



Brazil

The Legal Framework and the Defence System

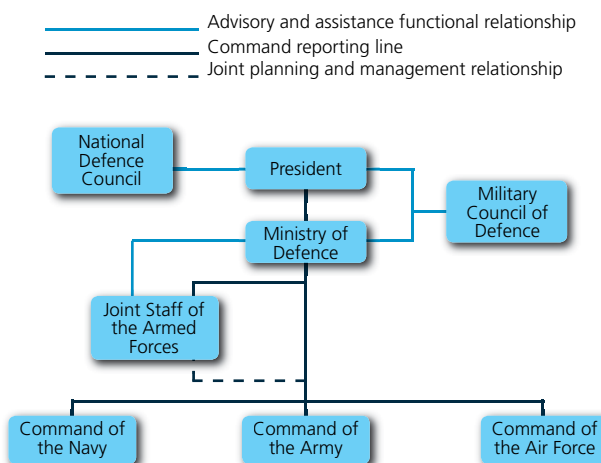
National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

- Act that establishes the Deployment of Brazilian Troops Overseas (Nº 2.953 - 1956/11/20).
- Act that determines the Cases when Foreign Armed Forces can transit or remain temporarily in the National Territory (Complementary Act Nº 90 - 1997/10/02).
- Act that establishes the Brazilian System of Intelligence and creates the Brazilian Agency of Intelligence – ABIN (Nº 9.883 - 1999/12/09).
- Act on the Organization and Operation of the National Defence Council (Nº 8.183 - 1991/04/11. Last amendment: 2001/08/31).
- Act on the Organization of the Presidency of the Republic and Ministers (Nº 10.683 - 2003/05/28. Last amendment: Act Nº 12.702 - 2012/08/07).
- Act that Rules over National Mobilization and creates the National System of Mobilization (Nº 11.631 - 2007/12/28).

Military Organization

- Military Pension Act (Nº 3.765 – 1960/05/04. Last amendment: Provisional Measure 2215-10 - 2001/08/31).
- Military Service Act (Nº 4.375 - 1964/09/03. Last amendment: Act Nº 12.336 – 2010/10/27).
- Military Criminal Code (Decree-Law Nº 1.001 - 1969/10/21. Last amendment: Act Nº 12.432 – 2011/06/30).
- Code of Military Criminal Procedure (Decree-Law Nº 1.002 - 1969/10/21. Last amendment: Act Nº 9.299 - 1996/08/07).
- Law authorizing the Executive Branch to set up a state-owned company called Indústria de Material Bélico do Brasil – IMBEL (Nº 6.227 – 1975/07/14. Last amendment: Nº 7.096 - 1983/05/10).
- Act on the Organic Law of the Members of the Armed Forces (Nº 6.880 - 1980/12/11). Last amendment: Act Nº 12.670 - 2012/06/09).
- Law authorizing the Executive Branch Act to set up the Empresa Gerencial de Projetos Navais – EMGEPRON (Nº 7.000 – 1982/06/09).
- Act on the Alternative Service to Compulsory Military Service (Nº 8.239 – 1991/10/07). Last amendment: Act Nº 12.608 - 2012/04/11).
- Act on the Organization of Military Justice (Nº 8.457 - 1992/09/04. Last amendment: Act Nº 10.445 - 2002/05/07).
- Act on Education at the Army (Nº 9.786 – 1999/02/08).
- Act on Regulations for the Organization, Preparation and Use of the Armed Forces, to establish New Subsidiary Powers (Complementary Act Nº 117 - 2004/09/02; modifies Complementary Act Nº 97 - 1999/06/09).
- Act on Education at the Navy (Nº 11.279 – 2006/02/09). Last amendment: Act Nº 12.704 - 2012/08/09).
- Complementary Act on Defence (Complementary Act Nº 136 – 2010/08/25; modifies Complementary Act Nº 97 - 1999/06/09).
- Act on Education at the Air Force (Nº 12.464 – 2011/08/05).
- Law establishing special rules for the procurement, contracting and development of defence products and systems and rules for incentives to the strategic area of defence (Nº 12.598 – 2012/03/22).
- Act that authorizes the creation of state-owned company Amazonia Azul Tecnologias de Defesa S.A. – AMAZUL (Nº 12.706 – 2012/08/09).
- Act on Military Career in the Army (Nº 12.705 – 2012/08/09).



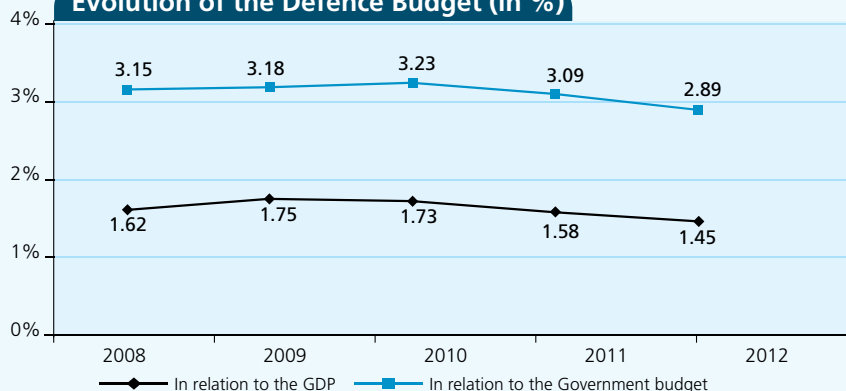
The President is advised by the National Defence Council, composed of the Vice President, the House Speaker and the President of the Federal Senate and the Ministers of Justice, Defence, Foreign Affairs and Economy. In matters related to the use of military resources, the President is advised by the Military Defence Council, made up of the Ministry of Defence, the Commanders of the Armed Forces and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Minister of Defence holds the highest command of the Armed Forces. The Minister receives the advice of the Joint Staff, responsible for planning for the joint employment of the Armed Forces. The Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the foreign affairs and defence committees in both Houses.

Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Lei que dispõe sobre a organização e o funcionamento do Conselho de Defesa Nacional e dá outras providências* (Nº 8.183 – 1991/04/11. Last amendment: 2001/08/31), *Lei sobre as Normas Gerais para a Organização, o Preparo e o Emprego das Forças Armadas* (Complementary Act Nº 97 - 1999/06/09. Last amendment: Complementary Act Nº 136 – 2010/08/25).

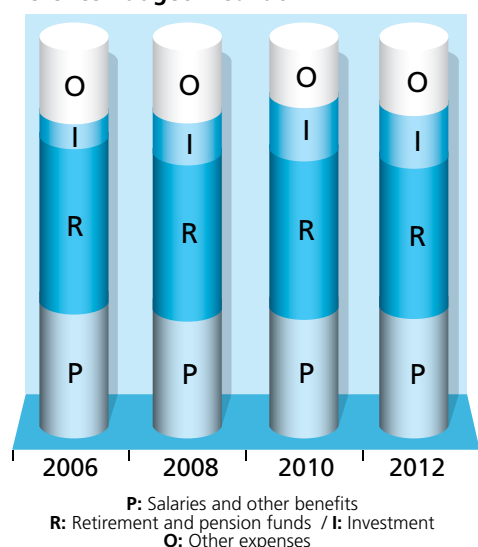
The Budget

Year	Defence Budget (in US\$)	National Budget (in US\$)	GDP (in US\$)
2008	26,202,709,813	832,977,021,070	1,621,274,000,000
2009	25,911,333,511	814,083,164,256	1,481,547,000,000
2010	33,055,029,481	1,022,213,470,647	1,910,495,000,000
2011	39,829,080,222	1,287,819,970,435	2,517,927,000,000
2012	35,512,467,812	1,226,787,675,292	2,449,760,000,000

