



**MISSION PERMANENTE DU BRÉSIL AUPRES DE L'OFFICE DES NATIONS  
UNIES  
ET DES AUTRES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES A GENEVE**  
*Chemin Camille-Vidart 15, 1202 Genève*

Nº 588/2024

The Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and has the honor to refer to the letter AL BRA 05/24, dated 30 October 2024, from the President and Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Ms. Barbara Reynolds; Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Ms. Gina Romero; Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions, Mr. Moris Tidball-Binz; Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Ms. Irene Khan; Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, Ms. K.P. Ashwini; Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, Mr. Graeme Reid; Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences, Ms. Reem Alsalem; and Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, Ms. Laura Nyirinkindi.

The Permanent Mission of Brazil in Geneva would like to forward the attached observations of the Government of Brazil regarding the aforementioned letter.

The Permanent Mission of Brazil in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.



Geneva, 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2024.

*To the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)  
Special Procedures Branch  
Chief*

E-mail: [ohchr-registry@un.org](mailto:ohchr-registry@un.org)

**ANNEX**

**COMMENTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL**

**REGARDING LETTER AL BRA 05/2024**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**I – INTRODUCTION**

**II – STATE RESPONSE**

**II.1 – On the Investigations**

**II.2 – On Access to Justice for Women, Afro-descendants, and LGBTQIA+ Victims of Violence**

**II.3 – On Reparations**

**II.3.1 – Material Reparations**

**II.3.2 – Acts of Remembrance**

**II.3.3 – Draft Bill**

**II.3.4 – Leadership Training for Women**

**II.3.5 – Measures Against Political Violence Targeting Women**

**II.4 – On the Protection of Human Rights Defenders**

**II.4.1 – The PPDDH**

**II.4.2 – The GTT Sales Pimenta**

**II.5 – On Measures to Prevent Police Violence**

**II.5.1 – Goals and Policies for Reducing Lethality and Police Violence**

**II.5.2 – Investigation of Crimes Committed by Military Police Officers**

**III – FINAL CONSIDERATIONS**

---

**I – INTRODUCTION**

The present report aims to provide information regarding Communication Letter AL BRA 5/2024, jointly signed by eight mandate holders of the Human Rights Council's special procedures and transmitted to the Brazilian State by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The letter concerns the trial of those accused of the murders of Marielle Franco and Anderson Gomes.

The mandate holders request that the Brazilian State present information and observations on the following points:

1. Additional information and/or comments regarding the allegations referenced in the letter;
2. Updated information on the investigations conducted concerning the murders of Ms. Marielle Franco and her driver, including details on measures taken to ensure that all investigations are conducted independently, impartially, and in compliance with human rights and international standards, including the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death (2016);
3. Information on how effective access to justice and reparations is being ensured in the handling of Ms. Franco's case and her driver's case, as well as in other cases of violence against women, Afro-descendants, LGBTQIA+ persons, human rights defenders, and/or other critical voices in Rio de Janeiro and Brazil;
4. Information on how legality and due process were/are ensured during the trial of defendants ██████████ and ██████████;
5. Details on the measures taken to provide reparations, including restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition, as provided by the Brazilian Government to the families of Ms. Franco and her driver;
6. Information on whether public policies or measures exist at the federal or state level aimed at providing such reparations to other victims of violence. If so, explain how victim-centered approaches are guaranteed in the design and implementation of these measures or policies;
7. Information on the steps being taken to ensure that human rights defenders, including those advocating for the rights of women, Afro-descendants, LGBTQIA+ individuals, and/or those facing socio-economic exclusion, can carry out their legitimate activities without fear of threats, intimidation, or harassment. This should include updated information on measures to improve the effectiveness of the Human Rights Defenders Protection Program and whether gender-sensitive approaches are being adopted in this regard;
8. Clarifications on whether ██████████, and ██████████ ██████████ will be brought to trial for their alleged role in the victims' murders. Additionally, provide information on whether a trial date has been scheduled for these individuals.
9. Clarifications on whether there are other individuals facing criminal proceedings in the case of Ms. Franco and Mr. Gomes, along with details on the procedural status of the pertinent cases within the judicial system;
10. Description of measures adopted to prevent, address, and punish human rights violations within police forces in Brazil, with a view to tackling the alleged complicity between these institutions and organized crime and to developing a human rights-based approach to policing in Rio de Janeiro and Brazil.

On this occasion, the Brazilian State respectfully presents the following information.

## **II – STATE RESPONSE**

## II.1 – On the Investigations

This section focuses on the information related to points 2, 4, 8, and 9:

2. Updated information on the investigations conducted regarding the murders of Ms. Marielle Franco and her driver, including details on measures taken to ensure that all investigations are conducted independently, impartially, and in compliance with human rights and international standards, including the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death (2016);
4. Information on how legality and due process were/are ensured during the trial of the defendants ██████████ and ██████████;
8. Clarifications on whether ██████████, and ██████████ ██████████ will be brought to trial for their alleged role in the victims' murders. Additionally, provide information on whether a trial date has been scheduled for these individuals;
9. Clarifications on whether there are other individuals facing criminal proceedings in the case of Ms. Franco and Mr. Gomes, along with details on the procedural status of the pertinent cases within the judicial system.

The investigations into the deaths of Marielle Franco and Anderson Gomes began shortly after the murders, with the initiation of a police inquiry by the Civil Police of the Federal District, based on Police Report No. 2.304/2019-1, and with Jury Procedure No. 0072026-61.2018.8.19.0001, involving the defendants ██████████ and ██████████.

At the time, the External Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, established to monitor the investigations into the murders of Marielle Franco and Anderson Pedro Gomes, publicly expressed its concern over the lack of clarity surrounding the police investigation five months after the crime had occurred.

In this context, as highlighted by Minister Rogério Schietti Cruz of the Superior Court of Justice in his decision dated May 28, 2020, in the Competence Displacement Incident No. 24 (2019/0280084-4), the families of Marielle Franco and Anderson Gomes were granted the right to access the evidence from the inquiry into the masterminds behind the murders.

