

POLÍCIA DE SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA

Existimos para o servir!



The role of the Public Security Police in drugs combat

SICAD, 22 de Setembro de 2014



Presentation structure:

PSP's Presentation – mission, nature
competences, where we are and who we serve

Legal and juridical context

Police Procedures

Good practices



“To ensure the democratic rule of law, to guarantee public safety and the citizens’ rights as per National Constitution and the rule of law.”

IN REGARDS TO ITS NATURE:



- Armed and uniformed civilian public safety force ;
- Under direct dependence of the Ministry of Internal (Home) Affairs;
- Single hierarchic organization for all territory;
- Internal safety and crowd control responsibilities in major cities;

GENERIC COMPETENCES:

- *Crowd control and Internal safety;*
- *Crime Prevention;*
- *Criminal Investigation;*
- *Traffic and Road Safety;*
- *Environmental safety;*
- *Safety of public transport;*
- *Protection and surveillance of sensitive points (government facilities, courts, embassies, etc.).*

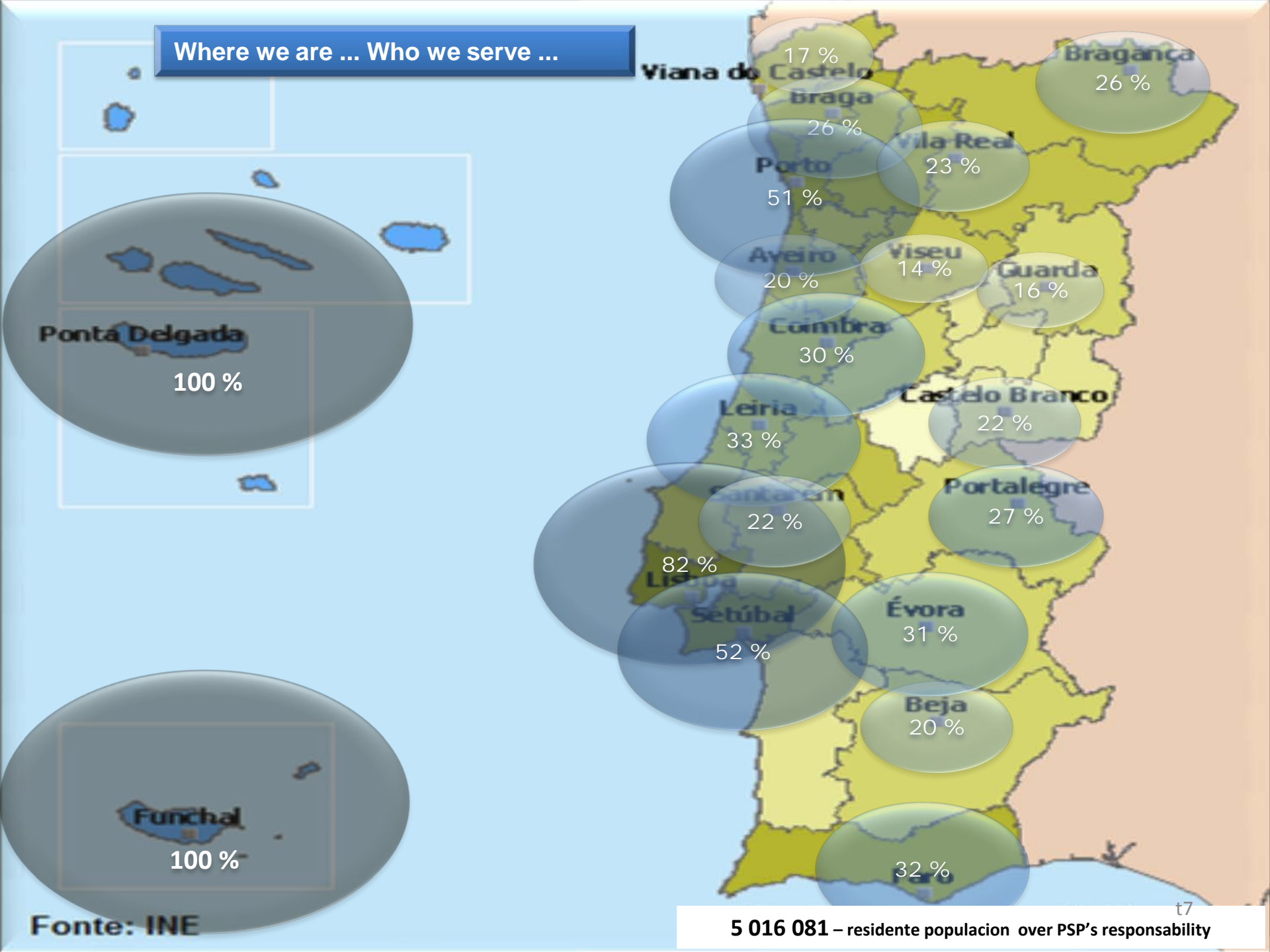


SPECIFIC COMPETENCES:

- *Private Security;*
- *Airport Security;*
- *Weapons and explosives;*
- *National Football Information Point;*
- *Close Protection (including the protection of witnesses).*



Where we are ... Who we serve ...





. Protection and surveillance of sensitive points

(embassies, airports, ...).

. 330 ZUS (Sensitive urban areas)

. 5.016.081 residents (CENSUS 2011)

. 1.700.00/day commuting population in metropolitan areas

. 27.000.000 passengers / year at international airports (2012)

. Major mass events (sports, music, politics)

. 5 demonstrations per day (2013)

. 54% of arrests nationwide (2012)

. PSP is responsible for 70% criminal investigation of serious and violent crime registered in Portugal.

Law 53/2007, August 31st

PSP's Structural Law



Article 3 - Assignments

- c)** To prevent crime in general, coordinated with other police forces and safety services;
- e)** To develop crime and offense investigations within its jurisdiction, delegated by judicial authorities or requested by administrative authorities.
