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## Implementing the full police cycle in the Amazonas Military Police: challenges and perspectives.

*The Implementation of the Full Police Cycle in the Military Police of the State of Amazonas: Challenges and Perspectives*

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### Summary

This article analyzes the legal and institutional feasibility of implementing the complete police cycle within the Military Police of Amazonas, taking as a reference the public security model adopted in Brazil and its impacts on the operational efficiency of police forces. Starting from a historical-constitutional approach, the study examines the origins of the Brazilian police system, characterized by the fragmentation of responsibilities between uniformed police and judicial police, highlighting the limitations of the incomplete police cycle model in the face of current social demands for security and state effectiveness. The research adopts a qualitative methodology, based on bibliographic review, legislative analysis, and examination of proposed constitutional amendments seeking to reform Article 144 of the 1988 Federal Constitution. Analytically, the main paths for implementing the complete police cycle are discussed, considering international experiences and different possible institutional arrangements within the Brazilian federative context. In this scenario, the potential of the Military Police of Amazonas to assume new responsibilities is highlighted, due to its territorial reach, available personnel, and permanent role in uniformed policing. The study indicates that adopting the complete police cycle can contribute to the rationalization of public resources, reduction of institutional rework, and greater speed in the state's response to police incidents. However, it acknowledges that its implementation requires constitutional amendments, strategic planning, professional training, and overcoming institutional resistance. It concludes that the complete police cycle constitutes a relevant alternative for modernizing the public security system, provided it is implemented gradually, in an integrated manner, and compatible with the principles of the Democratic Rule of Law.

**Keywords:** Complete police cycle; public security; Amazonas military police.

### Abstract

This article analyzes the legal and institutional feasibility of implementing the full police cycle within the Military Police of the State of Amazonas, considering the Brazilian public security model and its impacts on police operational efficiency. Based on a historical and constitutional approach, the study examines the origins of the Brazilian policing system, characterized by the fragmentation of responsibilities between preventive/ostensive policing and judicial investigation, highlighting the limitations of the incomplete police cycle model in addressing contemporary public security demands.

The research adopts a qualitative methodology, grounded in a bibliographic review, legislative analysis, and examination of constitutional amendment proposals aimed at reforming Article 144 of the 1988 Federal Constitution. The analysis discusses the main pathways for implementing the full police cycle, taking into account international experiences and different institutional arrangements within the Brazilian federal context. In this scenario, the Military Police of Amazonas stands out due to its territorial capillarity, available personnel, and continuous presence in ostensive policing activities. The study indicates that adopting the full police cycle may contribute to the rationalization of public resources, reduction of institutional rework, and increased responsiveness of the State to police occurrences. However, its implementation requires constitutional amendments, strategic



**Year V, v.2 2025 | Submission: 12/15/2025 | Accepted: 12/17/2025 | Publication: 12/19/2025**

planning, professional training, and the overcoming of institutional resistance. It is concluded that the full police cycle represents a relevant alternative for modernizing the Brazilian public security system, provided that it is implemented gradually, in an integrated manner, and in compliance with the principles of the Democratic Rule of Law.

**Keywords:** Full Police Cycle; Public Security; Military Police of Amazonas.

## 1. Introduction

This paper aims to analyze the Brazilian police system and how the implementation of the Cycle... Complete Police Curriculum for Brazilian police agencies, more specifically within the scope of the Police. The military in Amazonas could increase efficiency in public security management, contributing to... the reduction of violence and crime as a natural consequence of speed and efficiency in The use of public resources provides a greater sense of security and well-being to society. and to the State.

In Brazil, with the 1988 Constitution, the military police had its scope of action broadened. expanded. If previously the state police were basically responsible for the activity of visible policing, now, with the advent of the citizen Constitution that brought a regime Democratic, this entity will exclusively exercise the activity of visible policing and maintenance. of public order.

This research aims to understand and discuss the Brazilian police system, the distribution of their powers as outlined in the 1988 Constitution, how they are organized, and the implications of this. legal and administrative structure in society.

The perception that the Brazilian police system is failing is increasingly accepted by... Scholars of public safety. The duality of uniformed police versus judicial/investigative police. The state has proven increasingly inefficient in providing security services. public to the citizen (SAPORI, 2016).

