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## The National Plan for Just Punishment in Light of the Penitentiary Regulations of the State of Goiás

*The National Fair Sentencing Plan In Light Of The Penitentiary Regulations Of The State Of Goiás*

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### Summary

The Brazilian prison system has been characterized by an “unconstitutional state of affairs,” demanding articulated responses. This article critically analyzes the prison policies proposed by the National Just Punishment Plan (PNPJ) in contrast to the policies already established and the results obtained by the Goiás State Penitentiary Police (PPGO) between 2018 and 2024. The research seeks to identify points of convergence and divergence, evaluating the risks that the full adoption of the PNPJ may represent for the autonomy of state prison management and for prison control in the face of the model adopted by the Goiás prison system. To this end, a qualitative-quantitative approach was used, combining documentary analysis of legislation and official reports with the collection of primary data through questionnaires applied to fifteen members of the Working Group responsible for the implementation of the Goiás State Just Punishment Plan. The results reveal substantial convergence (94%) between the goals of the PNPJ and the Goiás regulations. However, the 6% of discrepancies include the standardization of prisoner transfer procedures by CNJ Resolution No. 404/2021. This standardization, in particular, conflicts with the autonomy of prisoner transfer and space management granted to PPGO by Law No. 19.962/2018, which proved crucial for prison control and the significant reduction in crime rates in Goiás during the analyzed period, placing the state among the top five in crime reduction. It is concluded that imposing standardized regulations without considering the specificities and autonomy of successful state administrations may compromise progress in prison control and the fight against organized crime through actions of the penitentiary system.

**Keywords:** Prison Policy; National Just Punishment Plan; Prison Control; State Autonomy; Prison Management.

### Abstract

The Brazilian penitentiary system has been characterized by an “unconstitutional state of affairs”, coordinated demanding responses. This article critically analyzes the penitentiary policies proposed by the Plano Nacional Pena Justa (PNPJ) in contrast with the policies already established and the results obtained by the Policia Penal de Goiás (PPGO) between 2018 and 2024. The research seeks to identify points of convergence and divergence, assessing the risks that the full adoption of the PNPJ may represent for the autonomy of state prison management and for prison control in view of the model adopted by the Goiás penitentiary system. To this end, a qualitative-quantitative approach was used, combining documentary analysis of legislation and official reports with the collection of primary data, through questionnaires applied to fifteen members of the Working Group responsible for the implementation of the Plano Estadual Pena Justa in Goiás. The results reveal substantial convergence (94%) between the PNPJ goals and Goiás regulations. However, the 6% of divergences include the standardization of prisoner transfer procedures by Resolution No. 404/2021 of the CNJ.

This, in particular, conflicts with the autonomy of management of vacancies and movement of prisoners granted to the PPGO by Law No. 19.962/2018, which proved to be preponderant for prison control and for the significant reduction of crime rates in Goiás in the period analyzed, placing the

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state among the five best in crime reduction. It is concluded that the imposition of standardized regulations, without considering the specificities and autonomy of successful state administrations, can compromise advances in prison control and in the fight against organized crime based on the actions of the penitentiary system.

**Keywords:** Prison Policy; National Fair Sentencing Plan; Prison Control; State Autonomy; Prison Management.

## 1. Introduction

The Brazilian prison system has been operating under the aegis of profound structural challenges. In recent decades, culminating in a situation of notorious collapse. This serious condition was officially endorsed by the Supreme Federal Court (STF) when, in the judgment of the Argument In the Action for Non-Compliance with Fundamental Precept (ADPF) 347, it was recognized that there was a genuine... "**unconstitutional state of affairs**" in the country's prison system, based on alleged violations of the fundamental rights of people imprisoned in Brazilian prisons, as can be seen from decision issued in 2023 (Brazil, 2023).

The chaos of the Brazilian prison system can be viewed from various angles, both doctrinal and practical. And in the end, several plausible solutions will be proposed, but all of them must follow an application. Inescapable, namely, is **order and discipline in penal units**; without these foundations, there is no... This is a basis for supporting any other effective policy, whether for resocialization or for the dignity of human being.

The central problem of the Brazilian prison system goes beyond the structural flaws that the Plan The National Fair Punishment program seeks to mitigate this with its proposals; furthermore, it is necessary to recognize the existence of criminal organizations that control the prison system in several states of Brazil, adopting austere measures that can curb their actions, decoupling the prison population of negative leadership and enabling the effective resocialization of those who await treatment in the State. a new opportunity.

To ensure the reader fully understands all the nuances of this study, it will be... Explained in three main sections, the first outlines the Brazilian prison system and of the prison policies proposed by the STF via PNPJ. In the second part, it delves deeper into the policy. Goiás penitentiary, highlighting the regulations of the Penitentiary Police in prison control and presenting crime data from 2018 to 2024. Finally, the third section is dedicated to the analysis of... convergences and divergences between the goals of the National Program for Legal Practice (PNPJ) and the policies of Goiás, identifying any potential conflicts. contradictions between the actions taken by the DGPP and the proposals of the PNPJ, as well as presenting viable solutions to the issues raised.

Thus, this work aims to enrich the academic debate and contribute... substantially for the formulation of more assertive public policies, by offering a perspective



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empirical and scientific reflection on the dynamics between federal prison governance (PNPJ) and the state autonomies (DGPP), through the actions of the Goiás Penitentiary Police, in view of the imperative of overcoming the “unconstitutional state of affairs” (Brazil, 2023).

## 2. Theoretical Framework / Results

Through the Action for Non-Compliance with Fundamental Precept 347, it was conceived and launched The National Just Sentencing Plan (PNPJ), a joint initiative of the Ministry of Justice and Security Public Prosecutor's Office (MJSP) and the National Council of Justice (CNJ). This plan outlines a vast set of actions and goals designed for the prevention and reversal of violations within the scope of criminal justice, It also establishes the requirement that each federative unit structure its own action plan. for subsequent approval by the STF (Goiás, 2025c).

In contrast to the national crisis, the state of Goiás stands out for a A history of remarkable results in public safety, maintaining continuous improvement in its... indicators since 2018 (Goiás, 2024a).

Through autonomous operation and the implementation of rigorous regulations, PPGO achieved success in regaining control of prison facilities, exerting a decisive impact on A decrease in crime rates in the state. These measures resulted in a drop. consistent negative occurrences within prison walls and significant reductions in general crime indicators, elements that will be detailed in the following sections (Goiás, 2024a).

The coexistence of these distinct scenarios – a national restructuring effort in the face of a A system in crisis and a state model that is already consolidated and successful – raises a question. Crucial to guiding this research: how do the guidelines established by the National Plan Just punishment policies either harmonize with or conflict with already established prison policies in Goiás? More specifically, this investigation aims to examine the points of convergence and, crucially, the potential divergences between the goals of the PNPJ and the Goiás prison regulations (Goiás, 2024).

The focus is on the risks that such imbalances can pose to management autonomy. state prison system and prison control, which has been improved, taking into account the data from improvements in negative incident rates in the prison system, according to data from the DGPP (Goiás, 2024).

To address this complex problem, the study employs an approach The methodology is both qualitative and quantitative. The quantitative aspect is based on the analysis of official data. relating to public safety and the prison system in Goiás, covering the period from 2018 to 2024.



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The qualitative component is based on an extensive documentary analysis, which includes acts, state and federal regulations. Additionally, this step incorporates primary data obtained by through a questionnaire administered to fifteen members of the Working Group established by Decree No. 147, of March 20, 2025, within the scope of the General Directorate of Penitentiary Police of Goiás, with the aim of implementing the National Just Punishment Plan (Goiás, 2025b).

This Working Group, composed of fifteen members, correctional officers with extensive experience... expertise in the field of prison security, including the Director-General of the Goiás State Penitentiary Police, This constitutes the target population of this study, and their perceptions are invaluable for deciphering the... tensions and expectations concerning the implementation of the national plan (Goiás, 2025b).

### 3. Methodology

This investigation is characterized as exploratory and descriptive research. The exploratory approach sought to provide a preliminary in-depth understanding of the process. of the regulation of the Penitentiary Police in the context of Goiás, describing its purposes and comparing- as to the axes of the PNPJ (Gil, 2008).

In parallel, the descriptive aspect had the main purpose of identifying and presenting the main characteristics of the institutional practices developed by the Goiás Penitentiary Police in the period between 2018 and 2024, a period of significant transformation and consolidation of a corporation based on the constitutionalization of the Penitentiary Police in the country.

To that end, a qualitative-quantitative approach was employed, allowing for an analysis. multifaceted and robust understanding of the phenomena under study. This methodology is particularly effective in... to blend different techniques, enriching the detailed and contextual understanding of the practices. institutional, as well as the perceptions of the actors involved (Lakatos and Marconi, 2003).

The data collection was structured along two main lines, analyzing documents. official documents, such as the 2023 Integrated Management Report (Goiás, 2024c); Integrated Management Report 2024 (Goiás, 2025a). PPGO Project Portfolio (Goiás, 2023); Strategic Planning 2024 to 2027 (Goiás, 2024d); and dozens of decrees and news items on official websites.

Regarding the collection of qualitative data, the methodology adopted was the application of mixed questionnaires were administered to fifteen members of the Working Group created by the DGPP, responsible for discussion and drafting of the proposal for the State Plan for Just Punishment, within the scope of the General Directorate of Goiás Penitentiary Police (DGPP). This Working Group was formally established by Ordinance No. 147, of March 20, 2025 (Goiás, 2025b).

The choice of these individuals as the population and sample for the qualitative research is justified. due to their strategic location and vast expertise in the field of prison security,



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including the Director-General of the Goiás State Penitentiary Police. The questionnaire, composed of open-ended questions and closed, it sought to identify the regulations considered to have the greatest impact on control.

prison system from the perspective of these members and evaluate perceptions about the implementation of the PNPJ and its potential impacts. It should be noted that all members of the working group are correctional officers from the State of Goiás.

The data processing and analysis followed distinct approaches for each of the analyses presented. The information extracted from official reports and statistics was compiled and organized in tables (1, 2 and 3 of the article), allowing visualization of the evolution of the indices. criminal activity and negative events in the Goiás prison system between 2018 and 2024. The analysis focused on... whether in identifying trends, percentage reductions, and observed correlations between the actions of Prison Police and public safety indicators in the State of Goiás.

The bias of the qualitative analysis focused on the analysis and processing of the responses obtained through the applied questionnaire. This method allowed for the identification, categorization, and interpretation of the main themes and recurring patterns in the participants' statements within the group. work for the development of the State Plan for Just Punishment in Goiás, supporting the understanding of operational practices and perceptions regarding points of convergence and divergence between the Goiás' prison policies and the goals of the National Prison Policy.

The geographical scope of the study focused exclusively on the State of Goiás. The analysis timeframe covered the period from 2018 to 2024, encompassing a time interval following the Police. The Penal Police should be included in the list of Public Security forces in Brazil, with its inclusion in article 144 of the law. Brazilian Federal Constitution. This excerpt allowed for a discussion of the convergences and divergences between the guidelines of the State of Goiás and the measures proposed by the National Just Punishment Program, exploring the practical implications of this relationship.

The connection between data, primary and secondary sources, makes it possible to construct a solid and comprehensive analysis of the effects of the regulation of the Penitentiary Police that contributed in reducing crime rates, enabling an inductive critical analysis of the entire context. presented (Lakatos and Marconi, 2003).

#### **4. Results and Discussion**

This section will present the theoretical discussions, documentary analyses, and... Contributions from participants, through analysis of the results and the questionnaire used.

The text is organized into three fundamental parts: the first provides an overview of the system. national prison system and penitentiary policies presented by the Supreme Federal Court, through the National Plan Just Punishment; the second details the prison policy applied in the State of Goiás, through the



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regulations of the Prison Police and prison control, considering data from 2018 to 2024; and,

Finally, the convergences and divergences between the goals of the National Program for the Promotion of Legal Entities (PNPJ) and the policies are discussed.

prisons and regulations of the Goiás State Penitentiary Police, identifying risks to control.

state prison.

#### **4.1 Overview of the national prison system and the prison policies presented by the Supreme Federal Court through the National Just Punishment Plan (PNPJ).**

It is observed that, in the past decade, Brazil began to recognize the need for transform your approach to public safety. The traditional model, marked by inertia, Improvisation and an exclusive focus on visible policing gave way, albeit gradually, to a new paradigm based on strategic planning, efficient management and the use of concrete evidence and results to guide actions (Cerqueira, 2025).

This concern arose from the growth and strengthening of criminal organizations. primarily from within prison units spread throughout the country. Prison control in The Brazilian prison system is a major factor in ensuring that all other rights are respected. guaranteed to inmates; without proper order and discipline, there is no room for the resocialization of prison population, basic objectives of the Penal Execution Law (Goiás, 2024b).

The Penal Execution Law, in its article 1, reveals two elementary objectives of punishment, namely: deprivation of liberty and the consequent resocialization and reintegration of the offender; and with regard to Deprivation of liberty, prison overcrowding is a chronic problem that has persisted for decades. as evidenced by the data collected between July and December 2024 through the 17th cycle of SISDEPEN3 when the number of Brazilian prison inmates serving sentences was released. Directly in physical cells, this corresponds to 674,016 prisoners, for a capacity of 494,379. resulting in a deficit of 179,637 jobs (Brazil, 2025b).

As an example of the consequences of prison overcrowding, consider the Detention Center. of São Paulo, which was built in the 1920s, popularly known as Carandiru, in Due to its location in the neighborhood of the same name, it had the capacity to house 1,200 inmates, maintaining This control of vacancies has been in place for about twenty years, making it a model penal unit of excellence. (Greco, 2021).

However, in 1940, the first overcrowding events began at Carandiru. dismantling everything that had been built up to that point, going from a model unit to excellence for a "barn" to cram prisoners together, giving rise to all the other ills of incarceration, such as Lack of basic hygiene items, poor food, increased violence in prisons, corruption. and other negative factors that led to the 1992 event, where 111 prisoners from that unit were... death after starting a rebellion (Greco, 2021).



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Overcrowding in prisons, and its consequences, was possibly the factor.

decisive for the creation of the faction known as Primeiro Comando da Capital – PCC, on 31 of August 1993, at the Custody and Treatment Center of Taubaté, in the State of São Paulo, organization criminal organization founded under the pretense of fighting the oppressive State, with "ideals" of Peace, Justice and Liberty, advocating the unity of its members to prevent events such as the "Carandiru massacre" In 1992, 111 prisoners died after confronting police officers during an alleged operation. rebellion" (Greco, 2021).

Considering the national panorama of the Brazilian prison system, and in light of the expansion and Strengthening of criminal organizations, with total lack of control over prisons and recurring problems. violations of human rights, the Supreme Federal Court – STF, through the Action of Non-compliance with Fundamental Precept (ADPF) 347, proposed by the Socialist Party and Freedom (PSOL), reported by Minister Marco Aurélio, judged on 04/10/2023, described some problems in prison, such as:

Overcrowded prisons, torture, homicides, sexual violence, filthy and unsanitary cells, proliferation of infectious diseases, inedible food, lack of potable water, basic hygiene products, access to legal assistance, education, health and work, as well as widespread control of prisons by criminal organizations, insufficient control over the enforcement of sentences, social, racial, gender and sexual orientation discrimination. (Brazil, p. 23, 2023).

In light of this serious violation of fundamental rights, the Supreme Court declared that "there is a unconstitutional state of affairs in the Brazilian prison system [...]" (Brazil, 2023).

The unconstitutional state of affairs is a decision-making technique created by the Constitutional Court. from Colombia, based on the SU-559 ruling of November 6, 1997. This tool searches to confront scenarios of serious and persistent violations of fundamental rights, whose origins are linked to structural deficiencies in public policies implemented by the State. Given this In reality, a coordinated and joint response from different state bodies and institutions is required to overcoming the problem (Brazil, 2023).

Negligence in controlling prisons and in directly combating criminal organizations, This possibly fosters organized crime, which continues to dictate the rules and guidelines of crime. both inside and outside the walls, recruiting new members and expanding in a structured way, within and outside the country. This difficulty in regaining control of prisons is something that many Brazilian states... These challenges may hinder the implementation of policies aimed at rehabilitation and reintegration. of the convict (Brazil, 2023).

The Supreme Court highlighted that Brazil has the third largest prison population in the world. The world, ranking behind only the US and China; exposed the problems of the prison system resulting from overcrowding was addressed through the judgment of ADPF 347, which determined an obligation to act on behalf of...



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involved, stipulating that:

The Union, States and Federal District, together with the Monitoring and Oversight Department of the National Council of Justice (DMF/CNJ), shall prepare plans to be submitted to the approval of the Supreme Federal Court, within the deadlines and observing the guidelines and purposes set forth in this opinion, and such plans shall be especially focused on controlling prison overcrowding, the poor quality of existing spaces and the entry and exit of prisoners (Brazil, p. 18, 2023).

These guidelines established by the Supreme Federal Court (STF) led to the creation of Penitentiary Policies.

National, leading to the National Just Punishment Plan – PNPJ, developed jointly by

Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) and the National Council of Justice (CNJ).

It proposes a comprehensive set of actions aimed at preventing and reversing human rights violations.

Humans in the criminal justice system. In addition to national targets, each Brazilian state

He will have to develop his own action plan, which will be submitted to the Supreme Court for approval.

Federal. The ruling approving this plan was published in February 2025. From that date,

The states and the Federal District have a period of six months (until August 2025) to

to develop their respective plans, aligned with the guidelines of the National Plan (Goiás, 2025c).

The PNPJ involves four thematic areas, all specified in Appendix II, pointing out the

The central themes and their respective goals, which the reader should study to understand the critique.

