



Ministry of Justice and Public Security

National Consumer Secretariat

Department of Consumer Protection and Defense

General Coordination of Technical Consultancy and Administrative Sanctions

Coordination of Administrative Sanctions

Investigation Division

TECHNICAL NOTE No. 24/2025/DII/DISA/CSA-SENACON/CGCTSA/DPDC/SENACON/MJ**PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION No. 08012.003659/2022-12****INTERESTED PARTY: CARREFOUR COMERCIO E INDUSTRIA LTDA. (Carrefour.com.br)**

Summary: Provisional decision ordering the immediate suspension of sales and the removal of potentially unlawful advertisements related to electronic smoking devices (ESDs) and their accessories, posted on the platform. The measure shall remain in effect for as long as the health ban established by the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa) remains in force. The order is based on the authority granted to the Department of Consumer Protection and Defense (DPDC), under Decree No. 2,181/1997 and Senacon Ordinance No. 7/2016, with an express provision for the imposition of a daily fine in case of non-compliance.

I - REPORT:

1. This is a Preliminary Investigation initiated *ex officio* by the Department of Consumer Protection and Defense (DPDC), of the National Consumer Secretariat (Senacon), of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), regarding the alleged sale, supply, and distribution of electronic smoking devices (ESDs), known as electronic cigarettes, e-cigarette, vape, pod, e-ciggy, e-pipe, e-cigar, heat-not-burn (heated tobacco), among others.

2. Since 2003, when they were created, the electronic cigarettes have gone through several generations^[1]: disposable products (single-use); rechargeable products with liquid refills (mostly containing propylene glycol, glycerin, nicotine, and flavorings), in open or closed systems; heated tobacco products, which feature an electronic device into which a tobacco refill is inserted; “pod” systems, which contain nicotine salts and other substances diluted in liquid and resemble *USB flash drives*, among others. Pursuant to Resolution No. 46 of the Collegiate Board of the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (RDC ANVISA), of August 28, 2009^[2], the sale, import, and advertising of all types of electronic smoking devices are prohibited in Brazil.

3. As set forth in Technical Note No. 84 (19513509), the grounds for which were upheld by Order No. 962 (19513510), issued by the Department of Consumer Protection and Defense (DPDC), the following was determined, as a provisional remedy:

(a) the suspension of any and all commercial activities involving the sale, supply, and distribution of electronic smoking devices (ESDs), known as “electronic cigarettes,” e-cigarettes, among others, to the companies ALBA DA SILVA MACHADO ALENCAR (CNPJ: 41.799.358/0001-03); ARAKEN STORY EIRELI (CNPJ: 42.261.624/0001-02); AUGUSTO CECCATTO ANDERSEN (CNPJ: 32.203.997/0001-73); BOM NEGOCIO ATIVIDADES DE INTERNET LTDA (OLX) (CNPJ: 13.673.743/0002-55); BOS CONSERTOS E REPAROS ELETRONICOS (CNPJ: 40.607.548/0001-19); BRTBCLOG COMERCIO DE ALIMENTOS LTDA (CNPJ: 44.062.139/0001-35); CARLOS EDUARDO PIRES CORREA (CNPJ: 43.334.346/0001-39); CARREFOUR COMERCIO E INDUSTRIA LTDA. (CNPJ: 45.543.915/0001-81); CLEAN INDUSTRIA E COMERCIO DE CIGARROS LTDA. (18.804.581/0001-80); CRISTIANO RONALDO ESTORMOVSKI (41.136.299/0001-93); DIEGO ROMERO SOUTO BRASILEIRO (36.335.270/0001-09); DOUTOR VAPOR, LTDA. (26.095.319/0001-31); E TRIVILIN & TRIVILIN, LTDA (08.663.187/0001-15); ENJOEI S.A. (CNPJ: 16.922.038/0001-51); ERICLES RODRIGUES RISKE (CNPJ: 43.190.835/0001-64); FONTE NOVA CONSTRUÇÕES LTDA. (CNPJ: 02.368.335/0001-92); JOAO VICTOR ALVES DA SILVA (CNPJ: 34.265.671/0001-04); LEILIANE FERNANDES BRITO (CNPJ: 18.181.467/0001-40); MATTHENZO MAGAZINE UTILIDADES DOMESTICAS LTDA (CNPJ: 38.350.925/0001-35); MAURICIO SOARES DE ALMEIDA (CNPJ: 34.874.506/0001-41); MEGA VARIEDADES DE PRODUTOS EM GERAL LTDA. (CNPJ: 41.939.652/0001-73); N1 VAPOR - TABACARIA EIRELI (CNPJ: 32.044.312/0001-93); RICARDO EMIDIO PEREIRA (CNPJ: 41.929.104/0001-62); RICARDO MARQUES HOCHWART LTDA (CNPJ: 42.419.252/0001-08); SEU VAPOR (35.580.065/0001-38); SHPS TECNOLOGIA E SERVICOS LTDA (CNPJ: 35.635.824/0001-12); SMOKE TOBACCO SHOP LTDA (CNPJ: 29.651.134/0001-54); SRV COMERCIO E DISTRIBUICAO LTDA. (CNPJ: 18.238.052/0001-66); VAPE SHOP TABACARIA DO BRASIL LTDA. (CNPJ: 35.068.829/0001-00); VIA S.A. (EXTRA) - (33.041.260/0652-90); WILLIAM GOMES DOS SANTOS (CNPJ: 28.371.768/0001-90) and WILLIAN HENRIQUE ALVES DA SILVA 41386940801 (33.276.727/0001-55), within 48 hours of being notified of said decision, to remove the products from circulation, under penalty of a daily fine in the amount of R\$ 5,000.00 (five thousand reais) for non-compliance, and, simultaneously;