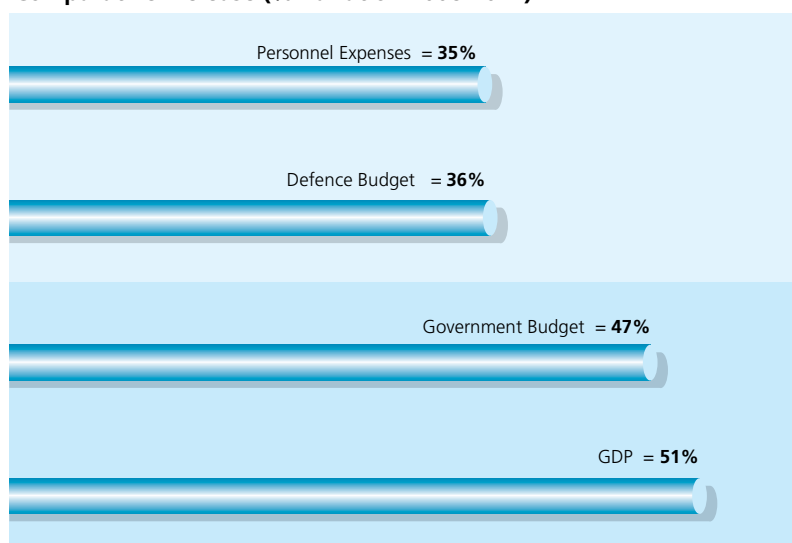
Evolution of the Defence Budget (in %)



Defence Budget Breakdown



Comparative Increase (% variation 2008-2012)

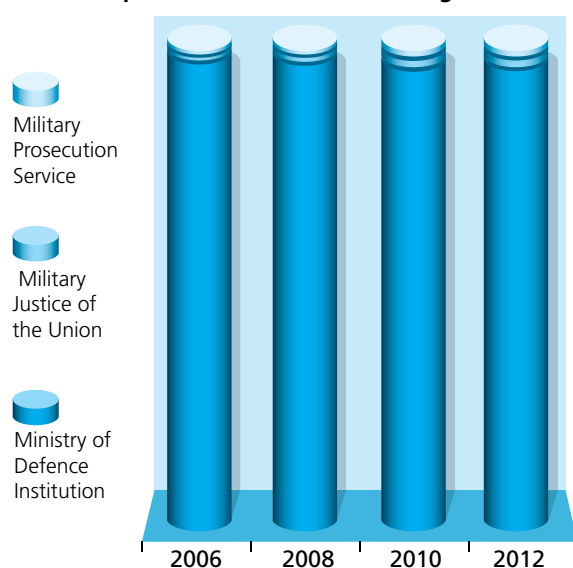


Defence Budget 2012 (in Local Currency)

Fiscal and Social Security Budget	Personnel and Benefits	Other Current Expenses	Others*	TOTAL
Ministry of Defence				
Ministry of Defence	66,026,135	406,185,520	1,491,590,929	1,963,802,584
Command of the Air Force	10,609,878,004	1,417,833,531	3,001,829,750	15,029,541,285
Command of the Army	22,957,451,000	2,173,967,064	1,590,998,674	26,722,416,738
Command of the Navy	11,495,819,416	1,275,428,352	4,141,607,015	16,912,854,783
Directorate of the Interministerial Commission for Maritime Resources	0	13,220,504	1,277,496	14,498,000
Air Force Financing Fund for Housing	1,032,598	3,291,840	1,440,000	5,764,438
Warfare Material Industry of Brazil (IMBEL)	43,764,950	116,297,122	27,175,000	187,237,072
Osório Foundation	7,128,052	4,389,375	120,000	11,637,427
Housing Construction Fund for the Brazilian Navy Personnel (CCCPMB)	2,353,986	9,150,457	2,262,216	13,766,659
Ministry of Defence Fund	0	2,596,706	100,000	2,696,706
Administration Fund of the Armed Forces Hospital	114,405,453	75,945,664	26,830,174	217,181,291
Military Service Fund	0	7,054,783	1,100,000	8,154,783
Air Force Fund	0	1,060,698,130	978,163,269	2,038,861,399
Army Fund	0	987,356,779	109,523,275	1,096,880,054
Navy Fund	0	345,222,642	75,095,865	420,318,507
Fund for the Maritime Professional Education	0	105,771,124	43,382,451	149,153,575
Military Justice of the Union	318,057,285	50,579,561	19,568,800	388,205,646
Military Public Ministry	118,936,324	28,158,968	5,700,000	152,795,292
<i>Subtotal</i>	45,734,853,203	8,083,148,122	11,517,764,914	65,335,766,239
<i>Investment Budget</i>				
Ministry of Defence				7,174,535
TOTAL				65,342,940,774

*Includes interests and debt payments, investment, public investment, debt recovery/repayment and contingency reserve.

Composition of the Defence Budget



In August 2012, the law for the creation of Blue Amazon Defence Technologies (AMAZUL) was passed. The state-owned company is intended to develop the country's nuclear sector and accompany the Submarine Development Program (PROSUB).

Source: Compilation based on the Act on incomes and expenses of the Union for Fiscal Years 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 y 2012. The Government Budget passed by the Congress by means of the above-mentioned Act is considered herein. The concept of investment is that expressed in Fiscal and social security budget investments and investment Budget.

GDP: Projection of the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, of each year under review. This source has been taken for comparative purposes. Each country makes the budget based on its own GDP estimation.