The central point of the article; briefly, Axis 1 dealt with the control of entry and vacancies in the system.

prison. Axis 2 addressed the quality of the environment, the services provided, and the prison structure.

Axis 3 concerns the processes of release from prison and social reintegration. Axis 4 deals with...

on policies to prevent the recurrence of unconstitutional situations in the prison system (Brazil,

2025a).

The General Directorate of Penitentiary Police (DGPP), through Ordinance No. 147/2025/DGPP, established

the Working Group for discussion and preparation of the State Plan, which is currently underway.

various debates with all those involved, with a State Plan to be presented by August of [year].

current year (Goiás, 2025b).

#### **4.2 The prison policy applied in the State of Goiás through the regulations of the Police**

##### **Penal law in prison control, data from 2018 to 2024.**

The problems of the Brazilian prison system were generated by the State itself, in all its aspects.

its spheres and involving all branches of government. For this reason, the Supreme Federal Court declared the existence of a "state

"Regarding unconstitutional matters," and to mitigate decades of omissions, the National Plan is being proposed.

Just punishment, aimed at repairing all identified problems, with genuine resources available.

Prison policies originating from the Judiciary are not a common practice, considering

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the threshold between the principles of the inalienability of judicial review (Article 5, XXXV of the Federal Constitution of 1988) and The Independence and Harmony of Powers, as per Article 2 of the 1988 Constitution (Brazil, 2025a).

In the lessons of Rogério Greco, currently serving as Secretary of State for Justice.

The Public Security Department of Minas Gerais conceptualizes State Policy as the matrix of all other policies. policies, establishing guidelines for the faithful fulfillment of the social purpose of the State (Greco, 2021).

The Penitentiary Policy, supported by the State, aims to establish guidelines for the faithful. compliance with the Penal Execution Law, involving all enforcement agencies, all focused on two pillars of punishment: deprivation of liberty and the resocialization of the offender (Greco, 2021).

Finally, Criminal Policy seeks to understand the current factors in society related to... to protect the most important legal interests, weighing facts, assessing conduct, and imposing penalties. also serving for the analysis and revocation of the same (Greco, 2021).

In the state of Goiás, the adopted state policy is clear and has been embodied in a phrase. A notable statement by His Excellency Mr. Ronaldo Caiado, Governor of the State of Goiás since 2019, being: "either the "A criminal changes profession, or he changes state," this statement reflects the positive results. presented by the Public Security Secretariat and the Penitentiary Police between the years 2018 and 2024 (Metropolises, 2025).

Table 1 presents data that demonstrate effective prison control in the State. from Goiás, through the actions of the Penitentiary Police:

**TABLE 1: Data from the Penitentiary Police of the State of Goiás, between the years 2018 and 2024.**

EVENT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	INDEXES 2018/2024
Seizures of Firearms	21	10	12	32	4	0	0	-100.0%
Drone Seizure	-	-	6	12	5	0	0	-
Interception of Cell phones (Pitch)	244	708	765	267	117	32	59	-75.82%
Seizure of Cell phones (Magazines)	6,436	4,330	5,956	2,959	531	156	41	-99.37%
Escape Events	81	147	34	9	11	7	4	-95.07%
Escape Interception	74	30	76	31	32	37	16	-78.38%
Riots	42	34	86	41	17	12	8	-80.96%
Rebellions	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	-100%

**Source:** Integrated Management Report 2024 (Goiás, 2025a) and adapted by the author (2025)

The data in Table 1 reveals that seizures of cell phones decreased by 99%.

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The number of cell phones seized decreased from 6,436 in 2018 to 41 in 2024. Preventing illicit contact.

Integrating the prison population with the outside world is a Social Responsibility and a Commitment.

with the Public Security that the Goiás State Penitentiary Police holds as institutional values.

(Goiás, 2025a). The Director-General of Penitentiary Police, Josimar Pires, stated in an interview that “the

Due to a lack of control over prison policy, criminal organizations have taken over the prison system.

in several states of the country and act as headquarters for crime” (Goiás, 2024b).

The data presented in Table 2 corroborate the direct relationship between the improvement of

prison control and the decrease in crime rates. The analysis reveals a significant reduction in

violent crimes, whose origin was largely linked to planned activities within the

prison units, being:

**TABLE 2: Data from the Public Security Secretariat of the State of Goiás, between the years 2018 and 2024.**

EVENT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	INDEXES 2018/2024
Intentional homicide	2.117	1.665	1,513	1,242	1,185	1,073	946	-55.32%
Attempted Homicide	2,136	2,083	1,876	1,749	1,829	1,715	1,687	-21.03%
Armed robbery	105	59	46	34	33	16	18	-82.86%
Robbery of Pedestrians	46,272	28,128	18,378	13,797	11,683	7,943	5,646	-87.8%
Vehicle Theft	10,103	4,251	2,541	1,892	1,473	1,033	756	-92.52%
Robbery in Businesses	3,518	2,148	1,546	1.110	880	647	452	-87.16%
Robbery in Residence	2,349	2,137	1.386	991	869	582	482	-79.49%
Cargo Theft	435	176	160	283	86	41	13	-97.02%
Robbery of an Institution Financial	30	5	4	5	0	0	0	-100%
Vehicle Theft	11,286	8,227	5,729	5,316	5,559	4,591	3,656	-67.61%

**Source:** Public Security Statistics. 2025 (Goiás, 2025d) and adapted by the author (2025)

It has been observed that the state of Goiás recorded a 55% decrease in the number of homicides.

The crime of robbery resulting in death showed a reduction of 83%. Robbery of pedestrians saw a reduction of 88%.

Robbery reports fell by 93%. Robberies in commercial establishments showed a reduction of 87%.

Home burglaries decreased by 79%. Cargo theft decreased by 97%. Robbery records

Financial institutions have reported zero losses for the third consecutive year, since 2022. Vehicle theft

with a reduction of 68%. The data presented also reflects the national level, being presented

Table 3 shows the evolution of the state of Goiás regarding violent crimes, and where the state was located.

In 2018, it was among the ten most violent countries in Brazil, see:

**TABLE 3: Atlas of National Violence, between the years 2018 and 2023.**

Events	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			2025	INDEXES 2018/2023		
Homicides totals		2,675	2,253	2,177	1,812	1,687	1,583			-	-	-40%	
Homicides per 100,000 inhabitants		38.6		32.1		30.6	25.1		23.1	21.4	-	-	-44.56%
Homicides by firearm		1,929	1,585	1,518	1,167	1,082	969			-	-	-49.77%	
Homicide of Black people		2,086	1,742	1,687	1,401	1,330	1,218			-	-	-41.62%	
Ranking of Homicides per 100,000 inhabitants		10th		11th		12th	13th	14th	16th	*	**	+50%	
*2024: Partial data from the Brazilian Public Security Forum (until March/2024) indicate a 3.7% reduction in homicides in Goiás. **2025: Projections based on IPEA models (average reduction rate of 2.5% per year).**													

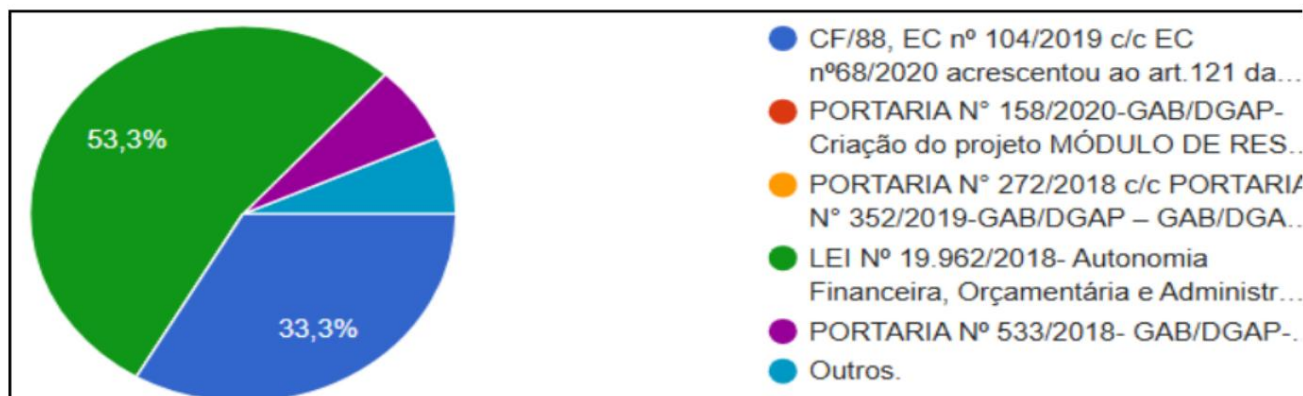
Source: Atlas of Violence 2025. Brasília: Ipea 2025 (Cerqueira, 2025) adapted by the Author (2025).

It is observed that the state of Goiás recorded a homicide rate of 38.6 per capita in 2018. 100,000 inhabitants, ranking 10th among the most violent states in the country. In 2023, this rate fell to 21.4 per 100,000 inhabitants, causing Goiás to move up to 16th place in the national ranking. This 44.6% reduction over the period represents the third largest drop among all federal units, coming behind only the Federal District and São Paulo (Cerqueira, 2025).

In addition, the Public Security Map, base year 2023, revealed that the State of Goiás was among the five states with the best crime reduction rates between 2022 and 2023, showing a decrease of -12.59% in intentional homicides; Robbery resulting in death -54.55%; Theft of Vehicles -17.32%; Vehicle Theft -30.53%; Cargo Theft -51.76%; Drug Trafficking -8.93%; Among the five states that seized the most marijuana (34,015 kg); Among the five states that most frequently complied with arrest warrants, increasing by 54.07% (Brazil, 2024a).

The positive results achieved by the State of Goiás stem from the set of laws, Decrees, Regulations and Judicial Decisions pertaining to the Penitentiary Policy applied in the State, Appendix I contains all the main regulations that have been in effect since 2018, limiting the research continues until 2024; to corroborate the main regulations of the Penitentiary Police in the control of the prison system, qualitative research was conducted using a questionnaire, and the target audience was the Correctional officers who are members of the working group for the State Just Punishment Plan, all appointed in the act of Ordinance No. 147/2025-DGPP4, being asked about “what is the most important regulation in prison control”, resulting in:

FIGURE 1 – Graphical representation of response 1 to the applied form.



Source: Author's own elaboration based on data from Google Forms (2025).

The questionnaire identified two essential regulations for prison control, which Combined, these account for 86.6% of the demonstrations; leaving 33.3% for the **creation of the Penitentiary Police**, which was included in the Federal Constitution (Constitutional Amendment No. 104/2019) and in the State Constitution of Goiás (Constitutional Amendment No. 68/2020) as a Public Security body, with the responsibility for security of penal establishments, security measures for the effective execution of sentences and the prison policy, determining that it will be directed exclusively by active-duty correctional officers. The emergence of the Penitentiary Police provided morale and honor to the officers in this branch, changing the Organizational culture, creating values essential to the institution's growth, deserves recognition. the values of commitment to public safety and to society (Goiás, 2024d).

It is worth noting that the first Correctional Officer to command the General Directorate of Correctional Police It was Mr. Josimar Pires Nicolau do Nascimento, appointed by Decree of December 16th. 2021, published in the Official Gazette No. 23698, currently holding the position. The creation of the Penitentiary Police strengthened the forceful action against organized crime within the prison system, in a way technical and humanitarian, enabling managing bodies to have the autonomy to regulate their Activities are in accordance with the prison policies adopted in each Federative Unit.

State Law No. 19.962/2018 was the most important regulation in prison control, accounting for 53.3% of the responses; it provided AUTONOMY IN MANAGING PRISON VACANCIES. In addition to the autonomy granted to the General Directorate of Penitentiary Police, it also conferred autonomy administrative, budgetary and financial, which made it possible to expand the scope of this body's activities in all areas. These areas, mainly concerning investments related to safety (acquisition of PPE, armaments); and resocialization (Agreements; Cooperation Terms; Public-Private Partnerships), (Goiás, 2018).

They originate from Law No. 19.962/2018 and the creation of the Penitentiary Police, among other things. Regulations that, together, enable effective prison control, including:



1. The **Standard Operating Procedure** was established by **Ordinance No. 533/2018-DGPP**;
2. Internal Regulations of the State UP (**Ordinance No. 272/2018 – GAB/DGAP**) and Regulations Internal UP Special (**Ordinance No. 352/2019-GAB/DGAP**);
3. **Court Authorizations** for the use of electronic monitoring, audio and video recording, and environmental recording in maximum security prison units;
4. The creation of the GOIÁSPEN system, managed by prison officers, was regulated by **Ordinance No. 111/2018-GAB-DGPP**; currently enabling the publication of the [Goiás Prison Police Bulletin](#);
5. Creation of the chain of custody for materials seized in prison units, **Ordinance No. 408/2022-DGPP**; 6. **Ordinance No. 200/2023-DGPP** represented a significant advance by professionalizing the procedures for investigating offenses committed by persons deprived of liberty; 7. Integration with FICCO-GO (Integrated Force to Combat Organized Crime of the State of Goiás), consolidated through **Technical Cooperation Agreement SR/PF/GO No. 03/2023**;
8. Integration with the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Goiás through **Agreement No. 002/2023-DCC-MPGO**, where the Goiás Penitentiary Police became part of the GAECO (Special Action Group to Combat Organized Crime) teams;
9. **Ordinance No. 158/2020** established the Respect, Work and Education Module Program for the Goiás prison system;
10. Ongoing qualification of Correctional Officers: **Between 2022 and 2024, more than 5,000 training sessions** were conducted , covering both cognitive and operational skills. (Goiás, 2025a.) (Emphasis added).

These and other regulations were of paramount importance in the period between 2018 and 2024.

as detailed in Appendix I, which correlates the regulations with the pillars of the National Plan.

Just Punishment; Appendix II identified the main points of convergence and divergence.

which will be discussed in the next section.

#### **4.3 Convergences and divergences between the goals of the National Penitentiary Plan (PNPJ) and the penitentiary policies and regulations of the Penitentiary Police of the State of Goiás, identifying risks to control prison.**

Appendix II outlines all the pillars of the PNPJ, which together result in 170 goals.

defined, with 36 Goals directed towards Third Parties (Public Prosecutor's Office, Public Defender's Office, National Council of Justice, Court of Justice and others), and 134 Goals

directed to the managing body of the state prison system (DGPP and others). When drawing a parallel

Among the 134 goals assigned to the General Directorate of Penitentiary Police in relation to Penitentiary Policies already...

Based on the studies implemented in the State of Goiás, it was concluded that there are 126 CONVERGENT Goals.

(94%) and only 8 DIVERGENT Goals (6%) in light of the research.

This conclusion was reached after analyzing official documents, namely the Management Report.

Integrated Management Report 2023 (Goiás, 2024c); Integrated Management Report 2024 (Goiás, 2025a) Portfolio of

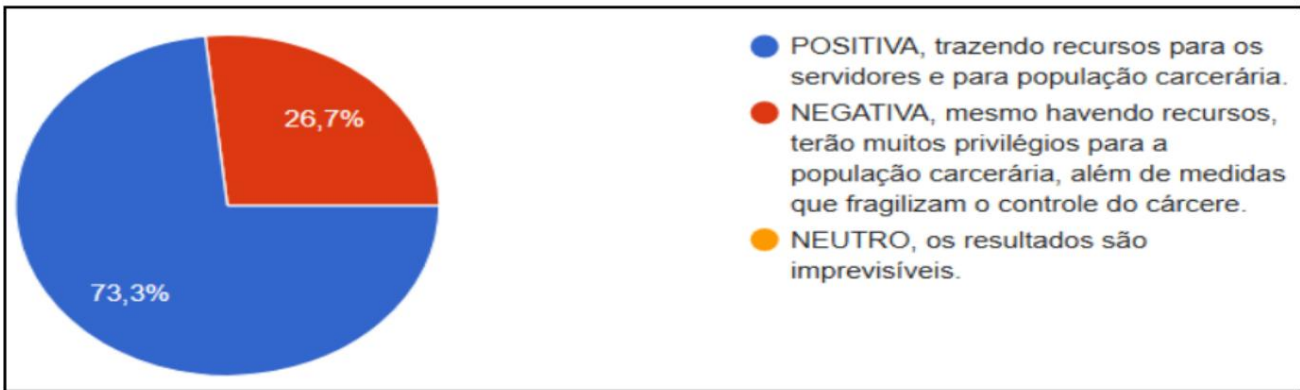
PPGO Projects (Goiás, 2023); Strategic Planning 2024 to 2027 (Goiás, 2024d); dozens of

Official decrees and news on official websites; in addition to qualitative data collection through a questionnaire.

applied to 15 members who make up the working group of the State Plan for Just Punishment, which

They considered the implementation of the PNPJ POSITIVE, as shown in Figure 2:

FIGURE 2 – Graphical representation of response 5 to the applied form.



Source: Author's own elaboration based on data from Google Forms (2025).

The goals of the PNPJ align with the Penitentiary Policies of the State of Goiás by **94%**, and will bring resources for the central projects of this plan, enabling the achievement of the objectives of the sentence in what This relates to the deprivation of liberty with dignity and the effective resocialization of the offender (Appendix II).

However, the few disagreements (6%) are controversial, influencing prison control. deserving special attention from the Senior Strategic Management of the Prison Police, following Below are the eight points of divergence: AXIS 1 – Goal 28: OAB, Human Rights Commission, oversee DGPP; AXIS 1 – Goal 33: Encouraging theft, fraud, and other scams; AXIS 2 – Goal 40: Return of Kitchens intended for prisoners; AXIS 2 – Goal 76: In-person visits in all prison units; Axis 2 – Goal 78: Resumption of intimate visits; Axis 2 – Goal 86: Management of available spaces and patient transfers. of prisoners; AXIS 2 – Goal-98: Use of body cameras by police officers; AXIS 2 – Goal-99: Bank national body camera data (Appendix II).