This study is especially relevant to the Military Police of the State of Amazonas. (PMAM), given that the inefficiency observed in police forces in general possibly stems from the way How is the Brazilian police system structured, dividing functional responsibilities and assigning them to... The Civil Police has the duty to investigate criminal offenses, and the Military Police has the duty to carry out the... visible/preventive policing.

The overall objective of this article is to investigate the feasibility from a legal standpoint. for the implementation of the complete police cycle and whether this model may prove to be more efficient than that the model predominantly adopted in Brazil is the incomplete police cycle. It has- if the specific objectives are: 1) To historically situate the origins of the police cycle model 1) Implemented in Brazil; 2) Discuss the paths to follow to make implementation feasible. of the complete police cycle; 3) Analyze the effects of implementing the complete police cycle in



**Year V, v.2 2025 | Submission: 12/15/2025 | Accepted: 12/17/2025 | Publication: 12/19/2025**

operational efficiency of the military police

High homicide rates and low crime resolution rates are...

How are these related to the incomplete policing model adopted by Brazil?

In Brazil, violence and crime are becoming increasingly worrying, causing...

a feeling of insecurity in society. This perception is amplified and reinforced by

Excessive coverage of violent crimes and other forms of violence in news programs.

television, in addition to the real-time sharing of videos with violence through new technologies.

social media (Instagram, WhatsApp, TikTok, etc.). The more the population is exposed to this type

the more biased and sensationalist the information, the more she will perceive the higher the rates of

Violence is on an unstoppable rise.

In light of the evident insecurity experienced by the population, the Brazilian State and the

Civil society is seeking alternatives to reduce widespread violence. In this sense,

One of the factors with the potential to solve this problem is the structural reform of the system.

Public safety, especially with regard to the actions of its police agencies. In this context,

There is an imperative need for change in the functional organization of the police. Thus, the possibility

of the implementation of the complete police cycle, in which the same police force initiates and completes the police investigation, that is, both the civil and military police forces can carry out policing.

overt and preventive measures regarding criminal investigation (HERRERO; GODINHO, 2019).

It is hypothesized that, to the extent that the police model is successfully implemented, the implementation of the police model will be successful.

A complete cycle will lead to improved operational efficiency of the police, increasing the

Police satisfaction will be increased, while community trust in the police will be strengthened, although

It is recognized that the transition to this model may face significant challenges related to

The adaptation of professionals to the new functional responsibilities, creating competition for

efficiency between the Military Police and the Civil Police.

## **2. Theoretical Framework / Results**

### **2.1 The historical origins of the police cycle model adopted in Brazil**

According to Franco (2020, p.4), Portuguese colonization exerted too much influence on

The organization of public order policing in these lands. Because it is founded on hierarchy and discipline,

The Napoleonic-military model was adopted in Brazil, the same system that was in place in Portugal at the time.

France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, among other countries, are where the foundations for the creation of the police forces reside.

Brazilian Military. On June 9, 1775, the Regular Cavalry Regiment of Minas Gerais was created.

In the state of Minas Gerais, the embryo of the Minas Gerais Military Police, considered the oldest in Brazil.



**Year V, v.2 2025 | Submission: 12/15/2025 | Accepted: 12/17/2025 | Publication: 12/19/2025**

According to Bretas and Rosemberg (2013, *apud* Oliveira, 2023), the period in which the crown Portuguese presence in Brazil occurred within a specific time frame, namely between the 18th and 19th centuries. Brazil's independence. In the meantime, the General Intendancy of Police of the Court and of State of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro (1808) and the Military Division of the Royal Police Guard (1809), considered the founding milestones of the Brazilian police, with the first one being considered a police force. judicial (origin of the Civil Police) and the second of an ostensive/administrative nature (origin of the Police (Military)). These were the first public institutions to adopt the term "police". The creation of The authors argue that the Police Intendancy system in Brazil can be considered a copy of the model of... The police uniform used in Lisbon, which originated in France, shares similar characteristics with that of the country. acting as a kind of mayor, since their role is not limited to police activities, but It is also responsible for public services such as water supply, urban works, lighting and other urban services of the aforementioned city (OLIVEIRA, 2023, p. 22).

Regarding the creation of police forces (FRANCO, 2020), during the Imperial period they were created Military police in various provinces, namely: Rio de Janeiro, May 13, 1809; Bahia, May 17 February 1825; São Paulo, December 15, 1831; Santa Catarina, May 5, 1835; and Rio Rio Grande do Sul, November 18, 1837.

