



Security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games



July 2016



Social Communication Secretariat – International Area
Office of the President of Brazil

This factsheet was prepared by the International Area of the **Social Communication Secretariat of the Office of the President of Brazil**, based on interviews and information provided by the following agencies:

Ministry of Justice – Special Secretariat for Security of Major Events

Defence Ministry - Joint Armed Forces Staff

Brazilian Intelligence Agency (ABIN)

Communications Department of the Rio de Janeiro State Security Secretariat

Updated 18 July 2016*

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INTRODUCTION

Brazil is prepared with the procedures and protocols required for the protection of athletes, technical committees, heads of state, government officials, tourists, and journalists during the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, which will occur from 5 to 21 August and from 7 to 18 September (respectively).

The country today has amassed significant expertise in ensuring safety and security during major events through coordinated work involving the Ministries of Justice and Defence, the Brazilian Intelligence Agency (ABIN) and state and local governments, as well as international and multilateral organizations. This coordination has been in place since the 2007 Pan American Games and continued through the 2011 Military World Games, the United Nations Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development (2012), the 2013 Confederations Cup, the World Youth Day (including a visit by Pope Francis to Rio de Janeiro in 2013) and the 2014 World Cup.

In July 2014, the Datafolha Institute interviewed 2,209 foreigners from more than 60 countries who had come to Brazil for the first time for the World Cup. Survey results showed that 83% of respondents rated the organization of the event as excellent or good. Public security in Brazil was rated better than expected by most respondents (60%).

Brazil has constantly acquired knowledge from these events, a process that will culminate with the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. In its biggest challenge in terms of major events to date, the Brazilian government will be tasked with ensuring the safety of 15,000 athletes from 206 countries, an audience of up to 7.5 million people in competition sites, 500,000 to 600,000 tourists, 50,000 volunteers, 14,000 professionals involved in the organization of the Games, about 25,000 journalists and some 100 dignitaries, in addition to the populations of Rio de Janeiro, host city of the Games, of the five football cities and of the 329 cities in 27 Brazilian states and the Federal District which will receive the Olympic Torch beginning on May 3.

The integrated security efforts for the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games comprise three main areas: public safety, defence and intelligence. The work is guided by the Strategic Integrated Security Plan (SISP), published by an Interministerial Decree of September 2015. The document sets out the guiding principles for the security of the Games, as well as the missions, areas of action and governance structure that will guide public security, national defence and intelligence agencies when developing their own tactical and operational plans. The SISP is dynamic in nature and can be adjusted, if necessary, to conform to changes in the national and international scenarios. The plan applies to the pre-Games, “Games Time” and demobilization (post-Games) phases.

By signing the official Dossier submitted in 2009 as part of Rio’s bid to host the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, the Brazilian government took on the responsibility to coordinate how federal, state and municipal agencies would be involved in the Games security operation. To achieve this end, Brazil created the Special Secretariat for Safety and Security at Major Events (SESGE) under the Brazilian Ministry of Justice. The SESGE, in turn, created the Integrated Public Security Command and Control System for Major Events (SICC) and organized Integrated

Command and Control Centres (CICCs) at the national and regional levels to support public security measures during major events.

The Ministry of Defence created the Special Advisory Committee for Major Events, subordinated to the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces (AEGE/EMCFA), which uses the Joint Operations Centre (COC) as the venue for coordination and monitoring of the actions to be taken by Brazil's three Armed Forces. Under the COC, the Area Defence Coordination Centres (ADCC) will work at the regional level with the task of coordinating activities that fall under the constitutional authority of the Armed Forces. The Brazilian Intelligence Agency (ABIN), the entity responsible for planning, implementing, coordinating, supervising, and controlling intelligence activities in the country, was defined as the centralizing entity that will coordinate the work of all other entities of the Brazilian Intelligence System (SISBIN). It is also responsible for preparing risk assessments, producing knowledge, preventing terrorism and disseminating information, which it does through the National Intelligence Centre (CIN) - located at the ABIN headquarters - and the Regional Intelligence Centres (CIRs) established in the host cities of the Games.

The State Public Security and Civil Defence Commission for the 2016 Games (COESRIO2016), established by Joint Decree No. 01 of 29 January 2015, is a deliberative forum responsible for defining the parameters that will guide all coordinated/integrated work to be done by Public Security and Civil Defence agencies at the federal, state and municipal levels. It also coordinates the work of other related entities, always respecting their constitutional and legal duties.

All investments made in safety and security for the Games has as a base premise their subsequent return to society as a legacy for the everyday life of public safety. The Ministry of Justice is investing R\$1.5 billion in security for the major events, R\$1.17 billion of which have already been invested in preparation for the 2014 World Cup. The Ministry of Defence's budget for security in the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games is of R\$704.4 million, R\$275 million of which were invested in 2014 and R\$183.9 million in 2015. An additional R\$150 million are provided for in the Annual Budget Law (LOA) for use in 2016. In addition to the funds earmarked in the 2016 LOA, a Provisional Decree was issued granting an additional R\$95.5 million to the Ministry of Defence. The funds are meant to help the MoD finalize its equipment purchases and fund the execution of activities by the Armed Forces intended at ensuring the security of the Rio 2016 Games.