It is essential to ensure the participation of the victims' families, providing them with the opportunity to be involved in the course of investigations and to understand the developments in the police inquiry.

In his decision, Minister Schietti referred to the Minnesota Protocol and relied on the jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. He cited, for instance, the

Gomes Lund case (Guerrilha do Araguaia), which reinforces that victims of human rights violations or their families must have extensive opportunities to be heard and to participate in the proceedings.

In this regard, Rule 35 of the Minnesota Protocol establishes the State's obligation to guarantee the participation of family members and other close relatives of the victim in the investigations. Such participation aims to clarify the facts, ensure accountability for those responsible, and seek appropriate reparations for the harm caused.

It is worth noting that this provision aligns with the national judicial system, as evidenced by Binding Precedent No. 14 of the Federal Supreme Court (STF), which states that it is the defender's right, in the interest of the represented party, "to have broad access to the evidence already documented in an investigative procedure conducted by a police authority, insofar as it relates to the exercise of the right of defense."

In a pragmatic manner, the Minister stated that the murder of Marielle Franco, *in verbis*:

[...] was committed not only due to the councilwoman's advocacy for human rights but also because it was a cause championed by a woman who was from the periphery, Black, and bisexual—elements that, in a patriarchal, misogynistic, racist, and prejudiced culture, intensified the reaction of those who felt threatened, either by the denunciations made during the councilwoman Marielle Franco's term or by the determination of a fearless woman who, representing these minorities, confronted militia members and police officers involved in the ongoing and systematic violation of the rights of people living in Rio de Janeiro's communities. [...] Thus, it seems more appropriate to describe this as a true political femicide, the assassination of a woman who, in this capacity and as a councilwoman, fought against gender, race, and class inequalities (*emphasis in the original*).

The progress of the investigations into the murders of Marielle Franco and Anderson Gomes was widely reported in the media during the launch of Operation *Murder Inc.*, conducted in March 2024. This operation included the execution of twelve search and seizure warrants and the preventive detention of [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]. These individuals were accused of being part of the chain of command behind the murders.

Operation *Murder Inc.* was supported by the Civil Police of the State of Rio de Janeiro and the National Secretariat for Penal Policies (*SENAPPEN*) of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. The operation targeted the intellectual authors of the murders and investigated crimes related to organized crime and obstruction of justice. The inquiry revealed that the murders might have been connected to political disputes over land regularization issues. The police investigation highlighted:

In the criminal sphere, numerous events link the ██████████ family to land grabbing and illegal land occupation. ██████████ himself was accused of such crimes in 2007 when he allegedly invaded an environmentally protected area in Vila Valqueire, Jacarepaguá. This incident is reportedly tied to the payment allegedly offered to ██████████ ██████████ and ██████████ for executing Marielle Franco, either because it involved an agreement over the implementation and management of an illegal settlement or because the crime occurred in the same area as the lots promised to the hired killers. This, as well as ██████████'s parliamentary history, will be elaborated further.

The ██████████ brothers have intrinsic connections with militias operating in Rio de Janeiro's West Zone, particularly those established in the regions of Rio das Pedras, Oswaldo Cruz, Praça Seca, Tanque, Tijuquinha, and surrounding areas.

Given these factual foundations—especially the severe interference of this violent criminal group in state institutions and the evident inability of the state prison system to prevent their illicit activities or enforce disciplinary rules—the preventive detention of Domingos, Chiquinho, and Rivaldo in a federal maximum-security facility is justified. This measure aims to preserve public order, ensure procedural fairness, and enforce criminal law. It also seeks to disrupt their leadership roles within the criminal organization, preventing them from turning state penitentiaries into new crime hubs while in custody.

Thus, based on Article 52, *caput* and §§ 1° and 3° of Law No. 7.210/1984, Article 3 of Law No. 11.671/2008, and Article 3 of Decree No. 6.877/2009, the immediate transfer of ██████████, and ██████████ ██████████ to separate federal maximum-security prison facilities is requested, along with their placement under the Differentiated Disciplinary Regime. This is to be executed urgently and without prejudice to any further measures required under applicable regulations after the transfer.

---

On May 9, 2024, the Federal Police executed two additional preventive arrest warrants as part of the investigation into the murders of Marielle Franco and Anderson Gomes. These warrants were issued by the Supreme Federal Court (*STF*) following a request from the Office of the Prosecutor General (*PGR*). One of the suspects was already in federal custody, while the other was taken to a custody hearing and subsequently transferred to the prison system.

On October 31, 2024, the 4th Capital Jury Court sentenced former military police officers ██████████ to 78 years and 9 months of imprisonment and 30 daily fines and ██████████ ██████████ to 59 years and 8 months of imprisonment and 10 daily fines for the murders of Marielle Franco and Anderson Gomes and the attempted murder of Fernanda Chaves. The defendants were also ordered to pay a pension to Anderson's son, ██████████, until he turns 24,

along with moral damages amounting to R\$706,000 to Marielle's daughter, [REDACTED]; her mother, [REDACTED]; her widow, [REDACTED]; Anderson's widow, [REDACTED]; and the couple's son, [REDACTED].

According to the State Prosecutor's Office of Rio de Janeiro (*MPRJ*), regarding the trial of the confessed defendants [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], the confessions were obtained in the presence of their chosen lawyers and an impartial judge. It was emphasized that they were voluntarily represented by attorneys of their choice, had the opportunity to freely present their versions of the facts, and were tried before an impartial judge whose jurisdiction was established prior to the crimes. The guilty verdict was rendered by a panel of seven jurors randomly selected in the presence of the accused and their legal counsel, who exercised their right to reject two female jurors without justification. Brazilian law also allows motivated challenges to jurors if there are suspicions of bias.

Additionally, the *MPRJ* confirmed that the investigations were conducted independently and impartially, in compliance with sections 28 to 31 of the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Deaths. The accused were continuously provided with legal assistance by their chosen lawyers, who had the opportunity to appeal to the highest judicial authorities in Brazil, which confirmed the legality of the investigative proceedings.