As can be seen, the creation of the main state militias predates the Proclamation of the Republic. Republic, which is why the history of the military police is intertwined with the history of the Republic itself. Brazil.

When the republic was proclaimed on November 15, 1889, the adjective "military" became... to be part of the designation of Brazilian police forces for maintaining public order in a way uniform, though, with the promulgation of the first republican political Charter on February 24th. 1891, which was inspired by the North American federalist principles that granted great autonomy. Although minor variations in the nomenclature of the bodies have arisen in the member states of the federation, police officers, having, throughout the first decade of the 20th century, adopted the uniforms of Military Police.

The system of assigning functions to the police adopted in Brazil is the incomplete cycle in Police activities. The structure of the public security system creates a duality in the activity. The police force, which should be unified, is fragmented into a model of activities between the Civil and Military Police. (DA SILVA, 2024)

In this regard, the basis is found in article 144 of the 1988 Federal Constitution, if not...

See:

[...] § 4º The civil police, headed by career police delegates, are responsible, without prejudice to the competence of the Union, for the functions of judicial police and the investigation of criminal offenses, except for military offenses.

§ 5. The military police are responsible for visible policing and the preservation of public order; the military fire departments, in addition to the duties defined by law, are responsible for carrying out civil defense activities. [...] (Brazil, 1988, art. 144).

It is important to point out that the division outlined in the 1888 Constitution dates back to the Imperial period.



**Year V, v.2 2025 | Submission: 12/15/2025 | Accepted: 12/17/2025 | Publication: 12/19/2025**

Regulation No. 120, of January 31, 1842, issued by Emperor Pedro II, established the

The division between administrative police and judicial police. Therefore, since the time of Dom Pedro II, Our system provides for the division of tasks between two police forces in the provinces, the origin of the current states. both with incomplete police cycles (DA SILVA, 2024).

As can be seen, this dichotomy in police activity, which characterizes the police... state-level systems, such as those with incomplete cycles, are quite old and appear to be one of the main factors of reduction in the operational capacity of police forces.

Indeed, Article 144 of the Federal Constitution (Brazil, 1988) provides for the duties of state police forces, preventing the implementation of the so-called complete police *cycle* . without a constitutional amendment to that effect. In Brazil, the challenges for the implementation of Public security policies suggest that the division of responsibilities between the Civil Police and the Military Police, As the system currently in place may not be the most effective way to reduce the high costs. Crime rates and ensuring security and social peace.

### 3. Materials and Methods

In this research, the procedure of collecting data from sources was used. bibliographical references, legal research, case law, comparative data, article information. scientific articles, published on *websites* and online journals, doctrines, theses and specialized dissertations on the topic, among others. The study was limited to the analysis of the (in)efficiency of the split-loop cycle and the model. police procedures adopted by Brazil, as well as the implications of the possible adoption of the police cycle system. police full squad.

The research will take a mixed-methods approach (qualitative and quantitative), since it will involve... Some of the main ideas regarding the police system adopted by the Brazilian State.

Regarding the objective, the research will be explanatory and deductive, given that the investigation lends itself to... To discuss the causes and effects of implementing the full police cycle and how this will reverberate in... life of society (MARTINS; THEOPHILO, 2009).

### 4. Results and Discussion

#### 4.1 Possible paths to enable the implementation of the complete police cycle

In academia, there is no definitive concept of what constitutes a "complete cycle of..." "police," whether in legal or social sciences. Nevertheless, it is frequently observed that The following criticism: the ineffectiveness of the dichotomous model of state public security, which leads to...



Year V, v.2 2025 | Submission: 12/15/2025 | Accepted: 12/17/2025 | Publication: 12/19/2025

Researchers should focus their observation on the system and not simply on the models and ideologies of police agencies.