A total 88,000 security professionals will be deployed for the Games. Those include public safety agents (including personnel from the National Force, composed of state and civilian police officers), experts and fire-fighters from various Brazilian states, all specifically trained and equipped to work in major events. During the Games, they will be responsible for ensuring the security of competition venues, accommodation areas and communication facilities, as well as of the Olympic Torch relay route. The number also includes 18,500 state police officers and 1,822 civilian police officers from the state of Rio de Janeiro, with the Armed Forces contributing 41,000 military personnel to work directly in the event.



CONCEPT AND MISSION

The security efforts for the Rio 2016 Games comprise all services related to public security, national defence and intelligence needed to ensure a safe and peaceful environment for the local population and for visitors and participants in the city for the Games. The mission is to ensure the security of the Games in a discreet and friendly manner, under coordination of the Federal Government and in integration with state and municipal governments and the Rio 2016 Organizing Committee.

PRINCIPLES

The following are the principles underlying the conduct of the institutions participating in the planning and implementation of the security actions of the Games:

1. **Complementarity:** the possibility that institutions that have a specific mandate to perform certain tasks be supported by others, in a complementary and cooperative manner, whenever the circumstances so require and as previously planned;
2. **Cooperation:** the convergence of efforts and interests for the achievement of a common goal, task, purpose or mission. Obtained by harmonizing efforts from different elements with the aim to achieve the same goal and avoiding duplicated efforts, resource dispersion and divergent solutions. It optimizes results, increases the effectiveness of

- actions and avoids mutual interference without characterizing subordination between institutions;
3. **Discretion:** zeal for ensuring low exposure of the means used for the development of actions;
 4. **Efficiency:** the capacity of an operational unit to fulfil, properly and with economy of means, all planned assignments;
 5. **Technical excellence:** development and training of the professionals involved to operate in a qualified way, within international performance standards and ensuring respect for human rights, using, to that end, modern equipment and systems capable of guaranteeing the provision of services at the highest level;
 6. **Integration:** joint, articulated and coordinated action between agencies that directly or indirectly participate in security actions, respecting the specific legal areas of competence of those involved;
 7. **Interoperability:** the ability of systems, units, forces and institutions to exchange services and information without compromising their functionalities;
 8. **Situational leadership:** temporary situation in which the coordination of integrated actions is assigned, by consensus, to an institution with legal authority to fulfil certain tasks, respecting the powers of the other institutions involved; and
 9. **Respect for diversity and human dignity:** Constitutional precept that ensures the enjoyment of social and individual rights and freedom by a fraternal, pluralist and unprejudiced society.

ASSUMPTIONS

The process of planning and executing the security operation will mainly consider the following assumptions:

1. Global media interest in and attention to the major event;
2. Large flows of people, especially in the city of Rio de Janeiro;
3. Multiplicity of Olympic venues;
4. Multiplicity and simultaneity of events;
5. Need to adapt security structures to meet the specificities of the event, without prejudice to regular services;
6. Use of security systems and structure left by the major events already held in the country.

RISKS

Based on these assumptions and on the experience gained in previous events, the main risk scenarios, as these impact the security operation of the Games, will include:

1. Terrorist or sabotage actions of any kind;
2. Violent actions committed during protests;
3. Urban crime and violence;
4. Risks to the urban mobility system;
5. Risks to public health;
6. Risks to essential services;

7. Cyber-attacks;
8. Natural phenomena; and
9. Incidents and disasters.

AREAS OF ACTION

Security coordination is divided into three areas: public security, defence and intelligence. The different areas involved work in dialogue with the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Organizing Committee of the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games (Rio 2016 Organizing Committee) and the Olympic Public Authority (OPA) – a consortium comprised of federal, state and municipal government bodies created to coordinate government actions for the planning and delivery of the works and services required for the Games.

The Ministries of Justice and Defence are responsible for the coordination and integration of actions that will enable the safe operation of the Games. Public security and civil defence activities will be coordinated by the Ministry of Justice, which may, if necessary, rely on cooperation from the Armed Forces (the latter are used in “assurance of law and order” actions, as provided for in the Brazilian Constitution). Conversely, National Defence activities will be coordinated by the Ministry of Defence, which may rely on cooperation from Public Security institutions. ABIN will coordinate the Brazilian Intelligence System (SISBIN), integrating and informing the public security and national defence areas.

PUBLIC SECURITY

Public security actions will be carried out by the Federal Police, Federal Highway Police, Civil and State Police, Fire Brigades, Municipal Guards, and traffic management and oversight bodies, as well as those agencies responsible for coordinating, integrating and supporting these institutions. The Special Secretariat for Safety and Security at Major Events (SESSE) is responsible for coordinating all these activities.