The *MPRJ* noted that the Supreme Federal Court now handles the investigation into the alleged intellectual authors of the murders. The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (*MPF*) has filed charges, which have been accepted by the Court, further affirming the accused's rights were upheld throughout the investigation.

On December 6, 2024, the Organized Crime Task Force (*GAECO*) filed an appeal seeking to increase the sentences of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The appeal argued that key aspects of the crimes, such as their international repercussions and modus operandi, were not adequately considered in the initial sentencing.

## **II.2 – Access to Justice for Women, People of African Descent, and LGBTQIA+ Individuals Who Are Victims of Violence**

This section consolidates information related to point 3: 3. Information on how effective access to justice and reparations are being ensured in the case of Ms. Franco and her driver, as well as in other cases of violence against women, people of African descent, LGBTQIA+ individuals, human rights defenders, and/or other critical voices in Rio de Janeiro and Brazil.

The Brazilian State has implemented a series of policies to combat all forms of violence against women. In 2023, the "Women Living Without Violence" Program was reinstated, integrating health, justice, public security, social assistance, and financial autonomy

services. Its priority components include the "Ligue 180" hotline, a free 24-hour service available by phone and WhatsApp, and the Casa da Mulher Brasileira (Brazilian Women's Center), considered an innovative approach to providing humanized support for women.

Throughout 2024, the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) worked on developing a national psychosocial care program for victims, mothers, orphans, and families of institutional violence victims. This effort was carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Racial Equality, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Development, Social Assistance, Family, and Hunger Combat. The program aims to ensure the rights of direct and indirect victims by promoting care, support, reparations, and preventing re-victimization while safeguarding their security, physical and psychological well-being, and privacy.

Additionally, the Human Rights Defenders Protection Program (PPDDH) works in continuous collaboration with UN Women to develop strategies to address gender-based violence by protecting human rights defenders.

Regarding violence against people of African descent, the National Conference on the Promotion of Racial Equality (CONAPIR) is a notable initiative that occurs periodically. In 2018, the conference's subtheme was "Ensuring Justice for People of African Descent." CONAPIR introduced measures such as ensuring equality before the law, eliminating institutionalized stereotypes of African-descended populations, guaranteeing full and effective access to protection and resources from competent national courts, and preventing and punishing human rights violations. The fifth edition of CONAPIR, scheduled for 2025, will focus on "Equality and Democracy: Reparations and Racial Justice," as established by Decree No. 12.192, dated September 20, 2024.

Since 2015, the Ombudsman's Office of the Ministry of Human Rights has received reports of human rights violations with a racial focus (women, youth, the Black population in general, quilombola communities, Afro-religious groups, and Roma communities) through the "Dial 100" or Human Rights Hotline.

Concerning violence against LGBTQIA+ individuals, the MDHC received data from the 2022 Dossier on Deaths and Violence Against LGBTI+ People in Brazil on May 16, 2023. This report is the result of a partnership between Acontece Arte e Política LGBTI+, the National Association of Travestis and Transsexuals (Antra), and the Brazilian Association of Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Travestis, Transsexuals, and Intersex (ABGLT). It aims to highlight the violence faced by LGBTQIA+ individuals and analyze the living conditions and vulnerabilities of this population. Between January and April 2023, more than 2,000 reports were registered through the "Dial 100" hotline operated by the MDHC's National Ombudsman's Office for Human Rights (ONDH).

The "LGBTQIA+ Memory and Truth" Working Group (GT), established by MDHC through Ordinance No. 289 of May 16, 2023, has the central aim of clarifying human rights violations against LGBTQIA+ individuals throughout Brazil's history. The group seeks to guarantee and ensure LGBTQIA+ people's rights to memory, historical truth, and dignity.

Among the GT's activities is the organization of hearings, both public and private, with LGBTQIA+ victims of violence due to intolerance. These efforts aim to consolidate LGBTQIA+ narratives as part of Brazil's historical memory while structuring comprehensive reparative policies for the multidimensional damages caused by LGBTphobia.

In advancing structural measures to combat political violence against LGBTQIA+ individuals, the Cooperation Agreement No. 1/2024 was established with the Mais LGBT Association and "VoteLGBT," published in the Official Gazette (DOU), Section 3, No. 192, on October 3, 2024. The agreement aims to implement joint actions to produce knowledge, data, and technologies addressing political violence against LGBTQIA+ individuals. Deliverables include the development of a reporting form, the creation of a protocol for victim support and referral, and a final report defining "LGBTQIA+ political violence" to inform public policies.

Regarding training for public security and justice system professionals to address the specific needs of the LGBTQIA+ community, the Technical Cooperation Agreement No. 134/2024 stands out. This agreement, signed with the National Justice Council, National Council of the Public Ministry, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, and MDHC, oversees the national implementation of the "Rogéria Form," a general emergency and imminent risk occurrence record form for LGBTQIA+ individuals. This ACT seeks to ensure the form's effectiveness in preventing and confronting violence against LGBTQIA+ individuals while fostering integrated actions among public security agencies, the Public Ministry, the Judiciary, and protection networks.

In addition to these initiatives, the National Observatory for Human Rights (ObservaDH) serves as an MDHC platform offering unprecedented indicators on vulnerable groups. Based on scientific evidence, it is positioned to become Brazil's largest human rights database, supporting public policy monitoring and analysis. Available to all citizens, ObservaDH collects strategic data on various social groups, including children, adolescents, elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, the LGBTQIA+ community, and people experiencing homelessness. The platform also addresses issues related to combating hate speech and the capacity of states and municipalities to uphold human rights.

A recent section of the platform focuses on indicators of threats and protections for human rights defenders, communicators, and environmentalists. This section includes data on environmental crimes, land conflicts, and the activities of journalists and human rights defenders. On December 23, 2023, MDHC released new sections compiling data from

international reports, national studies, and official statistics, revealing threats faced by those fighting for social justice.

### II.3 – Reparations

This section consolidates information related to points 5 and 6:

5. Details about the measures taken by the Brazilian Government to provide reparations, including restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition, to the families of Ms. Franco and her driver.
6. Information on whether there are ongoing federal or state-level measures or public policies aimed at providing such reparations to other victims of violence and, if so, how victim centrality is ensured in the implementation of these measures or public policies.

