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Controlled Action in the Fight against Drug Trafficking: Legal Aspects and Application within the Military Police of Paraná

Controlled Action in the Fight Against Drug Trafficking: Legal Aspects and Application Within the Paraná Military Police

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ABSTRACT: This study analyzes the use of controlled action as a legal and investigative instrument in the fight against drug trafficking, according to Brazilian legislation and its practical application. For informational purposes, this research is based on a literature review to present the key aspects of using special investigation techniques. Required by Law No. 11,343/2006, this technique allows for the delay of police intervention to monitor criminal activity and identify the highest-ranking members of the organizations involved, facilitating the collection of robust evidence and the dismantling of complex drug trafficking structures, including at the local level. Because it requires judicial authorization and strict oversight, its use must comply with constitutional principles, avoiding abuse and violations of individual rights. Within the context of the Paraná Military Police (PMPR), although it does not have formal investigative powers, the force acts strategically in combating drug trafficking through stop-and-frisk operations, arrests, tactical-operational support, and information produced by Local Intelligence Agencies. Cooperation between the PMPR, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and other public security agencies is essential to the success of operations involving special techniques such as controlled action. If applied responsibly and within legal frameworks, controlled action represents a valuable tool for combating drug trafficking and organized crime, whether local or statewide.

Keywords: controlled action, drug trafficking, criminal investigation, Law No. 11,343/2006, organized crime.

ABSTRACT: This study examines the application of controlled delivery as a legal and investigative tool in combating drug trafficking, in accordance with Brazilian legislation and its practical implementation. With an informative character, the research is based on a literature review to present the main aspects of using this special investigative technique. As provided for in Law No. 11,343/2006, this technique enables the delay of police intervention to monitor criminal activity and identify higher-ranking members of the organizations involved, thereby facilitating the collection of robust evidence and the dismantling of complex drug trafficking structures, including those at the local level. Due to the requirement for judicial authorization and strict oversight, its use must adhere to constitutional principles, thereby avoiding abuse and violations of individual rights. In the context of the Military Police of Paraná (PMPR), although it does not have formal investigative authority, the corporation plays a strategic role in combating trafficking through patrol stops, arrests in flagrante delicto, tactical-operational support, and intelligence produced by Local Intelligence Agencies. Cooperation between the PMPR, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and other public security agencies is fundamental to the success of operations involving special techniques such as controlled delivery. When applied responsibly and within legal frameworks, controlled delivery represents a valuable tool in addressing drug trafficking and organized crime, whether at the local or state level.

Keywords: controlled delivery, drug trafficking, criminal investigation, Law no. 11,343/2006, organized crime.

1. INTRODUCTION

The growing complexity of organized crime, especially that related to trafficking illicit drug trafficking has required the reformulation of investigative methods by the State,



so that these behaviors that are highly harmful to public order can be dealt with more effectively. Within this context, the controlled action technique emerges as an essential legal instrument. It allows authorities to delay police intervention in operations, with the purpose of achieving more comprehensive results, such as the identification of entire trafficking networks, their dynamics and the means used in the perpetration of criminal offenses. The use of this strategy is essential to dismantle organized groups that act in a structured and hierarchical manner, becoming an indispensable alternative to the limitations of traditional investigative methods (MANZKE, 2022).

Controlled action, by allowing the monitoring and tracking of criminal activity under the supervision of the Judiciary, redefines the paradigms of criminal repression of drug trafficking, balancing the fight against crime with respect for constitutional principles that govern criminal proceedings. This legal practice represents a normative and operational evolution in the search for efficiency, without giving up the fundamental guarantees of the investigated. Instead of limiting itself to immediate repression, the State begins to prioritize police intelligence and strategic planning, prioritizing the obtaining of robust evidence that allows the criminal liability of those involved at different levels of the criminal organization (SANTOS et al., 2023).

In this scenario, the role of the Paraná Military Police (PMPR) stands out, which, working in integration with the Public Prosecutor's Office, acts decisively in combating drug trafficking by through qualified approaches, flagrant actions and, above all, through the actions of its Local Intelligence Agencies (ALI), which produce strategic information and subsidize operations coordinated with criminal prosecution agencies. The practical experience of the PMPR in border regions, highways and areas of influence of criminal organizations highlights the importance of interinstitutional cooperation for the effectiveness of measures such as controlled action.