Duties of the public security agencies include:

1. **Security of dignitaries and VIPs:** comprises overt and covert activities related to the protection of authorities or Very Important Persons, as defined by the relevant bodies;
2. **Road safety and traffic control:** urban traffic routing, inspection and patrol and road policing;
3. **Overt (uniformed) policing, preservation of public order and urban planning:** comprises preventive and repressive police activities carried out by uniformed officers, as well as those relating to regulating and overseeing land use/occupation;
4. **Civil defence:** comprises incident and disaster prevention, mitigation and prompt response activities;
5. **Venue Security:** comprises preventive, response and inspection activities carried out by security officers aimed at protecting the venues of the Rio 2016 Games and the people in them;

6. **Judicial police:** activities related to the investigation of criminal offenses and technical-scientific police work, except for cases under the responsibility of Military Courts;
7. **Maritime, airport and border police:** immigration control and the security of ports, airports and borders;
8. **Anti-cybercrime:** comprises cybercrime monitoring and investigation activities;
9. **Inspection and countermeasures for explosives:** activities related to security sweeps and the neutralization and deactivation of bombs and explosives;
10. **International police cooperation:** interactions with foreign law enforcement agencies to assist in activities related to the prevention, repression and investigation of crimes and the monitoring of events that can impact security;
11. **Intelligence:** coordination of the Public Security Intelligence Subsystem for the Rio 2016 Games with a view to producing knowledge that can assist decision-making in the public security operation conducted under the SICC.
12. **Fight against terrorism:** comprises the set of actions permeated by intelligence activity aimed at (1) preventing and deterring the commission of terrorist acts through administrative and judicial police measures and (2) combating such through criminal investigation and management of critical incidents.

SPECIFIC DUTIES OF PUBLIC SECURITY AND CIVIL DEFENCE INSTITUTIONS

Public security and civil defence operations for the Rio 2016 Games will be effected through coordinated and integrated efforts from various security institutions at the federal, state and municipal levels, each developing their activities in accordance with their constitutional and legal duties. Their attributions can be summarized as follows:

FEDERAL LEVEL:

Special Secretariat for Safety and Security at Major Events (SESGE)

- Plan, define, coordinate, implement, monitor, and assess security measures for Major Events as well as public security intelligence measures.

National Public Security Secretariat (SENASP)

- Coordinate the mobilization, training and provision of personnel and resources for the National Force.

Federal Police Department (DPF)

- Central Government Judicial Police
- Maritime, Airport and Border Police
- Administrative Police
- Safety and security of dignitaries and VIPs
- Fight against terrorism
- Explosive search and countermeasures
- Special operations
- Intelligence

Federal Highway Police Department (DPRF)

- Road safety and traffic control
- Overt (uniformed) policing
- Safety and security of dignitaries
- Special operations
- Intelligence

National Public Security Force Department (DFNSP)

- Security of competition venues and training and accommodation facilities used by athletes and referees
- Overt (uniformed) policing
- Special operations
- Bomb search and countermeasures

STATE LEVEL:

State Security Secretariat (SESEG)

- Planning and management of the state public security policy.

State Civil Defence Secretariat (SEDEC)

- Planning and management of the state civil defence policy.

Military Police (State Police) of Rio de Janeiro (PMERJ)

- Security of the external perimeter of sports, non-sports, training and support venues.
- Security of official routes and public roads.
- Security of dignitaries, the Olympic Family and VIPs (through joint actions), workforce and spectators.
- External Security of Live Sites and Hospitality House.
- Support of escort and motorcade services.
- Support of road block and vehicle checkpoint services.
- Security of areas of concentrated hotel & hospitality facilities and tourist sites.
- Security in public transport terminals.
- Prompt response in the event of civil unrest.
- Prompt response in case of use of tactical intervention groups.
- Administrative Police.
- Intelligence.

Civil Police of Rio de Janeiro (PCERJ)

- Establishment of Judicial Police Stations in affected regions and places of interest;

- Complement deployments to neighbourhood police stations in case of increased occurrence of criminal activities and investigations, including assistance to foreign tourists in district and specialized stations;
- Action by the Mobile Police Station in places and times of need;
- Inspection and countermeasure actions (joint action);
- Prompt response in case of use of tactical intervention groups (joint action);
- Actions by the Bomb Search Group (joint action);
- Use of aircraft;
- Qualified representation in Command and Control Centres;
- Action by the Tourist Service Centre (NATE) in places of interest or tourist sites;
- Action by the Major Event Support Centre (NAGE) - crimes against intellectual property and illegal ticket sales;
- Action by the Specialized Police Stations for computer crimes, fraud and consumer protection;
- Strengthening of the criminal expertise staff of all specialties in places of interest to the event for quick assistance;
- Intelligence.