#### II.3.1 – Material reparations

According to information provided by the Rio de Janeiro Public Prosecutor's Office (MPRJ), the court ruling that convicted [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] for the crimes also ordered them to pay BRL 706,000 (seven hundred and six thousand reais), adjusted for inflation and with interest from the date of the offenses, to the surviving victim ([REDACTED]) and to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (respectively, the daughter and partner of Marielle), as well as to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (respectively, the wife and son of Anderson). Additionally, they were ordered to pay [REDACTED] (a minor) two-thirds of the income Anderson earned at the time of the crime until [REDACTED] reaches 24 years of age.

#### II.3.2 – Memorialization

On March 26, 2024, a memorial event was held for Marielle Franco and Anderson Gomes. Six years after the murders, a ceremony took place in the Chamber of Deputies with the participation of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, highlighting Marielle's role as a national symbol of struggle and resilience for the Brazilian people.

Also in 2024, the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship launched a public call for proposals with an investment of BRL 4.7 million for the establishment of "Centers for the Memory of Victims of State Violence" in Santos/SP and Rio de Janeiro/RJ. These centers will carry out various projects and actions in partnership with civil society organizations, emphasizing the protagonism of mothers and families of victims of institutional violence as agents of knowledge dissemination and justice advocacy.

### II.3.3 – Proposed legislation

There is a bill under consideration to establish the National Marielle Franco Day for Combating Political Violence. The date would be commemorated annually on March 14, the day the former Rio de Janeiro city councilwoman was assassinated in 2018.

### II.3.4 – Leadership training for women

In April 2024, the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI) reaffirmed its commitment to fostering female leadership during the conclusion of the “Communication & Negotiation for Women Mayors” course, organized by the MGI and the National School of Public Administration (ENAP). The inaugural lecture of the course focused on political violence, with a reflection on Marielle Franco’s murder.

### II.3.5 – Measures against political violence targeting women

The implementation and enhancement of Law No. 14.192/2021, which defines gender-based political violence as a crime under the Electoral Code, stand out. This legislation establishes clear legal directives to prevent, suppress, and combat political violence against women, ensuring, for example, female participation in electoral debates and criminalizing the dissemination of false information during campaigns.

Law No. 14.192/2021 defines gender-based political violence as any action, behavior, or omission intended to limit or prevent women’s political rights, including distinctions or restrictions based on sex, color, race, or ethnicity. Article 326-B of the Electoral Code

prescribes penalties of one to four years of imprisonment, in addition to fines, for those who harass, constrain, humiliate, persecute, or threaten candidates or elected women with the intent of impairing their campaigns or performance in office.

Key changes introduced by this legislation include:

Prohibiting discriminatory or demeaning propaganda against women;

Mandating a minimum representation of 30% of women in proportional electoral debates;

Requiring political parties to include provisions in their statutes for preventing and combating gender-based political violence.

The Superior Electoral Court (TSE) has been proactive in this field, promoting campaigns such as “More Women in Politics. Without Gender Violence” and publishing informative content like the YouTube playlist “Gender-Based Political Violence Exists,” which guides women on how to report such practices.

Additionally, the TSE and the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office (MPF) signed a cooperation agreement in 2021 to investigate and address electoral crimes of political violence against women, creating a dedicated reporting channel. Since the establishment of the Working Group on Prevention and Combat of Gender-Based Political Violence (GT-VPG) in August 2021, 215 suspected cases have been recorded nationwide, including reports of insults, transphobia, aggression, and psychological, sexual, and moral violence.

Further measures include the National Program to Combat Gender-Based Political Violence in Elections, launched by the Federal Public Defender’s Office (DPU). This initiative aims to train defenders and ensure free legal assistance, enhancing the participation of women in politics and creating a safer electoral environment.

Efforts have also been made to educate public officials about appropriate conduct during elections. In June 2024, the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship held a workshop in Brasília on conduct guidelines for federal public officials during municipal elections.

### II.3.6 – Protection for politically exposed persons

The Brazilian government has undertaken efforts to safeguard individuals holding political positions, particularly women, who are the main victims of gender-based political violence. Article 3 of Law No. 14.192/2021 defines gender-based political violence and prescribes penalties of one to four years of imprisonment, with increased penalties in cases involving pregnant women, elderly persons, or individuals with disabilities.

Law No. 14.197/2021 further extends protections to individuals facing political violence based on sex, race, color, ethnicity, religion, or national origin, classifying such acts as crimes against the democratic process.

## **II.4 – On the Protection of Human Rights Defenders**

This section focuses on the information related to Point 7:

7. Information on measures being taken to ensure that human rights defenders, including those advocating for women's rights, Afro-descendants, LGBTQIA+ individuals, and/or those facing socioeconomic exclusion, can carry out their legitimate activities without fear of threats, intimidation, or harassment. Also include updated information on measures adopted to enhance the effectiveness of the Human Rights Defenders Protection Program and on whether gender-sensitive approaches have been implemented in this regard.

### **II.4.1 – The PPDDH**

The Protection Program for Human Rights Defenders, Communicators, and Environmentalists (PPDDH), established by Decree No. 9.937 of July 24, 2019, as amended by Decree No. 10.815 of September 27, 2021, and regulated by Ordinance No. 507 of February 21, 2022, is responsible for "coordinating measures to protect individuals threatened due to their work in defending human rights."

The admission process for the PPDDH involves the following stages: admissibility assessment and case analysis (carried out by technical teams) and review of the case by the Deliberative Council. Eligibility criteria include being a human rights defender, being at risk or under threat, and a causal link between the threat and the human rights defense activities.

The Program operates nationwide and is guided by the National Policy for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (PNPDDH), approved by Decree No. 6.044 of February 12, 2007. This policy establishes principles and guidelines for the protection and assistance of individuals or entities—whether groups, institutions, organizations, or social movements—promoting, protecting, and defending human rights and facing risks or vulnerabilities due to their activities.