(b) the initiation of a preliminary investigation, following the separation of the case, in order to determine the appropriateness of other measures to protect and defend consumers.

4. Carrefour, through its legal counsel (20249742), responded to the preliminary investigation initiated by DPDC/SENACON, clarifying that:

- 1) It does not directly sell electronic smoking devices (ESDs), and that the identified products were offered by third parties on its marketplace platform.
- 2) As soon as it received the notification from SENACON, it immediately removed the offers, added the related terms to its blacklist, and notified all partner merchants, reinforcing the prohibition on the sale of these products.
- 3) It emphasized that its contracts with third parties include an express obligation to comply with current legislation, including the prohibition on products banned by ANVISA, such as ESDs.
- 4) It argued that it acts as an intermediary between consumers and partner merchants, without direct interference in the published ads, but that it employs mechanisms to control and monitor the compliance of offers.
- 5) In light of the measures taken and the absence of bad faith, it requested the dismissal of the preliminary investigation, without the imposition of administrative sanctions.

Unofficial Translation

5. Through Official Letter 10/2024/CGCTSA/DPDC/SENACON/MJ (SEI No. 26733551), the Director of the Department of Consumer Protection and Defense (DPDC) requested from the relevant division of Anvisa data and information regarding measures already adopted and/or planned by that Agency on the matter, including the validity of Resolution No. 46, of August 28, 2009, which “prohibits the sale, import, and advertising of any electronic smoking devices, known as electronic cigarettes,” and regarding any oversight procedures and/or sanctions against any of the companies mentioned above.

6. In response, Anvisa, through Official Letter No. 3/2024/SEI/GGTAB/DIRE3/ANVISA (SEI 27011881) and Technical Note No. 4/2024/SEI/CCTAB/GGTAB/DIRE3/ANVISA (SEI No. 27011882), provided, in summary, the following information:

- (i) Resolution-RDC No. 46, of August 28, 2009, remains in effect and prohibits the sale, import, and advertising of any electronic smoking devices (ESDs), known as electronic cigarettes, e-cigarettes, e-ciggy, e-cigar, vaporizer, vape, among others, as well as their accessories and refills;
- (ii) Failure to comply with this regulation constitutes a health violation, and the offender is subject to the sanctions provided for in Law No. 6,437, of August 20, 1977;
- (iii) The sale, import, and advertising of electronic cigarettes have been prohibited by Anvisa until scientific studies and toxicological evaluations are conducted to clarify their risks and their alleged effectiveness in treating tobacco use. In addition to the lack of scientific studies, ANVISA also considered the potential harm of purified nicotine extracts to human health as grounds for the ban;
- (iv) With regard to the companies listed in Official Letter No. 10/2024/CGCTSA/DPDC/SENACON/MJ, Anvisa has initiated a health administrative proceeding against the companies described below: CARLOS EDUARDO PIRES CORREA (CNPJ: 43.334.346/0001-39); CLEAN INDUSTRIA E COMERCIO DE CIGARROS LTDA. (18.804.581/0001-80); ENJOEI S.A. (CNPJ: 16.922.038/0001-51); MEGA VARIEDADES DE PRODUTOS EM GERAL LTDA. (CNPJ: 41.939.652/0001-73); SHPS TECNOLOGIA E SERVICOS LTDA (CNPJ: 35.635.824/0001-12); SRV COMERCIO E DISTRIBUICAO LTDA. (CNPJ: 18.238.052/0001-66); VIA S.A (EXTRA) - (33.041.260/0652-90).
- (v) ESDs are essentially battery-powered electronic vaporizers. Despite their various generations, the basic structure consists of a mouthpiece (inhalation tip), a compartment for the cartridge, POD, Stick or solution tank (depending on the model), the atomization element, a microprocessor, a battery compartment, and in some cases an LED light at the tip;
- (vi) Some manufacturers claim that products containing only nicotine are harmless to health and do not cause cancer, and that they are a healthier option, among other claims; however, nicotine, even in isolation, can cause health problems, as it is a toxic and addictive substance;
- (viii) Regardless of the claims made or the advertising promoted, electronic smoking devices have the potential to be harmful to health; to date, it cannot be stated that these products are less toxic than conventional cigarettes or cause less dependence.

7. Pursuant to Technical Note No. 2 (32133867) and Order No. 76/2024 (32133869), the administrative provisional remedy against all of the aforementioned suppliers has been revoked. As for the preliminary investigations initiated, it was noted that they will be analyzed within the scope of the respective proceedings, with the aim of individually assessing the conduct of each company involved. During the market monitoring conducted by this Investigation Division, evidence of the offer of electronic smoking products through the platform was identified, a circumstance that warrants due analysis and action by this Secretariat.

8. This is the report.

II - SENACON'S JURISDICTION:

9. The National Consumer Secretariat (SENACON), of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), is responsible for coordinating the National Consumer Protection System (SNDC), pursuant to Article 106 of Law No. 8,078, of September 11, 1990 (Consumer Protection Code, CDC), and Article 3 of Decree No. 2,181, of March 20, 1997. Its duties include, among others, in addition to coordinating the SNDC, (i) adopting consumer education initiatives and advising consumers on their rights and guarantees; (ii) monitoring the consumer market; (iii) advocating for consumer interests through regulatory action; (iv) overseeing and imposing the administrative sanctions provided for in the CDC and other regulations pertaining to consumer protection.

10. In the oversight of violations of consumer relations, all members of the National Consumer Protection System (SNDC) have concurrent jurisdiction in the exercise of administrative police powers, pursuant to Article 4 of Decree No. 2,181 of 1997, which reads as follows:

Article 4. Within the scope of their jurisdiction and authority, it shall be incumbent upon the state, Federal District, and municipal consumer protection and defense agencies, established, in accordance with the law, specifically for this purpose, to carry out the activities set forth in items II through XII of Article 3 of this Decree, and furthermore:

I - plan, develop, propose, coordinate, and implement the state, Federal District, and municipal consumer protection and defense policy within their respective areas of operation;

II - provide assistance to consumers, regularly processing substantiated complaints;

III - oversee consumer relations;

(...)

Article 5. Any Public Administration body or entity, federal, state, or municipal, dedicated to the defense of consumer interests and rights has, within the scope of its respective powers, the authority to investigate and punish violations of this Decree and of the consumer relations legislation.

(emphasis added)

11. It is incumbent upon SENACON, through its Department of Consumer Protection and Defense (DPDC), to oversee consumer relations of significant general interest and of national scope, and to impose administrative sanctions provided for in consumer protection regulations, in accordance with Articles 55, § 1, and 106 of the Consumer Protection Code, and Article 3, item X, of Decree No. 2,181, of March 20, 1997, as well as under the terms of Technical Note No. 328 – CGAJ/DPDC/2005. In that Note, it was understood that, with regard to the specific duties of the DPDC, the authority to exercise police powers follows the constitutional distribution of administrative powers, in accordance with the principle of the predominance of interest, justifying the scope of the agency's activities as limited to consumer relations of significant general interest and of national scope. The general interest is evident when the matter transcends the subjective interests of the parties, that is, when it involves issues that are substantially relevant to the entire country and have repercussions throughout society.