In Brazil, the application of controlled action in trafficking situations finds support legal especially in Law No. 11,343/2006, known as the Drug Law, more precisely in its article 53. This legal provision establishes the bases for investigative practice, delimiting the contours of its legality, the need for judicial authorization and monitoring by the Ministry Public. Such device, in accordance with the principles of due process and legality strict, provides legal security to the procedure, avoiding abuses and violations of rights. In addition Furthermore, its implementation has proven effective in the context of qualified repression, expanding the scope of state action against trafficking and promoting the dismantling of criminal chains (UCHÔA, 2024).

When analyzing the national scenario, it is observed that drug trafficking is intrinsically linked to the actions of criminal factions, which often use business structures and sophisticated logistics for committing crimes. In this environment, investigative techniques



traditional methods have been insufficient to tackle organized crime, making it necessary to adoption of exceptional strategies such as controlled action. This measure allows for a more in-depth analysis of the criminal group's operations, facilitating the seizure of large quantities of illicit substances and the arrest of leaders and financiers, rather than just their base operators (BATISTA; COSTA, 2021).

Another relevant aspect is the impact of controlled action on the efficiency of investigations, as its adoption allows the collection of solid and consistent evidence, essential for instructing criminal charges. The strategy makes it possible to monitor the evolution of criminal acts and understanding the articulation between the members of the organization, contributing to accountability criminal based on irrefutable evidence. In a context where drug trafficking is a crime dynamic, decentralized and technologically adapted, the possibility of following the development of real-time criminal practice represents a significant advance for the criminal prosecution (SANTOS et al., 2023).

It cannot be ignored that the adoption of this investigative technique also raises discussions in legal scope, especially with regard to proportionality, legality and protection of individual rights. Authorization to delay police intervention requires strict control by part of the Judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's Office, which must assess the relevance of the measure in each case concrete, in order to prevent the investigative strategy from becoming an authorization for the deliberate practice of crimes. The supervision of the Public Prosecutor's Office, the formalization of acts procedural rules and respect for established legal limits are unavoidable prerequisites for legitimizing controlled action within the Brazilian legal system (RONSANI, 2024).

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The evolution of investigative practices reflects a contemporary trend in confronting to drug trafficking, which usually changes its aspects, with the valorization of techniques special investigations a pillar of more effective state action. In line with this approach, the undercover agent, the digital investigator and the award-winning collaboration take place prominent in the fight against illicit structures. These measures, although exceptional, have become indispensable given the magnitude of the threats that trafficking represents to society (BARROS et al., 2023).

In this context, the role played by the Military Police of Paraná also stands out. (PMPR), which, even though not responsible for the formal criminal investigation, contributes decisively in combating trafficking through overt action, the survey of information carried out by the SIPOM (Military Police Intelligence System) agencies and support

directly to joint operations. This contribution highlights the importance of intelligence activity as strategic support for repression. Scholar Celso Ferro highlights the relevance of this work police intelligence:

(...) the activity that aims to obtain, analyze and produce knowledge of interest to public security in the national territory, about facts and situations of immediate or potential influence on crime, the actions of criminal organizations, the control of social crimes, advising the actions of judicial and overt police through the analysis, sharing and dissemination of information.

(MAGALHÃES, 2004)

It is understood that intelligence activity essentially involves the process of analysis of data and the generation of strategic knowledge. In the context of the Military Police of Paraná, this area is traditionally divided into three main functions: intelligence, which deals with interpretation and information analysis; intelligence operations, which consist of external actions aimed at collection of this data; and counterintelligence, whose responsibility is to ensure the internal security of the system and monitor its members.

The collection of information depends on specific sources and methods, employed by both analysts and operational agents, all subject to internal control mechanisms. About this structure and dynamics, researcher Joanisval Brito Gonçalves highlights:

(...) Data collection can be done through “collection” or “search”, procedures distinct. (...) In this sense, it does not matter what the origin of the data is (whether it comes from open sources or if access to it is restricted/protected), it is called a collection process of gathering this data. (GONÇALVES. 2018. p. 83)

The author highlights that, regardless of the origin of the information accessed by the agent, intelligence, this data is processed and converted into structured knowledge. In this sense, the Local Intelligence Agencies (ALI) of the PMPR play an essential role in generating sensitive data that support precautionary measures, such as controlled action. In this regard, the action integrated with the Public Prosecutor's Office and other institutions strengthens the effectiveness of operations and reaffirms the relevance of intelligence as support for the repression of trafficking and related crimes.