The PPDDH is implemented through voluntary agreements between the Federal Government and states where State Programs exist. Currently, the following states have established programs: Pará, Amazonas, Maranhão, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Bahia,

Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, and Mato Grosso. In other states, human rights defenders are supported by a Technical Team hired under a partnership between the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship and a civil society organization.

In 2023, the PPDDH assisted a growing number of human rights defenders across Brazil, with a particular focus on protecting vulnerable groups. Measures ensuring the safety of both individual defenders and organizations have provided a more agile and effective response to violence. A key advancement in strengthening the PPDDH has been the incorporation of a gender-sensitive approach, addressing the specific vulnerabilities faced by women human rights defenders advocating for women's rights, racial minorities, and LGBTQIA+ populations. These defenders often face specific gender-based violence, such as sexual threats, moral and physical harassment, and attacks on their dignity. In response, the Program has adopted measures including specialized psychological support, enhanced integration with human rights defenders' support networks, and the inclusion of specific protection protocols for these individuals.

#### **II.4.2 – The GTT Sales Pimenta**

At the end of 2023, the Technical Working Group Sales Pimenta (GTT Sales Pimenta) was established to restructure the PPDDH and propose a legal framework for the Program. The Technical Working Group was created by Decree No. 11.562 of June 13, 2023, with the mandate to draft proposals for the National Protection Plan and a bill on the National Policy for Human Rights Defenders, Communicators, and Environmentalists.

The GTT comprises members from the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship and the Ministries of Justice and Public Security, Environment and Climate Change, Indigenous Peoples, Women, Racial Equality, Agrarian Development and Family Farming, as well as members of the Office of the Chief of Staff to the President and the Attorney General's Office. It also includes representatives from civil society elected through a process coordinated by the Permanent Commission on Human Rights Defenders and Combating the Criminalization of Social Movements of the National Human Rights Council (CNDH).

Representing civil society, the following organizations are full members: Article 19, Global Justice, the Landless Workers' Movement (MST), Maranhão Society for Human Rights (SMDH), Land Rights (Terra de Direitos), National Human Rights Movement (MNDH Brazil), Coordination of Quilombola Communities Associations of Pará (MALUNGU), National Confederation of Rural Workers and Family Farmers (CONTAG), Brazilian Association of Lesbians, Bisexuals, Gays, Transvestites, Transsexuals, and Intersex Persons (ABGLT), and the National Forum for the Democratization of Communication (FNDC).

Alternate members include: the National Association of Dam-Affected People (ANAB), the National Association of Peasant Women (ANMC), the Feminist Center for Studies and

Advisory Services (CFEMEA), Ideas Popular Advisory, the Institute for Human Rights Promotion, Research, and Intervention (DH Institute), Torture Never Again Group (Bahia), Nova Iguaçú Human Rights Center (CDHNI), Brazilian Women's Union (UBM), Vladimir Herzog Institute, and Popular Brigades.

To foster dialogue between public agencies and society, consultations and public hearings began in March 2024 to gather contributions from civil society, including individuals enrolled in federal and state protection programs.

On June 11, 2024, the GTT held a meeting attended by government and civil society representatives, with technical cooperation from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). During the meeting, the IACHR Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders gave a presentation on inter-American standards for protecting defenders, including actions to be implemented, the State's duty to protect, the duty to investigate, and risk assessment elements.

The agenda of public hearings progressed in September 2024, with virtual meetings held on September 3–5 to discuss protection strategies for communicators, environmentalists, and human rights defenders. The hearings were broadcast via the government agency's YouTube channel, covering the following topics:

- **September 3, 2024:** Violations and protection of urban-based defenders and communicators.
- **September 4, 2024:** Violations and protection of defenders and communicators addressing issues of gender, sexuality, and race (intersectionality).
- **September 5, 2024:** Violations and protection of defenders and communicators engaged in land, territorial, and traditional community issues.

These hearings aim to streamline information flow through specific procedures for diagnosing threats and risks, expand technical teams, incorporate new professional profiles, and acquire safety equipment. The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship has also mobilized significant budgetary resources to sustain these actions, with investments in the PPDDH increasing by 85.89% from 2022 to 2023 and by 47.25% from 2023 to 2024.

On November 26, 2024, a National Public Hearing in Brasília reviewed the first draft of the National Protection Plan for Human Rights Defenders. Subsequently, a draft bill establishing the National Policy for Protecting Defenders was published on December 4, 2024.

The first draft of the National Plan, released on December 12, 2024, outlines three Strategic Axes, incorporating gender and racial/ethnic intersectionality. These axes are structured to enhance state protection mechanisms, promote popular protection practices, and ensure access to justice and accountability for violations.

Thus, Brazil has established well-structured mechanisms to protect human rights defenders, ensuring that new violations against this vulnerable group are prevented.

## **II.5 – Measures to Prevent Police Violence**

This section addresses the information related to points 1 and 10:

1. Additional information and/or comment(s) regarding the allegations referenced in the letter;
10. Description of measures adopted to prevent, address, and punish human rights violations within police forces in Brazil, aiming to address the alleged complicity between these institutions and organized crime, and to develop a human rights-based approach to police activity in Rio de Janeiro and Brazil.

### **II.5.1 – Goals and Policies for Reducing Lethality and Police Violence**

Regarding measures aimed at reducing police lethality and violence, the Directorate of the Unified Public Security System (DSUSP/SENASP) of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security has developed complementary plans to address deaths resulting from police interventions. A key milestone was Ordinance MJSP No. 439, dated August 4, 2023, which regulates the areas eligible for funding with resources from the National Public Security Fund for the years 2023 and 2024. The central goal is to reduce intentional violent deaths, including those caused by police interventions, with 80% of the resources allocated for this purpose.

