "Mothers of Acari", committed to finding the whereabouts of their children. However, on January 15, 1993, almost three years after the disappearance of the young men, one of the movement's leaders, Edméa da Silva Euzébio, Luiz Henrique Euzébio's mother, along with her niece, Sheila da Conceição, Luiz Henrique's cousin, were murdered in broad daylight at the Praça Onze subway station in central Rio de Janeiro. Even with such macabre events unfolding, there has been no discovery of the location of the missing young people, nor has there been effective accountability for the perpetrators of any of the crimes mentioned.

It is important to clarify that due to the exhaustion of domestic remedies, the aforementioned case was submitted to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on December 27, 2006, and the body issued an admissibility and merits report on May 20, 2021.

In its report, the IACHR considered that it had been sufficiently proven that the victims suffered an enforced disappearance, given that it was carried out by agents of the State, emphasizing that there was no efficient investigation that could identify and hold the

agents responsible for committing serious human rights violations, within a reasonable time and with due diligence.

Finally, in its report on the merits, the IACHR made the following recommendations to the Brazilian state: (1) Make full reparation for the material and immaterial human rights violations; (2) Implement physical and mental health care measures for the victims' relatives in agreement with them; (3) Investigate the facts diligently, effectively and within a reasonable time to determine the whereabouts of the victims and, if appropriate, hand over their remains; identify the people responsible and determine the punishments; (4) Protect and promote the human rights defense work carried out by the mothers of Acari; (5) Classify the crime of forced disappearance in accordance with inter-American standards; (6) Create non-repetition mechanisms; investigate, diagnose and dismantle the participation of "militias" and state agents in Rio de Janeiro and the municipality of Magé and promote a gender and intersectional perspective in investigations, avoiding the stigmatization of people, especially young people of African descent, as "marginals" or "delinquents".

In order to comply with the IACHR's recommendations, the state of Rio de Janeiro began offering psychosocial care through the now defunct Secretariat for Victim Assistance, with the necessary referrals to the relevant health network; the Coordination of Life Protection Programs offered screening services for the Program for the Protection of Defenders to those who felt threatened by possible executioners and the Inter-American Human Rights System Working Group held several meetings with representatives of the State Civil Police Department in order to collaborate with the development of the investigations, especially to facilitate the issuing of missing death certificates.

In addition, State Law No. 9.753 of June 30, 2022 was enacted, obliging the state of Rio de Janeiro to pay reparations to the families of the victims of the Acari massacre. In order to effectively comply with this law, the State Secretariat for Social Development and Human Rights, through the Superintendence for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights, published a public notice with the aim of registering and qualifying family members. Administrative proceedings were then opened for all the victims/family members for analysis, which is still ongoing.

Currently, the administrative processes have received a favorable opinion from the Legal Department of the State Secretariat for Social Development and Human Rights and are being returned for compliance with the recommendations made.

However, less than a year after the presentation of the IACHR's report, on April 22, 2022, the Commission presented the case to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (hereinafter "the Court" or "the Inter-American Court of Human Rights"), the judicial body of the Inter-American Human Rights System.

With this brief summary of the "Mothers of Acari" case, which has now been denounced to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, we will now present the

public policies on disappearances, especially within the Brazilian Public Prosecutor's Office.

In addition, it is important to note that the judicialization of this case in the Inter-American Human Rights System opens up possibilities for change in the domestic scenario, with a prominent role given to the attributions of the Public Prosecutor's Office and its constitutional duties.

As a result of these attributions of the Public Prosecutor's Office, especially those that grant it external control of police activity and the filing of public criminal actions, in 2006, the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Rio de Janeiro (hereinafter "MPRJ") created the Integrated Criminal Investigation Center (hereinafter "CIAC"), with the aim of speeding up the conclusion of approximately 90,000 police investigations underway in the police stations of the capital of the State of Rio de Janeiro. A few years later, this center became a breeding ground for the creation of the Victim Identification Program (hereinafter "PIV") and the Missing Persons Location and Identification Program (hereinafter "PLID") of the Rio de Janeiro State Public Prosecutor's Office - PLID/MPRJ.

In 2010, the cross-referencing of information contained in homicide investigations involving unidentified victims, with thousands of missing persons records pending resolution, gave birth to the Victim Identification Program - PIV - the embryo of PLID/MPRJ.

In short, it was a work routine carried out during the processing of homicide investigations, seeking to overcome the biggest obstacle to investigations in that scenario, which was the lack of identification of the victims.