12. This understanding has been institutionalized, including in the Secretariat's Internal Regulations (Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 905 of 2017) and in the Organizational Structure of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), contained in Annex I of Decree No. 11,348, of January 1, 2023, whose Article 18, item IX, reads as follows:

Article 18. The Department of Consumer Protection and Defense is responsible for:

IX - overseeing cases involving significant general interest and of national scope, as provided for in consumer protection regulations, and initiating preliminary investigations and administrative proceedings;

(emphasis added)

Unofficial Translation

III - REGARDING PRODUCTS IDENTIFIED AS CONTAINING POTENTIALLY ILLEGAL CONTENT:

13. The following table presents evidence, collected by this Senacon Investigation Division, that the platform continues to offer products related to electronic cigarettes and their accessories, in possible violation of current legislation.

Product Name	Corresponding product link
E-liquid for Electronic Vaporizer, 60 mL Glass Bottle	https://www.carrefour.com.br/liquido-para-vaporizador-eletronico-frasco-de-vidro-de-60-ml-mp938445576/p

14. Pursuant to Article 1 of Anvisa Resolution RDC No. 46, of August 28, 2009, the sale, import, and advertising of electronic smoking devices and their consumables are prohibited. The legal provision states:

Article 1. – The sale, import, and advertising of any electronic smoking devices, known as electronic cigarettes, e-cigarettes, e-ciggy, e-cigar, among others, are hereby prohibited, especially those that claim to replace cigarettes, cigarillos, cigars, pipes, and similar products in smoking habits or aim to serve as an alternative in the treatment of tobacco use.

Sole Paragraph – The prohibition set forth in the heading of this article includes any accessories and refills intended for use in any electronic smoking device.

IV - JUSTIFICATION:

15. The Federal Constitution of 1988 enshrines consumer protection as a fundamental right (Art. 5, XXXII) and establishes it as one of the principles of the economic order (Art. 170, item V), reflecting the importance of balancing the relationship between suppliers and consumers in the national market. In accordance with this constitutional guideline, the Consumer Protection Code (CDC) was established as an instrument to guarantee consumer dignity, protect their economic interests, and promote transparency and harmony in consumer relations.

16. Under Article 170 of the Federal Constitution, the economic order is founded on the appreciation of the value of human work, free enterprise, and, above all, the social function of economic activity, allowing for State intervention to ensure the collective well-being.

17. Article 6, item I, of the CDC enshrines as a basic consumer right the protection of life, health, and safety against risks caused by practices in the supply of products considered dangerous or harmful. The potential offer of ESDs, whose harmfulness is recognized by the competent health authority, constitutes a serious violation of this right.

18. Article 6, item III, imposes a duty to provide clear and adequate information regarding product risks. Even when marketed with misleading claims that they are “less harmful” alternatives, ESDs lack reliable scientific evidence regarding their effects. In this context, the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa), the authority responsible for health regulation in the country, pursuant to Law No. 9,782/1999, issued Resolution RDC No. 46/2009, which prohibits the sale, import, and advertising of electronic smoking devices (ESDs), including electronic cigarettes and their accessories, except in cases authorized by the agency itself.

19. Article 31, in turn, stipulates that all advertising must provide correct, clear, and accurate information. The dissemination, through digital or physical platforms, of advertisements that mislead consumers regarding product safety constitutes misleading and abusive advertising, pursuant to Article 37, caput and §1, of the CDC.

20. It constitutes an abusive practice, under Article 39, item VIII, of the Consumer Protection Code, to offer for sale products that do not comply with the standards issued by the competent official agencies.

21. The offering of such products through digital platforms, even if carried out by third parties, may constitute non-compliance with current regulations, which requires investigation by consumer protection agencies. In such cases, it is essential that the company demonstrates the existence of effective mechanisms to control and prevent the dissemination of irregular advertisements, adopting measures consistent with legal requirements.