In this sense, it is understood that (SILVA JÚNIOR, 2014):

This policing structure, at the center of which lies a "bi-partition," has produced the peculiar reality of the existence of two police forces in the states, each supposed to perform half of the "policing cycle." In other words, each state police force is, conceptually, only half a police force because it either investigates or performs the tasks of visible policing. One makes arrests, the other gathers evidence; one patrols, the other receives complaints, etc. It is evident that, in practical policing activity, such divisions of responsibility are almost never observed. Thus, for example, it has become common for civil police forces to use identified vehicles and for their officers to engage in operations where they wear identification vests, measures only admissible within a logic of ostentatiousness. On the other hand, military police forces have long had intelligence departments that carry out criminal investigations only permitted to civil police forces, and they begin to register incidents in "detailed reports" (a kind of simplified record) that dispense with the presence of the judicial police structure. Such overlaps renew the rivalry between the corporations, give rise to lawsuits sponsored by the police union representative entities, and exacerbate disputes whose basis seems to be the very irrationality of the policing system. (ROLIM, 2007, p. 12-3, *apud* SILVA JÚNIOR, 2014, p. 157).

According to Saporì (2016, p. 51), the expression "complete police cycle" should be understood such as the assignment of overt and preventive patrolling activities conferred to the same police institution. This model is predominant in most countries. In practice, as already as mentioned in the previous item, implies admitting that the police organization in Brazil maintains in its The structure comprises two distinct departments, one responsible for visible/preventive patrolling in the streets (Military Police), while the other is responsible for collecting evidence of the crime and identifying the perpetrators. offenses and crimes that may have been committed.

Any change that is intended to alter the functional structure of the police forces It must pass through the scrutiny of the National Congress, given that the current two-party model is enshrined in law.

Article 144, paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988:

Article 144. Public security, a duty of the State and a right and responsibility of all, is exercised for the preservation of public order and the safety of persons and property, through the following bodies:

[...]

§ 4. The civil police, headed by career police delegates, are responsible, without prejudice to the competence of the Union, for the functions of judicial police and the investigation of criminal offenses, except for military offenses.

§ 5. The military police are responsible for visible policing and the preservation of public order; the military fire departments, in addition to the duties defined by law, are responsible for carrying out civil defense activities.

As can be seen, the civil police will perform the functions of judicial police and the investigation. of criminal offenses, while the military police will carry out visible policing and the preservation of public order, making clear the separation of functional responsibilities of both bodies. Consequently Logically, only through a Constitutional Amendment will it be possible to modify the 1988 Constitution in order to... to establish new paradigms.

In this context, it is especially relevant to identify and define the cycle policing model. complete or the combination of more than one of them. Internationally, some can be highlighted. References to full-cycle policing include the municipal system present in the United States of America; At the regional level, this is the reality in England and Germany; at the federal level, there are France and Japan.



**Year V, v.2 2025 | Submission: 12/15/2025 | Accepted: 12/17/2025 | Publication: 12/19/2025**

In the US, although the police system is municipalized, county police forces still exist.

At the state level, they are all full-cycle police forces.

Well, back on home soil, in recent years various efforts have been made. undertaken in an attempt to modernize the security system in Brazil. Currently, in Several PECs (Proposed Amendments to the Constitution) presented by the National Congress are currently being processed. parliamentarians with the goal of modernizing, streamlining, and improving the efficiency of the police apparatus, particularly with regard to the implementation of the Complete Police Cycle (GOMES, 2021).

See below some of the aforementioned proposals: 1) PEC 431/2014: Presented by Deputy Subtenente Gonzaga - PDT/MG, which proposes the insertion of paragraph 11 in Article 144 of CR/88, assigning to the police bodies foreseen in the items of the *heading* of this article, the carrying out of the Complete Police Cycle, under the coordination of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and forwarded to it after the conclusion of the investigations. PEC 431/2014 is attached to PEC 423/2014, and is being processed together with... this.

2) PEC 423/2014: Authored by Representative Jorginho Mello - PR/SC, it establishes the so-called *Cycle Complete Police Examination* for the police agencies listed in the clauses of *article* 144 of the CR/88. This proposal does not include any changes to the federal police agencies as they currently exist (Federal Police and Federal Highway Police, p. (e.g.). The change, however, will occur in states where a single, full-cycle police force is created. It is a matter of civil or military nature, as the text of the proposed constitutional amendment does not provide this definition, nor does it address demilitarization. of the Military Police. The Military Police then became known as state public forces.

and public forces of the Federal District and Territories. The Military Fire Departments will now be referred to as the fire departments of the States and the Federal District and Territories. PEC 423/2014

It is attached to Constitutional Amendment Proposal 430/2009, and is being processed alongside it.