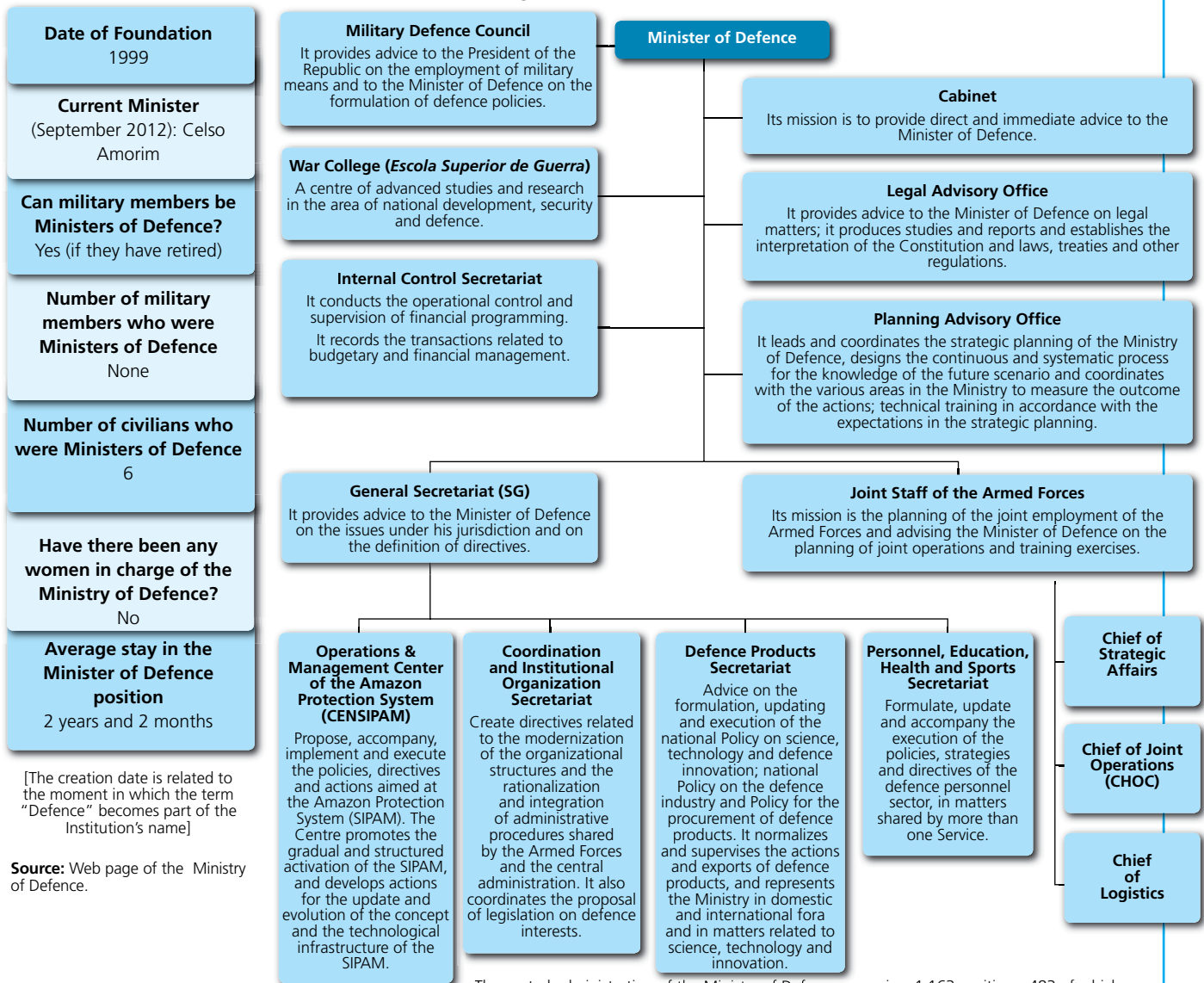
The dollar value considered corresponds to the exchange rate determined by the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year under consideration. As of July the 2012 exchange rate average was 1.87 Reales based on the data provided by the Central Bank of Brazil. For further calculations, figures are provided in local currency.

Expressions in Bold Type (Table) make reference to the various defence budget items, which can be found in a sector-based or institutional classification of the Budget Act.



The Ministry of Defence

Organization Chart



Date of Foundation
1999

Current Minister
(September 2012): Celso Amorim

Can military members be Ministers of Defence?
Yes (if they have retired)

Number of military members who were Ministers of Defence
None

Number of civilians who were Ministers of Defence
6

Have there been any women in charge of the Ministry of Defence?
No

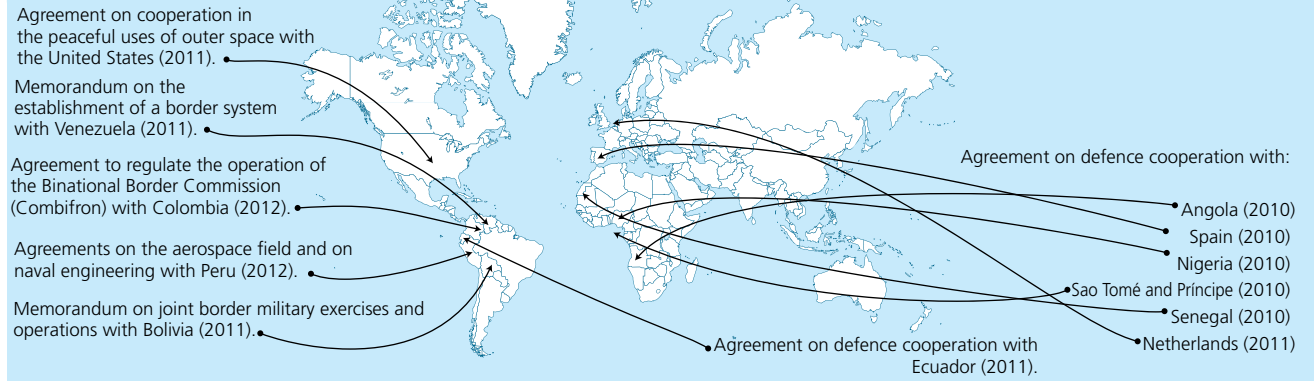
Average stay in the Minister of Defence position
2 years and 2 months

[The creation date is related to the moment in which the term "Defence" becomes part of the Institution's name]

Source: Web page of the Ministry of Defence.

The central administration of the Ministry of Defence comprises 1,163 positions, 483 of which are civilian. Out of these, 104 are civil servants that graduated from the former General Staff of the Armed Forces, 46 military reserve officers hired for specific periods of time, 157 servants from other state agencies and 176 not coming from specific agencies, appointed to positions of Higher Advice and Direction (DAS), pursuant to the current legislation.

Bilateral agreements signed between 2010 and 2012



Source: Compilation based on the Web page of the Integrated Consular System of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, and Ministry of Defence of Spain. *Livro Branco de Defesa Nacional* (2012).

Political Definitions

Policy Guidelines

Brazil is a peaceful country by tradition and conviction. It runs its international affairs, among other things, adopting the constitutional principles of non-intervention, defence of peace, peaceful resolution of conflicts and democracy. With respect to threats and future scenarios, the cost of the Brazilian non-involvement in the construction of international order may be higher than its immediate cost. The Nation's sovereignty, its economic insertion and full development imply a defence capability consistent with the country's potential and aspirations. The growing development of Brazil must be accompanied by an increase in the development of its defence against threats and aggressions. It implies, consequently, that the defence of the country cannot be separated from its development.

National defence objectives

- I - Guarantee sovereignty, the national heritage and territorial integrity.
- II - Defend national interests and Brazilian persons, goods and resources abroad.
- III - Contribute to the preservation of national cohesion and unity.
- IV - Contribute to regional stability.
- V - Contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.
- VI - Intensify the projection of Brazil in the concert of nations and its higher insertion in international decision making processes.
- VII - Maintain modern, integrated, trained and balanced Armed Forces, with an increasing professional level, operating jointly and properly distributed in the national territory.
- VIII - Raise awareness among Brazilian society of the importance of the country's defence matters.
- IX - Develop the national defence industry, with the goal of obtaining autonomy in necessary technologies.
- X - Structure the Armed Forces around capabilities, staffing them with personnel and materials compatible with the strategic and operational planning.
- XI - Develop the potential of defence logistics and national mobilization.

It is based on three fundamental principles

- How the Armed Forces must be organized and focused in order to accomplish their constitutional mission and role in times of peace and war.
- The reorganization of the national defence industry to ensure that needs for equipment may be supported by national industry technologies.
- The makeup of Armed Forces personnel and, consequently, the future of the compulsory military service.