Starting from a fundamental premise - every unidentified victim is, or could be, a missing person - and aware that proving this hypothesis meant tackling a long-standing problem at Brazil's Forensic Medical Institutes, it became clear that it was necessary to cross-reference data on the physical characteristics of unidentified people with information from police records of disappearances. Thus, by adopting simple data cross-referencing measures between 2010 and 2013, the CIAC, under the coordination of Justice Prosecutor Dr. Rogério Carlos Scantamburlo, was able to identify 213 homicide victims who were listed as missing persons in police records.

Based on an empirical analysis of the investigations, extracting hundreds of registration patterns - both for cadaveric examination reports and missing person reports - the PIV organized, structured and indexed, during this same period, all the useful data in the documentation available in the investigations, creating the technological structure and work process that would guide criminal investigations in such circumstances.

Initially structured in spreadsheets, but with a vocation to provide answers to a human suffering that unusually came to the center of criminal investigation (the disappearance), it was up to the coordination of the CIAC, and later the Public Prosecutor's Office of the

State of Rio de Janeiro itself, to realize that it was facing a program aimed at solutions that went far beyond police investigations into homicides of unknown victims.

Thus, in 2012, through the Resolution of the Attorney General's Office number 1.7167, of February 7, the PIV was converted, with the clear intention of being reproduced nationwide, into the Missing Persons Location and Identification Program (PLID).

Thus, the PLID was born and developed with the aim of linking data from different agencies and mobilizing them in the process of locating people, forming an information system. The aim of the program is to provide solutions to cases of disappearances in Rio de Janeiro, dealing with the problem as an issue that goes beyond the purely criminal sphere. The PLID also links disappearances to family and domestic issues, institutionalization processes (prisons, health and social care facilities, etc.), among other aspects.

Given the good results achieved locally, over the following years, the MPRJ transferred the technology developed to other state prosecutors' offices, such as São Paulo (the largest Brazilian state), making a major contribution to raising awareness of the phenomenon nationwide, as well as spreading the word about the tool it had developed.

At that time, we were already aware that disappearances have multiple causes, requiring complex, interconnected solutions, so that the results would have an effective impact, boosting the results that had been seen locally.

However, the biggest step still needed to be taken. Integrating data from all over the country was a challenge that, if overcome, would represent a gigantic balance for the national reality.

To give an idea of the quantitative dimensions of the disappearance phenomenon, according to data from the Brazilian Public Security Forum, between 2007 and 2016 approximately 700,000 disappearances were recorded in the country. According to the same source, in 2022, the number of records was 74,061 in Brazil.

From the point of view of the suffering caused to people searching for missing persons, such as friends and family, the damage is incalculable. Suffering, anguish, losses of all kinds, endless uncertainty, as well as legal insecurity with effects that cannot be measured for the entire community.

On August 24, 2017, the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Rio de Janeiro and the National Council of the Public Prosecutor's Office¹⁰ (hereinafter "CNMP") signed a technical cooperation agreement to implement the National System for the Location and Identification of Disappeared Persons (hereinafter "SINALID").

Since its creation, SINALID, based at the National Council of the Public Prosecutor's Office, is the concrete result of years of development from the creation and expansion of PLID/MPRJ, and represents an indelible contribution to tackling disappearances in the Brazilian context.

SINALID was created to fill a historical gap in Brazil in relation to the disappearance of people. The absence of a national, integrated information system.

As has already been pointed out, it is estimated that in one decade (2007 to 2016), Brazil had approximately 700,000 people reported missing. Until 2017, when SINALID was institutionalized in the CNMP, the Brazilian state did not have a national and integrated policy aimed exclusively at locating missing persons and dealing with related situations.

More than just a technology system, SINALID is a program created by the Brazilian Public Prosecutor's Office to promote the coordination of various public bodies and agents around a national policy for finding whereabouts.

To illustrate the magnitude of the system's potential use, SINALID has already helped locate people in some of the country's biggest human tragedies: floods in the mountainous region of Rio de Janeiro (2011 and 2022), the collapse of the Córrego do feijão tailings dam in Brumadinho, Minas Gerais, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2022, SINALID surpassed the mark of 85,000 registered cases and is currently approaching the 100,000 mark, distributed throughout the country, consolidating its position as the largest public system for dealing with the disappearance of people and related situations in the country.