Among the divergences mentioned above, the research will focus on Goal 86 pertaining to... Axis 2, which proposes dissemination and training actions for public servants and civil society on Prisoner transfers, in accordance with CNJ Resolution No. 404/2021, in all Units of Federation (Brazil, 2025a).

It is worth mentioning the context in which the current Resolution emerged, arising from the lack of Standardization among the Federative Units on the subject was sought; at the time, 19 States were identified. which had some rule governing the transfer of prisoners, all weakened by absence of pattern (Brazil, 2021b).

This Resolution regulates the transfer of prisoners between prison units within the same jurisdiction. State (transfer) and to units of other States (repatriation); assigns to the Court The authority to authorize such transactions rests with the Processing Court and the Execution Court, based on... guidelines, one of which is "the right of the detained person to remain in a location close to their environment." social and family"; the transfer procedure must have the opinion of the Public Prosecutor's Office and



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Technical defense, hearing of the prisoner and opinion of the managing body of the prison system (Brazil, 2021a).

According to the Resolution, the General Directorate of Penitentiary Police must request the Court to... Execution or Processing, motivated by risk to the life or integrity of the person arrested; need for medical treatment; safety risk; need for criminal proceedings; need for prison administration; keeping the incarcerated person in a location close to their social environment and family; exercise of work or educational activity; regulation of vacancies based on overcrowding or inadequate conditions of deprivation of liberty; another exceptional situation, duly demonstrated; after that, hear from the Public Prosecutor, the defense attorney, and the prisoner himself, and The case will be submitted to the Court for a decision on whether to grant or deny the transfer (Brazil, 2021a).

The DGPP will only have the autonomy to move prisoners without prior judicial authorization in certain cases. of imminent risk to life and safety, but must comply with the formalities within 48 hours after the transfer of the prisoner, namely, notifying the Court about the transfer, providing justification and Once the motivation is proven, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the defense attorney, and the prisoner himself will be heard; and the The competent court will carry out the judicial review of the legality of the transfer based on the guidelines and principles of the Resolution (Brazil, 2021a).

Note that excessive formalism is beneficial to the interests of prisoners, especially. of members of criminal organizations and their negative leadership; it is worth noting that, both in This could be a case of a request from the DGPP (General Directorate of Penitentiary Administration) for the transfer of a prisoner, or in exceptional situations of risk. Whether it's life or safety, the act of transfer will be subject to review by the Execution or Processing Court. and the decisions arising from these courts will be subject to the means and remedies provided for by law (Brazil, 2021a).

Bureaucracies that contradict Law No. 19.962/2018, which granted autonomy to the Directorate-General Penitentiary Police responsible for managing prison vacancies and movements, enabling transfers. of members of organized crime groups and their negative leadership to regional and state prison units. and Special cases, and should only notify the court of origin and the court of destination about this. movement, maintaining prison control (Goiás, 2018)

Illustrating the danger of prison chaos, it is worth recalling that in 2006, Marcos Willians Herbas Camacho, known as "Marcola" or "Playboy," the mastermind behind the PCC, led a series of criminal actions originating from inside a prison in São Paulo. He organized a rebellion. simultaneous in 73 prisons in the state and orchestrated a wave of violent attacks, resulting in The burning of 82 buses, the closure of businesses, and the establishment of a widespread climate of fear. which paralyzed the population's routine. For more than 100 hours, the capital of São Paulo experienced moments of terror, which ended with the death of 152 people, including civilians, police officers and members of organized crime. organized (Greco, 2021).



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Thanks to the efficient prison control in the State of Goiás, through the autonomy of the DGPP, Critical moments like this are not experienced here; the rigor and constant monitoring in prison, They neutralized the negative leaders, who then adopted other means to maintain contact. with members of his criminal organization, with the help of lawyers and notes; attempts thwarted by commitment of the Correctional Officers of the prison units and the Prison Intelligence service in partnership with the Integrated Task Force to Combat Organized Crime – FICCO, and with the Group of Special Action Group to Combat Organized Crime – GAECO (Pinheiro, 2023).

This methodology for combating organized crime and its negative leadership has been generating... Excellent results in the State of Goiás, with the constant decreases in crime rates among the... From 2018 to 2024, this method was validated in prison control, contrasting with the theoretical discussion. Regarding the ineffectiveness of this technique, as argued by some theorists, who claim that "insistence in prioritizing the repression of factions, ignoring state negligence, abuses of authority and the Within the very context of organized crime, this has proven to be an ineffective and unsustainable strategy. (Manso, 2018).

The transfer of negative leaders from organized crime groups to other prison units is a This is a common practice in the Brazilian prison system, carried out routinely without technique, because When relocated, these leaders managed to maintain internal control and spread the ideology of The group recruits new members and expands its area of influence, converting a state attempt. from a weakening to an opportunity for strengthening (Dias, 2013).

In contrast to this observation, the State of Goiás, through its Penitentiary Police, has been doing this since 2019. has been adopting techniques for the identification, classification, and transfer of prisoners between units. Regional, State, and Special prisons, keeping negative members and leaders neutralized. preventing other prisoners from being co-opted, oppressed, threatened, and suffering any retaliation for to break free from crime and seek opportunities for reintegration into society through education, professional qualification and decent work (Goiás, 2025a).

Law No. 19.962/2018 brought innovative autonomy to the body managing the prison system. (DGPP), generating legal challenges regarding its legality and constitutionality, being Debated in all spheres, in short, the following positions were taken regarding its application:

**TJGO - Court of Justice of the State of Goiás: ADI No. 5320687-81.2018.8.09.0000. (May 13, 2022).**

State Law No. 19,962/2018. Concurrent competence of the state to legislate on matters of penitentiary law. Management of the prison system. Transfer of prisoners. Absence of violation of the constitutional guarantees of the jurisdictional reservation clause, the natural judge, and the principle of separation of powers. Constitutionality of the challenged legal provisions. (Goiás, 2022) (Emphasis added).

**STJ - Superior Court of Justice: AREsp 2600621 (10/03/2025).**

In the same vein, it is inadmissible, in special appeal proceedings, to interpret or examine a normative act that does not fall within the concept of federal law. (...) From the transcribed excerpts,



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It follows that the challenged ruling converges with the (settled) understanding followed by this Superior Court, in the sense that, by constitutional mandate (assimilated by the respective derived constituent powers), the classification, implementation, entry and movement of prisoners in the prison system is within the (concurrent) competence of the state Penitentiary Administration body, with the State-judge only being allowed (subsequently), when requested, to exercise control over the legality (or, primarily, the juridicality/legitimacy) of the act. Therefore, it is up to the prison administrative authority to proceed, within its attributions and based on the respective convenience and opportunity (discretion "regulated", in this case, within the contours of State Law No. 19.962/2018), with the movement [transfer] of inmates, without neglecting that the aforementioned decision is subject to the control of the Judiciary, [...] the judicial control not being bound by what is decided by the administrative sphere (Brazil, 2025c) (Emphasis added).

**STF- Federal Supreme Court: ARE 1460643 AgR, (08/13/2024).**

**Origin: TJGO, ADI No. 5320687-81.2018.8.09.0000.** Law No. 19.962/2018 of the State of Goiás. Management of the prison system. Concurrent competence to legislate on penitentiary law. Sub-constitutional matter. Absence of direct offense to the Constitution. Interpretation of local legislation. **Statement no. 280 of the Supreme Court's Summary of Precedents.** (Brazil, 2024b) (Emphasis added).

Through the positions taken by the Judiciary, the autonomy has been, until now, settled.

from the DGPP regarding the management of vacancies and the transfer of prisoners in the Goiás prison system; however, None of the rulings from the Superior Courts addressed the merits of Law No. 19.962/2018 in light of...

Resolution No. 404/2021 of the CNJ (National Council of Justice).

The Supreme Federal Court, in its ruling (ARE-1460643), invoked its Precedent No. 280, stating that "because "No extraordinary appeal is allowed for an offense against local law," in the same sense as ARE-1458291; ARE 1390928; [ARE-1545393, in this Appeal in Extraordinary Appeal](#), judged on 04/26/2025, the Min. Alexandre de Moraes states the following in his vote:

As can be seen, the examination of the claim presented in this appeal is situated within the infraconstitutional normative context, especially in Federal Law No. 7.210/84, in a Resolution of the National Council of Justice (CNJ), in State Law No. 19.962/18 and in a Provision of the General Corregedoria of Justice of the respective Court of origin, so that the offenses to the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION are merely indirect (or mediate), (Brazil, 2025d).

On the other hand, the Superior Court of Justice (STJ), when considering the matter (AREsp 2600621), argues that in the context of special appeal, "the interpretation or examination of a normative act does not fall within the concept of law federal"; in [AREsp-2600621, the STJ invokes Precedent No. 7](#), stating that "the claim of simple "Re-examination of evidence does not give rise to a special appeal" (Brazil, 2025c).

Lawsuits regarding State Law No. 19.962/2018 have reached the Superior Courts of Indirect form; a different situation from this moment, in which ADPF 347 originates from the Supreme Court. The Federal Court, being an action aimed at concentrated control, and any violation of the Plans Approved state laws will imply a direct violation of ADPF 347, reinforcing the possibility of... filing of a Constitutional Claim due to the binding effect attributed to the actions of this nature – art.102, §2º of the CF/88 – (Barroso, 2023).

The Constitutional Complaint is an effective instrument in preserving the authority of



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decisions of the Federal Supreme Court, being applicable whenever an administrative act or a judicial decisions that challenge this authority (Moraes, 2024).

With the approval of the State Plan for Just Punishment, the discussion about the merits of the law is reignited. prevalence of Law No. 19.962/2018 or Resolution No. 404/2021 regarding the transfer of prisoners in State of Goiás.

As seen, prison control in Goiás results from this autonomy in managing prison spaces and Prisoner movement, through the individualization of sentence fulfillment, considering the The prisoner's connection to a criminal organization should be considered, requiring appropriate prison facilities to be assigned to them. for the transfer and reception of these prisoners, applying this methodology autonomously by The managing body of the prison system, staffed by professionals (Correctional Officers) who are on duty around the clock. When dealing with highly dangerous prisoners, these professionals are the ones who should handle the tools. legal means to maintain order and discipline in prison.

Thus, it becomes evident that the eventual prevalence of CNJ Resolution No. 404/2021 over State Law No. 19.962/2018 could compromise not only the administrative autonomy of the agency. manager, but also the proven effectiveness of the Goiás prison control model, reflecting directly impacting public safety and crime rates outside prison walls.

## 5. Final Considerations

The fundamental purpose of this investigation was to analyze the complexities underlying the results obtained by the State of Goiás in controlling crime rates among the between the years 2018 and 2024. The analysis revealed a consistent trajectory of improvement, with the State Moving from 10th to 16th position in the ranking of intentional homicides, distancing itself from the group of ten most violent states in the country (Cerqueira, 2025).

Additionally, Goiás was among the five states with the largest reductions in crime between 2022 and 2023, showing significant decreases in intentional homicides (-12.59%), robberies resulting in death (-54.55%), vehicle thefts (-17.32%), vehicle robberies (-30.53%), cargo robberies (-51.76%) and drug trafficking (-8.93%), in addition to standing out in the seizure of marijuana (34,015 kg) and in the execution of arrest warrants, which increased by 54.07%. The constant decrease These indicators reiterate the effectiveness of the strategies adopted (Brazil, 2024a).

This favorable performance is largely attributed to the cohesive integration of the forces of Public Security of the State, with particular emphasis on the performance of the Penitentiary Police. Control The prison system operated by PPGO is based on regulations of paramount importance. notably Law No. 19.962/2018. This legislation facilitated the efficient classification of prisoners, the segregation of members of criminal organizations and their negative leaders, and the possibility



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Transfer between Regional, State and Special prison units (Goiás, 2018).

These measures enabled the implementation of more intensive routines of thorough searches and structural barriers in highly dangerous inmates, inhibiting external communication and, consequently, reducing the capacity to issue criminal orders that could destabilize peace and order.

social (Greco, 2021).

The Penitentiary Policy of Goiás, by focusing on combating organized crime and its...

Negative leadership has generated significant results in the continuous decline of crime rates.

which validates the effectiveness of this method of prison control to the detriment of the theoretical discussion that...

Sometimes the effectiveness of such techniques is questioned (Manso, 2018).

In this scenario of state success, the Supreme Federal Court intervenes with ADPF 347.

declaring the Brazilian prison system to be in a "state of unconstitutional affairs" and proposing the Plan

National Just Punishment (PNPJ), which establishes 170 goals for the states. From the analysis of the 134 goals directly addressed to the General Directorate of Penitentiary Police (DGPP), a substantial [issue] was observed.

Convergence: 126 goals (94%) align with Goiás' prison policies, allocating resources.

to promote dignity in prison and expand opportunities for social reintegration. However,

8 of these goals diverge from the policies already adopted in the state.

Among the divergent goals, Goal 86 (set out in Appendix II) deserves special attention. This

The goal, in proposing national compliance with the guidelines contained in CNJ Resolution No. 404/2021, is to...

The management of prison vacancies and movement clashes with the methodology established in Goiás in

combating organized crime. Law No. 19.962/2018, which grants the DGPP autonomy in the management of

Regarding prison vacancies and transfers, it establishes that these are administrative decisions. The Resolution of

CNJ, on the other hand, introduces an excessive formalism for the transfer of prisoners between

prison units within the state itself, transforming it into a legal decision subject to the scrutiny of

Execution or Processing Court (Brazil, 2021a).

Given this impasse, Appendix III presents a Risk Management framework on the subject.

proposing three mitigating actions, as contributions of the research to the management of the Prison Police.

Goiana: 1 - a Federal Legislative Proposal, aiming at the standardization of transfers and

Transfer that does not interfere with the administrative autonomy of state management bodies; 2 - one

Political-Judicial Proposal, seeking to bring to the attention of the Supreme Federal Court the positive results of

Goiás' autonomy in crime control and encourage other states to adopt similar models and 3

- a subsidiary Penitentiary Policy Proposal, which, taking advantage of the Fund's resources

National Penitentiary (as determined by ADPF 347), suggests the construction of Units of

Regional Maximum Security Units (USM), equipped with Tactical Intervention Group (GIT) bases and

Intelligence Units, replicating the methodology of the Special Units (Appendix III, 2025).

The breadth of this topic highlights the need for continued research, so that



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Future studies could delve deeper into, among other aspects, the direct relationship between the goals of the PNPJ and the guidelines of the State Plan prepared by Goiás, which will be submitted for consideration and approval by the Supreme Federal Court this year.

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### APPENDIX I

TABLE 1: MAIN REGULATIONS OF THE PENAL POLICE OF THE STATE OF GOIÁS, 2018 to 2024.

Regulations	Destination	Axis of PNPJ
<b>POP</b> Decree No. 533/2018 GAB/DGAP	QUALITY IN SERVICE DELIVERY - SECURITY - The development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), through Ordinance No. 533/2018 and the Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) document, can be considered one of the factors in standardizing routines in Goiás prisons, thus contributing to the stability of prisons and raising security levels.	Axis 2
<b>GOIÁSPEN</b> Decree No. 111/2018 GAB-DGAP	MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE - The GOIAPEN Computerized System was created and is managed by prison officers. This system is used for allocating prisoners to their units, generating reports on the prison population, certificates, etc. It is one of the most modern computerized prison population management systems in the country. Through this system and the data it contains, the Goiás Prison Police was able to create its BI dashboard to make data on the prison population available to the public. Available at:  <a href="#">BI Goiás Penitentiary Police</a> .	Axis 1
<b>AUTONOMY-DGPP</b> LAW No. 19.962/2018 Law questioned and declared CONSTITUTIONAL Concurrent jurisdiction. TJGO: ADI nº 5320687-81 STJ: AREsp 2600621 STF: ARE 1460643 AgR	MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE/SECURITY - granted PPGO administrative, budgetary, and financial autonomy, strengthening its role within the Public Security Secretariat. This autonomy is crucial for the implementation of efficient and innovative management policies and practices. The creation of the Goiás Penitentiary Police structure, with the division of prison units by security level, was extremely important for prison control and crime reduction in the State. We have three classifications of units: REGIONAL, STATE, and SPECIAL. It grants autonomy in the management of vacancies to DGPP (Article 1, III – <i>autonomy and independence of the state penitentiary administration body for the management of vacancies, implementation, and movement of inmates</i> ). Ordinance No. 248/2019-DGPP Ordinance No. 388/2023-DGPP	Axis 2
Provision No. 07/2018 of General Inspectorate of Justice – CGJ-TJGO <b>STATE-UP</b> Decree No. 272/2018 – GAB/DGAP	SECURITY - Establishes the Regulations for Security Procedures and Prison Routines for the State Prisons of Goiás.	Axis 2
<b>UP-SPECIAL</b> Decree No. 352/2019 GAB/DGAP	SECURITY - Establishes the Regulations for Special Prison Units, amending provisions and providing other measures.	Axis 2
<b>DECISION MONITORING OF SPECIAL PRISON OF PLANALTINA/GO</b>	The objective is to disrupt the activities of criminal organizations inside and outside the prison, as well as to prevent the escape of inmates and acts that threaten the lives of prison officers.	Axis 2
<b>DECISION MONITORING OF SPECIAL PRISON Custody Unit</b>	Authorization to conduct monitoring, eavesdropping, audio and video recording, and environmental recording of conversations, images, and/or documents produced in any area of the Special Prison Unit. Custody	Axis 2