3) PEC 127/2015: It was presented by Deputies Reginaldo Lopes (PT/MG) and Rosângela Gomes (PRB/RJ), aimed at investigating the causes, reasons, and consequences of the death and disappearance. of young black and poor people in Brazil, as well as increased federal government participation in critical areas. in public security and add to article 144 of the CR/88, item VI – Municipal Civil Guards, recognizing them as a public security agency. PEC 127/2015 is attached to PEC 430/2009. being processed jointly.

4) PEC 89/2015: Presented by Deputy Hugo Leal (PROS/RJ), it introduces an innovation to In the area of public security and the judiciary, the figure of the Investigating and Guarantees Judge would be the... responsible for safeguarding public liberties and the inviolability of the person in the pre-trial phase who had been following the process. PEC 89/2015 is attached to PEC 430/2009, and is being processed together with it.

As can be seen, all the police agencies listed in Article 144 of the CR/88 so that In order to carry out the complete police cycle in criminal prosecution, they depend on the exercise of duties related to visible and preventative policing, investigation, judicial work, and police intelligence, being



**Year V, v.2 2025 | Submission: 12/15/2025 | Accepted: 12/17/2025 | Publication: 12/19/2025**

the investigative activity carried out in coordination with the Public Prosecutor's Office and, after completion, to this sent. Although these proposals suggest the complete police cycle, none of them address

Regarding the operational model of the civil and military police forces of the states, in other words, whether the complete cycle is... It would be given by geographic area or by group of criminal offenses (GOMES, 2021).

With regard to the full police cycle model, Sapori (2016) states that in the face From the various institutional arrangements of police systems, it seems correct to conclude that there is no... An ideal model to be followed. Once decided by the National Congress, the cycle is complete. Adopted by Brazil, the country will have to seek the institutional arrangement that best suits its realities. national, state and municipal.

In the same article, the aforementioned author warns of the need to avoid municipalization. or the federalization of the police system, given that the police have always been linked to the provinces, during the Empire, and to the states, since the Proclamation of the Republic. Starting from this premise of maintaining the model at the state level, Luiz Flávio Sapori identifies three possibilities of Implementation of a full police cycle in Brazil, the first step revolves around the unification of the police forces. state-level, see:

The first option would be the unification of the civil and military police in each federative unit, creating a single state police force. We would then have 27 state police forces in Brazil, instead of the 54 that exist in the current model. And each state police force would be responsible for the functions of visible policing, preservation of public order, and judicial police within the territorial limits of the respective state. There would, therefore, be only one commander/chief of this new institution.

For this to happen, each federative unit would have a specific period of time, five years for example, to implement the new constitutional provision. And the most rational path would be the merging of the human, material, and logistical resources of the military and civil police. Everything would then comprise the new state police force, which would necessarily have to receive an alternative name. Each state would be responsible for structuring this new police force, establishing a new hierarchical structure, new disciplinary regulations, a new career plan, a new training academy, etc.

Active-duty military and civilian police officers would then be formally incorporated into the new police force, occupying career positions according to transition criteria to be defined by the state legislature. For example, the new state police force will have x vacancies for the position of police commissioner, who would be responsible for coordinating criminal investigations. To occupy this position, the officer must have a law degree and proven training in conducting investigations. Certainly, Civil Police delegates and many Military Police officers could apply, becoming part of the career ranks according to the availability of vacancies. The same reasoning would apply to the other careers in the new police force (SAPORI, 2016, pp. 53-54).

This alternative of a complete police cycle, despite facing conflict between the Military Police and the Civil Police, which They have opposing organizational cultures, which would make implementing the new identity difficult.

In an organizational context, the main advantage would be the optimization of human and material resources. The second

The option presented by Sarpori (2016) is to transform both the military police and the civil police into

Full-cycle policing, see how it would work:

The Federal Constitution would simply establish that the civil and military police forces of the states would both have the functions of uniformed and judicial police. Both the Military Police and the Civil Police would have a uniformed unit, responsible for daily patrols, as well as an investigative unit, responsible for conducting police investigations. In practice, this proposal means implementing an investigative sector within the police force.



Military, and a patrol unit in the Civil Police.

It would not be necessary, although possible, to establish procedures for transferring police officers from one police force to another. Each state would be responsible for holding public competitions to fill the positions in the new career paths to be created in each police force.

Additional investments in the acquisition of real estate and equipment will also be inevitable.