According to the National Justice Council, at the end of 2022, the Working Group (GT) Citizen Police – Reduction of Police Lethality was established through Presidential Ordinance No. 422/2022, in compliance with the Supreme Federal Court (STF) ruling in the context of the Fundamental Precept Declaration (ADPF) No. 635. The first task of the GT was to conduct a detailed evaluation of the Police Lethality Reduction Plan presented by the State of Rio de Janeiro and suggest adjustments to ensure that the actions comply not only with the STF ruling but also with the Inter-American Court's guidance in the case of *Favela Nova Brasília v. Brazil*. The document was produced after visits to the civil and military police of Rio de Janeiro, and the complexities of the situation in the state were discussed and consolidated in the report on police lethality submitted to the CNJ Presidency on March 28, 2023.

On August 19, 2024, the state of Rio de Janeiro requested STF approval of the consolidated Police Lethality Reduction Plan, which corresponds to:

173. (...) the sum of what is provided by Decree No. 48.272/2022 along with various resolutions issued by the Public Security Department in compliance with

this STF order, namely: (i) Joint Resolution SESP/SEEDUC No. 02/2024, which addresses the security protocol and integrated management of prevention of incidents in school units, (ii) Resolution SESP No. 10/2024, which deals with training public security professionals in tactical pre-hospital care, (iii) Resolution SESP No. 13/2024, which outlines the organization and guidelines for psychological services management within the police forces, (iv) Resolution SESP No. 15/2024, which addresses the guidelines and organization of the management of arms, ammunition, and other military equipment control systems; (v) Resolution SESP No. 16/2024, which sets a goal for reducing police lethality (e-doc. 958 to e-doc. 960); (vi) Joint Resolution SESP/SEPOL/SEPM No. 03/2024, which covers criteria and procedures to preserve the incident site when bodily harm results from public security operations (e-doc. 1042), (vii) Joint Resolution SESP/SEPOL/SEPM No. 04, dated August 13, 2024, which addresses the participation of victims, their families, and legal representatives in investigations, in addition to (viii) the Communication Protocol referred to in item 65 of this statement, as well as (ix) Normative Instruction SEPM No. 070, dated August 14, 2024 (now attached to the case), and (x) the Agreement Term signed with the Public Prosecutor's Office, which improves communication between the civil and military police and the Public Prosecutor's Office concerning this ADPF, making it more agile and efficient.

According to information from the Public Prosecutor's Office of Rio de Janeiro (MPRJ), the responsibilities assigned to this Working Group regarding public security, particularly concerning police lethality in the state of Rio de Janeiro, are focused on promoting strategic and coordinated initiatives with the MPRJ's operational support bodies, in collaboration with external actors.

The Working Group on Police Lethality is also responsible for monitoring the compliance by the MPRJ's execution bodies with the following determinations from the STF ruling in ADPF

No. 635/RJ:

I – prioritization, in investigations of deaths and abuses possibly committed by police officers, of procedures where the victims are children or adolescents;  
 II – initiation of autonomous investigative procedures in cases of deaths and other violations of fundamental rights committed by security agents;  
 III – ensuring the hearing of the victim and/or their families, allowing them to present statements, provide information, indicate evidence, and suggest actions, which should be evaluated based on their merits, and notifying them, in the most convenient manner, of any potential dismissal of the investigative procedure.

The Working Group has operational and technical support from internal structures of the MPRJ, such as the General Coordination of Public Security (COGESP), the Operational Support Centers, the General Coordination of Human Dignity Promotion, the Specialized Technical Support Group (GATE/MPRJ), the Security and Intelligence Coordination (CSI/MPRJ), and information management and processing sectors. Additionally, the

General Coordination of Public Security (COGESP) was established as a permanent body under Resolution GPGJ No. 2.409/21, dedicated to enhancing institutional actions related to the external control of police activities and promoting actions focused on public security. Among its functions are monitoring criminality maps, consolidating data on deaths resulting from police interventions, and diagnosing and directing the MPRJ's actions in the public security sector.

#### II.5.2 – Investigation of Crimes Committed by Military Police Officers

The independent investigation conducted by the Federal Police in cases of an inter-American nature is enabled by Law No. 10.446/2002, which allows them to initiate investigations of crimes with interstate and international reach when repression requires a uniform approach. Regarding the normative mechanisms to ensure independent investigations by the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Brazilian legal system recognizes this possibility, supported by decisions from the Supreme Federal Court on the matter.

Further regarding the investigation of cases involving police officers as possible perpetrators, a Working Group (WG) is underway within the National Council of the Public Prosecutor's Office with the goal of drafting a proposal for a Resolution to regulate investigations by the Public Prosecutor's Office in cases of deaths, torture, and sexual violence in the context of police interventions.

The group aims to promote general actions related to reducing police lethality and violence, as well as overseeing police activities to ensure compliance with human rights. The object and constitution of this Working Group are outlined in the text of Portaria CNMP-PRESI No. 97, dated March 10, 2023, published in the Official Federal Journal, Section 2, on March 13, 2023.

With regard to the operational and functional paradigm in the context of external control over police activities, there is currently a system for collecting and publishing data on deaths resulting from police interventions, in accordance with Resolution CNMP No. 129, dated September 22, 2015, which establishes minimum rules for the Public Prosecutor's Office's actions in the external control of investigations into deaths resulting from police interventions. This may include additional data to be collected and analyzed as part of the routine work of the Commission for the Prison System, External Control of Police Activity, and Public Safety (CSP) of the CNMP.

It is also important to highlight that Resolution No. 129/2015 was based on Brazil's obligation to investigate human rights violations committed by public security professionals in an efficient and impartial manner. To this end, it was founded on the content of Resolution No. 8, dated December 21, 2012, from the Human Rights Defense Council, which called for the abolition of records of deaths resulting from police intervention referred to as "resistance followed by death," requiring thorough

investigations into the presence of causes for exclusion of illegality in such events, to increase the chances of uncovering the real truth.

In summary, Resolution CNMP No. 129/2015 stipulates that, in the case of death resulting from police intervention, the Public Prosecutor's Office must: a) Take measures to ensure effective and thorough technical-juridical and forensic examination of the crime scene, conducting internal necroscopic examinations, in accordance with the various provisions of Article 6, Item I, of the Criminal Procedure Code; b) Promote public policies to prevent police lethality; c) Take complementary measures, if necessary, to avoid procedural fraud, including interviewing the victim's family and witnesses not listed in the records, and even initiating independent investigative procedures, in accordance with Resolution CNMP No. 181, dated August 7, 2017, on the initiation and processing of criminal investigations by the Public Prosecutor's Office; d) In the same vein, Recommendation CNMP No. 31, dated January 27, 2016, reinforces the need for compliance by Public Prosecutor's Office members with the norms – principles and rules – of the United Nations Istanbul Protocol and the Brazilian Forensic Expertise Protocol, in cases of torture crimes, among other provisions.