<p><b>RESPECT MODULE</b></p> <p>Decree No. 158/2020 GAB/DGAP</p>	<p>REINTEGRATION - The Respect, Work, and Education Module Program of the Goiás prison system. The program involves a series of actions and activities aimed at building a model to promote work and educational practices in the state's prison system, which largely converge on the idea of creating Respect Modules in all penal establishments. And what would a Respect Module be? They are spaces for the custody of prisoners where architecture, procedural modeling, and respect for rules of coexistence, among others, are pillars. (Respect Module inspired by the same model implemented in the "Mansilla de Las Mulas" Penitentiary Center, Spain.)</p>	<p>Axis 2</p>
<p><b>ASSISTANCE RELIGIOUS</b></p> <p>Decree No. 424/2021</p>	<p>REINTEGRATION - Regulates religious assistance.</p>	<p>Axis 2</p>
<p><b>MODALITIES OF VISITS</b></p> <p>Decree No. 245/2022 DGPP</p>	<p>REINTEGRATION - Provides for the carrying out of visits to deprived persons. Freedom.</p>	<p>Axis 2</p>
<p><b>VIRTUAL LAWYER</b></p> <p><b>VIRTUAL VISITS</b></p> <p>Decree No. 07/2022 DGPP</p>	<p>REINTEGRATION - Provides for the implementation of virtual visits by family members to incarcerated individuals and remote communication between lawyers and their clients via videoconference.</p>	<p>Axis 2</p>
<p><b>PROMOTION OF INNOVATION</b></p> <p>Decree No. 459/2022</p>	<p>MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE - Innovation and Best Practices Award in the Goiás Penitentiary System. Management of the Penitentiary Police of Goiás.</p> <p>Goiás, seeking to value and reward the good practices of dedicated and selfless public servants, through Ordinance No. 459, of October 13, 2022, established the Innovation and Good Practices Award in the Goiás Penitentiary System. The objective is to identify innovative and successful practices developed in the prison system, rewarding public servants who produced results beyond their functional obligations, raising the level of management of the agency. The Innovation and Good Practices Award Good Practices encourages the identification and dissemination of innovative and successful practices in the prison system, contributing to the continuous improvement of management.</p>	<p>Axis 4</p>
<p><b>ANNUAL REPORT</b></p> <p>MANAGEMENT 2022.</p>	<p>MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE - First publication of the integrated actions of the Goiás State Penitentiary Police, results and projections. It was the first produced and made available for public consultation on the institution's website. The following year, the 2023/DGPP Management Report came with a new look, bringing even more information and management data. The document allowed stakeholders to learn about the activities performed and the services provided, in addition to having a complete overview of the institution. The 2024/DGPP Management Report became an integrated management report. The Report presented even more information and data on the strategic, operational, budgetary and financial management of the institution. The document reports on activities and goals directly related to strategic themes for public safety, such as reducing the shortage of prison spaces and improving the infrastructure structures of existing units, among others.</p>	<p>Axis 4</p>
<p><b>CHAIN OF CUSTODY OBJECTS SEIZED</b></p> <p>Decree No. 408/2022 DGPP</p>	<p>QUALITY IN SERVICE DELIVERY - Provides for procedures related to illicit objects seized inside and in the vicinity of prison units that comprise the General Directorate of Penitentiary Administration – DGAP.</p>	<p>Axis 2</p>
<p><b>CHART OF TEACHERS AND INSTRUCTORS</b></p> <p>Decree No. 32/2023/DGPP</p>	<p>QUALIFICATION OF THE SERVER - Simplified Selection Process through notice no. 01/2023/DGAP - Simplified Selection Process for the accreditation of Prison Police Officers to work as Professors/Instructors in initial and continuing training courses.</p>	<p>Axis 4</p>
<p><b>SCHEDULE OF COURSES</b></p> <p>CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 160/2023 – DGAP</p>	<p>EMPLOYEE QUALIFICATION - Spreadsheet of theoretical and operational courses available for the year 2023.</p>	<p>Axis 4</p>
<p><b>FICCO INTEGRATION AGREEMENT</b></p> <p>TECHNICAL COOPERATION SR/PF/GO No. 03/2023</p>	<p>INTELLIGENCE - Technical Cooperation Agreement entered into between the Union, through the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, with the intervention of the Federal Police, through the Regional Superintendence of the Federal Police in Goiás, the Federal Highway Police and the National Secretariat of Penal Policies, and the State of Goiás – FICCO/GO.</p>	<p>Axis 4*</p>
<p><b>INTEGRATION-GAECO</b></p> <p>Agreement No. 002/2023 DCC-MPGO</p>	<p>INTELLIGENCE - The Goiás Penitentiary Police has become part of the GAECO (Special Action Group to Combat Organized Crime) teams in Goiás, something that was not possible before, since the institution did not inspire confidence and credibility.</p>	<p>Axis 4*</p>
<p><b>STRATEGIC SECTION ALEGO</b></p> <p>Decree No. 337/2023</p>	<p>MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE - Establishes the Strategic Section for Institutional Affairs (SEAI), within the General Directorate of Penitentiary Police - DGPP, linked to the Office of the Director-General. The Penitentiary Police has reached spaces never before occupied. This is the case of the Legislative Assembly of Goiás, where a penitentiary police officer works on institutional relations with parliamentarians. The officer also monitors matters of interest to the PPGO in that legislative body. This was made possible by the creation of the Strategic Section of the Penitentiary Police, directly linked to the Office of the Director-General of the Department.</p>	<p>Axis 4</p>



<b>INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS OF TORTURE</b>	QUALITY IN SERVICE DELIVERY - To exemplify the level of trust and possibility generated by organized and professional management, the Goiás Penitentiary Police, together with the Goiás Court of Justice, led the creation of a protocol for handling complaints. The document reduced the number of repeated complaints and the high workload of the institution's ombudsman and internal affairs offices. This was only possible because the prison enforcement agencies trust the Goiás State Penitentiary Police.	Axis 2
JOINT ORDINANCE No. 12/2023 - DGPP and TJGO.		
<b>PAD-PROCEDURE ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINARY</b>	QUALITY IN SERVICE DELIVERY - Professionalization of the investigation of disciplinary offenses, with established procedures and other aspects. The procedures for investigating offenses committed by inmates have become more effective, as they have ceased to be annulled due to procedural flaws in the appeals process. As a result, inmates, realizing that their misconduct will negatively impact their sentence, have seen a reduction in both disciplinary proceedings and the crisis situations they generate.	Axis 2
Decree No. 200/2023 DGPP		
<b>COURSE OF INTELLIGENCE PRISON</b>	QUALIFICATION OF THE SERVER - Prison intelligence is a key tool for the success of the Penitentiary Police's actions in controlling prisons and combating organized crime. Therefore, the creation of a dedicated intelligence course made all the difference, especially regarding the integration and sharing of information with other security forces. (III CIP).	Axis 4
Decree No. 348/2024		
<b>CODE OF ETHICS</b>	QUALITY IN SERVICE DELIVERY - As the management of the Goiás Penitentiary Police proved to be organized and professional, the relationships and trust in the DGPP (General Directorate of Penitentiary Policy) from the institutions reached high levels. However, to achieve this, it was necessary to establish governance, correctness, and ethical criteria that are fundamental to the proper functioning of public service. Thus, one of the main milestones of the Goiás Penitentiary Police in this regard was the creation of its Code of Ethics.	Axis 4
Decree No. 208/2024		
<b>SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT FROM THE PRISON POLICE</b>	QUALIFICATION OF THE SERVER - Provides for the accreditation of the Higher School of Penitentiary Police of the State of Goiás - ESPP as a School of Government, and the authorization of the "lato sensu" Postgraduate Course in Penitentiary Police Execution in Goiânia-GO, and takes other measures.	Axis 4
CEE/CES Resolution No. 19/2024		
<b>PLANNING STRATEGIC</b>	MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE - An important tool for improving the management of the Goiás Penitentiary Police was the development of the Strategic Plan for the years 2024 to 2027. Developed entirely by penitentiary police officers, this plan represents a milestone. The document outlines key areas for the continuous development and improvement of the institution's operations and services. It covers security, rehabilitation, and management. The plan was developed using OKR (Objectives and Key Results), a modern methodology for management and strategic planning that focuses on delivering effective and monitorable results, in line with the principles of Public Governance.	Axis 4
FROM THE PRISON POLICE 2024 to 2027.		
<b>MAINTENANCE AND EXPANSION OF STRUCTURE PRISON</b>	MAINTENANCE AND PRISON STRUCTURE - The institution has well-defined processes regarding its strategic planning, management methods, and governance, with autonomy to manage its activities, implement resources, and execute budgets. In this regard, it is worth mentioning contracts for building maintenance and materials for the maintenance of the structures of the units and other areas of the institution, as per Contract No. 025/2024: Contracting of common engineering services; Contract No. 024/2024: Contracting of a company specialized in providing technical engineering and architectural services, intended for the preparation of all basic, executive, and complementary projects; Contract No. Contract 057/2024: Acquisition of construction materials, electrical materials, other accessories and related complements; Contract No. 014/2022: Hiring of a company for the acquisition of hydraulic materials for the maintenance of buildings linked to the General Directorate of Penitentiary Police - DGPP/GO, among other contracts that were fundamental for improving the physical structures of the agency.	Axis 2
Contract No. 025/2024 Contract No. 024/2024 Contract No. 057/2024:		

Source: [DGPP normative acts](#) adapted by the Author (2025).

APPENDIX II

TABLE 2: PRISON POLICY PROPOSED IN THE NATIONAL PENALTY PLAN COMPARED TO THE PRISON POLICY ADOPTED IN THE STATE OF GOIÁS.

Axis 1 - Control of entry and vacancies in the prison system	
Problem/ National Overall Target	Responsible/Convergence or Divergence / Actions taken by the State of Goiás through the Police Criminal
1. Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the Black population / Implementation of Centralized Vacancy Management Systems in all Federal Units	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE</b> / The Goiás State Penitentiary Police has a central registry responsible for regulating prison vacancies, and this model can be expanded to each regional office, aligning with the purposes of the regulation centers. The interaction of the GOIASPEN system with the SEEU system is an effective means to achieve this goal; <a href="#">Ordinance No. 248/2019/DGAP</a> <a href="#">C/C Ordinance No. 211/2020/DGPP</a> .
2. Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the Black population / Expansion of the scope of the Central Offices for Regulating Prison Vacancies	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE</b> / The Goiás State Penitentiary Police has a central registry responsible for regulating prison vacancies, and this model can be expanded to each regional office, aligning with the purposes of the regulation centers. The interaction of the GOIASPEN system with the SEEU system is an effective means to achieve this goal; <a href="#">Ordinance No. 248/2019/DGAP</a> <a href="#">C/C Ordinance No. 211/2020/DGPP</a> .
3. Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the Black population / Number of prisoners equal to the number of available spaces.	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE</b> / The Daniella Cruvinel Police Prison Complex, in Aparecida de Goiânia, received 1,600 new spaces for prisoners, with 800 in the Provisional Detention Center (CPP) and another 800 in the Colonel Odenir Guimarães Penitentiary (POG).  Investment of R\$ 110 million from state coffers. <a href="#">Integrated Management Report - PPGO-2025</a>
4. Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the Black population / Certification of vacancies with habitability criteria and access to services	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE</b> / The Penitentiary Police uses classification to direct the placement of prisoners according to the unit's capacity, security, work and studies; which does not prevent its expansion with this goal of the PNPJ.
5. Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the Black population / Implementation of a technological solution for the control of prison occupancy through the Central Vacancy Regulation Offices, paying attention to social, gender, and race markers.	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE</b> / The GOIAPEN Computerized System was created and is managed by prison officers. This system handles the allocation of prisoners to their units, generates reports on the prison population, certificates, etc. It is one of the most modern computerized prison population management systems in the country.  Through this system and the data it contains, the Goiás State Penitentiary Police was able to create its BI dashboard to make data on the prison population available to the public. Available at: <a href="#">Goiás State Penitentiary Police BI</a> .
6. Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the Black population / Implementation of a national flow of records or data collection for systematizing information on the regulation of prison spaces.	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE</b> / A system like GOIASPEN could be adopted, integrating it with SEEU, with available BI data, making this goal achievable in less time: <a href="#">BI Goiás Penitentiary Police</a> .
7. Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the Black population / Implementation of semi-annual criminal procedural task forces, considering social, racial, and gender markers, with publication of the results.	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> CNJ - Court of Justice - Court Federal Regional - Military Court
8. Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the black population / Implementation of qualified Guarantee Centers/Centers or Courts in capital cities and the interior, with an integrated service structure in accordance with CNJ Resolution No. 562/24	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE</b> / The TJGO already has <a href="#">RESOLUTION No. 248, OF JANUARY 29, 2024</a> , establishing the Guarantee Courts in the capital, including jurisdiction over some municipalities, and this could be expanded with this goal.
9. Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the Black population /Adoption of a national model for custody hearings in the Centers/Centers and Guarantee Courts in person and within 24 hours.	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE</b> / Custody hearings have already taken place within 24 hours of arrest, in person, for any type of arrest, including arrests in flagrante delicto, preventive arrests, temporary arrests, preventive arrests for extradition purposes, arrests resulting from non-compliance with various precautionary measures, violations of electronic monitoring, and definitive arrests for the purpose of executing the sentence, representing a joint commitment between TJGO, MPGO, and DGPP, as indicated in the 2023 INSPECTION REPORT.
10. Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the black population/ Strengthening the production of information and monitoring of custody hearings in all Courts of Justice and Federal Regional Courts.	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> Court of Justice - Court Federal Regional
11. Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the black population/	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE</b> / Custody hearings already take place within 24 hours of arrest, in person, for any type of arrest, including arrests in flagrante delicto.

Adoption of a national model for custody hearings in the Centers/Units and Courts of Guarantees, in person and within 24 hours.	Preventive detentions, temporary detentions, preventive detentions for extradition purposes, detentions resulting from non-compliance with various precautionary measures, detentions for violation of electronic monitoring, and definitive detentions for the purpose of executing a sentence, are a joint commitment between TJGO (Court of Justice of Goiás), MPGO (Public Prosecutor's Office of Goiás), and DGPP (General Directorate of Criminal Protection), as indicated in the 2023 Inspection Report.
12. <b>Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the Black population</b> / Monitoring of the population of women deprived of liberty provisionally	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> CNJ - Court of Justice - Federal Regional Court
13. <b>Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the black population/</b> Monitoring of data and information regarding the need to <b>revoke pre-trial detention that is not reviewed within the 90 days</b> stipulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure in its current legislation.	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> CNJ - Court of Justice - Court Federal Regional
14. <b>Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the Black population</b> / Strengthening the production of information and monitoring of custody hearings in all Courts of Justice and Federal Regional Courts	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> Court of Justice - Regional Court Federal
15. <b>Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the Black population</b> / Adoption of national parameters in all courts for decision-making on specific crimes and profiles (drug trafficking, women, migrants, indigenous people, quilombola communities and other traditional peoples and communities, LGBTQIA+ and mental health)	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> CNJ - Court of Justice - Court Federal Regional
16. <b>Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the Black population</b> / Monitoring of the population of women deprived of liberty provisionally	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> CNJ - Court of Justice - Court Federal Regional
17. <b>Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the Black population</b> / Monitoring of data and information regarding the need to <b>revoke pre-trial detention that is not reviewed within the 90 days</b> stipulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure in its current legislation.	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> CNJ - Court of Justice - Court Federal Regional
18. <b>Axis 1 - Prison overcrowding and overrepresentation of the Black population</b> / Promotion of training on parameters for the application of pretrial detention.	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> Court of Justice - Regional Court Federal - State Public Prosecutor's Office - Public Defender's Office State
19. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty</b> / Implementation and/or qualification of Restorative Justice Centers in all State Courts of Justice and Federal Regional Courts	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> CNJ – Court of Justice - Court Federal Regional
20. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty</b> / Implementation of a project in partnership with Restorative Justice Centers to derive cases from custody hearings in all State Courts of Justice and Federal Regional Courts.	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> CNJ – Court of Justice - Court Federal Regional Office – Ministry of Justice and Public Security
21. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty</b> / Implementation of a project in partnership with Restorative Justice Centers for the resolution of cases arising from plea bargains.	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> CNJ – Court of Justice - Court Federal Regional
22. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty</b> / Implementation of the National Restorative Justice Policy within the Executive Branch	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> In September 2023, the Penitentiary Police issued Ordinance No. 294, which summoned employees for the "Introduction to Restorative Justice Course," with editions for the 3rd and 7th coordinations. <a href="#">Restorative Justice - PPGO</a>
23. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty</b> / Strengthening of the Courts of Execution of Sentences and Alternative Measures in all Federal Units	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> CNJ – Court of Justice - Court Regional Federal - State School of the Judiciary
24. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty</b> / Qualification of the Electronic Monitoring policy	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> The Goiás Penitentiary Police has a monitoring contract with an active operation of 7,890 ankle bracelets and 423 panic buttons. In addition, the institution has implemented a 25% contractual addendum, which will expand capacity to ten thousand ankle bracelets and 625 panic buttons. It is worth noting that Goiás is currently the fourth state in the country in terms of the number of electronic monitoring devices, with 8,313 active devices. It is only surpassed by Paraná (12,587), Mato Grosso (8,453), and Ceará (8,355). <a href="#">MONITORING-PPGO</a>
25. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty</b> / Strengthening of Integrated Centers for Alternative Penalties (CIAPs)	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> The Penitentiary Police, through Ordinance No. 408, of October 14, 2024, instituted the "Basic Training Course for the Management of Alternative Penalties," aiming to prepare officers – including working directly in the CIAPs. <a href="#">COURSE ON ALTERNATIVE PENALTIES</a>
26. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty</b> / Actions of the State Public Defender's Office in	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> State Public Defender's Office