The main problem with this full-cycle option concerns the distribution of police forces among cities. It is not convenient for both police forces to continue operating in the same cities. This is because there would no longer be complementarity in their work. Since both would handle both visible policing and investigations, acting on any and all types of crime, their continued presence in the same city would imply overlapping responsibilities. The conflict between the police forces would tend to be much more intense than it already is in the current model.

In this sense, it would be convenient for the military police and the civil police to be responsible for different cities. For example, the city of Rio de Janeiro would be under the responsibility of the PMERJ (Military Police of Rio de Janeiro), while the city of Nova Friburgo would have the Civil Police. Or it is even feasible to establish that the municipalities of the metropolitan region would be policed by the Military Police, in the same way as cities with a population above 100,000 inhabitants. The other cities in the interior would only have the presence of the Civil Police. These are just conjectures that explain the possibilities of differentiated distribution of police forces among the cities that make up the federative units. The Constitution can establish that each state would have the prerogative to distribute its police forces among the cities in the way that best suits it (SAPORI, 2016, pp. 55-56).

The same reasoning can be applied within the Amazonas police system, which

One could use the population criteria of the cities to determine whether the Military Police or the Civil Police would be responsible.

to operate in that given city. Considering that the PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas) has a larger force than the CCAM (Civil Police of Amazonas),

The first one could be responsible, for example, for the 5 (five) most populous cities in

one city would be responsible for the state, while the second would be responsible for the remaining cities in the state.

It is acknowledged, however, that a proposal on those exact terms would be quite difficult to achieve.

to prosper, given that it would imply a loss of power on the part of the civil police. Specifically in the case of

Manaus, being the capital and the richest city in the state, is perhaps an alternative that...

A system that would encounter less resistance would be dividing city zones by territorial jurisdiction.

Example: the south, north, and west zones would fall under the jurisdiction of PCAM, while the central-south and central-west zones would fall under the jurisdiction of PCAM.

The west, center, and east regions would be integrated into the PMAM's jurisdiction.

A third option presented by the aforementioned author is that of a complete cycle by type of crime, the which would organize it as follows:

The functions of overt policing and investigation would be assigned to both the military and civil police, while remaining in the same city. The complete cycle would be divided by criminal jurisdiction. Each police force would be responsible for a portion of the crimes and misdemeanors established by the Penal Code. Thus, we would have crimes and misdemeanors under the jurisdiction of the Military Police and crimes and misdemeanors under the jurisdiction of the Civil Police. Some scholars argue, for example, that the military police should handle crimes of lesser offensive potential, delegating more violent crimes, such as homicides and robberies, to the civil police.

This model does not consider the complete cycle for both police forces. In fact, it only contemplates the complete cycle for the military police, which would assume prerogatives in conducting TCOs (Termo Circunstanciado de Ocorrência - a type of police report) as well as investigations.

Regarding crimes of lesser severity, the civil police would then be left to concentrate on investigating crimes with greater public impact. It's as if they remained on the streets only to register crimes within their investigative jurisdiction. This would be quite disproportionate, not to say irrational.

In any case, it is a model that should also be considered in the public debate. It is important to be clear, however, that one police organization is given prestige at the expense of the other.



Year V, v.2 2025 | Submission: 12/15/2025 | Accepted: 12/17/2025 | Publication: 12/19/2025

another. This aspect tends to make delegates of the Brazilian civil police strong opponents of the model (SAPORI, 2016, p. 56).

#### 4.2 The effects of implementing full-cycle policing on the activities of the military police.

First, it is important to highlight that in the "full cycle" policing system, all Police agencies are competent to respond to police incidents, conduct investigations, and... Finally, forward the investigation files to the Public Prosecutor's Office. Currently, the Military Police, Possessing a larger and more efficient force, and being present continuously on the streets, it responds to incidents. police officers and, in order to resolve the conflict, must necessarily bring the accused, witnesses and the object of the The crime will be reported to the nearest police station. From there, they will be attended to by civil police officers, who are already busy. Along with other occurrences, they will draw up the arrest report or other form of record.