22. Finally, it is the duty of every supplier, including those operating through marketplaces, to adopt effective measures to prevent violations of consumer and health regulations, thereby ensuring not only formal compliance with the law but also the effective protection of fundamental consumer rights, particularly their physical, mental, and informational integrity.

V - REQUIREMENTS FOR ISSUING THE PROVISIONAL REMEDY:

23. Article 56, item VI, of the CDC, as well as Article 18 of Decree No. 2,181 of 1997, stipulate that, in the event of violations of consumer protection regulations, suppliers shall be subject to various administrative sanctions, without prejudice to those of civil and criminal nature and those defined in specific regulations, being imposed to them the suspension of the supply of products, services, or activities, to be applied by the administrative authority itself, including through provisional remedy, prior to or during the administrative proceeding.

Article 56. Violations of consumer protection regulations are subject, as applicable, to the following administrative sanctions, without prejudice to those of civil and criminal nature and those defined in specific regulations:

VI - Suspension of the supply of products or services;

(...)

Sole paragraph. The sanctions provided for in this article shall be applied by the administrative authority, within the scope of its powers, and may be applied cumulatively, including through provisional remedy, prior to or during the administrative proceeding.”

“Article 18. Failure to comply with the provisions of Law No. 8,078 of 1990 and other consumer protection regulations shall constitute a violation and shall subject the supplier to the following penalties, which may be applied individually or cumulatively, including as a provisional remedy, prior to or during the administrative proceeding, without prejudice to those of civil and criminal nature and those defined in specific regulations:

(...)

VI - Suspension of the supply of products or services;

24. Regarding the adoption of provisional remedies, Senacon Ordinance No. 7, of May 5, 2016, in its Article 7, provides that:

Article 7. During the course of the proceedings or, in the event of imminent risk, prior to them, Senacon may, upon justification, adopt provisional remedies, without prior notice to the interested party.

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§ 1 The provisional remedies adopted during the course of the proceedings do not prevent their continuation, and all acts related thereto must be appended to separate case files.

§ 2 If an appeal is filed against the decision adopting provisional remedies, the separate case files must be detached from the main proceedings, if any, for review and adjudication by the competent authority.

25. For the granting of urgent relief, as in the present case, the requirements of *fumus boni iuris* and of *periculum in mora* must be met. As stated, the monitoring conducted by this Investigation Division identified evidence suggesting the possible offer of ESDs in violation of current regulations, notably Anvisa RDC No. 46/2009, which prohibits the sale of these products within the national territory. The preliminary analysis of the products offered—which range from electronic vaporizers to their accessories—indicates a possible violation of applicable health regulations, which requires the adoption of provisional remedies to safeguard public health while investigations continue. This evidence is sufficient to establish *fumus boni iuris*, an essential element for granting the provisional remedy, as it points to the plausibility of the right sought to be protected.

26. If the irregular sale of these devices is confirmed, there may be a significant risk to public health, considering that such products contain potentially harmful substances (nicotine, nicotine salts, chemical flavorings) and lack valid health authorization. Any delay in adopting the provisional remedy may result in consumers' continued exposure to health risks, which justifies the need for preventive and urgent intervention. Thus, even in the event of alleged non-compliance, *periculum in mora* is established, an indispensable requirement for the measure.

27. The proposed provisional remedy, which aims to suspend the offer of the indicated products, is appropriate to safeguard the effectiveness of oversight and prevent harm to public health, without prejudice to the right to a fair hearing and full defense in subsequent stages of the proceedings. This is a proportionate and reasonable measure, as it is limited to temporarily suspending sales, thereby preserving the public interest while the situation is investigated.

28. The use of electronic cigarettes poses significant risks to life and health, as these devices expose the body to nicotine and to various toxic substances, such as heavy metals, carcinogenic compounds, and respiratory irritants. Such exposure can cause addiction, aggravate cardiovascular and pulmonary diseases, compromise brain development in young people, and intensify comorbidities in the elderly. In addition, there are reports of severe lung injuries associated with the use of these products, with a potential risk of death.

29. Given the evidence pointing to possible violations of health regulations and considering the need to safeguard public health, the requirements for adopting the provisional remedy are met, namely: *fumus boni iuris*, *periculum in mora*, and the appropriateness of the measure. In this context, the adoption of a provisional remedy is justified to order the immediate suspension of the offer of electronic smoking devices on the platform under investigation, as a means of ensuring the protection of the public interest and the observance of due process of law.