all districts	
27. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty /</b> Creation of agreements between the Public Defender's Office, the Judiciary, and the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) to ensure effective access to free legal aid for those who are geographically distant from the Public Defender's Office and who do not have the resources to afford a private lawyer, while the process of decentralizing the Public Defender's Offices is not completed.	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> Appointed counsel is a practice promoted by the TJGO (Court of Justice of Goiás) through partnerships with the OAB-GO (Brazilian Bar Association of Goiás), as evidenced by systems created to establish flow and transparency in these supplementary actions to those of the Public Defender's Office. <a href="#">Court-appointed lawyer - TJGO-OAB-GO</a>
28. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation Freedom/</b> Strengthening the Policy of Alternative Penalties	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> In 2024 the Police Penal strengthened the actions of the Alternative Centers Penalties through the <a href="#">HIRING OF A TEAM Multidisciplinary for CIAP.</a>
29. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty /</b> Access to information by the defense counsel constituted in the execution process, including the opening of disciplinary proceedings against their client.	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> Seeks to integrate information between <a href="#">GOIASPEN</a> and <a href="#">the SEEU system</a> Regarding Disciplinary Administrative Procedures; the data already exists, it remains to integrate it between systems.
30. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty /</b> Qualification of the performance of institutions and services of the criminal justice system, redirecting towards health and social protection actions - focused on Drug Use.	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> The Biopsychosocial Assistance Management of the Penitentiary Police has responsibilities in this regard, applying guidelines according to updates in the legal system, including the position of the <a href="#">STF (RE 635.659/SP)</a> on drug use, and the consequent <a href="#">policies applied to these users.</a>
31. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty /</b> Implementation of reflective accountability groups as alternatives to imprisonment.	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> In 2018, DGPP initiated actions regarding reflective groups as an alternative to imprisonment. <a href="#">Actions with Reflective Groups</a>
32. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty /</b> Strengthening of flows within psychosocial care networks based on the National Harm Reduction Policy / Individuals referred by the Justice System to the Psychosocial Care Network (RAPS) and other social protection networks in accordance with the guidelines of Ministry of Health Ordinance No. 1,028/2005 and according to the established flow.	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> The Biopsychosocial Assistance Management of the Penitentiary Police has responsibilities in this regard, applying guidelines according to updates in the legal system, including the position of the <a href="#">STF (RE 635.659/SP)</a> about drug use, and the resulting <a href="#">policies applied to these users.</a>
33. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty /</b> Creation of a registration or data collection flow for systematizing information on the adoption of alternative penalties.	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> The data for this purpose are already stored and extracted from the GOISPEN and RAI systems, in addition to actions taken by the TJGO during interviews in Custody hearings, as indicated in the <a href="#">INSPECTION REPORT-2023.</a>
34. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty /</b> Qualification of the Electronic Monitoring policy	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> The Goiás Penitentiary Police has a monitoring contract with an active operation of 7,890 ankle bracelets and 423 panic buttons. In addition, the institution has implemented a 25% contractual addendum, which will expand capacity to ten thousand ankle bracelets and 625 panic buttons. It is worth noting that Goiás is currently the fourth state in the country in terms of the number of electronic monitoring devices, with 8,313 active devices.  It is only surpassed by Paraná (12,587), Mato Grosso (8,453) and Ceará (8,355). <a href="#">MONITORING-PPGO</a>
35. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty /</b> Creation of a registration or data collection flow for systematizing information on Electronic Monitoring	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> DGPP <a href="#">inaugurated its headquarters</a> From the Integrated Electronic Monitoring Section (SIME), in addition to promoting qualification courses, increasing professionalism and creating flows for recording and collecting data on the monitored population. <a href="#">ADVANCED MONITORING ANALYSIS</a>
36. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty /</b> Actions of the State Public Defender's Office in all Judicial Districts	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> State Public Defender's Office
37. <b>Axis 1 - Inadequacy of prison architecture /</b> Issuance of operating permits and health surveillance licenses for prison establishments	monitoring of <b>Other/ CONVERGENCE/</b> The DGPP and the progress of the inspection is essential for the improvement and execution of the goals, being in accordance with the objectives of the <a href="#">Strategic Plan of the Penitentiary Police from 2024 to 2027.</a> <a href="#">It can be improved by the Engineering Management</a> of the DGPP.
38. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty /</b> Creation of agreements between the Public Defender's Office, the Judiciary, and the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) to ensure effective access to free legal aid for those who are geographically distant from the Public Defender's Office and who do not have the resources to afford a private lawyer, while the process of decentralizing the Public Defender's Offices is not completed.	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> Appointed counsel is a practice promoted by the TJGO (Court of Justice of Goiás) through partnerships with the OAB-GO (Brazilian Bar Association of Goiás), as evidenced by systems created to establish flow and transparency in these supplementary actions to those of the Public Defender's Office. <a href="#">APPOINTED COUNSELING - TJGO - OAB-GO</a>
39. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty /</b> Creation of agreements between the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) and State Secretariats of Penitentiary Administration and similar bodies that ensure the <b>OAB, through its Human Rights Commission</b> , the right to inspect units equivalent to other justice bodies.	DGPP and <b>others/DIVERGENCE/</b> Although the OAB (Brazilian Bar Association) is an essential institution for the administration of justice, granting powers to a commission within its structure, even one focused on Human Rights, could lead to conflicts between personal interests (private lawyers representing prisoners) and public interests (DGPP); proof of this lies in the large number of cases brought before the OAB's prerogatives commission, instigated by private lawyers, and the conflict alleged by the complainant largely reflects their own nonconformity in following regulations regarding appointment scheduling, visits, and obtaining information; in short, the OAB represents the interests of...  Private legal practice, compromising the impartiality of

	Human Rights Commission. <b>Furthermore, the entity cannot exercise police power in any exceptional or non-exceptional situation, since it does not belong to the public administration.</b>
40. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty / Access to information by the defense counsel constituted in the execution process, including the opening of disciplinary proceedings against their client.</b>	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> Seeks to integrate information between GOIASPEN and the SEEU system Regarding Disciplinary Administrative Procedures; the data already exists, it remains to integrate it between systems.
41. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty / Qualification of the performance of institutions and services of the criminal justice system, redirecting towards health and social protection actions - focused on Drug Use.</b>	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> The Biopsychosocial Assistance Management of the Penitentiary Police has responsibilities in this regard, applying guidelines according to updates in the legal system, including the position of the STF (RE 635.659/SP) on drug use, and the consequent policies applied to these users.
42. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty / Compliance with the decision by the Supreme Federal Court in the judgment of Extraordinary Appeal No. 635.659, General Repercussion Theme 506 (Rel. Min. Gilmar Mendes, judgment on 06/26/2024)</b>	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> The position of the STF (RE 635.659/SP), This directly impacted the prison system, where the practice of the crime foreseen in article 28 of Law No. 11.343/2006 resulted in a serious offense as stipulated in article 52 of the LEP (Law of Penal Execution); after the STF (Supreme Federal Court) ruling on the matter, all Administrative Disciplinary Procedures are being based on Medium or Minor Offenses depending on the circumstances, as evidenced by the actions of the Penitentiary Council of the State of Goiás.
43. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty / Strengthening of flows within psychosocial care networks based on the National Harm Reduction Policy / Individuals referred by the Justice System to the Psychosocial Care Network (RAPS) and other social protection networks in accordance with the guidelines of Ministry of Health Ordinance No. 1,028/2005 and according to the established flow.</b>	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> The Biopsychosocial Assistance Management of the Penitentiary Police has responsibilities in this regard, applying guidelines according to updates in the legal system, including the position of the STF (RE 635.659/SP) on drug use, and the consequent policies applied to these users.
44. <b>Axis 1 - Excessive use of deprivation of liberty / Qualification of the performance of institutions and services of the criminal justice system, redirecting towards social protection policies - Reduce the flow of entry into the prison system of people accused of <b>property crimes without violence or serious threat who are not repeat offenders.</b></b>	DGPP and others/ <b>DIVERGENCE/</b> This refers to a goal originating from Federal State Policy, incompatible with the interests of Public Security in the State of Goiás, as this measure encourages crimes such as Cell Phone Theft, Burglaries, fraud and other scams, among other crimes of the same nature; the State Policy of Goiás is clear: <b>"either the criminal changes profession, or he changes state."</b>

Source: DGPP normative acts adapted by the Author (2025).

Axis 2 - Quality of the environment, services provided, and prison infrastructure.	
Problem/ National Overall Target	Responsible/Convergence or Divergence/ Actions taken by the State of Goiás through the Police Criminal
45. <b>Axis 2 - Inadequacy of prison architecture / Implementation of a National Task Force for Habitability Diagnosis based on the new judicial inspection methodology - To improve the habitability of prisons by guaranteeing access to potable water; lighting and ventilation; sewage; hygiene and cleanliness conditions; security and health; occupancy area; <b>issuance of operating licenses and health surveillance permits.</b></b>	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> As per data presented in the <a href="#">Integrated Management Report-2024</a> . Since 2019, the State Government, through the General Directorate of Penitentiary Police, has already invested approximately R\$ 300 million in the construction, renovation, and expansion of 87 prison units, guaranteeing minimum conditions for the Dignity of the Human Person in the serving of sentences; this can be maximized with this goal of the National Penitentiary Policy Program (PNPJ). It can be improved by the Engineering Management of the DGPP.
46. <b>Axis 2 - Inadequacy of prison architecture / Development of State Plans for Maintenance and Adjustments of prison facilities</b>	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> DGPP aims to have 100% of its 87 prison units with operating licenses and health surveillance approval, proving the presence of minimum habitability conditions in prisons, as evidenced by actions in this regard presented in the <a href="#">Integrated Management Report-2024</a> . This can be improved by the DGPP Engineering Management.
47. <b>Axis 2 - Inadequacy of prison architecture / Implementation of the 2nd National Joint Effort for Habitability Diagnosis based on the new judicial inspection methodology to assess Adjustment Plans and establish adjustment and accountability measures.</b>	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> Monitoring the progress of inspections is essential for improving and achieving goals, in accordance with the objectives of the <a href="#">Strategic Plan of the Penitentiary Police from 2024 to 2027</a> . It can be improved by the Engineering Management of the DGPP.
48. <b>Axis 2 - Inadequacy of prison architecture / Issuance of operating permits and health surveillance licenses for prison establishments</b>	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> Monitoring the progress of inspections is essential for improving and achieving goals, in accordance with the objectives of the <a href="#">Strategic Plan of the Penitentiary Police from 2024 to 2027</a> . It can be improved by the Engineering Management of the DGPP.
49. <b>Axis 2 - Inadequacy of prison architecture / Conducting training for engineers and architects hired by the National Secretariat for Penal Policies (Senappen) and the Federal Units.</b>	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> The <a href="#">Strategic Plan of the Penitentiary Police from 2024 to 2027</a> . Its goal is to value the employees, including providing them with ongoing training. These objectives can be added to the PNPJ's goal. It can be further improved by the Education Management in conjunction with the Engineering Management of the DGPP.
50. <b>Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons / Development of the National Food and Nutritional Security Program in the Prison System, in accordance with the</b>	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> DGPP announced a new tender for food services in 2022, with a budget of R\$ 162 million for 20 months, ensuring <b>four daily meals per inmate</b> , representing a considerable improvement in the parameters of



Dietary Guidelines for the Brazilian Population

Nutrition offered, with an increase in the weight of the lunchbox from 600g to 700g (lunchbox 650g/salad 50g).

**51. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Implementation of the National Food and Nutritional Security Program in the Prison System in all 27 Federal Units, ensuring access to food based on specific needs related to cultural and religious issues, based on the self-declaration of the person deprived of liberty/ Adherence to the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) via registration of prison establishments as receiving units/ **At least 80% of prison establishments with kitchens implemented** and in operation.

DGPP and others/**DIVERGENCE**/ In the State of Goiás, the prison policy applied aims to minimize the possession of objects by the prison population. This involves removing any components necessary for food production, such as stoves, gas cylinders, immersion heaters, etc. This reality has been overcome by the State of Goiás, which makes efforts to guarantee the necessary food with the required nutrients and quality; this is achieved through bidding for food services, ensuring **four daily meals per inmate**, with an increase in the weight of the meal from 600g to 700g (650g meal/ 50g salad), and rigorous oversight of the companies that provide this service.

**52. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Expansion of health care service coverage in prison establishments

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ Already in the bidding phase, DGPP aims to construct a basic health unit in the prison complex of Aparecida de Goiânia, expanding assistance; not restricting it to this location, as there are actions in all prison units aimed at guaranteeing this essential right to inmates, as evidenced by the data presented in the [Integrated Management Report - 2024](#).

**53. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Expansion of work activities, with sentence reduction and payments, in prison establishments.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ The number of prisoners working inside and outside prison units jumped in 2024. In December of last year, 4,918 male and female inmates were engaged in some type of work activity, whether paid or unpaid. [Growth of 29.5% in relation to the same period in 2023.](#)

**54. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Promotion of actions for the prevention and treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), HIV/AIDS, leprosy, viral hepatitis, tuberculosis and other endemic health problems in all Federative Units.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ DGPP carries out actions in this regard, such as the [Prison Task Force, which involved more than 400 professionals](#), serving more than two thousand inmates at the CPP in Aparecida de Goiânia; This goal can be improved by the Biopsychosocial Assistance Management in conjunction with the Technology Management so that information on the inmate's health record is included in the GOIASPEN system, where there would be specific alert fields to identify conditions such as infectious diseases.

**55. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Implementation of actions through the Workers' Support Fund (FAT) to promote access to employment and income for people deprived of liberty and those released from the prison system.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ This proposal directs resources towards expanding employment within prisons, [adding to the efforts already undertaken by the Prison Police](#). in conjunction with other agencies and [private companies](#).

**56. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Creation and implementation of a special protocol for the care of pregnant women and people who are pregnant, in the postpartum period and breastfeeding, taking into account their particular condition of vulnerability from an intersectional perspective.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ All women deprived of liberty who enter the prison system [undergo health screening according to an established flowchart](#). After the nursing consultation, if necessary, a BETA HCG blood test is requested.

For pregnancy investigation, if the test is positive, the inmate is monitored by the life cycle program and undergoes all necessary tests and receives prenatal care established by the Ministry of Health within primary care. (55667934). In addition, women's prison units have nurseries and support for these conditions, such as the [Luziânia Prison Unit, which was among the 15 best penitentiary units in the country](#) according to the National Secretariat of Penal Policies (Senappen).

This goal can be expanded through the allocation of more federal resources.

**57. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Free distribution of sanitary pads to all women and menstruating people deprived of their liberty.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ The Penitentiary Police of the State of Goiás has been [offering better assistance regarding basic hygiene items](#). The kits (for men and women) are the result of two contracts carried out by the General Directorate of Penitentiary Police, lasting 20 months and worth R\$ 3.3 million. They will be distributed monthly to inmates. This goal can be expanded and its maintenance guaranteed through the allocation of more federal resources.

**58. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Adoption of specific procedures for comprehensive healthcare for the Black population that take into account their particular vulnerability in all Federative Units.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ Discrimination is a fact that needs to be addressed in society and in prisons. For this reason, the Penitentiary Police monitors the gender and race of the current prison population in real time through the [Goiás Penitentiary Police BI system](#); indicating that 17.49% of the prison population in the State of Goiás is black.

**59. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Referral to the network for hormonal treatment and its continuity during deprivation of liberty for the LGBTQIA+ population

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ Basic healthcare for this population in prison is essential for maintaining human dignity, which is why the DGPP has designated two prison units for this population: the [Goiânia Regional Prison Unit](#) and the [Araçu Regional Prison Unit](#); centralizing the LGBTQIA+ population makes it possible to focus efforts on the proposed goal. The Biopsychosocial Assistance Management can optimize the execution of this objective.

**60. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Creation of a protocol for healthcare for indigenous people, quilombola people, and other traditional peoples and communities deprived of their liberty.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ Through data from the [Goiás Penitentiary Police BI](#), it is noted that only 0.05% of the prison population in the State of Goiás is of indigenous ethnicity; regardless of color or ethnicity, biopsychosocial assistance is offered by the DGPP, which does not prevent the allocation of federal resources for the expansion and maintenance of this assistance, an objective of the PNPJ.

**61. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Implementation of the State Interinstitutional Committees for Monitoring the Anti-Asylum Policy of the Judiciary (Ceimpas)

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ within the scope of criminal procedure and the execution of security measures, a working group composed of [40 members was created, in which the flow for regulation and prompt service is being created](#). Judicial decisions and compliance with detention measures are aligned with the PNPJ proposal, creating an opportunity to concentrate efforts and

62. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Establishment of a protocol to improve the performance of the Interinstitutional Committee for the Implementation and Monitoring of the Anti-Asylum Policy of the Judiciary (Ceimpa) in partnership with the Executive Branch.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ Prisoners in this situation are monitored by the Biopsychosocial Assistance Management, and after a court order for submission to the security measures regime, whether hospitalization or therapeutic treatment, this "patient" is monitored by the [PAILI program](#).

[Comprehensive Care Program for Mentally Ill Offenders.](#)

63. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Implementation of Assessment and Monitoring Teams for Therapeutic Measures Applicable to Persons with **Mental Disorders** in Conflict with the Law (EAPs) or connecting teams linked to the Unified Health System (SUS) that perform analogous functions within the scope of the **Anti-Asylum Policy**.