Additionally, according to information from the Coordination of Public Safety Policies (CPSP) received through INFORMATION No. 161/2024/CPSP-CGSUSP/CGSUSP/DSUSP/SENASP, dated June 10, 2024, the Project to Enhance Homicide Investigation Capacity by Specialized Units was established. Its main objective is to increase the homicide clearance rate nationwide through integrated actions of federal, state, and municipal executive powers, the Judiciary, the State Public Prosecutor's Office, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the general public.

The Coordination of Public Safety Policies (CPSP) emphasized that the project aims to implement strategies and approaches to improve the capacity of civil police forces in solving homicides, contributing to the clarification of these crimes. To strengthen investigative capacity, the project includes promoting recruitment and training of qualified professionals, in addition to improving working conditions and retaining talent. Police training will be enhanced with updated courses in homicide investigation, data analysis, advanced criminal investigation techniques, and crime scene preservation. Technological resources will also be upgraded, providing information systems, integrated criminal databases, DNA analysis, ballistic analysis, and other forensic tools. Additionally, the project promotes cooperation among different law enforcement agencies, such as the police, Public Prosecutor's Office, forensic laboratories, criminalistics institutes, and research institutions.

The CPSP also highlighted the analysis and review of unresolved cases, identifying gaps in investigations and taking steps to reopen investigations and review evidence. It was noted that this project also involves creating case review teams or task forces and establishing partnerships with public or private institutions to facilitate the progress of

investigations, such as accessing phone records and telematics data, and obtaining search warrants. Furthermore, to ensure the monitoring and evaluation of the policies implemented, the project defines a Reference Methodology or National Indicator. Additionally, it conducts a National Diagnosis on the main factors hindering the clarification of homicides and establishes a governance structure led by SENASP to integrate all specialized homicide investigation units and other law enforcement agencies nationwide. These joint actions have the potential to significantly improve homicide resolution rates.

The project strategies include: a. Promoting actions to recruit and train qualified professionals, as well as improving working conditions and incentives to retain talent; b. Improving training – providing updated training for police officers, especially in homicide investigations, data analysis, advanced criminal investigation techniques, and crime scene preservation; c. Enhancing technological resources – providing adequate technological resources, such as information systems, integrated criminal databases, DNA analysis, ballistic analysis, and other forensic tools; d. Promoting cooperation among agencies – fostering cooperation among various law enforcement agencies, such as the police, public prosecutors, forensic laboratories, criminalistics institutes, and research institutions; e. Community engagement – establishing effective communication channels between the police and the community, encouraging citizen participation in solving crimes. This may include awareness programs, rewards for useful information, hotlines for anonymous tips, and partnerships with community leaders; f. Analyzing and reviewing unresolved cases – conducting a thorough analysis of unresolved cases, identifying gaps in investigations, and taking steps to reopen investigations and review evidence. This may involve creating case review teams or task forces; g. Establishing partnerships with public or private institutions to facilitate the progress of investigations, such as access to phone records and telematics data, facilitating the issuance of search warrants, among others; h. Defining a Reference Methodology or National Indicator to monitor and evaluate the policies implemented; i. Conducting a National Diagnosis of the main factors hindering the clarification of homicides; and j. Establishing a governance structure led by SENASP to integrate all specialized homicide investigation units and other law enforcement agencies nationwide.

According to information from the National Justice Council, ongoing discussions are focused on the following measures: a) the reassessment of the hierarchical structure of the scientific-technical police in the state of Rio de Janeiro to strengthen its independence and institutional autonomy; b) the reassessment of the personnel framework of the scientific-technical police to address the existing deficit of professionals; and c) the increase in the allocation of public resources for the Scientific-Technical Police, ensuring the acquisition of equipment and materials necessary for the daily work of the state's forensic experts.

According to information from the Public Prosecutor's Office of Rio de Janeiro, dated September 6, 2024, within the scope of MPRJ 2018.01247419, the preparation of a Joint Resolution of the Office of the Attorney General and the Corregedoria-Geral of the

Ministry was proposed, with the aim of recommending the initiation of independent procedures by the MPRJ for investigating homicides and/or bodily harm committed by state agents. Currently, an Administrative Management Procedure is underway at the MPRJ to gather information, from the administrative structures and the Natural Prosecutors, related to the initiation of criminal investigative procedures to investigate any criminal offenses when there is suspicion of the involvement of public security agents in the performance of their duties.

The Public Prosecutor's Office of Rio de Janeiro also reported that it has been making efforts to qualify its staff, including hiring forensic experts, to support the Natural Prosecutors in investigations of deaths resulting from interventions by state agents.

Noteworthy is the Portaria Presidência No. 03, dated January 8, 2024, from the National Justice Council, which establishes a Working Group to assess in loco the functioning of the criminal judicial shifts of the Court of Justice of the State of Rio de Janeiro, investigate the transfer of information from the police operation registry system to the Judiciary, and examine the functioning of the judicial supervision system of arrest warrants and precautionary measures, in compliance with the decision rendered in ADPF 635/RJ.

This Working Group was composed of CNJ Councilors, the Secretary-General, and Auxiliary Judges of the Presidency of the body, as well as Auxiliary Judges of the National Justice Corregedoria. To optimize the work, the group was divided into four areas of action: a) Justice Axis; b) Public Prosecutor's Office Axis; c) Forensics Axis; d) Civil Police Axis. Additionally, after conducting the mentioned technical visits, the institutions were officially requested to provide specific and more detailed data about their respective areas of action, which, combined with the on-site dialogue, enabled a comprehensive view of the matter. The CNJ prepared a complete report on the factual and legal scenario found, which concluded the work of this Working Group, which is distinct from the "Polícia Cidadã" Working Group.