The application of controlled action, however, requires a careful analysis of its effects practical and legal issues. The use of more incisive investigative strategies poses risks to privacy, individual freedom and home inviolability. For this reason, its adoption must be guided by objective criteria, with strict attention to legality and proportionality. Investigative efficiency cannot serve as a justification for indiscriminate violations of fundamental rights (DE OLIVEIRA et al., 2022).

It is equally necessary to recognize that such exceptional measures should not be treated as autonomous solutions to combat trafficking. Repression, although relevant, needs



be linked to public policies of prevention, education and social inclusion. This is because only with an immediate and articulated response that addresses the structural causes of crime it will be possible to promote a more lasting and effective response (ALMEIDA; MATOS GOMES, 2022).

In view of this, it is understood that controlled action represents a specific instrument, whose success depends on synergy with other institutional strategies, such as the modernization of resources investigative, the continuous qualification of security professionals and the strengthening of institutions of justice. The State must act firmly, but always in line with the principles of democratic and strict observance of the law. Only then will it be possible to face the challenges imposed by drug trafficking without compromising the foundations of the Rule of Law (PAULA, 2020).

3. CONCEPT AND LEGAL NATURE OF CONTROLLED ACTION

Controlled action is a special investigation technique by which the police authority, even realizing that there are signs of an ongoing illegal act, delays intervention in this crime for a later time, aiming to collect more evidence, discover co-authors and participants in the criminal enterprise, recover the product or profit of the offense or redeem, with security, potential victims.

In the criminal field, this technique is of an exceptional nature, legally authorized in a manner specific, under strict criteria and linked to the purpose of obtaining more effective evidence and safe, respecting constitutional and procedural limits. Controlled action, in this context, not only contributes to obtaining robust evidence, but also prevents police actions from being rushed, which could compromise the efficiency of the criminal process (MANZKE, 2022).

Thinking about the application of controlled action, the police officer, when faced with a flagrant crime of drug trafficking, has a duty to act, according to art. 301 of the CPP. However, in certain cases this immediate action does not generate punitive effects on large drug traffickers and suppliers of illicit drugs. Often, a drug dealer who is found with a small amount of drugs is quickly released due to lack of evidence to confirm his criminal activity.

The logic behind its application is to allow police surveillance to continue until all those involved in the crime can be identified and detained, preventing only the agents from less relevance in the criminal chain from being achieved. In this way, judicial control of the measure is essential, since it is a technique that alters, to some extent, the traditional dynamics of flagrant and immediate criminal repression (SANTOS et al., 2023).

In controlled action it is assumed that the crime is already in progress and that the police are leading the investigations, aware of the facts, choose to follow their evolution under the authorization of the Judiciary, in order to arrest all agents at the most opportune time, without encouraging their



occurrence. This distinction is crucial to ensure the legality of the evidence collected and compliance with fundamental rights of those investigated (BATISTA; FREITAS COSTA, 2021).

The effectiveness of controlled action therefore depends on coordinated action between the police, Public Prosecutor's Office and Judiciary, which demands a high degree of specialization from professionals involved. The decision to delay arrest must be made based on objective elements and well-founded, in order to avoid abuse or misuse of purpose. Procedural transparency, combined constant supervision of operations is what gives legitimacy to the technique and safeguards due legal process. The 1988 Federal Constitution establishes the principle of legality as the basis of state action, and any measure that restricts individual rights must be supported by law expressed and be proportional to the severity of the crime (SANTOS, NARA et al., 2023).

It is important to highlight that the collection of information through controlled action must occur in the face of crimes that do not directly affect the integrity of human life or property essential, because if this occurs during the investigative process, the competent authorities must take immediate measures to prevent such conduct from producing lasting effects. This is, therefore, a technique aimed at the observation and containment of crimes of a continuous nature or persistent, whose monitoring allows the collection of more robust evidence without, however, putting fundamental legal values at risk.

In the field of criminal prosecution, the use of controlled action has been particularly valuable in combating drug trafficking, as it is a crime of a transnational nature, often associated with criminal factions that operate with hierarchy and division of tasks. Thus, the identification of the true masterminds of trafficking operations depends, to a large extent, on the patience investigative provided by the controlled action technique. Through it, it is possible to dismantle complex networks, seize large quantities of illicit substances and dismantle structures distribution logistics, actions that would be unfeasible with traditional investigative methods and immediate (RONSANI, 2024).