Military Fire Department (CBMERJ)

- Civil defence.
- Safety of dignitaries.
- Administrative police.
- Intelligence.

MUNICIPAL LEVEL:

Public Order Secretariat (SEOP)

- Planning and management of urban planning activities

Civil Defence Under secretariat (SUBDEC)

- Civil defence.

Municipal Guard (GM Rio)

- Urban planning.
- Road safety and traffic control.
- Administrative Urban Traffic Planning Measures.
- Intelligence.

Traffic Engineering Company (CET-Rio)

- Road safety and traffic control.

OLYMPIC AUTHORITIES:

In addition to the aforementioned public safety and civil defence forces, the following entities will work in the security of the Games, within their constitutional and legal duties:

Defence Ministry, Armed Forces and Brazilian Intelligence Agency, as provided for in the ISSP;

Municipal Olympic Company and Public Olympic Authority, which will monitor projects related to the Games, including security projects; and

Organizing Committee of the Rio 2016 Games, notably in activities related to private security.

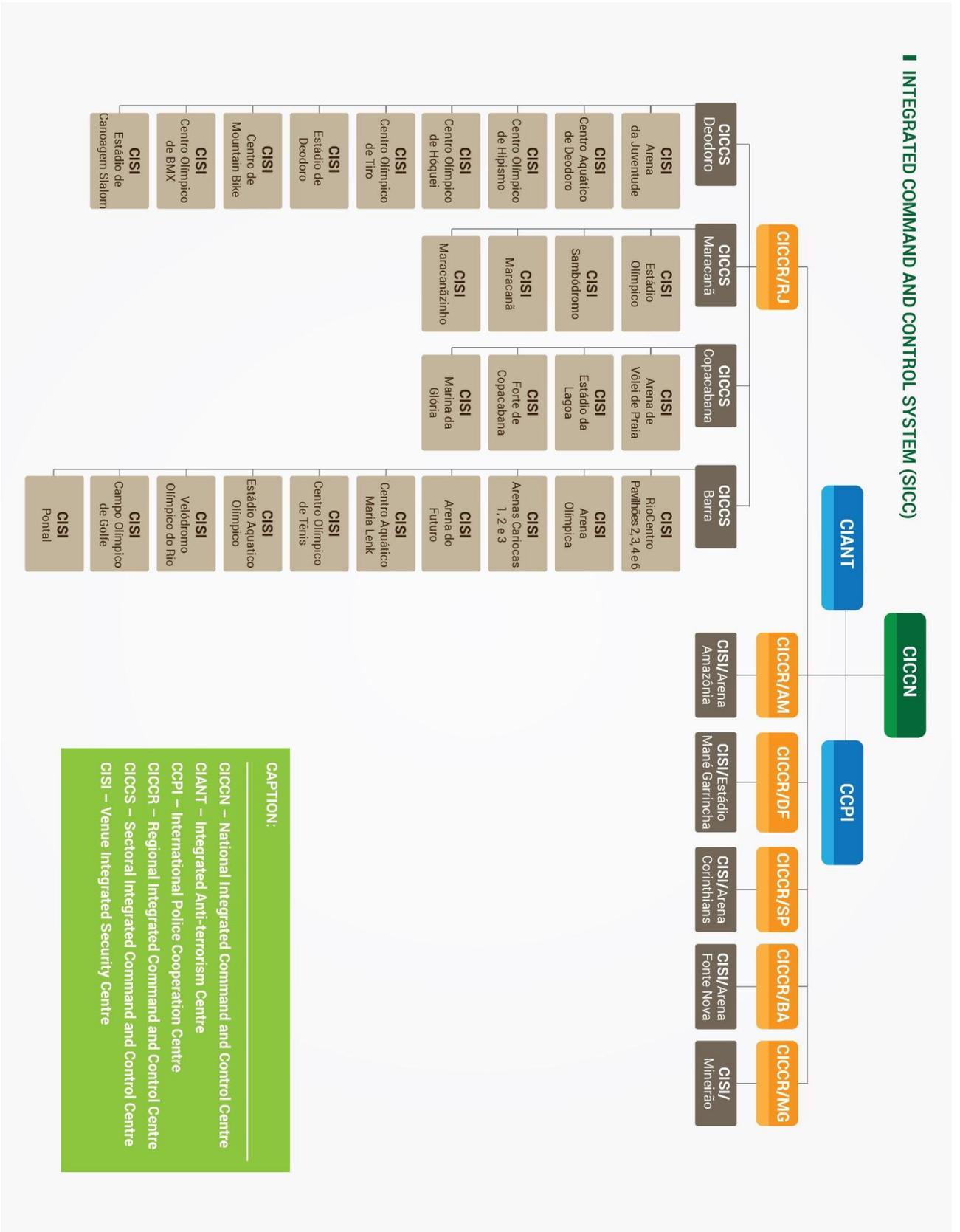
INTEGRATED COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (SICC)