**THIRD PARTIES**/ Ministry of Health (MS) - Council National Council of Health Secretaries (CONASS) - Council National Association of Municipal Health Secretariats (CONASEMS) - State Health Secretariat

64. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Adoption of national guidelines regarding the management and granting of prison savings.

DGPP and others/ **CONVERGENCE**/ The Goiás State Penitentiary Police published [Ordinance No. 5/2025-DGPP](#) Regarding savings; lacking guidance for released individuals, the relevant goal is to improve this situation.

65. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Implementation of legal quotas for incarcerated individuals in public contracts. 66. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor**

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ [Cooperation Agreement 010/2025](#) Between DGPP and SES-GO: it foresees socio-educational actions and the hiring of incarcerated individuals through agreements, favoring their inclusion in public contracts.

**quality of services provided in prisons** / Expansion of work activities, with sentence reduction and remuneration, in prison establishments.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ The number of prisoners working inside and outside prison units jumped in 2024. In December of last year, 4,918 male and female inmates were engaged in some type of work activity, whether paid or unpaid. This represents a **29.5% increase** in relation to the same period in 2023.

67. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Implementation of professionalization, work and income programs with the S System

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ [Partnership between DGPP, MPT and Senai](#) It provides professional training for 300 inmates. The PNPJ's goal could significantly expand these opportunities by 2028. In December 2024, the Penitentiary Police implemented the [State Penitentiary System Work Plan](#) , valid until 2026. Among the objectives, a highlight is the 20% increase in the number of...

People deprived of their liberty being integrated into labor activity, with a projected reach of 50% of that number by the year 2026.

68. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Implementation of actions through the Workers' Support Fund (FAT) to promote access to employment and income for people deprived of liberty and those released from the prison system.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ This proposal directs resources towards expanding employment within prisons, [adding to the efforts already undertaken by the Prison Police](#), in conjunction with other agencies and [private companies](#).

69. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Implementation of workshops from the Professional Training Program and Implementation of Permanent Workshops with a continuity strategy . 70. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Promotion of the National Book and Reading Plan (PNLL) with actions from the National Reading Incentive Program (Proler) in the prison system.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ Providing training opportunities to inmates is a fundamental measure for their return to society, a priority penitentiary policy of the Goiás State Penitentiary Police, established in the [Strategic Plan 2024-2027](#). The expansion of social reintegration projects for prisoners and former inmates.

71. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Overcoming illiteracy in the prison system

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ The goal aligns with DGPP's objectives regarding actions aimed at sentence reduction through reading, strengthening and expanding [existing programs](#).

72. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Incorporation of cultural, sports and leisure activities into state education plans with a strategy to guarantee racial and gender equity.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ Actions focused on studies are also a priority in the prison policy of the State of Goiás, and the reduction of illiteracy in prisons is also a goal of the [Strategic Plan 2024 to 2027](#). Regarding the expansion of social reintegration projects for incarcerated individuals and former inmates.

73. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Promotion of the development of political-didactic-pedagogical projects for Youth and Adult Education (EJA) in accordance with Opinion 11/2000, CEB-CNE, adapting the workload to the reality of prison establishments.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ is also a goal of the [Strategic Plan 2024 to 2027](#) Regarding the expansion of social reintegration projects for incarcerated individuals and former inmates.

74. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Establishment of an inter-institutional flow to ensure continuity of access to education after serving a prison sentence.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ The efforts of the Penitentiary Police in this regard have been showing good results, with **46% of participants in the 2023 edition of the Examination for Certification of Competencies of Young People and Adults (Encceja), for Persons Deprived of Liberty, being approved**, with 3,203 participants, and 1,476 approved. However, this approval rating could be improved through this goal, preparing the inmates in a didactic way to excel in this challenge.

75. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Supply of preparatory courses for the ENEM (National High School Exam).

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ Support and guidance for released inmates is of utmost importance, and the continuation of studies after serving their sentence is the responsibility of the [Social Office](#) , already implemented by the Goiás State Penitentiary Police since 2024.

76. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Establishing a flow with the justice system to enable access to and attendance of incarcerated individuals in higher education.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ The Penitentiary Police reports an increase in the number of inmates taking the ENEM exam, whose score and passing grades can result in sentence reduction; in 2024 there were 3,184 voluntary registrations, representing a 27% increase compared to 2023 (2,507). When compared to 2019, the increase was 577.4% in the number of registrants. This goal comes at an opportune moment and will contribute to the preparation of the prison population in this regard.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ The Penitentiary Police has been prioritizing resocialization, and the pursuit of higher education is a right not affected by the sentence and to which the inmate is entitled, provided that there are conditions for it; in this sense, the goal is relevant to [improve and expand actions already carried out by the DGPP](#).



**Low supply and poor quality of the Services provided in prisons/** Respect, Work and Education Module Program – Implementation of PROMTER, established by Ordinance No. 158/2020, aims to provide educational modules in 100% of prison establishments, with a minimum of 50% of the prison population studying, offering work, study, and a space for interaction different from cells; this goal will expand the project through educational modules in 100% of prison establishments, with a minimum of 50% of the prison population studying.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** DGPP has the 77. **Axis 2 -**

**78. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons/** National standardization of in-person social visits and virtual visits that are complementary and not a substitute for in-person visits, paying attention to the conditions of dignity of visitors and the "maintenance of the social and family network of persons deprived of liberty"

DGPP and others/**DIVERGENCE/** The content of this goal is

implicit; the resumption of conjugal visits is inevitable. This presumption is strengthened by the fact that State Law No. 21,784/2023, which prohibited conjugal visits in Goiás prison units, was declared unconstitutional through ADI No. 5087913-06.2023.8.09.0000, judged on June 29, 2023; this context is reflected in Ordinance No. 245/2022-DGPP, which provides for the modalities of visitation.

**79. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons /** Provision of Portuguese language classes for migrants

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** Compatible with DGPP guidelines.

**80. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons /** Implementation of a National Plan to Promote Reading in the prison system

Regarding access to educational activities, sentence reduction through study, reading, and educational social practices, the Education Management, Respect Module, and Patronage Department made available 16,524 books for the collections of prison unit libraries.

**81. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons /** Increasing the percentage of people deprived of liberty reducing their sentences through reading.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** Joint Ordinance No. 05, of July 21, 2023, It expanded and established the criteria for the implementation and recognition of social and educational practices in prison establishments, broadening opportunities; however, it remains to be seen whether prisoners use this means to actually learn and change their lives, or whether it is merely a quicker way for them to return to society, continuing their criminal activities.

**82. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons /** Expansion of the collection of literature books in prison establishments

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** This project aligns with the resocialization policy implemented by the DGPP, through the Education Management, Respect and Patronage Module, linked to the Superintendency of Reintegration and Citizenship (Supresc). The Penitentiary Police received 15,000 books from Seduc for resocialization activities in prisons, which allow for sentence reduction through reading.

**83. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons /** Publication of the National Sports Policy for the prison system

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** This National Policy aligns with the Strategic Plan 2024 to 2027.

**84. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons /** Implementation of uniform and sporting goods factories

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** In the Aparecida de Goiânia Prison Complex, the Industrial Section is responsible for the production of uniforms, clothing in general, cement blocks, diapers, educational kits for schools and daycare centers, handicrafts, baby layettes, vegetables and greens, among others.

**85. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons /** Publication of a National Culture Plan for the prison system

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** The **Arété Project - Education, Culture and Reading** - was implemented in 2023 in partnership with the Center for Human Rights, Education and Social Movements of the State University of Goiás (NUDHEM/UEG), to offer thematic pedagogical workshops developed by professors with doctorates, master's degrees and specialists in various areas of knowledge. Through the workshops, axes focused on art, science, philosophy, theology are accessed through seminars, film clubs,

Reading, Musicality, Poetry, Theater, Dance, etc.

**86. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons/** Establishment of a general flow that promotes coordination, information flows and referrals between the technical teams of the prison system and social assistance units to improve the quality of care for people deprived of their liberty.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** It is the responsibility of the Biopsychosocial Assistance Management to improve the existing flow of social assistance.

**87. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons /** Establishment of protocols for prison establishments in accordance with the regulations of the CNJ and the National Council for Criminal and Penitentiary Policy (CNPCCP) that deal with the subject - Protocols for Religious Freedom of any origin, African (Candomblé), Indigenous and others.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** DGPP has regulations regarding religious freedom in prison units, such as Ordinance No. 113/2018.

Religious Clothing and Symbolism. Religious Racism

**88. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons /** Promotion of the protection of personal data of persons deprived of liberty at the time of collection, issuance and use.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** DGPP has had guidelines in this regard since the enactment of Ordinance No. 19/2023.

**89. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons /** Adoption of the active participation methodology in all Federal Units - Assigning responsibility to prisoners in the resocialization process, autonomy

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** The **Respect, Work and Education Module Program - PROMTER**, it has this active methodology, assigning responsibilities, discipline, and order to its members.

**90. Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons/** Creation of DGPP and others/ **CONVERGENCE/** The DGPP has

Strategies for offering spiritual assistance services, linked to State Penitentiary Administration Secretariats or similar bodies, encompassing different religious traditions, to expand religious support and assistance.

Regulations regarding religious freedom in prison units, such as [Ordinance No. 113/2018](#).

91. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Composition of multidisciplinary teams in all prison establishments, considering an adequate number of staff according to the number of people deprived of liberty.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ There are embryonic [actions of DGPP](#). And through this goal, it can gain greater reach, extending to all prison units in the state.

92. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Implementation of infrastructure for complementary, **not substitutive**, virtual social visits to in-person visits in all prison establishments.

DGPP and others/**DISREGARD**/ does not align with the provisions of [Ordinance No. 245/2022-DGPP](#), which establishes the visitation modalities according to the nature of the prison unit: Regional, State, and Special.

93. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Adequacy of space for the humane reception of in-person social visits, according to national standards.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ [Ordinance No. 245/2022-DGPP](#). It establishes that social visits take place in family living environments, designated for this purpose with the minimum necessary conditions; furthermore, it highlights the innovation of the Goiás State Penitentiary Police in providing [a play area for visits by children and adolescents](#).

94. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons**/National standardization of in-person social visits and virtual visits that are complementary **and not a substitute** for in-person visits, paying attention to the conditions of dignity of visitors and the **"maintenance of the social and family network of persons deprived of liberty"**

DGPP and others/**DIVERGENCE**/ The content of this goal is implicit; the resumption of intimate visits is inevitable. This presumption is strengthened by the fact that State Law No. 21,784/2023, which prohibited intimate visits in Goiás prison units, was declared unconstitutional through ADI No. 5087913-06.2023.8.09.0000, judged on June 29, 2023; this context is reflected in [Ordinance No. 245/2022-DGPP](#) which provides for the visitation modalities.

95. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Adaptation of strategies, routines and practices of surveillance and internal movement in prison establishments to the National Prison Management Model (BRA Project 14/11)

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ The National Prison Management Model (BRA 14/11 Project) aligns with the methods practiced by the Penitentiary Police, such as the [Standard Operating Procedure, created by Ordinance No. 533/2018-DGPP](#).

96. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Improvement of admission processes (regularization of the detention order, identification, health, social situation, etc.) and individualization for the custody of persons deprived of liberty with the adoption of a model in all prison establishments.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ the Penitentiary Police already operates with these parameters, through the [Standard Operating Procedure, created by Ordinance No. 533/2018-DGPP](#). It is worth noting that the inclusion of prisoners is currently governed by [Ordinance No. 274/2025-DGPP](#), which created the Central Office for the Execution of Arrest Warrants and Inclusion (CECUMPI), adopting a standardized procedure for identifying prisoners at the time of their inclusion in the prison system.

97. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Strengthening and improving the performance of the Technical Classification Committees based on updated parameters for the classification of entry and permanent reclassification of persons deprived of liberty in prison establishments, focusing on singularization and individualization.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ The Penitentiary Police has been improving the Technical Classification Commissions, for example, by [hiring new members for the multidisciplinary team](#). This goal could enhance actions in this regard, speeding up all the demands assigned to this Commission.

98. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Guarantee of transparency and the possibility of **external control of the actions of the prison administration**.

**THIRD PARTIES/** MJSP - CNJ - Court of Justice - National Council of Public Defenders  
General (CONDEGE) - National Council of the Ministry Public Prosecutor's Office (CNMP) - State Public Ministry (MPE) - Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC)  
National Mechanism for the Prevention and Combat of Torture (MNPCT) - State Mechanism for the Prevention and Combat of Torture (MEPCT) - Penitentiary Councils - Community Councils

99. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Installation of access kiosks to the Unified Electronic Execution System (SEEU) – the aim is to install self-service terminals for obtaining a Certificate of Sentence to be Served extracted from the SEEU.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ Transparency is a factor of paramount importance in the context of penal execution, enabling the prisoner to be aware of their procedural execution status. [A goal aligned with the values of the Goiás State Penitentiary Police](#).

100. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Qualification of registration and investigation of disciplinary procedures guaranteeing the principles of due process, full defense and presumption of innocence, without linking the existence of disciplinary proceedings to the **prohibition of participation in educational, work, visitation activities, etc.**

DGPP and others /**CONVERGENCE**/ The procedures for investigating offenses committed by inmates have become more effective through [Ordinance No. 200/2023-DGPP](#), as **they have ceased to be annulled due to procedural flaws in the appeals process**. As a result, inmates, realizing that their misconduct will negatively impact their sentence, **have seen a reduction in both disciplinary proceedings and the crisis situations** they generate.

101. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Monitoring compliance with national parameters for material assistance in prison establishments

**THIRD PARTIES/** MJSP - CNJ - Court of Justice - State Public Defender's Office

102. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Dissemination and training actions for public servants and civil society on transfers, in accordance with [Resolution No. 404/2021 of the National Council of Justice](#), in all Federative Units .

DGPP and others/**DIVERGENCE**/ The main criticism of this research concerns this goal of the PNPJ, which proposes **national standardization on prisoner movement and vacancy management** according to the norms of [CNJ Resolution No. 404/2021](#); this Resolution infringes upon the autonomy of vacancy management of the DGPP, conferred by [Article 1, III of Law No. 19.962/2018](#); this divergence is detailed in the third section of this article, containing legal and doctrinal discussion on the subject.

103. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Issuance of basic civil documentation (Birth Certificate, ID, CPF [Brazilian Taxpayer ID], Voter Registration Card, RNM [National Registry of Foreigners] and CTPS [Brazilian Work and Social Security Card]) for all persons deprived of liberty, respecting the needs of specific groups (transgender and transvestite people, migrants, indigenous people, quilombola communities and other traditional peoples and communities)

104. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Promotion of the protection of personal data of persons deprived of liberty at the time of collection, issuance and use.

105. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Adoption of the active participation methodology in all Federal Units - Assigning responsibility to prisoners in the resocialization process, autonomy.

106. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Implementation of Prison System Units to serve individuals detained in pretrial detention and individuals serving sentences in all Public Defender's Offices.

107. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Adequacy of the structure of prison establishments to guarantee an appropriate place for service by the Public Defender's Office, ensuring privacy during the service.

108. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Adaptation of the structure of visiting rooms to parameters that ensure **privacy in consultations by lawyers**.

109. **Axis 2 - Low supply and poor quality of services provided in prisons** / Provision of translators in criminal hearings

110. **Axis 2 - Torture, inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment of persons deprived of liberty** / Implementation in all Federal Units and in the Federal Penitentiary System of a flow for registration, investigation and accountability of cases of torture and ill-treatment.

111. **Axis 2 - Torture, inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment of persons deprived of liberty** / Creation and/or reactivation of Committees and Mechanisms for the prevention and combating of torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.

112. **Axis 2 - Torture, inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment of persons deprived of liberty** / Strengthen the regular exercise of external control over the penal, military and civil police.

113. **Axis 2 - Torture, inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment of persons deprived of liberty** / Implementation of a video surveillance system in the corridors and collective spaces of the custody areas.

114. **Axis 2 - Torture, inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment of persons deprived of liberty** / Promotion of skills training for the proper use of body cameras in all Federal Units where the system has been implemented.

115. **Axis 2 - Torture, inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment of persons deprived of liberty** / Establishment of flows and protocols for the storage and access of images in all Federal Units, considering **national regulations**.

116. **Axis 2 - Torture, inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment of persons deprived of liberty** / Implementation of protocols for registration, health care, transparency, monitoring and return to community life for cases of solitary confinement in accordance with the Nelson Mandela Rules

117. **Axis 2 - Torture, inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment of persons deprived of liberty** / Conducting a review of cases of persons subjected to solitary confinement for more than 15 days in state-run prisons.

118. **Axis 2 - Torture, treatments**

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** Promoting citizenship is also one of DGPP's objectives, **carrying out community outreach programs**, providing basic documentation to those in custody, as well as birth certificates and regularization of their CPF (Brazilian taxpayer ID).

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** DGPP has had guidelines in this regard since the enactment of **Ordinance No. 19/2023**.

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** The **Respect, Work and Education Module Program** – PROMTER, has this active methodology, assigning responsibilities, discipline and order to its components.

**THIRD PARTIES/** State Public Defender's Office

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** The Public Defender's Office is essential to guaranteeing the rights of vulnerable individuals deprived of their liberty and has been making **great efforts to reduce their demands**. They deserve to be treated with dignity and have suitable rooms to provide legal services.

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** Lawyers possess fundamental prerogatives related to due process and full defense, entitling them to a personal and private interview with their client; DGPP is a partner of OAB-GO, providing **resources that promote dignity in the practice of criminal law**.

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** The TJGO has **translators and interpreters** in their hearings; this goal could expand the possibilities for DGPP in providing this service.

