



MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY AT THE BORDERS

MINISTÉRIO DA Justiça e Segurança pública









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The Institutional Legal Atlas is a standard glossary at the border region whose main objectives are:

- 1. Leveling knowledge about legislation and the functioning of institutions in the countries involved (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay) in relation to topics such as organized crime, money laundering, corruption, drug and human trafficking, firearms trafficking, smuggling and embezzlement.
- 2. Fostering and simplifying transnational cooperation between these countries.
- 3. Reducing the impact of diversity between national legal systems on the processing of mutual assistance.











Cooperation between Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay has its roots in several international documents and treaties, such as the Mercosur Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, the Inter-American Convention on International Trafficking in Minors, the Inter-American Convention on Serving Criminal Sentences Abroad, among others.

However, the challenges of cooperation in the justice system go beyond structural differences and diversity between legal systems. It is essential to seek to level information and knowledge about the legal framework and the functioning of each institution. Furthermore, it is essential to promote engagement between institutions in different countries, not only at the operational level, but also at the tactical and strategic level, to identify problems and make decisions collaboratively.











The security network at the border region is not limited to police forces, it also encompasses bodies in the justice, control and inspection system, such as the Federal Revenue Service and financial intelligence units. These bodies carry out different activities, each with its own regime of competence and regulation. However, the complexity of problems in the region requires agile and collaborative interaction, from sharing information to judging processes.











The transnationality of problems, such as organized crime, money laundering, drugs, weapons and human trafficking, corruption, smuggling and embezzlement, as well as the lack of geographic delimitation between borders and cultural asymmetries, require a joint and agile response. Cooperation, the construction of a common agenda and investment in human, material and technological resources are fundamental for the desired advancement.











The Institutional Legal Atlas will play a fundamental role, allowing professionals to quickly and simply consult how each topic is regulated in each country, detailing the applicable legislation, requirements, procedures and competent bodies. This will facilitate international legal cooperation and speed up responses to demands for mutual assistance.