The Integrated Command and Control System (SICC), which was regulated by Administrative Rule No. 269 of 30 July 2016, established the set of coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities involved in major events. The SICC is structured into three Centres: Integrated Command and Control, International Police Cooperation and Counter-Terrorism. The aim is to ensure different agencies can work in an integrated fashion during the Public Security Operation of the Rio 2016 Games. The System is coordinated from the National Integrated Command and Control Centre (CICCN) in Brasilia. Regional Integrated Command and Control Centres (CICCRs) will also be operating in Rio de Janeiro and in the five cities hosting football matches. The Rio CICC in turn coordinates four Sectoral Integrated Command and Control Centres – located in Deodoro, Maracanã, Copacabana and Barra – created to oversee security for the four areas of the city that will host competitions. Each of the 37

competition venues – the 32 in Rio and five football cities – will have their own Integrated Venue Security Centres (CISI) (*See chart on page 13*).

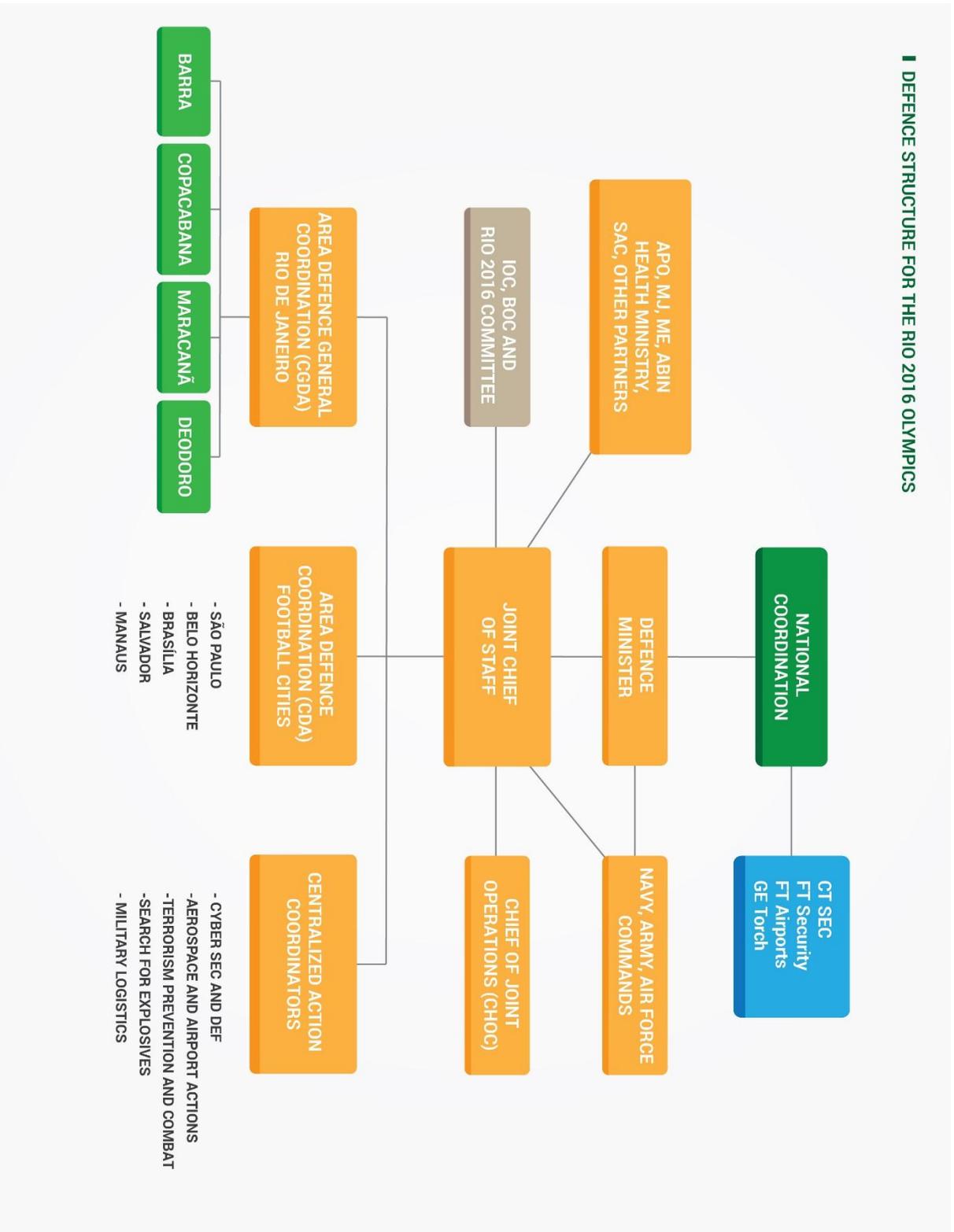
The CICC features event management, information, video surveillance and media systems for real-time interaction among the participating entities and security personnel working in the field. The centres have representatives from all institutions at the federal, state and municipal levels that have some form of responsibility for actions in the areas of public security, social defence, civil defence, health, sport, intelligence, national defence and any others that may significantly contribute to the activities. The operation also includes the emergency services hotline of the State Police Operational Control Centre (190, Brazil's emergency number) and the Mobile Emergency Medical Service (SAMU), managed by the Fire Department, as well as entities representing the Civil Police, the Federal Highway Police, the Rio de Janeiro Traffic Company and transportation agencies. Calls to international emergency service numbers like 911 (US) and 112 (Europe) will also connect to the Brazilian emergency service, as approved by Anatel, Brazil's Telecommunications Agency.