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** Within the scope of the State of Goiás, **Joint Ordinance No. 12/2023** was signed. DGPP, TJGO, MPGO, DPEGO, OABGO and others, defining the investigation flow for complaints of this nature.

**THIRD PARTIES/** Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) - State Executive Branch - State Legislative Assembly

**THIRD PARTIES/** National Council of the Public Prosecutor's Office (CNMP) - State Public Prosecutor's Office

Video surveillance is essential to **others/CONVERGENCE/** DGPP, and a crucial element for proving unfounded allegations of this nature; knowing this importance, the Prison Police is investing **25 million in cameras** to be distributed across the 87 prison units, and they will be operational by the beginning of 2026.

DGPP and **others/DIVERGENCE/** The use of body cameras on Public Security agents in the State of Goiás is a goal that infringes upon the autonomy of **State Policy**. Although this goal only provides QUALIFICATION in the operation of body cameras to States that have this implementation, it is observed that the Public Security Amendment has intentions aimed at this standardized implementation in all States and the Federal District.

DGPP and **others/DIVERGENCE/** The use of body cameras on Public Security agents in the State of Goiás is a goal that infringes upon the autonomy of **State Policy**. The Public Security Amendment aims for this standardized implementation across all states and the Federal District.

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** Inhumane treatment must be abolished; the practices of a democratic state governed by the rule of law do not allow for such actions.

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** Inhumane treatment must be abolished, the practices of a State A democratic system of rights does not allow for actions like this.

**THIRD PARTIES/** CNJ - Court of Justice - MJSP - Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC)



**Inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment of persons deprived of liberty** / Implementation of a national review of cases of persons subjected to solitary confinement in the Differentiated Disciplinary Regime for a period exceeding 12 months. 119. **Axis 2 - Torture,**

**inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment of persons deprived of liberty** / Adoption of a national protocol on the registration, investigation and accountability of cases of deaths of persons deprived of liberty.

120. **Axis 2 - Torture, inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment of persons deprived of liberty** / Monitoring of cases of deaths of persons deprived of liberty

121. **Axis 2 - Torture, inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment of persons deprived of liberty** / Implementation of witness protection protocols during investigations of deaths occurring within prison facilities in all Federal Units.

122. **Axis 2 - Torture, inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment of persons deprived of liberty** / Training of correctional officers, health professionals and the Justice System, civil society organizations, control bodies and others.

123. **Axis 2 - Lack of transparency and effective channels for reporting prison problems** /

Implementation of Community Councils in all judicial districts.

124. **Axis 2 - Lack of transparency and effective channels for reporting prison problems** / Qualification of Community Councils

125. **Axis 2 - Lack of transparency and effective channels for reporting prison problems** / Qualification of members and processes of Ombudsman Offices and Inspectorates focused on penal policies

126. **Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies** / Adoption of a registration flow for systematizing information on released individuals

127. **Axis 2 - Lack of transparency and effective channels for reporting prison problems** / Establishment and structuring of mechanisms, periodicity, and methodology for dialogue and its follow-up. 128. **Axis 2 - Lack of transparency and effective channels for reporting prison problems** / Establishment of state ombudsman offices, following the parameters.

129. **Axis 2 - Devaluation of correctional officers/** Creation of decompression spaces in prison establishments for correctional officers

130. **Axis 2 - Devaluation of correctional officers/** Creation of an adequate space for correctional officers to have meals.

131. **Axis 2 - Devaluation of correctional officers/** Implementation of a strategy to promote the mental health of correctional officers

132. **Axis 2 - Devaluation of correctional officers/** Establishment of a Comprehensive Health Policy for Workers in the Prison System

133. **Axis 2 - Devaluation of prison officers/** Implementation of training in public management, intersectoral policies and penal policies aimed at officers in management positions focused on Senappen and Federal Units

- Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU) - Public Defender's Office State

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** Goiás's prison policies are focused on preserving human life, where prison control has made it possible to [reduce death rates within the prison system](#).

between the years 2018 and 2024, showing a reduction of 49.05%. This goal could further improve the indicators by punishing those involved in the execution of the law.

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** Goiás's prison policies are focused on preserving human life, where prison control has made it possible to [reduce death rates within the prison system](#).

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between the years 2018 and 2024, showing a reduction of 49.05%. This goal could further improve the indicators by punishing those involved in the execution of the law.

**THIRD PARTIES/** National Council of the Public Prosecutor's Office (CNMP) - MJSP - Ministry of Health (MS) - Court of Justice - School of Government - State School of Judiciary - State Committee for Prevention and Combat of Torture (CEPCT) - State Health Secretariat - Municipal Health Departments

**THIRD PARTIES/** CNJ - Court of Justice - Court Federal Regional

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** In penal execution, the community council is an essential link for the implementation of projects, raising resources from the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office and other sources; in the State of Goiás, the Community Council of the District of Aparecida de Goiânia is [active and delivers many results](#) to the prison system.

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** The Penitentiary Police has ombudsman regulations such as [Ordinance No. 202/2018-DGPP](#); and the current [Ordinance No. 95/2025-DGPP](#) which creates the Ombudsman Section.

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** It is the responsibility of the [Social Office](#). Together with the Social Reintegration Superintendency, we are optimizing and implementing this goal.

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** This is a goal aimed at ensuring the rights of indigenous people deprived of their liberty, proposing transparency in accordance with the provisions of [ILO Convention 169](#).

DGPP and **others/ CONVERGENCE/** The Penitentiary Police has ombudsman regulations such as [Ordinance No. 202/2018-DGPP](#); and the current [Ordinance No. 95/2025-DGPP](#) which creates the Ombudsman Section.

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** This goal aligns with DGPP's plans in this regard, which will involve building the [Prison Police Officer's Community Center](#), initially planned for six units in Goiás. The space will allow prison officers to have meals and rest breaks with dignity. The cost is R\$ 300,000 per Community Center. This PNPJ proposal could accelerate the implementation and expansion of this project, ensuring greater dignity for Prison Police Officers.

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DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** the Employee Support Center (NASPP). The space is located in Jardim América, Goiânia, and operates from Monday to Friday, from 8 am to 5 pm. It is the first exclusive location focused on the health, well-being, hygiene, and safety at work of prison officers in Goiás. In this aspect, the PNPJ (Prisoner Support Center) can add to the efforts already directed by the State of Goiás.

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** Recently, a [Center for Attention to Public Servants](#) was inaugurated, from the Prison Police, focused on the health, well-being, and safety at work of prison officers — reinforcing the commitment to institutional health.

DGPP and **others/CONVERGENCE/** The Penitentiary Police established in its Strategic Plan 2024 to 2027 the continuous qualification of all employees, especially managers; recently the [first basic course for Prison Unit Director was completed](#).



134. **Axis 2 - Devaluation of correctional officers/** Mapping of the multidisciplinary career framework - for those deprived of liberty and those subjected to correctional services other than prison.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** The multidisciplinary career framework will strengthen the provision of assistance foreseen in the LEP, improving and expanding actions already carried out by the DGPP.

135. **Axis 2 - Devaluation of prison officers/** Creation of an educational project, involving partnerships with universities and civil society organizations, for adoption by schools.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** The [Higher School of Penitentiary Police is the first, nationally, to be classified as a Government School](#), enabling new Penitentiary Police officers, who will begin their service this year, to graduate from the specialized training course with a Lato Sensu Postgraduate degree.

136. **Axis 2 - Devaluation of correctional officers/** Promotion of the structuring and equipping of correctional service schools

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** The Higher School of Penitentiary Police is a benchmark in the training of new Public Security agents, and must always maintain the good presentation of its facilities, which have [recently undergone renovations](#). The PNPJ's goal in this regard is to expand the possibilities for maintaining and preserving the structure through the transfer of resources and/or equipment.

Source: [DGPP normative acts](#) adapted by the Author (2025).

### Axis 3 - Processes of leaving prison and social reintegration

Problem/ National Overall Target	Responsible/Convergence or Divergence / Actions of the State of Goiás through the Prison Police
137. <b>Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies /</b> Implementation of a release protocol in all prison establishments, with emphasis on access to civil documentation.	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> In recent actions that encompassed all prison units in the State of Goiás, taking place remotely in the 87 prison units in Goiás, during the <a href="#">second edition of the National Civil Registry Week</a> , more than 15,000 birth certificates were issued to prisoners.
138. <b>Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies /</b> Provision of material assistance (food, clothing and mobility/transportation) that enables a humane and safe return to life in freedom.	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> Support and guidance for released inmates is of paramount importance, and the continuation of studies after serving their sentence is the responsibility of the <a href="#">Social Office</a> , already implemented by the Goiás State Penitentiary Police since 2024. This goal is an opportunity for expansion.
139. <b>Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies /</b> Creation of a national service flow for pre-release inmates for referral to social assistance services and the Single Registry.	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> Support and guidance for released inmates is of paramount importance, and the continuation of studies after serving their sentence is the responsibility of the <a href="#">Social Office</a> , already implemented by the Goiás State Penitentiary Police since 2024. This goal is an opportunity for expansion.
140. <b>Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies /</b> Adherence to the National Policy for Attention to Persons Released from the Prison System (PNAPE)	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> Support and guidance for released inmates is of paramount importance, and the continuation of studies after serving their sentence is the responsibility of the <a href="#">Social Office</a> , already implemented by the Goiás State Penitentiary Police since 2024. This goal is an opportunity for expansion.
141. <b>Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies /</b> Implementation of a methodology for mobilizing pre-release individuals in all prison establishments. 142. <b>Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies /</b> Qualification of existing Social Offices and other specialized services for released individuals with specific methodologies and alignment with already developed manuals.	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> Support and guidance for released inmates is of paramount importance, and the continuation of studies after serving their sentence is the responsibility of the <a href="#">Social Office</a> , already implemented by the Goiás State Penitentiary Police since 2024. This goal is an opportunity for expansion.
143. <b>Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies /</b> Adoption of a registration flow for systematizing information on released individuals	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> Support and guidance for released inmates is of paramount importance, and the continuation of studies after serving their sentence is the responsibility of the <a href="#">Social Office</a> , already implemented by the Goiás State Penitentiary Police since 2024. This goal is an opportunity for expansion.
144. <b>Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies /</b> Implementation of specialized services for released individuals, with emphasis on Social Offices, in all locations with prison establishments. 145. <b>Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies /</b> Composition of the methodological supervision team for Social Offices and other specialized services for released individuals.	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> It is the responsibility of the <a href="#">Social Office</a> . Together with the Social Reintegration Superintendency, we are optimizing and implementing this goal.
146. <b>Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies /</b> Strengthening the National Network for Attention to Released Persons (RENAESP) and nationalization of the Networks for Attention to Persons Released from the Prison System (RAESPs)	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> Support and guidance for released inmates is of paramount importance, and the continuation of studies after serving their sentence is the responsibility of the <a href="#">Social Office</a> , already implemented by the Goiás State Penitentiary Police since 2024. This goal is an opportunity for expansion.
147. <b>Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies /</b> Monitoring of quota compliance	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> It is the responsibility of the <a href="#">Social Office</a> . Together with the Social Reintegration Superintendency, we are optimizing and implementing this goal.
	DGPP and others/ <b>CONVERGENCE/</b> Quotas are also promoted by the State of Goiás, adopting <a href="#">rigorous oversight through the MPT and DGPP</a> regarding





established in the National Labor Policy within the Prison System (PNAT) for the hiring of former inmates in public administration contracts.

these quotas.

148. **Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies** / Formalization of the partnership with the National Employment System (SINE)

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** Goiás has not yet formalized a partnership with SINE aimed at people released from the prison system.

149. **Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies** / Promotion of the establishment of cooperatives or popular enterprises aimed at ex-prisoners and their families, in partnership with universities, federal institutes and civil society organizations.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** There are no records of this policy in the State of Goiás, making it an innovation.

150. **Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies** / Formalization of partnerships with Federal Institutes and other Higher Education Institutions in all Federative Units

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** There are no records of this policy in the State of Goiás, making it an innovation.

151. **Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies** / Establishing partnerships with the S System in all Federal Units

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** DGPP has joint actions with SENAI, including the [Resgatar project](#), launched as an initiative of the Court of Justice of Goiás in partnership with the General Directorate of Penitentiary Police, the Labor Public Prosecutor's Office, the National Service of Industry (SENAI), the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Public Defender's Office.

152. **Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies** / Development of strategies for access to formal education for released individuals based on State Education Plans

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** It is the responsibility of the [Social Office](#). Together with the Social Reintegration Superintendency, we are optimizing and implementing this goal.

153. **Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies** / Promoting partnerships with Federal Institutes and other Higher Education Institutions to enable the entry of people released from the prison system into higher education. 154.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** It is the responsibility of the [Social Office](#). Together with the Social Reintegration Superintendency, we are optimizing and implementing this goal.

**Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies** / Implementation of financial support programs for people released from the prison system.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** It is the responsibility of the [Social Office](#). Together with the Social Reintegration Superintendency, we are optimizing and implementing this goal.

155. **Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies** / Creation of a national flow, with incentives for establishing referral flows in the Federative Units.

**THIRD PARTIES/** MJSP - CNJ - Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS) - Ministry of Health (MS) - MDHC - Ministry of Cities - Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR) - Ministry of Women (WOMEN) - State Secretariat for Assistance Social - Municipal Departments of Social Assistance - State Health Secretariat - Municipal Health Secretariats

156. **Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies** / Inclusion of content about former inmates of the prison system and custodial hospitals in the continuing education actions of the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS), such as the National Training Program of the Unified Social Assistance System (CapacitaSUAS)

**THIRD PARTIES/** MJSP - CNJ - Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Combating Hunger (MDS) - School of Government - Ministry of Health (MS) - National School of Prison Services

157. **Axis 3 - Prison release processes without social reintegration strategies** / Adherence to the proposal by community restaurants in municipalities/territories

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** There are no records of this policy in the State of Goiás, making it an innovation.

158. **Axis 3 - Irregularities and insufficient management of criminal enforcement processes** / Implementation of the Unified Electronic Enforcement System (SEEU) in the state of São Paulo

**THIRD PARTIES/** CNJ - Court of Justice of São Paulo

159. **Axis 3 - Irregularities and insufficient management of criminal enforcement processes** / Implementation of user training strategies, monitoring of information quality, and contingency measures for irregular situations and low indicators.

**THIRD PARTIES/** CNJ - Court of Justice

160. **Axis 3 - Irregularities and insufficient management of criminal enforcement processes** / Effective completion of information fields on electronic monitoring in national systems

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** The Integrated Electronic Monitoring Section (SIME) and the Central Registry have responsibilities related to this goal, and can optimize the filling out of data in SEEU and other means of data collection.

161. **Axis 3 - Irregularities and insufficient management of criminal enforcement processes** / Training of managers of the Unified Electronic Enforcement System (SEEU)

**THIRD PARTIES/** CNJ - Court of Justice

162. **Axis 3 - Irregularities and insufficient management of penal execution processes** / Nationalization of adherence to the National Penitentiary Department Information System (SISDEPEN) in the management of information on incarcerated individuals, prison statistics, and other functionalities.

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** The data entry cycles for SISDEPEN occur semi-annually, with circular letters issued to all prison units providing instructions on how to correctly fill in the data, all through the Central Registry. The DGPP already uses this system as a centralizer of prison data.

163. **Axis 3 - Irregularities and insufficient management of criminal enforcement processes/**

DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE/** Management of Technology has the means for system integration. GOIASPEN to SEEU, fulfilling this and other goals.

Implementation of a management system with modules for alternative penalties, electronic monitoring, and support for individuals released from the prison system, ensuring the protection of personal data and interfacing with the CNJ (National Council of Justice) systems.

Regarding data integration.

164. **Axis 3 - Irregularities and insufficient management of criminal enforcement processes /** Training of Criminal Enforcement Courts based on the manual **Source:**

**THIRD PARTIES/** CNJ - Court of Justice - Court Regional Federal - State School of Magistrates

DGPP normative acts adapted by the Author (2025).