It shall be governed by the following guidelines:

1. Deter the concentration of hostile forces on the ground borders and Brazil's jurisdictional waters and prevent the use of the national air space. To deter, however, it is necessary to be prepared for combat.
2. Organize the Armed Forces under the monitoring/control, mobility and presence trinomial umbrella.
3. Develop capabilities to monitor and control the air space, territory and territorial waters of Brazil.
4. Develop the capacity to quickly respond to any threat or aggression: strategic mobility.
5. Strengthen the connection between the technological and operational aspects.
6. Strengthen the three sectors of strategic importance: space, IT and nuclear energy.
7. Unify the operations of all three Services.
8. Reposition the three Services personnel.
9. Concentrate the presence of Army, Navy and Air Force units on the border areas.
10. Prioritize the Amazon region.
11. Develop the logistics capability, in order to strengthen mobility.
12. Develop the concept of flexibility in combat.
13. Develop operational practices and training.
14. Promote in the Brazilian militaries the skills and attributes required by the concept of flexibility.
15. Review, following the policy of human resource optimization, the composition of the three Services' personnel.
16. Lay out the strategic potential around capability-based criteria.
17. Train troops for the fulfilment of missions aimed at securing law and order under the terms specified in the Federal Constitution.
18. Promote the integration of South America.
19. Prepare the Armed Forces to operate under their growing role in peacekeeping operations.
20. Enhance their capacity to meet international SAR commitments.
21. Develop the potential of military and national mobility to ensure the deterrence and operational capability of the Armed Forces.
22. Provide training to the national defence industry enabling it to acquire the capabilities necessary on technologies that are essential for defence.
23. Maintain the draft system (conscription).

Brazil published the *Política de Defesa Nacional* (National Defence Policy) in 1996 and 2005 and the *Estratégia Nacional de Defesa* (National Defence Strategy) in 2008. The *Livro Branco de Defesa Nacional* (White Paper on National Defence) was submitted to National Congress in 2012, with the updated versions of the previous documents.

Related actions (2011-2012)

- During the process of drafting the White Paper on Defence, the Ministry held six discussion seminars in order to integrate society to the debates on the concepts of the document.

- The Strategic Border Plan was launched in 2011 aimed at reducing the crimes committed in the border areas. In August 2012, Operation Agatha 5 was developed under the Plan, using 17,000 soldiers and covering 3,900 km of borders.

Source: Compilation based on *Livro Branco de Defesa Nacional* (2012); *Estratégia Nacional de Defesa* (2012); *Política Nacional de Defesa* (2012); and Plan Brazil 2022.



The Armed Forces

General Mission

Aimed at defending the Motherland and guaranteeing constitutional powers and, upon the initiative of any of these powers, protect law and order

(Constitution, Sec, 142).

Subsidiary Powers:

- Take part in peace operations.
- Cooperate with national development and civil defence.
- Take part in institutional campaigns of public and social interest.
- The Armed Forces are responsible, among other pertinent activities, for subsidiary functions, preserving the exclusive competences of the law-enforcement forces, by means of preventive and repressive measures in border regions, both at sea and interior waters, regardless of the ownership or destination, acting against transborder and environmental crimes, executing actions including:

I – patrolling;

II – control checks of individuals, ground vehicles, ships and aircraft

III – arrests in flagrant crime commission.

(*Lei sobre as Normas Gerais para a Organização, o Preparo e o Emprego das Forças Armadas*, Complementary Act N° 97 – 1999/06/10, Last amendment: Complementary Act N° 136 – 2010/25/08, Sec, 15 and 16).

The Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces advise the Minister of Defence in the superior direction of the Armed Forces.

Specific Missions



Army

- Participate in national development and civil defence, in accordance with the law.
- Contribute to making and implementing national policies on land military power.
- Cooperate with federal agencies, with state, municipal and exceptionally with private companies, in the execution of engineering works and services, using the resources provided by the requesting organization.
- Cooperate with federal organizations when necessary to repress crimes of national impact, providing logistic support, intelligence, communications and training.
- Act, through preventive and repressive actions, in land border areas, against cross-border and environmental crimes, individually or in coordination with other bodies of the Executive Branch.



Navy

- Subsidiary Powers:
- Guide and control the Merchant Marine and its related activities, in relation to national defence.
 - Provide water navigation security.
 - Contribute to making and implementing national policies related to water navigation.
 - Implement and supervise compliance with the laws and regulations of the sea and interior waters, in coordination with other bodies of the Executive Branch, federal or state, when necessary, related to specific competencies.
 - Cooperate with federal bodies, when necessary, in repressing crimes with a national or international impact, regarding the use of the sea, interior waters and port areas, providing logistics, intelligence, communications and training support.



Air Force

- Subsidiary Powers:
- Guide, coordinate and control Civil Aviation activities.
 - Provide security to air navigation.
 - Contribute to making and implementing national policies related to airspace navigation.
 - Establish, equip and operate airspace, aviation and airport infrastructure, directly or through an operator.
 - Operate the national air mail.
 - Cooperate with federal bodies, when necessary, in repressing crimes with national or international impact, in relation to the use of air space and airport areas, providing logistic support, intelligence, communications and training.
 - Act continuously and permanently, through actions of control of the Brazilian air space, against all kinds of illegal air traffic, with emphasis on drug, arms and ammunition trafficking and illegal passengers acting in coordination with the competent supervising bodies which will force the aircrafts involved in illegal air traffic to land.