CAPTION:

CICCN – National Integrated Command and Control Centre
 CIANT – Integrated Anti-terrorism Centre
 CCPI – International Police Cooperation Centre
 CICCR – Regional Integrated Command and Control Centre
 CICCS – Sectoral Integrated Command and Control Centre
 CISI – Venue Integrated Security Centre

DEFENCE



About 41,000 armed forces personnel are expected to be active during competitions in Rio de Janeiro and the cities that will host football matches (Brasilia, São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Salvador and Manaus). Of this total, about 20,000 will be based in Rio de Janeiro. The attributions of the Armed Forces include:

1. **Aerospace Actions:** comprise the use of the Armed Forces in airspace defence, surveillance and control actions;
2. **Sea and River Actions:** comprise the use of the Armed Forces in maritime and river defence, actions to ensure the security of waterway navigation and the safety of life at sea, and in the enforcement of laws and regulations for sea and inland waters;
3. **Cyber Security and Defence:** comprise cyber security and defence actions that aim to contribute to the protection of information assets and information and communications technology (ICT) systems that support the structures organized to coordinate cyber security and defence actions against cyber threats arising from inside and outside the country;
4. **Logistic Air Transport Actions:** comprise the use of Armed Forces airborne resources to provide logistical support by transporting personnel and materials of interest as part of military operations or government actions;
5. **Explosives Inspection:** comprises the use of the Brazilian Army, through the regional controlled good inspection networks, for the oversight of explosives and related products throughout the national territory;
6. **CBRND (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence):** comprises prevention, defence, countermeasures and aftermath management actions related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats, contributing to support the health and protection of the population, assets, strategic structures and other resources;
7. **Protection of Strategic Structures:** comprises the use of the Armed Forces in actions to monitor, supervise or protect strategic structures, ensuring the ability to offer uninterrupted operation of the services provided;
8. **Use of Contingency Forces:** comprises the use of the Armed Forces for contingencies in case of failure, inexistence or unavailability of public safety resources or their own personnel, as provided for in law;
9. **Fight against Terrorism:** comprises the set of defence actions aimed at preventing and combating terrorism and similar actions. On the prevention side, defence and anti-terrorism intelligence activities are developed with the aim of preventing and/or deterring terrorist acts. On the repression side, in addition to defence intelligence, offensive activities of repressive character are developed aiming to deter, prevent and respond to terrorist acts;

10. **Airport Actions:** comprise the use of the Armed Forces for inbound reception tasks in air bases or civilian airports (by command);

11. **Road Safety, Traffic Control, Overt (Uniformed) Policing, Preservation of the Public Order** and urban planning (in the Deodoro region), civil defence and security of dignitaries and VIPs, pursuant to the provisions of the public security area.

The activities described in items 6 to 11 will be carried out subject to a presidential decision authorizing the use of the Armed Forces.

INTELLIGENCE

The intelligence activities for the security of the Rio 2016 Games comprise a series of actions carried out by public security, defence and intelligence institutions, effected in an integrated and coordinated manner.

The Brazilian Intelligence Agency (ABIN) will coordinate the Brazilian Intelligence System (SISBIN), which will work together with the Public Security Intelligence Subsystem and the Defence Intelligence System, coordinated (respectively) by SESGE and the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces.

The main goal of the intelligence activities will be to permanently identify, monitor and integrate risk assessments and threats related to the event, supporting public security and defence institutions and high-ranking government officials in their decision-making processes.

The activities defined in the ISSP for the intelligence component, which permeates the actions taken by the agencies and units linked to all three areas (Public Security, Defence and Intelligence), are the following:

1. **Knowledge production:** comprises the development of strategic, tactical and operational knowledge aiming to support the planning and execution of public security and defence actions and aid decision-making processes at the national level;
2. **Coordination of the SISBIN (Brazilian Intelligence System):** comprises the development of integrated activities involving the agencies that make up the System, aiming to improve the quality of the knowledge produced for the benefit of public security and defence institutions and high-ranking government officials. This activity is carried out exclusively by ABIN.
3. **International cooperation:** comprises the coordination of joint work with representatives of intelligence services accredited to work in Brazil (or that may be invited to Brazil) for collaboration and knowledge exchanges, especially regarding pre-accreditation research and terrorist threat management.