Axis 4 - Policies to prevent the recurrence of the unconstitutional state of affairs in the prison system.	
Problem/ National Overall Target	Responsible/Convergence or Divergence / Actions taken by the State of Goiás through the Police Criminal
165. <b>Axis 4 - Low institutionalization of the fight against racism in the penal system /</b> Institution of information flow regarding the existence of accountability processes for racial crimes committed by public agents throughout the penal system.	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> CNJ - Court of Justice - CNMP - State Public Prosecutor's Office
166. <b>Axis 4 - Low institutionalization of the fight against racism in the penal system /</b> Publication of a protocol on the implementation of the accountability process for racial crimes in the penal system	<b>THIRD PARTIES/</b> MJSP - Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) - Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR) - State Secretariat for Human Rights or equivalent
167. <b>Axis 4 - Low institutionalization of the fight against racism in the penal system /</b> Conducting workshops for the development of programs and actions to combat institutional racism.	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> There are no records of actions in this regard, and there are no forecasts that could diverge.
168. <b>Axis 4 - Low institutionalization of the fight against racism in the penal system/</b> Creation of technical chambers composed of community members and civil rights organizations.	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> There are no records of actions in this regard, and there are no forecasts that could diverge.
169. <b>Axis 4 - Fragility of penal policies, budgets and information /</b> Adequacy of the systems of the Executive Branch, Judiciary, Public Prosecutor's Office and Public Defender's Office	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> There are no records of actions in this regard, and there are no forecasts that could diverge.
170. <b>Axis 4 - Fragility of penal policies, budgets and information /</b> Publicizing data on Vacancy Regulation	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> The GOIAPEN Computerized System was created and is managed by prison officers. This system is used to allocate prisoners to their units, generate reports on the prison population, certificates, etc. It is one of the most modern computerized prison population management systems in the country. Through this system and the data it contains, the Goiás Prison Police was able to create its BI dashboard to make data on the prison population available to the public. Available at: <a href="#">BI Goiás Prison Police</a> .
171. <b>Axis 4 - Fragility of penal policies, budgets and information /</b> Publicizing data on investment lines and resource allocation used in penal policies 172. <b>Axis 4 - Fragility of penal policies, budgets and information /</b> Publicizing data on released prisoners	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> The Penitentiary Police publishes <a href="#">integrated management reports</a> . for that purpose.  DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> It is the responsibility of the <a href="#">Social Office</a> . Together with the Social Reintegration Superintendency, we are optimizing and implementing this goal.
173. <b>Axis 4 - Fragility of penal policies, budgets and information /</b> Publicizing data on the deaths of people deprived of their liberty	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> Goiás's prison policies are focused on preserving human life, where prison control has enabled a <a href="#">decrease in death rates within the prison system</a> between 2018 and 2024, showing a <b>reduction of 49.05%</b> . This goal could improve the rates even further through the punishment of those involved in the execution of these crimes.
174. <b>Axis 4 - Fragility of penal policies, budgets and information /</b> Publicizing data on torture and ill-treatment of people in custody and deprived of liberty, based on national data flow.	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> Within the scope of the State of Goiás, <a href="#">Joint Ordinance No. 12/2023</a> DGPP, TJGO, MPGO, DPEGO, OABGO and others, defining the investigation flow for complaints of this nature; in light of this, the bodies involved will be able to improve and expand the way this information is disseminated, ensuring the achievement of the goal.
175. <b>Axis 4 - Fragility of penal policies, budgets and information /</b> Publicizing data on the profiles of people deprived of liberty and subjected to penal measures, considering ethnic-racial and gender breakdowns, including indigenous people, quilombola people and other traditional peoples and communities, and social markers related to vulnerable populations.	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> The GOIAPEN Computerized System was created and is managed by prison officers. This system is used to allocate prisoners to their units, generate reports on the prison population, certificates, etc. It is one of the most modern computerized prison population management systems in the country. Through this system and the data it contains, the Goiás Prison Police was able to create its BI dashboard to make data on the prison population available to the public. Available at: <a href="#">BI Goiás Prison Police</a> .
176. <b>Axis 4 - Fragility of penal policies, budgets and information /</b> Publicizing data on electronic monitoring	DGPP and <b>others/CONVERGENCE/</b> The Integrated Electronic Monitoring Section (SIME) and the Central Registry have responsibilities related to this goal, and can optimize data entry in SEEU and other systems.



177. **Axis 4 - Fragility of penal policies, budgets and information** / Public disclosure of data on the use of lethal and less-lethal weapons in prison establishments, provided there is no risk to the integrity of the institution in question.
- DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ All occurrences within the scope of the Public Security Secretariat of the State of Goiás are recorded in the Integrated Service Registry – RAI.
178. **Axis 4 - Fragility of penal policies, budgets and information** / Publicizing data on penal execution
- DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ There is no provision contrary to this goal, provided that the General Data Protection Law is observed.
179. **Axis 4 - Fragility of penal policies, budgets and information** / Formalization of Penal Policy Committees in all Federal Units
- DGPP and others/**CONVERGENCE**/ This Committee is active in the State of Goiás, and is already collaborating in the approval of the State Plan for Just Punishment.
180. **Axis 4 - Detachment of justice system employees from strategies for the social reintegration of incarcerated individuals** / Implementation of courses by the Public Prosecutor's Office schools
- THIRD PARTIES**/ State Public Prosecutor's Office School
181. **Axis 4 - Detachment of justice system employees from strategies for the social reintegration of incarcerated individuals** / Implementation of courses by judicial training schools
- THIRD PARTIES**/ State School of Magistrates
182. **Axis 4 - Detachment of justice system employees from social reintegration strategies for incarcerated individuals** / Implementation of courses by Public Defender's Office schools
- THIRD PARTIES**/ State Public Defender's Office School
183. **Axis 4 - Detachment of justice system employees from strategies for the social reintegration of incarcerated individuals** / Implementation of courses by law schools
- THIRD PARTIES**/ State Bar School
184. **Axis 4 - Removal of justice system employees from strategies for the social reintegration of incarcerated individuals** / Monitoring and guidance to the judiciary for the use of electronic systems based on the procedural routines of Electronic Task Forces, Vacancy Regulation Centers, and other actions aimed at addressing the unconstitutional state of affairs in the prison system.
- THIRD PARTIES**/ CNJ - Court of Justice - Court Federal Regional
185. **Axis 4 - Removal of justice system employees from social reintegration strategies for incarcerated individuals** / Implementation of a qualified service flow for family members and individuals released from the prison system.
- THIRD PARTIES**/ CNJ - Court of Justice - Court Federal Regional
186. **Axis 4 - Detachment of justice system employees from social reintegration strategies for incarcerated individuals** / Implementation of a participation channel
- THIRD PARTIES**/ CNJ - Court of Justice - Court Federal Regional
187. **Axis 4 - Detachment of justice system employees from social reintegration strategies for incarcerated individuals** / Implementation of a dialogue program in partnership with the University
- THIRD PARTIES**/ CNJ - Court of Justice - Universities

Source: [DGPP normative acts](#) adapted by the Author (2025).

APPENDIX III

TABLE 3: RISK MANAGEMENT

LAW No. 19.962/2018 X RESOLUTION No. 404/2021-CNJ-PNPJ

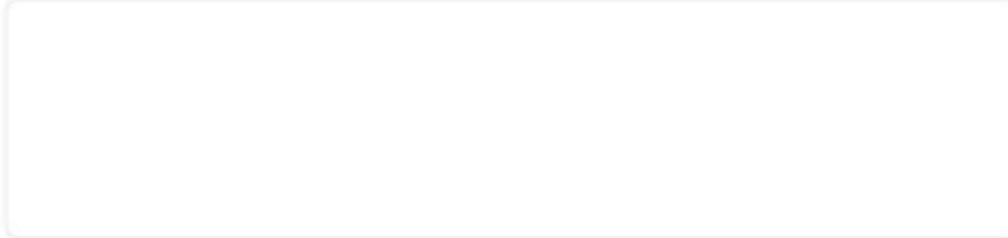
<b>RISK DESCRIPTION</b>	Submission of prisoner transfers to judicial decision, as per CNJ Resolution 404/2021 / Loss of administrative autonomy of DGPP-GO over prison management / Reversal of the positive crime indicators achieved between 2018 and 2024.
<b>PROBABLE CAUSE</b>	Imposition of the PNPJ after approval of the State Plan/ Goal 86/ Non-compliance with CNJ Resolution No. 404/2021 will lead to the filing of a Claim of Latter-Time Decree with the Supreme Federal Court for violation of ADPF 347.
<b>CONSEQUENCE POTENTIAL</b>	Return of organized crime leaders to regional units; increase in violence.
<b>PROBABILITY</b>	High
<b>IMPACT</b>	Very high
<b>RISK LEVEL</b>	Critical
<b>FIRST PLAN OF MITIGATION</b>	<b>FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL:</b> Maintain the application of Law No. 19.962/2018; Submitting a technical note to the National Congress, outlining the positive results that this autonomy has brought to the impact on prison control and the reduction of crime rates in the State of Goiás, suggesting a Federal Law standardizing the transfers and repatriation of prisoners, without interfering with the autonomy of the prison system's management body, which should be an act of administrative merit, filling the gap left in the Federal Laws that led to the creation of CNJ Resolution No. 404/2021; this proposal could simply include an article in the LEP (Law of Penal Execution), addressing the matter.
<b>SECOND PLAN OF MITIGATION</b>	<b>POLITICAL-JUDICIAL PROPOSAL:</b> To bring to the attention of the Supreme Federal Court (STF) the positive results that the autonomy granted by Law No. 19.962/2018 has brought to the attention of the Supreme Federal Court (STF) regarding prison control and the reduction of crime rates, seeking coordination to disseminate this information to other states so that they exercise concurrent jurisdiction in a standardized manner, creating laws similar to that of the State of Goiás; pointing out that the National Penitentiary Policy (PNPJ) does not contain any decisive measures to combat organized crime; and that measures promoting the dignified fulfillment of sentences and greater opportunities for social reintegration alone do not inhibit the proliferation of organized crime groups; this should be complemented by the technique used by the State of Goiás, which adopted a <b>CONVERGENT Penitentiary Policy in 94%</b> of the PNPJ proposals, indicating that the State is on the right track.
<b>THIRD PLAN OF MITIGATION</b>	<b>POLITICAL-PENITENTIARY PROPOSAL:</b> Subsidiarily, and taking advantage of the resources that will be allocated to the States through the National Penitentiary Fund, as determined in the context of ADPF 347, the construction of Security Units is proposed.

Source: [Author \(2025\)](#).

## ANNEX I

22/08/2025, 23:27

Levantamento de Dados Destinados a Subsidiar Pesquisa Acadêmica do Curso de Altos Estudos em Segurança Pública- CA...



### Levantamento de Dados Destinados a Subsidiar Pesquisa Acadêmica do Curso de Altos Estudos em Segurança Pública- CAESP-2025.

15 respostas

Após a leitura do termo de livre consentimento acima, você concorda em colaborar com a presente pesquisa?

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15 respostas



Qual seu nome, e qual cargo ocupa atualmente?

15 respostas

Firmino - Diretor Geral Adjunto

Michelle Cabral da Silva Evangelista - policial penal -Gerente de Educação, Módulo de Respeito e Patronato

Alex Aparecido Galdíoli - Policial Penal - Gerente de Gestão e Desenvolvimento de Pessoas

Aline Rachel Gonçalves Costa - Superintendente de Gestão Integrada

Ana Maria Távora Fundão - Policial Penal- função Gerente Geab

Rafael, Gerente de Ensino

PAULO SÉRGIO SILVA SANTOS, POLICIAL PENAL

TIAGO MARCELINO REIS - POLICIAL PENAL - GERENTE DE TECNOLOGIA

Renato Rodrigues de Abreu Vieira, Policial Penal, Gerente de Engenharia

Robson Rodrigo, Gerente

Diego Garcia dos Santos - Gerente de Apoio Administrativo e Logístico

Victor Rodrigues Manrique/ Policial Penal - Gerente

Anderson Luiz Brasil Silva / Gerente da Secretaria-Geral

Arthur Tabosa Matos - Policial Penal - Gerente de Cartórios e Movimentação de Vagas

Macgawer Macedo Mori - Policial Penal







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Levantamento de Dados Destinados a Subsidiar Pesquisa Acadêmica do Curso de Altos Estudos em Segurança Pública- CA...

3) Nos Eixos que ficaram sob sua responsabilidade, cite uma ou mais metas previstas no PNPJ que estejam convergentes com as políticas penitenciárias adotadas no Estado de Goiás; considere ações já realizadas pela Polícia Penal ou que estejam em andamento.

15 respostas

Aumento de + 2500 novas vagas

Ampliação do percentual de remição de pena pela leitura (eixo 2) / implantação de serviços especializados de atenção à pessoa egressa ( eixo 3)

Mapeamento do quadro de carreiras multidisciplinares

Meta Geral do Eixo I - Certificação das vagas com critérios de habitabilidade e acesso a serviços

Ampliação da cobertura de serviços de atenção à saúde nos estabelecimentos prisionais.

Capacitações e formações.

Programa de Capacitação Profissional, Parcerias com o sistema S, Programas de oferta de trabalho aos egressos, dentre outras.

Ampliação da cobertura de serviços de atenção à saúde nos estabelecimentos prisionais  
Ampliação das atividades laborais, com remição e remuneração, nos estabelecimentos prisionais

Implementação das oficinas do Programa de Capacitação Profissional e Implantação de Oficinas Permanentes com estratégia de continuidade

Oferta de pré-vestibular preparatório para o ENEM

Ampliação do percentual de pessoas privadas de liberdade remindo pena por meio da leitura

Ampliação do acervo de livros de literatura em estabelecimentos prisionais

Implantação de infraestrutura de visitas sociais virtuais complementares e não-substitutivas às visitas presenciais em todos os estabelecimentos prisionais

Normatização nacional de visitas sociais presenciais e de visitas virtuais complementares e não-substitutivas às visitas presenciais, com atenção às condições de dignidade dos visitantes e de manutenção da rede social e familiar das pessoas privadas de liberdade

Emissão da documentação civil básica (Certidão de Nascimento, RG, CPF, Título de Eleitor, RNM e CTPS) para todas as pessoas privadas de liberdade, respeitando as necessidades de grupos específicos (pessoas trans e travestis, migrantes, indígenas, quilombolas e outros povos e comunidades tradicionais)

Fornecimento de auxílio material (alimentação, vestuário e mobilidade/deslocamento) que viabilize o retorno à vida em liberdade com humanidade e segurança

Criação de fluxo nacional de atendimento a pré-egressos para encaminhamento aos serviços socioassistenciais e Cadastro Único

Qualificação dos Escritórios Sociais existentes e demais serviços especializados de atenção pessoa egressa com metodologias específicas e alinhamento com os manuais já elaborados

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdgQVD0NH5yyt8U8ncEzPI\\_hrpUcr58Vz9n730\\_w-3259w/viewanalytics?usp=form\\_confirm](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdgQVD0NH5yyt8U8ncEzPI_hrpUcr58Vz9n730_w-3259w/viewanalytics?usp=form_confirm)

4/8

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Levantamento de Dados Destinados a Subsidiar Pesquisa Acadêmica do Curso de Altos Estudos em Segurança Pública- CA...

Implantação dos serviços especializados de atenção à pessoa egressa, com destaque aos Escritórios Sociais, em todas as localidades com estabelecimentos prisionais

Número de presos igual ao número de vagas

Abertura de uma CIAP na região metropolitana e Capacitação para aplicação de oficinas por meio da justiça restaurativa em Goiás.

Na portaria não estou como membro

Atualização do POP, no que tange a regulação das entradas nos Presídios

Nenhum

Elxo 3 - Implantação de protocolo de soltura em todos os estabelecimentos prisionais, com destaque ao acesso à documentação civil

Número de pessoas presas igual ao número de vagas





4) Na mesma linha, nos Eixos que ficaram sob sua responsabilidade, cite uma ou mais metas previstas no PNPJ que estejam divergentes com as políticas penitenciárias adotadas no Estado de Goiás; considere ações já realizadas pela Polícia Penal ou que estejam em andamento.

15 respostas

Criação do escritório social em Goiânia

Implantação de módulos de educação em 100% das Unidades Prisionais. Nos presídios Estaduais e Especiais, possuímos a estrutura para criar esses espaços de educação, mas não é autorizado a implantação do ensino formal

Qualificação de registro e apuração de procedimentos disciplinares garantindo os princípios do devido processo legal, da ampla defesa e da inocência, sem vincular a existência do processo disciplinar à proibição da participação em atividades educacionais, laborais, de visita, etc.

Meta geral do Eixo II - Promoção de capacitações para uso adequado das câmeras corporais em todas as Unidades da Federação onde o sistema foi implantado

O Plano Nacional Pena Justa (PNPJ) apresenta metas importantes para o aprimoramento do sistema prisional. No entanto, em relação aos eixos sob minha responsabilidade, identifico uma divergência entre as diretrizes do PNPJ e as políticas penitenciárias atualmente adotadas ou em andamento no Estado de Goiás, especialmente no que tange à saúde mental da população carcerária.

A meta do PNPJ que prevê a adesão ao Protocolo para qualificação da atuação do Comitê Interinstitucional de Implementação e Monitoramento da Política Antimanicomial do Poder Judiciário (Ceimpa) em parceria com o Poder Executivo demonstra um alinhamento com a Política Antimanicomial. Contudo, em Goiás, a implementação plena e efetiva dessa diretriz ainda enfrenta desafios.

Mapeamento de carreiras multidisciplinares

A política de encarceramento.

Formalização da parceria com Sistema Nacional de Emprego (SINE)

Fomento à implantação de cooperativas ou empreendimentos populares voltados às pessoas egressas e suas famílias, em parceria com universidades, institutos federais e organizações da sociedade civil

Fomento às parcerias com Institutos Federais e outras Instituições de Ensino Superior de modo a viabilizar o ingresso de pessoas egressas do sistema prisional no ensino superior

Implementação de programas de apoio financeiro para pessoas egressas do sistema prisional

Adesão à proposta pelos restaurantes populares nos municípios/territórios

Emissão de Alvarás de funcionamento e licenças de vigilância sanitária para os estabelecimentos prisionais.



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Levantamento de Dados Destinados a Subsidiar Pesquisa Acadêmica do Curso de Altos Estudos em Segurança Pública-CA...

Visita íntima

Na portaria não estou como membro

Criação de uma comissão da OAB para atuar como fiscalizadora das unidades prisionais

Nenhum

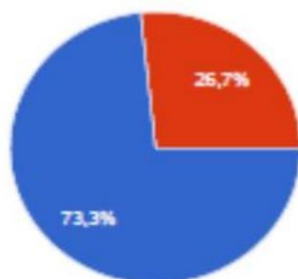
Elxo 1 - Implantação de Centrais de Regulação de Vagas em todas as Unidades da Federação

Implantação de centrais de regulação de vagas.

5) A implementação do Plano Nacional Pena Justa, através do Plano Estadual, é uma realidade inevitável para todos os Estados, e deverá ser implementada até 2028; para o Estado de Goiás essa implementação será:

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15 respostas



- POSITIVA, trazendo recursos para os servidores e para população carcerária.
- NEGATIVA, mesmo havendo recursos, terão muitos privilégios para a população carcerária, além de medidas que fragilizam o controle do cárcere.
- NEUTRO, os resultados são imprevisíveis.

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