The system is managed at state level through Missing Persons Location and Identification Programs (PLIDs) created within the structures of the State Public Prosecutor's Offices. The State Public Prosecutor's Offices are responsible for administering the granting of credentials to access the system and coordinating the use of and participation in SINALID with local public administration actors and bodies.

For agents accredited in the PLIDs, SINALID can be accessed from any computer station (tablet and smartphone) connected to the World Wide Web, via the e-mail address: <https://app.mprj.mp.br/sinalid>.

Given that a police report is usually the first step to be taken in a missing person's case, we recognize its urgency (there is no need to wait for a deadline) and its importance. However, given the countless possibilities as to the causes of disappearance and its eminently interdisciplinary nature, SINALID was conceived as a multi-door system, in which missing persons can be reported to numerous services.

Thinking of gateways such as health facilities, social assistance, public security and others illustrates that SINALID should work like a neural system, with the greatest possible capillarity.

The fundamental idea behind SINALID is to think of countless hubs communicating in a single information cross-referencing system. The greater the connectivity established, the greater the chances of finding missing persons.

There is no doubt that, in addition to the system already developed, new technologies can be added to increase the chances of locating and identifying missing persons, such as facial recognition and artificial intelligence tools that improve data cross-referencing. Similarly, the genetic mapping of remains, combined with the National Bank of Genetic Profiles¹¹, can bring excellent results.

In this sense, it is important to highlight the importance of creating the National Bank of Genetic Profiles and the National Network of Genetic Profiles, which have enormous potential for locating people. By cross-referencing information, it is possible to find matches, even through the analysis of the remains of missing persons.

Since its creation, SINALID, through the CNMP, has established numerous bridges, strengthening itself as a system and reinforcing existing public policies. It was in this spirit that much work was done to ensure interoperability between SINALID and the National Registry provided for in Law 13.812, of March 16, 2019 (instituting the National Policy for the Search for Missing Persons and creating the National Registry of Missing Persons), avoiding the plurality of registries or lists that end up pulverizing the information that needs to be concentrated.

Furthermore, it is important to emphasize that the use of technology is not, in itself, a panacea for all ills, and that its use must be combined with simple measures to make the most of the tools developed. The primary motivation for the creation and development of technologies by the Public Prosecutor's Office is, and always has been, faithful observance of the Principle of the Dignity of the Human Person, a major bastion of the Brazilian Federal Constitution. Without prejudice, there is a deferred social gain in that fraud of numerous kinds, such as criminal, civil or social security, can be avoided, significantly reducing the damage caused by the disappearance of people.

At every opportunity and in every instance, it is necessary to clarify the motivations of the Public Prosecutor's Office in acting in this area, which are: to avoid violations of fundamental rights caused by disappearances; to exercise external control of police activity, as required by the Constitution; and to avoid subsequent fraud to the detriment of society as a whole.

In conclusion, the "Mothers of Acari" case is paradigmatic in terms of enforced disappearance in Brazilian society, with the issues of race, territory, gender, age and class duly highlighted and which need to be considered together.

In this sense, the recommendations set out in the Inter-American Commission's merits report must be understood and implemented by the Brazilian state, and consequently by the Public Prosecutor's Office in the significant part that falls to it, in view of its constitutional functions and the centrality of its actions for the effective fulfillment of the decisions of the Inter-American Human Rights System.

The development and implementation of new technologies by the Public Prosecutor's Office, such as the Program for the Location and Identification of Disappeared Persons

(PLID), started in 2010 by the MPRJ, and today implemented by the other Public Prosecutor's Offices, present in the 26 Brazilian states and the Federal District, with a capillarity in more than 5,500 municipalities, integrated by the System for the Location and Identification of Disappeared Persons (SINALID) as of 2017, is unquestionably a huge contribution to the fight against disappearances, fostering the development of solid and effective public policies.

Fostering broad state coordination; reducing the autonomous search for people by their relatives; strengthening the culture of state searches for people; making police investigations of complex cases viable; preventing relapses and new cases; and reducing (re)work among those involved are the main objectives proposed by the Public Prosecutor's Office through the development of PLIDs and SINALID, with the development of public policies that streamline work processes and bring effective results.

The development and implementation of new technologies, such as facial recognition, artificial intelligence and genetic data cross-referencing, has the potential to enhance existing tools, always used ethically and in compliance with the Principle of the Dignity of the Human Person, which is central to our constitutional and conventional order.