- m)** To prevent and detect drug trafficking and abuse cases or other controlled substances, by surveilling and patrolling drug trafficking and abuse referenced areas;

Decret-law 15/93, of January 22nd

Drug Enforcement Legislation

Article 21 – trafficking and other illicit activities

1 - who, without thus meet authorized to **cultivate, produce, extract, prepare, offer, offers for sale, sell, distribute, buy, give or receive for any reason, to provide to others, transport, import, export, transit or do illicitly holds** outside the cases provided for in Article 40 plants, substances or preparations listed in tables I to III is punished with imprisonment from 4 to 12 years.



Decret-law 15/93, of January 22nd

Drug Enforcement Legislation

Article 57 –Criminal investigation (amended by Decree-Law n.º 81/95 of April 22nd)

1 –Presumably conceded to Polícia Judiciária (*judiciary police*), (...)

2 - Presumably conceded to GNR (*National Republican Guard*) and to PSP the assignment to investigate the following crimes, **perpetrated in their respective areas of jurisdiction**, when **reported to them or reported by them**:

a) The crime foreseen and punished by **article 21 (Trafficking and other unlawful activities)** of the present diploma, when cases occur of **hand-to-hand distribution** to consumers at any level, of plants, substances or preparations referred to in it;

a) Of the crimes foreseen and punished by articles **26 (Trafficker –Consumer)**, **29 (Inciting the use of narcotics or psychotropic substances)**, **30 (Traffick and use in public places)**, **32 (Syringes littering)**, **33 (Aggravated contempt)** and **40 (The use)** of the present diploma.

Law 30/2000 of November 29th

Juridical framework applied to the use (decriminalization of the use)



Article 1 - Subject

1 –The present law has the definition of **the juridical framework applicable to the use of narcotics and psychotropic substances** as a subject, as well as health and social protection of the people that use such substances without medical prescription.

2 –Plants, substances and preparations subject to the course of treatment foreseen in this diploma are the ones listed in tables I to IV enclosed in the Decree-Law 15/93 of January 22nd.