Law No. 12,850/2013, which provides for the fight against criminal organizations, also incorporates controlled action as one of the authorized investigative tools, evidencing its applicability in crimes involving organized and permanent structures. This regulation reinforces the importance of technique in the repression of crimes that challenge the classic model of persecution criminal.

Another point to highlight is the role of controlled action in preserving the chain of custody of evidence. By allowing continuous monitoring of criminal conduct, the technique ensures that traces of the crime are collected in a suitable manner and duly documented. This strengthens the evidentiary value of the material presented in court, especially in crimes such as trafficking narcotics, in which the materiality and authorship must be clearly proven, given



the complexity of the networks involved and the ease with which criminals discard evidence (LANNA, 2021).

It should be noted that such evidence does not necessarily need to be collected directly from the central agent of the investigation. In the dynamics of controlled action, it is possible that approaches may occur of third parties after the transfer of the illicit substance, object, weapon or even vehicles used for criminal practice. In these cases, the audiovisual record of the delivery constitutes essential element, as it ensures the traceability of the material and its subsequent use in criminal action.

It is common for the chain of custody to be preserved through approaches performed outside the main monitoring point, so as not to compromise the ongoing investigation. A recurring example is found in operations to combat drug trafficking: often, the users leaving monitored locations are approached, enabling verification that the acquired drug came directly from the person under surveillance. This procedure, although indirect, reinforces the robustness of the evidence and ensures procedural legitimacy.

It is up to the intelligence agent, who will in short be without uniform, to use teams overt to carry out these approach actions, so as not to give notice of the analysis in progress.

It is clear that the use of this technique requires not only legal basis, but also continuing education for public officials responsible for its implementation. Inappropriate use controlled action can generate procedural nullities, violate fundamental rights and compromise throughout the entire course of the criminal investigation. Therefore, in addition to technical mastery, it is essential to ethical commitment of legal professionals and institutions involved, so that the technique is applied with discernment, legal certainty and fidelity to constitutional precepts (BARROS; FACURI; NEO, 2023).

The use of controlled action, therefore, is not a license for state arbitrariness, but yes, a technical-legal instrument that aims to provide rationality, efficiency and security to criminal investigation. In times of increased organized crime, this technique represents a significant advance in the way the State can face, strategically and intelligent, complex and articulated criminal networks. Its correct application has contributed to the criminal accountability of drug trafficking leaders, for the dismantling of criminal cells and for the protection of society against the harmful effects of the dissemination of narcotics (PAULA, 2020).

3.1 CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS OF CONTROLLED ACTION AND THE PERFORMANCE OF THE MILITARY POLICE OF PARANÁ

Among the most sensitive rights of controlled action, privacy stands out, assured in the Article 5, Section X, of the Constitution. Continuous monitoring of suspects through surveillance

physical, telephone interceptions or electronic monitoring, constitutes intense intervention in the sphere private. Although controlled action is provided for in Article 53 of Law No. 11,343/2006, its application cannot be interpreted as unrestricted authorization for criminal prosecution, under penalty of compromising the foundations of the Rule of Law (SANTOS et al., 2023).

Another sensitive principle is the presumption of innocence (art. 5, item LVII), which is strained when the State chooses to delay the immediate repression of the criminal offense. Although necessary to deepen investigations, this strategy may mistakenly convey to society an image of state connivance with crime.

Therefore, in the pre-trial phase, the adversarial system and full defense must be safeguarded. This, because the gravity of organized crime does not justify the suppression of constitutional guarantees. When present in controlled action operations, the PMPR must follow strict protocols, act in a supporting role and always be subordinate to the guidelines of the judicial authority and the Public Prosecutor's Office.

The jurisprudence of the Supreme Federal Court reinforces this understanding, highlighting that any state intervention, including in serious crimes such as trafficking, must respect the principle of strict legality. The admissibility of controlled action therefore requires full compliance with the procedural and material rights of those under investigation. Risks of abuse, such as induction into crime or manipulation of evidence, must be carefully evaluated by the judge.

In practice, the controlled action, legally supported and used by the PMPR, has generated relevant results, especially when combined with technologies such as drones, which support the monitoring of movements and controlled deliveries. This integration between technology and research represents progress, but requires institutions to be responsible in dealing with information and respect for the rights of those investigated (ZATTERA, 2022).

The technique is also useful for identifying trafficking financing and logistics networks, allowing security forces to intervene not only in isolated acts, but in structures that support organized crime. This model of action has been defended by scholars as an effective measure within a modern criminal policy (LANNA, 2021). Furthermore, the controlled action operates in the delicate balance between prevention and criminal repression, requiring clear institutional safeguards. The absence of objective criteria can favor selective practices, with disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups.