Another important discussion in the investigation of crimes committed by military police officers against civilians concerns the competence of the military justice system to investigate such crimes. Regarding legislative measures related to the transfer of the judgment of common crimes committed by military police officers to the common criminal justice system, there are some bills under discussion in the Brazilian National Congress related to the topic.

In addition to the ongoing legislative initiatives, it is important to report on the contemporary procedures adopted by the Military Justice in Brazil, governed by its own legal framework and Codes developed in 1969 (Military Penal Code – CPM and Military Criminal Procedure Code – CPPM). Since the enactment of these laws, the main change occurred with the advent of Law No. 9.299/1996, which transferred the jurisdiction for processing and trial to the Jury Court – therefore, common justice – for crimes committed

by military personnel, in service or otherwise, when intentional and committed against a civilian. More recently, Law No. 14.688/2023 brought significant changes regarding the criminal responsibility of public security agents.

Regarding the modifications to Article 9 of the Military Penal Code, Bill 2.233/2022 was proposed. On September 20, 2023, Law 14.688/2023 – amending the Military Penal Code and originating from the aforementioned Bill – was sanctioned with vetoes supported by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security's statements, notably:

Article 2 of the Bill, which amends § 1 of Article 9 of Decree-Law No. 1.001, from October 21, 1969 – Military Penal Code:

“§ 1 The military crimes addressed in this article, including those provided for in penal legislation, as per item II of the caput of this article, when intentional and committed by military personnel against civilians, will fall under the jurisdiction of the Jury Court.”

Reasons for the veto:

“Despite the good intentions of the legislator, the legislative proposal contradicts the public interest by allowing the erroneous interpretation that intentional crimes against life committed by military personnel against civilians constitute military criminal offenses, rather than common criminal offenses, under the jurisdiction of the Jury Court.

In addition to contradicting the majority understanding in doctrine and jurisprudence on the matter, the measure would increase legal uncertainty regarding the assignment of the investigation of these crimes to the Civil Police or the Military Police.”

As discussed at the "Military Justice in Transformation" Symposium, held on October 25, 2023, the new wording of Article 1 was vetoed because it purportedly ratified intentional crimes against the life of civilians as military crimes, which was rejected by the Executive Branch, reaffirming that this is a crime under the jurisdiction of Common Justice, according to the wording of Law No. 13,491, from 2017.

Thus, the new wording of Article 9 of the Military Penal Code provides:

Article 9: The following are considered military crimes in peacetime:  
 § 1 Military crimes under this article, when intentional and committed by military personnel against a civilian, will fall under the jurisdiction of the Jury Court.  
 § 2 Military crimes under this article, including those provided for in penal legislation as per item II of the caput of this article, when intentional and committed by military personnel

of the Armed Forces against a civilian, will fall under the jurisdiction of the Military Justice of the Union, if committed within the context of:

I – the performance of duties assigned by the President of the Republic or the Minister of State for Defense;

II – actions involving the security of a military institution or military mission, even if non-belligerent; or

III – military activities, peacekeeping operations, law and order guarantees, or subsidiary duties, performed in accordance with Article 142 of the Federal Constitution and the following legal provisions:

- a) Law No. 7.565, from December 19, 1986 – Brazilian Aeronautical Code;
- b) Complementary Law No. 97, from June 9, 1999;
- c) Decree-Law No. 1.002, from October 21, 1969 – Military Criminal Procedure Code;
- d) Law No. 4.737, from July 15, 1965 – Electoral Code.

Law 14.688/2023 also amended the classification of heinous crimes, which was not contemplated in the military legislation. Now, with the inclusion of item VI in Article 1 of Law 8.072/1990, there is an express provision that crimes under the CPM are considered heinous compared to the types described in common special legislation. Additionally, the crime of genocide, as per Article 401 of the CPM, is now equated with heinous crimes.

Regarding Law No. 9.299/1996 and §4 of Article 125 of the Federal Constitution, as amended by Constitutional Amendment No. 45, from 2004, it is important to inform that its content was endorsed by the Federal Supreme Court (STF) in Direct Action of Unconstitutionality (ADI) No. 1,494.

As for Law No. 13.491/2017, which amended Decree-Law No. 1.001/1969 – Military Penal Code (CPM), it modified Article 9, §2, of the CPM and explicitly provided that intentional crimes against the life of civilians committed by military personnel of the Armed Forces will be under the jurisdiction of the Military Justice of the Union if committed in the factual context of one of the situations described in its sections, and no longer under the jurisdiction of the Common Federal Justice. This same article (Article 9 of the CPM) defines (or conceptualizes) military crime (both proper and improper) in peacetime. Law No. 13.491/2017 also introduced a new item II to Article 9 of the CPM, defining that military crime now also includes criminal offenses only outlined in common penal legislation, without any corresponding provision in the Military Penal Code. Thus, there was a clear modification to expand the concept of military crime. For this reason, Law No. 13.491/2017 was subject to ADI No. 5901, which has not been judged by the Federal Supreme Court.

Prior to the new wording of the Military Penal Code, the jurisprudence of the Federal Supreme Court already affirmed the jurisdiction of the Jury to examine intentional crimes committed by military personnel against the life of civilians.

Currently, Direct Action of Unconstitutionality (ADI) 5032 is being judged by the Federal Supreme Court. In March 2023, there was a vote for partial approval in favor of the prevalence of the common justice jurisdiction to try crimes arising from military actions, but the judgment was suspended for the transition from virtual sessions to physical sessions.

In addition to the mentioned ongoing constitutional actions, it should be noted that, in 2013, the Attorney General's Office (PGR) filed the Arguição de Descumprimento de Preceito Fundamental (ADPF) 289 before the Federal Supreme Court (STF), which has not yet been judged, requesting the end of the Military Justice's jurisdiction to try civilians in peacetime, asking that such crimes be tried by the common justice, whether federal or state.

### III – FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Brazilian State is available to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to provide any additional clarifications regarding the subject of this Allegation Letter.