4. **Risk assessments:** comprises the generation of knowledge to support the planning and execution of operations to be carried out by the institutions in charge of defence and public security for the 2016 Olympic Games;
5. **Pre-accreditation research:** comprises searches on security and intelligence databases for relevant background and facts that involve the names of persons submitted for accreditation to the 2016 Games;
6. **IT Security:** ensure the safe and timely transmission of data and intelligence knowledge between intelligence centres and their users;
7. **Training** of representatives from intelligence agencies and guest institutions in matters of interest to intelligence activity;
8. **Use of intelligence observers:** comprises the coordination and use of undercover agents aiming at fulfilling specific knowledge needs, specifically through the collection of data in competition venues and their surroundings to be used for the benefit of the institutions in charge of security actions for the event and its organization;
9. **Media analysis:** comprises the assessment of the Games' press coverage in order to anticipate issues that may generate crises for the event and potential damage to the image of the Brazilian government;
10. Development of intelligence activities related to the prevention of terrorist threats, in coordination with the SISBIN member institutions.

FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

Brazil is adopting international best practices in terrorism prevention in order to prevent attacks during the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Despite the fact that Brazil is a peaceful and welcoming country with no history of terrorist action or geopolitical conflicts, an event with the characteristics of the Olympics, with the participation of more than 200 countries and an estimated audience of five billion viewers, inevitably raises the alert level for possible terrorist threats.

Cooperation is the key tool of the security forces against terrorism, along with training and investment in equipment.

The Brazilian Federal Police, which has had a terrorism division for over 20 years and liaison offices in more than 20 countries, participates in Interpol, through which it exchanges information permanently with 190 countries. Moreover, as an evolution of the experience accumulated in other major events, Brazil has created the Integrated Anti-terrorism Centre (CIANT) specifically for the Olympic Games. Coordinated by the Federal Police, the CIANT will house foreign police officers from the intelligence area with expertise in tackling terrorism.

There is also the International Police Cooperation Centre (CCPI), a legacy of the 2014 World Cup, through which police officers from more than 50 countries and multilateral institutions such as Interpol will participate in the Games wearing their own uniforms. The foreign overt police officers will move around unarmed but uniformed, always accompanied by Brazilian police officers, in areas of where nationals of their countries are expected to concentrate. This cooperation has the dual effect of giving foreigners a greater sense of protection when they recognize officers by the uniform and deterring abuses by foreigners who are under the gaze of authorities from their own countries.

In the Defence area, the main structure for actions against terrorism at the national level is the Central Command for the Prevention and Combat of Terrorism (CCPCT). The CCPCT has subordinate structures that replicate its actions at the regional level, the so-called Central Integrated Tactical Commands (CCTI). The CCPCT gathers military personnel from the Brazilian Navy, Army and Air Force specialized in Special Forces actions.

Given the relevance of the topic, Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence (CBRND) actions, which are typically an incumbency of the defence sector, are also included in the Fight against Terrorism section. Brazil's three Armed Forces have highly specialized elements to face threats of this nature. In preparation for the challenges that the Olympic Games impose in the fight against terrorism, the Ministry of Defence has been training its staff by participating in exercises with the armed forces of several other countries. It has also promoted interagency training exercises in Brazil, such as the Natural and Anthropogenic Disaster Response Exercise, held in December 2015, which involved institutions like Military Fire Departments, Civil Defence agencies, the Ministry of Health and others. More recently, in March 2016, CCPCT members participated in an exchange with the US Department of Defence on Mass Decontamination. Several actors who will be working in coordination for the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games participated in that exchange, including the National Public Security Force, the Federal Police, and the Civil and Military Police Departments of several states.

In the area of intelligence, there is the Foreign Service Intelligence Centre, with representatives from the intelligence services of some 100 countries, including the CIA and the MI-6. The representatives of the intelligence services will have access to information generated in their countries and hold briefings and bilateral meetings in the Intelligence Centre. As part of the international cooperation efforts, Brazilian intelligence professionals visited countries that have hosted major sporting events in recent times aiming to exchange experiences, improve technical aspects and assimilate best practices in the area.

Also for the Games, the SESGE created an observer program which sent nearly 100 police officers to major international events such as the Boston Marathon, the World Athletics in Beijing, the Pan American Games in Toronto, the Tour de France, the Super Bowl in the United States and the UN General Assembly. The teams observed the security operation of each of these events, including the preparation of police forces and security briefings.

Investments have also been made in equipment for tactical groups, intelligence equipment, tactical vessels and vehicles for the fight against terrorism. Training for a total 15,000 staff has

been planned for, with the goal of reaching 30,000, many of whom for anti-terrorism intelligence activities.