It's important to remember that controlled action is a means, not an end. It must be guided by principles. proportionality and reasonableness, and articulated with other prevention and repression policies. The PMPR, as a support force, must act with institutional responsibility, ensuring not only the public order, but also for the integrity of citizens' fundamental rights.

Judicial authorization, in turn, must be not only motivated, but also accompanied throughout the execution of the measure. The judge must exercise continuous supervision in order to avoid

undue extensions or operational abuses. Any irregularities detected must be communicated immediately by the forces involved, including the PMPR, reinforcing its role of auxiliary body of Justice (BARROS; FACURI; NEO, 2023).

4. PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Some procedures must be observed for the use of controlled action in the face of crime drug trafficking, within the scope of Law 11,343/2006. Initially, what must be observed provides for the sole paragraph of art. 53 of the aforementioned law and, after that, there are some important steps to ensure that the technique will be used well.

Art. 53. At any stage of criminal prosecution relating to the crimes provided for in this Law, are permitted, in addition to those provided for by law, through judicial authorization and having heard the Public Prosecutor's Office, the following investigative procedures:

I - infiltration by police officers, in investigation tasks, consisting of relevant specialized bodies;

II - the lack of police action against drug carriers and their chemical precursors or other products used in its production, which are located in the territory Brazilian, with the purpose of identifying and holding accountable a greater number of members of trafficking and distribution operations, without prejudice to any applicable criminal action.

Sole paragraph. In the case of item II of this article, authorization shall be granted provided that the probable route and the identification of the agents of the crime or collaborators.

Gathering information is essential for requesting judicial authorization and, also, for the police action itself. As a collection of information, the collection of data on suspects, locations used for the sale and storage of illicit drugs and *modus operandi* of those involved in criminal activity.

After judicial authorization is issued, good operational planning is of great value, which consists of developing strategies to monitor and collect information, that is, it is in this stage in which the police team must evaluate all the information they have about the criminal action and, then, you will outline the most convenient strategy to deal with the case.

Another important measure is to ensure communication between agents of the same institution and different institutions. If this does not occur, a corporation outside the controlled action may end up hindering its development, compromising the safety and success of the operation.

During the operation, the police team may use technological resources and equipment for discreet monitoring of the target and also traditional resources, although the latter can



not be efficient because they are widely known, such as surveillance carried out by a team in unmarked vehicle. For example, at a drug trafficking point where there are security cameras monitoring and/or “lookouts”, any different vehicle that approaches the trafficking point will be seen by criminals as suspicious and then measures will be taken to hinder any type of action by the police.

Documentation during the operation is essential to achieving the objective of the work. It is important that each action performed and each new piece of information obtained are recorded. recorded in a report, which at the end of the operation will be delivered to the judiciary. These records may contain videos and photographs of the people involved, of the places linked to trafficking, of transactions of drugs, vehicles used by criminals and other facts that the team deems important register. In addition to photos and videos, the report must contain all important information about the operation, such as qualification of those involved, region where trafficking occurs, if close to the point of trafficking there is some educational institution or similar, among others.

During the duration of the operation, a continuous evaluation of the progress of the work, to, if necessary, adjust the strategy so as not to waste time and resources working inefficiently, that is, no matter how well the planning was done strategic, it may be that during the course of the work it will need changes and adaptations.

Finally, if an intervention is deemed necessary, it must be carried out in the appropriate time, aiming to maximize evidence collection and minimize risks to agents involved and third parties.

Observing the legal and technical requirements for the use of controlled action, the ALL of the Seventh Independent Company of Military Police of the State of Paraná (7th CIPM), with area of operation in municipalities of Arapongas and Sabáudia, used the controlled action institute several times when in operations, together with the Public Prosecutor's Office, against drug trafficking. In these operations, the use of controlled action was a decisive factor in the success of the work, enabling a collection of robust evidence against their targets.

As an example, we cite an operation carried out in 2020 against a criminal group who was involved in drug trafficking. In the case in question, the investigation was conducted in the municipality of Arapongas/PR and resulted in the seizure of narcotics, audiovisual recordings and approaches that confirmed the practice of drug trafficking in a monitored residence. The criminal proceedings subsequent “Autos n.º 0001002-48.2020.8.16.0045” led to the conviction of five individuals, with penalties ranging from 7 to 12 years of imprisonment, in addition to significant fines, demonstrating the effectiveness of the controlled action institute in combating illicit drug trafficking.