VI - CONCLUSION:

30. In view of the foregoing, based on Article 18, item VI, of Decree No. 2,181/1997 and Article 7 of Senacon Ordinance No. 7/2016, it is recommended that a provisional remedy be imposed against the company CARREFOUR COMÉRCIO E INDÚSTRIA LTDA (CNPJ No.: 45.543.915/0001-81), with the aim of immediately suspending the sale of electronic smoking devices (ESDs), including electronic cigarettes and their accessories, regardless of the type or commercial designation used (such as disposable, rechargeable, pods, open or closed systems, refills, e-liquids, among others). This measure shall remain in effect for as long as the ban established by the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa) remains in force, or until there is a change in its regulatory understanding of the matter.

31. It is further determined that the advertisement listed in item III of the Technical Note, as well as any other advertisements identified as related to electronic smoking devices (ESDs) or their accessories, must be completely removed within a maximum period of 24 (twenty-four) hours.

32. Additionally, the company must, within five (5) calendar days, submit a formal response containing:

- A) Documentary proof of the removal of the advertisements referred to in this notice, as well as those that may be identified on the platform, regardless of the terminology used;
- B) Technical and legal justifications regarding the possible continued presence of potentially non-compliant advertisements, accompanied by proof of their immediate removal;
- C) Detailed information on the contractual agreements entered into with third-party advertisers, particularly regarding liability and penalty clauses applicable to the sale of products prohibited by Brazilian law;
- D) Indication of the internal monitoring and control mechanisms adopted by the platform to prevent and stop the display of advertisements for products that violate health and consumer protection regulations, including any automated detection tools, content filters, and regular audits;
- D) [sic] Other documents and information that the company deems relevant to demonstrate compliance with the legal and regulatory obligations applicable to it, notably those aimed at preventing risks to consumers and ensuring compliance with health regulations.

33. Failure to comply with any of the provisions set forth in this provisional remedy shall subject the violator to a daily fine of R\$ 50,000.00 (fifty thousand reais) until full compliance with the established obligations is achieved.

34. It should be noted that any failure to comply with this measure may result in the adoption of other applicable administrative sanctions, including new provisional remedies and the application of penalties provided for in consumer protection legislation.

35. In light of the foregoing, and based on the legal powers vested in this agency, I hereby order that a complete copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency – ANVISA, so that, within the scope of its legal and regulatory powers, it may evaluate the adoption of appropriate regulatory measures, including, if applicable, the implementation of oversight actions, interdiction, product recall, or the application of the prescribed administrative sanctions.

JOSÉ EUSTÁQUIO MAGALHÃES FIDELES

Coordinator of Administrative Sanctions

LEONARDO AGUILAR VILLALOBOS

General Coordinator of Technical Consultation and Administrative Sanctions, Alternate

VITOR HUGO DO AMARAL FERREIRA

Director of the Department of Consumer Protection and Defense

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Document electronically signed by **Vitor Hugo do Amaral Ferreira, Director of the Department of Consumer Protection and Defense**, on July 21, 2025, at 12:43 p.m., pursuant to § 3 of Article 4 of Decree No. 10,543, of November 13, 2020.



Document electronically signed by **JOSE EUSTAQUIO MAGALHAES FIDELES, Coordinator of Administrative Sanctions**, on July 21, 2025, at 3:56 p.m., pursuant to § 3 of Article 4 of Decree No. 10,543, of November 13, 2020.



Document electronically signed by **LEONARDO AGUILAR VILLALOBOS, General Coordinator of Technical Consulting and Administrative Sanctions - Alternate**, on July 21, 2025, at 4:22 p.m., pursuant to § 3 of Article 4 of Decree No. 10,543, of November 13, 2020.



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[1] BRAZIL. Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/anvisa/pt-br/assuntos/tabaco/cigarro-eletronico>

[2] BRAZIL. Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency. Available at: https://antigo.anvisa.gov.br/documents/10181/2718376/RDC_46_2009_COMP.pdf/2148a322-03ad-42c3-b5ba-718243bd1919