Law 30/2000 of November 29th

Juridical framework applied to the use (decriminalization of the use)

Article 2 –The use

1 –The **use, acquisition and possession for personal use** of plants, substances and preparations comprised in the tables mentioned in the previous article **constitute a fine.**

2 –For the effect of the present law, **the acquisition and possession for private use** of the substances mentioned in the previous number **cannot exceed the necessary amount needed for average personal use during a 10 days period.**



DECREE n.º 94/96 of MARCH 26TH

Maximum quantities for each average daily personal dose of plants, substances or preparations more frequently used.

POSSESSION ABOVE 10 days

Days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Heroin	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	1 Gr
Cocaine	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,8	1	1,2	1,4	1,6	1,8	2 Gr
Hashish	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5	5 Gr
Marijuana	2,5	5	7,5	10	13	15	18	20	23	25 Gr
Ecstasy	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	1 Gr

MAPA A QUE SE REFERE O N.º 9.º

Plantas, substâncias ou preparações constantes das tabelas 1 a 4 e de consumo mais frequente	Tabela	Limite quantitativo máximo ⁽¹⁾
Heroína (diacetilmorfina)	I-A	(²) 0,1
Metadona	I-A	(²) 0,1
Morfina	I-A	0,2
Ópio (suco)	I-A	(²⁻³) 1
Cocaína (cloridrato)	I-B	(²) (⁴) 0,2
Cocaína (éster metílico de benzoilecgonina)	I-B	(²) (⁴) 0,03
<i>Canabis</i> (folhas e sumidades floridas ou frutificadas)	I-C	(^{2-c e d}) 2,5
<i>Canabis</i> (resina)	I-C	(^{2-c e d}) 0,5
<i>Canabis</i> (óleo)	I-C	(²⁻³) 0,25
Fenciclidina (PCP)	II-A	(²⁻³) 0,01
Lisergida (LSD)	II-A	50 µg
MDMA	II-A	(²) (²⁻³) 0,1
Anfetamina	II-B	0,1
Tetraidrocanabinol (Δ^9 THC)	II-B	0,05

(1) Os limites quantitativos máximos para cada dose média individual diária são expressos em gramas, excepto quando expressamente se indique unidade diferente.

(2) Os limites referidos foram estabelecidos com base em dados epidemiológicos referentes ao uso habitual.

(3) As quantidades indicadas referem-se:

- As doses diárias mencionadas nas farmácopias oficiais;
- As doses equipotentes à da substância de abuso de referência;
- A dose média diária com base na variação do conteúdo médio de THC existente nos produtos da *Canabis*;
- A uma concentração média de 2% de (Δ^9 THC);
- A uma concentração média de 10% de (Δ^9 THC);
- A uma concentração média de 20% de (Δ^9 THC);
- As doses médias habituais referidas na literatura, que variam entre 80 mg e 160 mg (ca. 2 mg/kg) da substância pura. No entanto, pode aparecer misturada com impurezas (por exemplo, MDMA, cafeína) ou ainda em associação com heroína.

(4) Para a cocaína são especificados limites quantitativos diferentes, respectivamente para o cloridrato e para o éster metílico de benzoilecgonina, uma vez que o potencial adictivo das duas formas químicas é muito diferente.

- The cultivation, produce, extract, prepare, sell, distribute, import, export

And

acquisition and possession (whose quantities exceeding 10 days personal use)



Crime – procedures:

- ✓ The suspect is arrested, searched;
- ✓ A report is filled and the present to the court;
- ✓ The substances and plantes are seized and sent to the PJ lab;
- ✓ Is initiated a criminal investigation.

- The acquisition and possession for private use **under** the necessary amount needed for average personal use during a 10 days period.



Fine – procedures:

- ✓ The offender is identified, searched;
- ✓ A report is filled and the consumer notified to be present on the competent territorial Commission;
- ✓ The substances and plantes are seized and sent to the Commision;
- ✓ A administrative file is open in order to apply a fine.