5. METHODOLOGY

This research was carried out using bibliographic review as a strategy methodological, seeking to present controlled action as a special investigation technique and the main aspects that must be observed for its correct use.

Through the analysis of scientific articles, doctrinal works, legislation and jurisprudence and, furthermore, the technical and practical knowledge of the authors, the study seeks to map the main arguments legal and doctrinal issues involving this investigative technique.

Considering that the use of the methods described in this article constitutes a fundamental basis for the activities of the intelligence sector of the 7th Independent Company of the Military Police, headquartered in the city of Araongas/PR, it is observed that the results obtained through controlled action are fruitful. These results demonstrate, unequivocally, the effectiveness of the technique in breaking the chain criminal, producing a significant time lapse for the reestablishment of illicit activities, especially when it comes to organized criminal groups.

Authors who discuss the risks of abuse in the use of this technique and the need for judicial control and supervision by the Public Prosecutor's Office, to avoid nullities and guarantee the soundness of the evidence (TICIANEL; BORNIA, 2023; BARROS; FACURI; NEO, 2023).

Finally, the bibliographic methodology allowed the systematization of doctrinal interpretations on the intersection between criminal repression and constitutional guarantees, highlighting the importance of reconcile investigative effectiveness with fundamental rights (ALMEIDA; MATOS GOMES, 2022; RODRIGUES; SANTOS RÊGO, 2024; LANNA, 2021).

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Throughout this research, it was found that the controlled action, duly authorized by the Judiciary, represents not only a legal resource, but also a fundamental strategy intelligence in combating illicit drug trafficking. By enabling monitoring prolonged criminal actions and acting at the most opportune moment, this mechanism strengthens the effectiveness of investigations, contributing to the dismantling of criminal organizations and, consequently, for the protection of society.

In a scenario in which drug trafficking is becoming increasingly complex, ramified and articulated with other illicit practices, such as the illegal possession of weapons, the financing of factions and money laundering, it is necessary for the State to use instruments capable of overcoming obstacles imposed by the structure of these organizations. Controlled action presents itself, in this sense, as a viable and efficient alternative, as it allows for the expansion of the investigative scope, mapping criminal networks and producing more robust evidence, which is not limited to



simple flagrant, but they seek to reach the financiers, organizers and heads of such schemes.

However, the use of this technique requires caution and legal rigor. Its application depends on the express authorization from the Judiciary and monitoring by the Public Prosecutor's Office, to guarantee that investigations do not exceed the limits of legality and respect for fundamental rights.

The absence of objective criteria and detailed specific regulations can generate risks considerable, such as arbitrariness, violations of constitutional guarantees and possible nullity of evidence obtained. For this reason, it is essential that authorities act with transparency, justification and proportionality in all stages of the controlled action.

In this context, the role of the Military Police of Paraná stands out significantly. (PMPR) in combating drug trafficking, especially in operations involving application of the controlled action technique. The corporation plays a strategic and proactive role, acting with a high degree of efficiency in various areas of public safety. Through its Agencies Intelligence Locations (ALI), the PMPR develops survey and analysis activities sensitive information, which directly supports operational decisions and procedural instructions, offering accurate data on the routes, methods and structure of criminal organizations.

Furthermore, the PMPR exercises an ostensive presence in critical areas, such as border regions, rural areas and other places used by drug trafficking, acting effectively in territorial containment and crime prevention. Its integrated work with the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Civil Police, and federal forces strengthens the inter-institutional cooperation model, essential for the success of actions controlled.

The corporation's participation also extends to tactical-operational support during the compliance with court orders, the preservation of the crime scene and the safety of teams involved in covert operations. This qualified presence contributes not only to the execution efficient precautionary measures, but also to maintain legality and security legal aspect of criminal proceedings.

In this way, the PMPR is an indispensable actor in the fight against trafficking, with a performance aligned with the principles of modern police intelligence, integrated action and qualified repression. Its contribution goes beyond traditional overt policing, inserting itself in a concrete and structured way into the investigative gear that supports operations complex as controlled action.

Finally, this research points to the importance of controlled action as an instrument legitimate and necessary in the fight against drug trafficking, as long as it is used with responsibility, legal basis and respect for constitutional principles. Its judicious use can contribute to the dismantling of criminal networks, the obtaining of effective evidence and the reduction of impunity in the country.



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