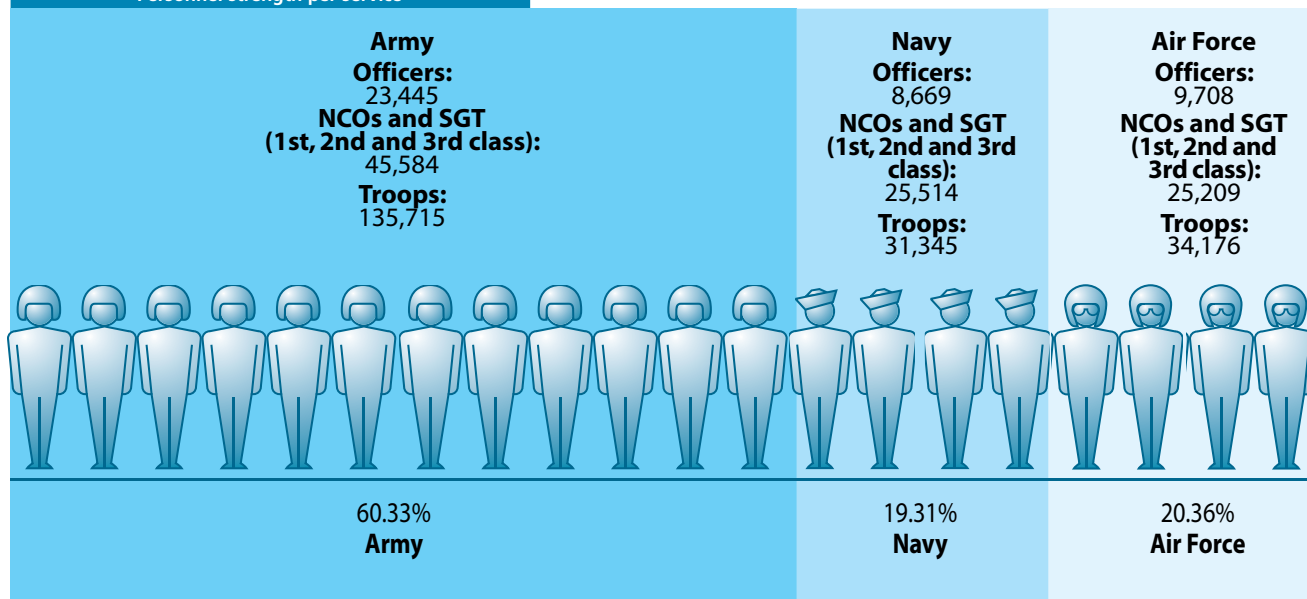
Army: 204,744

Navy: 65,528

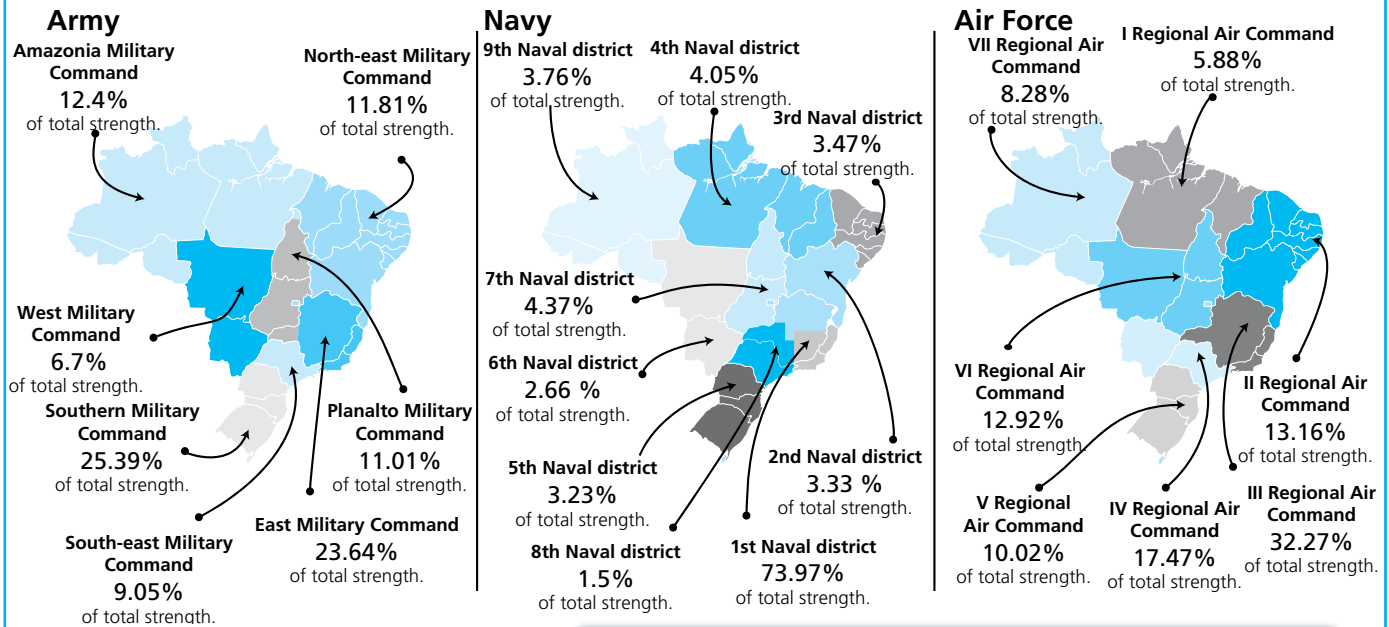
Air Force: 69,093

Total Strength 2012: 339,365

Personnel strength per service



Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces



“Calha Norte” Programme
 The program is intended to promote the government presence and the development of areas to the North of the Amazon River, the Marajó Island (in the province of Pará), the South of the “Calha” of the Solimões River to the limits of the provinces of Rondonia and Mato Grosso.

“Amazônia” Operation
 In September 2012 a jointly coordinated operation by the Ministry of Defence mobilized approximately 5,000 members of the Army, Air Force and Navy in the following states: Amazonas, Pará, Acre and Rondônia. It is an annual operation whose objective is to maintain the operational capability for the defence of the sovereignty in the Amazon region, improve joint action by the Armed Forces, and increase support to local communities through support actions.

The Monitoring System

Integrated Border Monitoring System (SISFRON)
 It monitors the land borders and rapidly responds to any threat or aggression, particularly in the Amazon region.

Brazilian Surveillance System (SISBRAV)
 In the planning phase; it will integrate all the monitoring and control systems.

Blue Amazon Management System (SisGAAZ)
 Its purpose is to know the maritime environment and the positioning, if necessary, of the operational resources available to rapidly respond to the crisis or emergencies in the coastal area.

Brazilian Air Space Control System (SISCEAB).
 Control and surveillance of air navigation in the national territory.

Military Service

It is mandatory for all male citizens for the period of one year. Upon turning 17 years old, male citizens may also offer themselves for voluntary service. Women are exempt from military service in times of peace; however, they may offer themselves for voluntary service. A special regime is available for applicants that are students and graduates from undergraduate or graduate institutions in Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Veterinary (also women graduates). The recruitment process includes four stages: summons, selection, appointment and incorporation. These stages have been common to the three services, unified under the Ministry of Defence, since 2003.

Alternative Military Service
 There is also an alternative military service involving administrative, charitable, productive and assistance activities which may replace strictly military functions. It is available for citizens alleging conscientious objection due to religious, philosophical or political reasons. Its term is eighteen months. In 2012, the training included actions in disaster areas, emergency situations and national calamities.

Soldier-Citizen Project: Launched in August 2004, its purpose is to provide social and professional qualifications to enlisted citizens who attend military service for their subsequent entry to the work force. It comprises all the national territory. It has already benefited over 100,000 young citizens.

National Mobilization

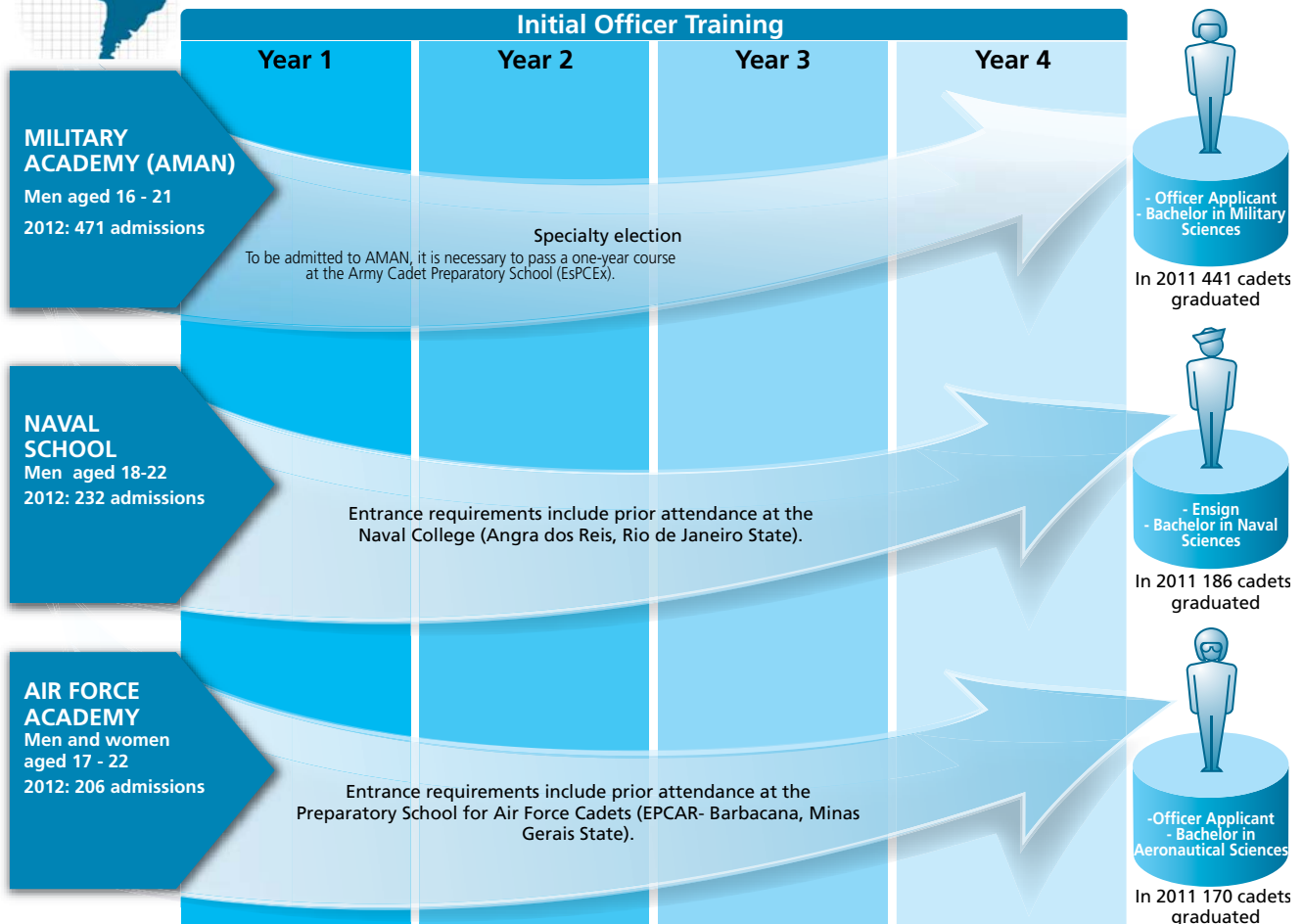
339,365 Military troops Military Service In case of war, all Brazilian men between eighteen (18) and forty five (45) years of age will be summoned.