An important point to highlight is that these services provided by the police station can be quite time-consuming, thus depriving society of street policing until they are All records have been completed by the Civil Police. Due to the absence of the "complete cycle," the Police officers routinely carry out activities not stipulated by law, completing a "full cycle" in In practice. For example, the Civil Police conducts visible patrols, and the Military Police carries out... records of minor offenses in TCO (Brazil, 1995), an embryonic form for the Adoption of the "full cycle" police system. In these TCOs (Terms of Circumstantial Occurrence), the military police officers, without any In their value judgment, they transcribe the facts of the event in order to present them directly for consideration. of justice, more specifically to the special courts (DA SILVA, 2024).

In this sense, Kist (2020) highlights that the civil police predominantly carry out activities of notarial investigation, meaning there is little time left to go into the field to gather evidence that They can help in solving the endless accumulated investigations in police departments. According to the author, one of the factors that interferes with the most appropriate structuring of the PC is the fact that This [police force] has to redo what the military police have already produced on the streets, given that a large part of the police's assets... Civil police are tasked with carrying out unnecessary rework in light of arrests/seizures in flagrant offense and, even more so, the preparation of Detailed Incident Reports and Police Reports. (CÂNDIDO, 2016b, p. 103, *apud* KIST, 2020).

The aforementioned author argues that the structures of the Civil Police should be freed from the records of flagrant offenses, as well as detailed reports and incident records. Thus, these These actions could be carried out by the military police, providing more freedom for the civil police. could focus and specialize in combating organized crime that has been eroding the country structures.



## Final Considerations

Based on the analyses developed throughout this study, it is observed that the model of The public security system adopted in Brazil is characterized by the fragmentation of the police action cycle. The relationship between the Military Police and the Civil Police presents structural limitations that compromise efficiency. of the system as a whole. The rigid separation between overt and investigative functions, although While constitutionally protected, it is proving increasingly incompatible with the demands. contemporary approaches to tackling crime, especially in settings marked by high crime rates. High levels of violence and a low crime solving rate.

The historical-institutional approach demonstrated that the current incomplete cycle model of The police force has deep roots in the imperial period, a fact later reaffirmed by successive [authorities/entities]. normative frameworks, culminating in the Federal Constitution of 1988. This finding demonstrates that the The current structure is not the result of a technical choice guided by efficiency criteria. administrative, but a historical process marked by institutional continuities. In this In this sense, the persistence of this model contributes to the reproduction of operational dysfunctions. Overlapping responsibilities and institutional conflicts between police agencies.

Regarding the legal and constitutional feasibility of implementing the complete cycle of police, it became clear that its implementation necessarily depends on a change in the text. constitutional, through an Amendment to the Constitution. The proposed amendments analyzed indicate that The topic has been gradually incorporated into the national legislative debate, albeit without a definitive ruling. There is no consensus regarding the most suitable model. The absence of a universal cycle standard. This complete statement reinforces the need for any eventual reform to be carried out cautiously. considering the federative, regional, and institutional specificities of the Brazilian State.

Within the Amazonas Military Police, the adoption of the complete police cycle presents... potential to increase operational efficiency and streamline the use of public resources. A The continuous presence of the PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas) throughout the state, combined with its numerically robust personnel. Superiority and consolidated experience in handling police incidents indicates that expansion their responsibilities could reduce bureaucratic bottlenecks, minimize institutional rework and To accelerate the state's response to societal demands, without compromising legal and procedural guarantees.

However, implementing this model requires addressing significant challenges. especially with regard to regulatory compliance, professional training, and redefinition of organizational structures and overcoming corporate resistance. The transition to the cycle A complete police force requires strategic planning, investment in ongoing training, and... Strengthening external control mechanisms, in order to ensure that the expansion of Competencies are exercised in accordance with the principles of the Democratic Rule of Law.



Year V, v.2 2025 | Submission: 12/15/2025 | Accepted: 12/17/2025 | Publication: 12/19/2025

In conclusion, it is clear that the implementation of the complete police cycle must be... understood as part of a broader structural reform of the public security system, aimed at overcoming the limitations of the current model. More than a simple redistribution of Regarding responsibilities, it's about rethinking police action from the perspective of administrative efficiency, of institutional integration and the protection of fundamental rights. In this context, the experience of The Military Police of Amazonas can offer relevant insights for the national debate, contributing... for the construction of a more functional, coherent public security system aligned with needs of society.

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Year V, v.2 2025 | Submission: 12/15/2025 | Accepted: 12/17/2025 | Publication: 12/19/2025

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