Terrorist Threat Perception Course (EPAT)

Collaboration from the general population and employees who work directly with the audiences of sporting events is also essential for detecting terrorist threats. To better prepare hotel/subway staff and taxi drivers, the Armed Forces, the Federal Police and ABIN are jointly organizing the Terrorist Threat Perception Course (EPAT). The EPAT helps employees of different services identify suspicious attitudes by individuals amidst crowds. Hospital workers are trained to identify injuries caused by explosive precursors and radioactive burn.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

Useful acronyms for public security and the Rio 2016 Games

| | |
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| AF SEC - Functional Security Area | FNSP - National Public Security Force |
| AIO - Operational Interest Area | GM - Municipal Guard |
| AMPGA - Large Area Persistent Surveillance Aerostat | GM Rio - Municipal Guard of Rio de Janeiro |
| ANAC - National Civil Aviation Agency | GSI / GSInst – Venue Security Manager |
| ANVISA - National Health Surveillance Agency | IFs - International Olympic Federations |
| APH – Pre-hospital Care | IMPO - Low Offensive Potential Instruments |
| APO – Public Olympic Authority | Infraero - Brazilian Airport Infrastructure Company |
| C2 - Command and Control | IPSF - International Paralympic Sport Federations |
| CBM - Military Fire Department | MB - Brazilian Navy |
| CBMERJ - Military Fire Department of the State of Rio de Janeiro | MD – Ministry of Defence |
| CGDA – Area Defence General Coordination | ME – Ministry of Sport |
| CCGOV - Government Command and Control | MJ – Ministry of Justice |
| CET – RIO – Traffic Engineering Company of Rio de Janeiro | CON / NOC - National Olympic Committee |
| CGDA - Area Defence General Coordination | CPN / NPC- National Paralympic Committee |
| CIANT - Integrated Anti-terrorism Centre | OTCC – Thematic Command and Control Workshop |
| CICC - Integrated Command and Control Centre | OF INT – Thematic Intelligence Workshop |

| | |
|---|---|
| CICCM – Mobile Integrated Command and Control Centre | Op de Saúde – Health Operations |
| CICCN – National Integrated Command and Control Centre | Ops Especiais – Special Operations |
| CICCNA – Alternative National Integrated Command and Control Centre | PC – Civil Police |
| CICCR – Regional Integrated Command and Control Centre | PCERJ - Civil Police of the State of Rio de Janeiro |
| CICCS – Sectoral Integrated Command and Control Centre | PESI – Strategic Integrated Security Plan |
| CIISP – Integrated Public Security Intelligence Cell | PF – Federal Police |
| CIISP-N - Integrated Public Security Intelligence Cell – National Level | PISOU – Integrated Security and Urban Planning Plan |
| CIISP-R - Integrated Public Security Intelligence Cell – Regional Level | PIISP - Integrated Public Security Intelligence Plan |
| CIJ – Games Intelligence Centre | PMERJ – Military Police (State Police) of the State of Rio de Janeiro |
| CIN – National Intelligence Centre | POE – Elevated Observation Platform |
| Ciopes – Integrated Public Security Special Operations Centre | SOP – Standard Operational Procedure |
| CIR – Regional Intelligence Centre | PRF – Federal Highway Police |
| CISI – Venue Integrated Security Centre | PSA – People Search Area |
| CIOESP – Integrated Special Operations Centre | PSI – Integrating System Project |
| CNEN – National Nuclear Energy Commission | PTI – Information Exchange Protocol |
| COESRIO2016 – State Public Security and Civil Defence Commission for the Rio 2016 Games | PTIS – Integrated Tactical Security Protocol |
| COI – International Olympic Committee | PTIST - Integrated Tactical Protocol for Torch Security |
| COL - Local Organizing Committee | CBRNe – Chemical, Bacteriological, Radioactive, Nuclear and Explosive |
| CONOPS – Concept of Operations | SAD – Assistance and Dispatch System |
| CONUSO – Concept of Use | SAMU – Mobile Emergency Care Service |
| COR - Rio de Janeiro Operations Centre | SEDEC – State Civil Defence Secretariat |
| CS – Social Communication | SEDS – State Social Defence Secretariat |
| CSD – Dignitaries Security Centre | SENASP – National Public Security Secretariat |
| CVC – Inspections and Countermeasures Centre | SEOP – Municipal Public Order Secretariat |
| DFNSP – Public Security National Force Department | SESEG – State Security Secretariat |

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| DPF – Federal Police Department | SESGE – Special Secretariat for Security of Major Events |
| DPRF – Federal Highway Police Department | SICC – Integrated Command and Control System |
| DVI – Identification of Disaster Victims | SISBIN – Brazilian Intelligence System |
| EB – Brazilian Army | SISP – Public Security Intelligence Subsystem |
| MOC - Main Operation Centre | SMTR – Municipal Transport Secretariat |
| MRE – Ministry of Foreign Affairs | ICT – Information and Communication Technology |
| MTA – Material Inspection Area | VIP – Very Important Person |
| EMV – Multiple-Victim Events | VISO - Integrated Venue Security Operation |
| FAB – Brazilian Air Force | VSA – Vehicle Search Area |