The Third Axis of the National Defence Strategy refers to the composition of the Armed Forces and the future of the Mandatory Military Service.

National Mobilization System (SINAMOB): Group of agencies that act in an orderly and integrated manner, in order to plan and conduct all the stages of national mobilization and demobilization. The system is made up of government agencies dealing with internal policies, social communications, intelligence, and involves the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Civil Defence, Justice, Science, Technology and Innovation, Economy and Planning, Budgeting and Management.

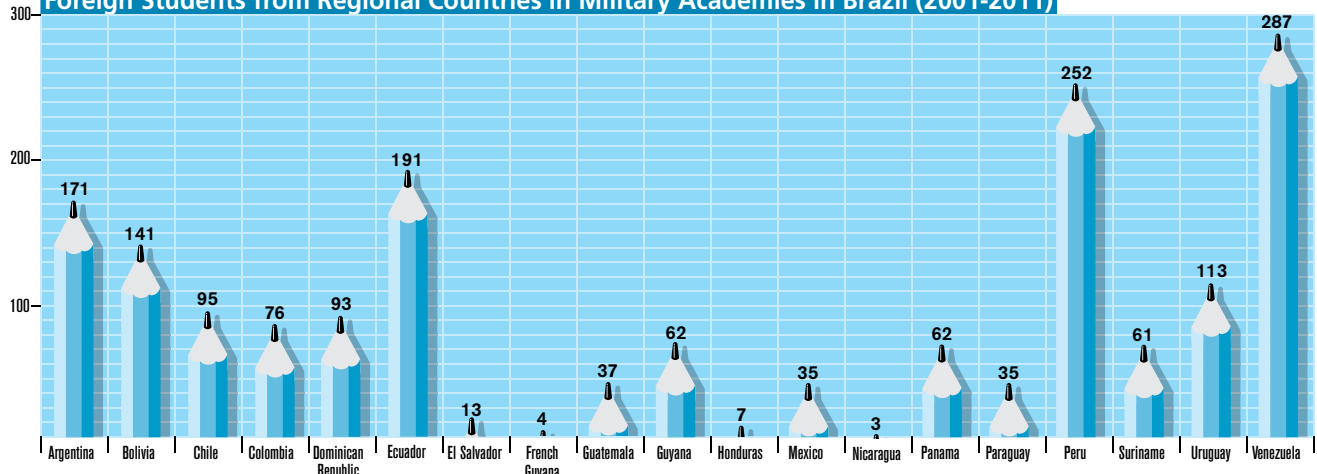
Elasticity: it is defined as the capacity to rapidly increase the dimension of the military forces when the circumstances so require, mobilizing the country's human and material resources in large scale.

Source: *Ley sobre las normas generales para la organización, preparación y empleo de las Fuerzas Armadas* (Complementary Act Nº 97 –1999/06/10, Last reform to the Complementary Act Nº 136 –2010/08/25) (missions); *Ley sobre la prestación de servicio alternativo al servicio militar obligatorio* (Nº 8.239 – 1991/10/07, Last reform: Act Nº 12.608 - 11/04/2012); *Livro Branco de Defesa Nacional*, 2012 (regular forces); Sector Guidelines of the Ministry of Defence (2010).



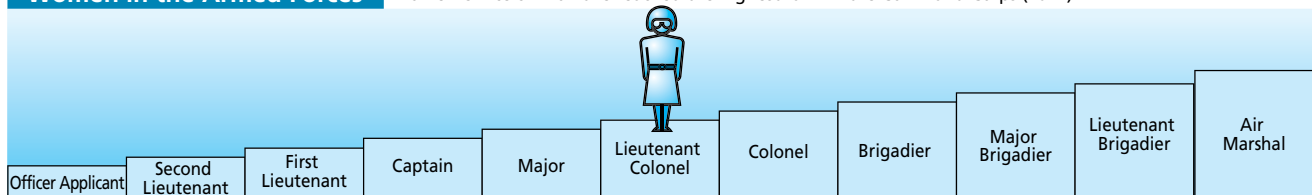
Source: Web pages of the *Aguilhas Negras Military Academy (AMAN)*, the Naval School, the Air Force and the Air Force Academy and information provided by the *Aguilhas Negras Military Academy (AMAN)*.

Foreign Students from Regional Countries in Military Academies in Brazil (2001-2011)



Women in the Armed Forces

Women Officers who have reached the highest rank in the Command Corps (2012)



Note: These ranks correspond to the Air Force rank structure.

The Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their careers, different to those who develop a career in the civilian sphere and are then incorporated to the military.

In 2012 new laws were passed allowing female officers and NCOs to have access to the command corps of both the Army and Naval Forces. In the case of the Army a five year period was established to allow for the necessary facilities to be put in place.

Source: *Livro Branco de Defesa Nacional* (2012); Project Gender and Peace Operations, RESDAL, Act N° 12.704 – 2012/08/09 and Act N° 12.705 – 2012/08/09.

Defence Industry

Regulatory framework

Decree Nº 3.665 – 2000	New wording for the Regulation for the auditing of controlled products
Resolution Nº 764/MD - 2002	It approves the commercial, industrial and technological compensation policy and directives of the Ministry of Defence
Resolution Nº 611/MD - 2005	It provides for the institution of the defence industry military commission (CMID)
Resolution Nº 899/MD - 2005	It approves the national policy of the defence industry (PNID)
Resolution Nº 075/MD – 2005	It provides for the activation of the Certification, Metrology, Normalization and Industrial Promotion Centre of the Armed Forces (CCEMEFA) and its systems
Act Nº 12.598 - 2012	It establishes special standards for the acquisition, contracting and development of defence products and systems; it creates incentive rules for the strategic defence area.

The defence industry chain actually includes few state-owned companies. Most of the defence industrial base is made up of privately held companies. In order to promote the production chain of defence materials, the government has launched fiscal promotion measures for the companies that manufacture strategic materials. For instance, Act Nº 12,598 establishes special rules for the acquisition of defence products.

Defence Industrial Base (BID) is a group of industries and companies organized in accordance with the legislation, that are involved in one or more stages of the research, development, production, distribution and maintenance of the defence products.