Decree-Law n.º 81/95 of April 22nd

Criminal Investigation and Prevention on drug trafficking

Article 2 –Criminal Prevention

1 –It is especially assigned to Polícia Judiciária (*Judiciary Police*):

- a) To prevent the introduction and transit through our National Territory of narcotics and psychotropic substances;
- a) To prevent the formation of domestic organized networks trafficking such substances:

2 - To GNR and to PSP, in **their respective areas** and aiming the detection of **trafficking or abuse situations** of narcotics and psychotropic substances:

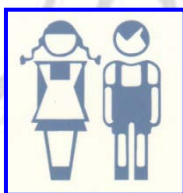
- a) Surveillance of **places** predominantly frequented by **risk groups**;
- a) Surveillance and patrol in areas usually referenced as **trafficking and use sites**.

POLÍCIA DE SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA

Consigo desde 1867, todos os dias!



INTEGRATED MODEL OF COMMUNITY POLICING



SIGNIFICATIVO
AZUL



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Integrated Model of Community Policing (MIPP)

Proximity and Victim Support Teams (EPAV):

- Prevention and surveillance in commercial areas;
- Surveillance in residential areas mostly inhabited by elderly citizens;
- Domestic violence prevention;
- Supporting victims of crime and post-victimization attendance;
- Identify problems that might interfere in citizens'safetystatus;
- Detection of black numbers (*difference between the actual criminality and the reported one*).



Safe School Program Teams (EPES):

- Juvenile delinquency prevention;
- Detection of problems that might interfere in citizens'safetystatus;
- Detection of black numbers among school communities.

MIPP – Safe School Program Teams (*EPES*)



Awareness sessions

Following the goals of the Safe School Program, the PSP promotes, with its respective partners, awareness and learning sessions on different themes for the educational community, in a clear bet on prevention.

During school year 2012/2013 **5.841 awareness sessions** were conducted for the school community, of which **684 sessions were in the ambit of ALCOHOL AND DRUGS.**

MIPP –Safe School Program Teams (EPES)

Campaigns/Awareness projects Project “Eu não Alinho”(Count me out)

- The PSP, being aware of the importance of prevention and due to its deep insertion in the social fabric, in response to its privileged presence among youth, with special emphasis at schools, has been developing new abilities and competences, aiming a wider investment in prevention.
- This new way discloses a whole Police, modern, attentive to the surrounding social problems and with a social conscience.
- The main goal of this contest was to bring the addiction subject to discussion whether through the contestants direct involvement or through a set of awareness sessions at the associated schools.



MIPP –Safe School Program Teams (*EPES*)

Campaigns/Awareness projects

Project “Eu não Alinho” (*Count me out*)

Target

Students from the 7th to the 12th grade, comprising public and private schools located in the town of Lisbon.

Theme and requirements

The contestants, individually or in groups, should write the lyrics under the theme Prevention on Drug Addiction, and adapt it to a known song or in case they wished so, to compose an original song. All musical genres were accepted. The finalists would have to sing their songs live in a final sh



Campaigns/Awareness projec

“100” Rótulos - Without labels Projec



The PSP as a member of the Child and Youth Protection Committees' Broadened Committee (CPCJ) is involved in different work groups.

- In this ambit and resulting from the work carried out by the committees we point out a work group that gave origin to the “100 Rótulos” project.
- Within the primary and secondary prevention scopes, its goals are preventing or making an end of situations likely to affect the Safety, Health, Education and Complete Development of Children and Youth (under 18 years of age) and intervene in view of situations that might compromise the harmonious development of children and youth.
- For the 2012/2014 triennium the group proposed to develop several actions such as:
- Actions in night life/scenery 2012/2014 – “Noite 100 Vícios” - (*a hundred addictions night*);

Campaigns/Awareness projects

“100” Rótulos - Without labels Project



Joint Intervention

The Lisbon Metropolitan Command has conducted joint police operations with other entities.

These operations take place in night life areas with a view to identify and prevent situations of alcohol and other drugs usage.

Specific goals

- To reduce consumption/abuse of alcohol and other drugs, by children, through joint police actions with *CPCJ* Lisbon Center and members from the broadened mode, directed to shops, restaurants and bars/discos (night life);
- To reduce consumption/abuse of alcohol and/or other drugs through awareness sessions aiming youngsters under 18 years of age and their respective parents/legal representatives.

POLÍCIA DE SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA

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Thanks for your attention!

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