Brazilian Association of Defence Manufacturers (ABIMDE): A civil non-profit organization whose mission is to represent and defend the interests of the associated companies, contributing in the formulation of public policies for the defence sector.

Secretariat of Defence Products (SEPROD): part of the Ministry, it coordinates the advanced research in defence technologies conducted at the 23 research institutes of the Navy, the Army and the Air Force, as well as in other organizations subordinate to the Armed Forces.

Defence-related companies created by the Government:

EMGEPRON:
Company for Naval Projects, it was created in 1982. It is related to the Ministry and its purpose is:
- promote the Brazilian naval military industry,
- manage projects approved by the Ministry,
- promote and execute related activities.

AMAZUL
State-owned company Blue Amazon Defence Technologies S.A. It was created in 2012 following a division of the EMGEPRON; it is a corporation with its own capital and is related to the Ministry through the Navy Command. Its purpose is to develop technologies for the nuclear activities of the Navy and the Brazilian Nuclear Program - PNB, and the elaboration of projects for the construction of submarines.

IMBEL:
Indústria de Material Bélico do Brasil (Industry of War Material), it is a state-owned company created in 1975 and related to the Ministry of Defence through the Army. Its purpose is to assist in the planning and manufacturing of war material through technology transfer and develop and implement the industry of materials for the Army. Its portfolio comprises light weapons.

EMBRAER:
Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A. was created in 1969. Its purpose is to promote the aviation industry, by designing and building aircraft and accessories, components and equipment, as well as to promote or carry out technical activities associated with aviation production and maintenance. The company was privatized in December 1994.
Embraer has developed various types of military aircraft, including the KC 390 tanker aircraft. Its main achievement in the military industry has been the Tucano (EMB 312) and Supertucano (EMB 314), extensively used by multiple military forces around the world.

The Defence Equipment and Articulation Plan (PAED)

Main Navy Programmes:

Navy Nuclear Programme (PNM): It includes the development of the fuel cycle; construction of a PWR (Pressure Water Reactor) prototype, basis for the reactor of the first nuclear propulsion submarine.

Submarine Development Programme (PROSUB): It includes the construction of four conventional submarines before 2016 and one nuclear propulsion submarine before 2022, as well as a shipyard to support the units.

Surface Vessels Procurement Programme (PROSUPER): Its purpose is to build five escort vessels, five OPVs and one logistic support vessel in Brazil.

Main Army Programmes:

Guaraní: The project consists in the implementation of new wheeled armoured vehicles. The goal is the technological modernization of the armoured vehicles, the strengthening of the national defence industry and the procurement of dual technology. The project contemplates the acquisition of 2,044 personnel carriers during the next 20 years.

Cyber Protection System: It contemplates the construction of the headquarters of the Cyber Defence Centre and acquisition of support infrastructure; acquisition of cyber defence hardware and software materials and training of human resources.

Main Air Force Programmes

FX-2: Acquisition of 36 multi-mission fighter aircraft to replace the Mi-9000.

HX-BR: Acquisition of 50 EC-725 helicopters produced in Brazil.

AH-X: Acquisition of 12 AH-2 Sabre attack helicopters (MI-35).

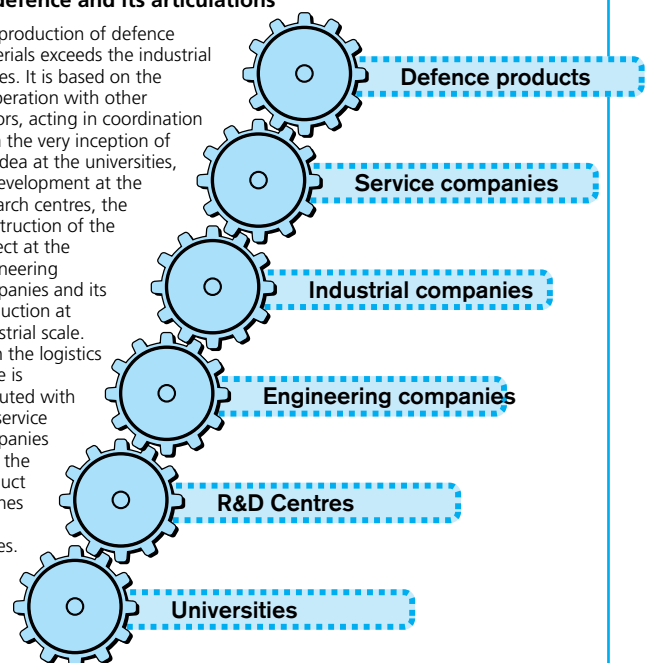
H-69: Acquisition of 16 Black Hawk helicopters.

KC-X2: Acquisition of 2 large cargo and tanker aircraft.

VANT: Acquisition of UAV.

Scientific-technological development of defence and its articulations

The production of defence materials exceeds the industrial spaces. It is based on the cooperation with other sectors, acting in coordination from the very inception of the idea at the universities, its development at the research centres, the construction of the project at the engineering companies and its production at industrial scale. Then the logistics stage is executed with the service companies until the product reaches the Forces.



Source: Compilation based on *Libro Branco de Defesa Nacional* (2012); *Estratégia Nacional de Defesa* (2012) and the Ministry of Defence.



- Activities in which Defence is related to:**
- National Integration
 - Agriculture, Fishing and Supply
 - Development, Industry and Foreign Trade
 - Education
 - Social Development
 - Justice
 - Health
 - Science, Technology and Innovation
 - Treasury
 - Foreign Affairs

Defence and National and International Community

Pacification operation at the Alemão and Penha Complexes (Rio de Janeiro) The actions undertaken by the Armed Forces were in accordance with article Nº 144 of the Constitution (public security forces when the resources of the Federal or State Executive Branch are insufficient) and Complementary Act Nº 97/1999 (amended by Complementary Act Nº 117/2004, and by Complementary Act Nº 136/2010) which provides for subsidiary attributes.

The Government of Rio de Janeiro expressed the need to involve the Forces based on Decree Nº 3,897 and pursuant to Complementary Act Nº 97/1999 for the guarantee of law and order.

Complementary Act Nº 117/2004

By which the Armed Forces may be activated, sporadically, for a limited period of time and in previously established areas, to conduct preventive and repressive actions necessary to ensure the result of the operations to guarantee law and order.

and

Ministerial Directive Nº15 of 2010, authorized by the President, delegating to the Brazilian Army the responsibility to organize the Pacification Force (FPAZ).

Pacification operation at the Alemão and Penha Complexes – Operation Archangel

From November 2010 to June 2012 (19 months), the Army occupied the shantytown complexes of Alemão and Penha in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The troops were activated by the State Governor following a wave of attacks conducted by criminal organizations in Rio de Janeiro. Results achieved from the beginning:

Force	Troops	Resources (in R\$ million)		
		2011	2012	Total
Navy	148	5.4	-	5.4
Army	1,800	198	135.4	333.4

- 62,489 patrols
- 48,142 mounted patrols
- 4,172 blockade posts
- 18 search and seizure operations
- 42 weapons and 2,015 pieces of ammunition seized
- 250 kg of drugs seized
- 733 arrests

In October 2011, the Minister of Defence and the Governor of Rio de Janeiro entered into an agreement establishing a Schedule for the transition and further transfer to the Police Pacification Unit.

National Plan of Risk Management and Natural Disaster Response

The initiative is intended to guarantee the safety of the population living in disaster prone areas. The plan will contemplate the 821 municipalities that concentrate 94% of the fatalities and 88% of the displaced people as a result of natural disasters. Over US\$10 billion will be invested, distributed along four axes: prevention, mapping, monitoring and alert, and disaster response. The Armed Forces will be involved providing assistance and relief services, as well as contributing their equipment, portable bridges, vehicles, vessels and tractors, satellite communication, ambulances and field hospitals.

Operation Agatha

Decree Nº 7,496 of 2011 created the Strategic Border Plan which developed operations Agatha I, II, III, IV and V with the support of SISFRON.

- Objective: reduce the incidence of environmental and transborder crimes, the actions of organized crime, and intensify the presence of the State in the border region, increasing the support to the local population.

- As of August 2012 the 5th Operation had seized 11,764 kg of explosives and 300 kg of marihuana, covering 3,900 km of border with Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia, and deploying 17,000 soldiers.

Operation	States	Border countries
Agata I	Amazonas	Colombia, Peru and Venezuela
Agata II	Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, Santa Catarina	Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay
Agata III	Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Rondonia, Acre and Amazonas	Bolivia, Colombia Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela
Agata IV	Amapá, Pará, Roraima and Amazonas	Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Venezuela, Peru and Suriname
Agata V	Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Paraná and Mato Grosso do Sul	Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay

Year	2011	2011	2011	2012	TOTAL
	AGATA 1	AGATA 2	AGATA 3	AGATA 4	
Military troops	3,044	8,705	7,146	8,494	27,389
Ships	5	6	10	7	28
Boats	50	60	123	57	290
Vehicles	43	64	203	65	375
Aircraft	23	29	47	24	123
Flight hours	587	1,324	1,499	785	4,195



Rondon Project

It is a project seeking for the integration of students to the national development process. Created in 1967, the initiative was dismantled in 1989 and then reactivated in 2005 with the creation of the Rondon Project Guidance and Supervision Committee (Presidential Decree of 14 January 2005). The goal is to promote the production of social initiatives with the assisted communities, such as: assistance in family health and oral health, training of replicating agents in sports incentive actions, and prevention of violence against women. In its execution, the project counts with the logistic and security support of the Armed Forces. Each operation has a duration of fifteen days, and they cover both the cities with the highest levels of poverty and social exclusion and the most remote areas of the country.

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rondonistas*	312	1,377	1,933	2,002	1,756	2,400	2,860	1,180
Municipal governments	19	91	128	143	116	136	141	59

*Name used to refer to the students participating in the project; they are not military personnel.

Source: Compilation based on the Federal Constitution, legislation mentioned, *Livro Branco de Defesa* (2012); web page of the Rondon Project; Ministry of Defence and the Army.

Programmes with Universities

Pro-Defesa-Programme for the Support of Science and Technology Teaching and Research in National Defence

It seeks to promote the implantation of academic cooperation networks in the country in the area of national defence; training of human resources at graduate level; promotion of knowledge exchange in the community, promotion of associations among the higher education institutions, centres of strategic studies and military training and research institutions, and promote the dialogue among experts, civil and military, on issues related to national defence.

Pro-Defesa	Competition I (2006 – 2010)	Competition II (2008 – 2012)
Registered/selected projects	42/11	23/16
Civilian Institutions	15	25
Military Institutions	10	18
Training of human resources	15 doctors and 44 masters	15 doctors and 30 masters

Programme to support the scientific and technological education and research in strategic matters of national interest (Pro-Estrategia)

Since 2011, its objective has been to promote the production of science, technology and innovation, as well as the training of human resources at graduate level, in areas related to defence, development and other strategic topics of national interest.

Defence and National and International Community

Participation in Peace Operations

Current Missions	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINURSO (Western Sahara)	8	-	-	-
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	1,875	21
UNFICYP (Cyprus)	-	-	1	-
UNMIL (Liberia)	2	-	2	-
UNSMIS (Syria)*	5	-	-	-
UNMIT (East Timor)	3	-	-	-
UNOCI (Ivory Coast)	4	-	3	-
UNMISS (South Sudan)	1	-	2	-
UNIFIL (Lebanon)	-	-	265	-
UNISFA (Abyei)	1	-	2	-

MEM: Military experts on mission, including observers, judge advocates and military liaison officers, among others. - MC: Military Contingent.

Brazil contributes 2,195 military troops to the UN peacekeeping operations, which represents 30.72 % of the total Latin American contribution.

The Joint Centre for Peacekeeping Operations in Brazil (CCOPAB) was created on July, 2010 by Portaria Nº 952 of the Ministry of Defence.

In 2004, Brazil assumed the Leadership of the military force in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). In February 2011, Brazil received the command of the Maritime Task Force of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).



*According to a resolution adopted by the Security Council, UNSMIS came to an end on 19 August 2012 since the level of violence in the country prevented the mission from executing its mandate.

Source: Statistics on contribution of military and police personnel to United Nations operations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations, July 2012.

Analysis:

Defence White Paper

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On 17 July 2012, Brazilian president Dilma Rousseff submitted to the Legislature the National Defence White Paper for its consideration. It was the first ever prepared in the country. Given the poor interest in defence matters by the Brazilian Legislature, it is expected that the text submitted by the Executive will be adopted without much debate.

The paper has six chapters and includes several annexes. It is a surprising document because of the amount of information regarding the number of men and women and weapons present in the three Services – Navy, Army and Air Force. This level of transparency is undoubtedly one of the healthiest aspects of the initiative.

In principle, three aspects are made clear: emphasis on the country's peaceful tradition; the country and armed forces' scope of power; and the reasons explaining the need of increasing the military budget.

The first chapter shows the physical and demographic aspects of the country and its natural resources. The following chapter, entitled "The strategic environment of the 21st Century" is devoted to the country's global and regional initiatives, in an attempt to cooperate with international security, the law of the sea, peacekeeping operations and nuclear non-proliferation, among other matters.

The third chapter is the largest. It covers 110 pages -out of 221- devoted to the six chapters. It is also the most surprising one. Each Service explains in detail their history, the data on its personnel, structure, operation, careers, schools, courses, weapons, budgets, and military and scientific projects. For example, it provides information on the project for a nuclear propulsion submarine, the national mobilization system, participation of the Armed Forces in guaranteeing "law and order", exchanges with other countries, peacekeeping operations, the air control of Amazonia, defence intelligence, the

decisive processes inside the Ministry of Defence, etc. The mandatory military service is shown as a "school to educate citizens with a civic-minded spirit".

We must remember that several of the elements presented in this chapter are not yet structured and others are still in the phase of projects, the implementation of which is not guaranteed in the short term, such as the development of a civilian professional corps for the Ministry of Defence.

The short Chapter Four, with only 10 pages, is devoted to the relationship between defence and society. It shows how the Armed Forces cooperate in social matters, in programs for the youth, infrastructure work, etc. It presents the unidirectional relationship, that is to say, the multiple ways in which the armed forces reach society through assistance.

Chapter Five deals with the "defence change", giving an overview of the plans for the organization and development of a "defence industrial base", estimations of personnel, research and technology programs and projects, and the need for the armed forces to act as an instrument for the economic development of the country.

Finally, as an obvious conclusion of the previously expressed ideas, Chapter Six addresses the budget. It shows how the budget is planned and executed, and the limited share of defence in the Union expenditure. It attempts to show the insufficiency of resources for the armed forces to fulfil their goals regarding national security and development. Quality and relevance of expenditure are issues not dealt with in the chapter.

Taking into account the huge amount of information on the Services' makeup, organization, plans and projects, the document must be considered as the product of a significant corporate effort which also aims at a military budget's increase.