

Brazil



BASIC INFORMATION

Population **209,486,000**

Territorial Extension **8,514,880 Km²**

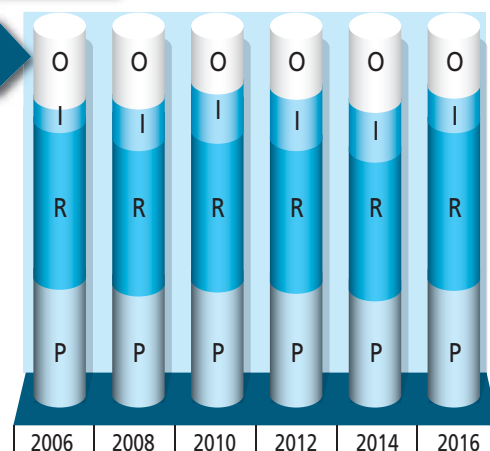
GDP (US\$) **1,534,782,000,000**

Armed Forces Personnel **366,614**

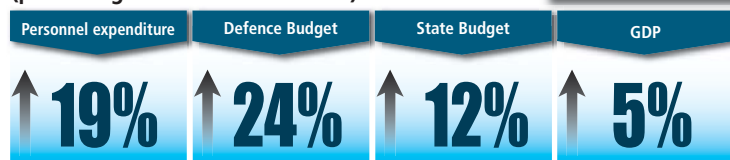
Defence Budget (US\$) **19,978,247,480**

Defence Budget Breakdown

P: Salaries and other benefits
R: Retirement and pension funds
I: Investment
O: Other expenses



Comparative Increase (percentage variation 2008-2016)



The Ministry of Defence was created in 1999 and its incumbent Minister is Raúl Jungmann.

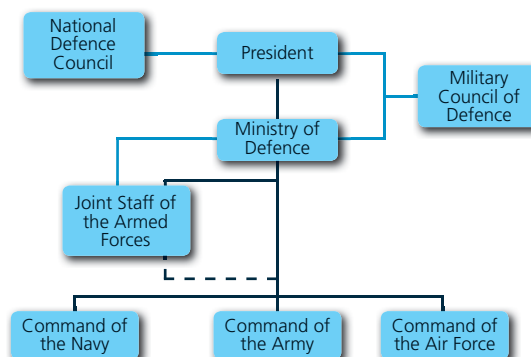
National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

- Act that establishes the deployment of Brazilian troops overseas (Nº 2953 • 1956/11/20).
- Act on the Organization and Operation of the National Defence Council (Nº 8183 • 1991/04/11. Last amendment: 2001/08/31).
- 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 9883 • 1999/12/09).
- Act on the Organization of the Presidency of the Republic and Ministers (Nº 10683 • 2003/05/28. Last amendment: Provisional Measure Nº 728 • 2016/05/23).
- Act that rules over national mobilization and creates the National System of Mobilization (Nº 11631 • 2007/12/28).
- Law governing the provisions of the Federal Constitution on terrorism, providing for investigation and procedures and reformulating the concept of a terrorist organization (Nº 13260 – 2016/03/16).

Military Organization

- Military Pension Act (Nº 3765 – 1960/05/04. Last amendment: Provisional Measure 2215-10 • 2001/08/31).
- Military Service Act (Nº 4375 • 1964/09/03. Last amendment: Act Nº 12.336 – 2010/10/27).
- Military Criminal Code (Decree-Law Nº 1001 • 1969/10/21. Last amendment: Act Nº 12.432 – 2011/06/30).
- Code of Military Criminal Procedure (Decree-Law Nº 1002 • 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 6227 – 1975/07/14. Last amendment: Nº 7096 • 1983/05/10).
- Act on the Organic Law of the Members of the Armed Forces (Nº 6880 • 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 7000 – 1982/06/09).
- Act on the Alternative Service to Compulsory Military Service (Nº 8239 – 1991/10/07). Last amendment: Act Nº 12.608 • 2012/04/11).
- Act on the Organization of Military Justice (Nº 8457 • 1992/09/04. Last amendment: Act Nº 10.445 • 2002/05/07).
- Act on Education at the Army (Nº 9786 – 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. Last amendment: Nº 13.043 – 2014/11/13).
- 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).
- Law governing maternity and adoption leave, maternity protection measures for pregnant military personnel and paternity leave in the Armed Forces (Nº 13.109 – 2015/03/25).



— Advisory and assistance functional relationship
— Command reporting line
- - - Joint planning and management relationship

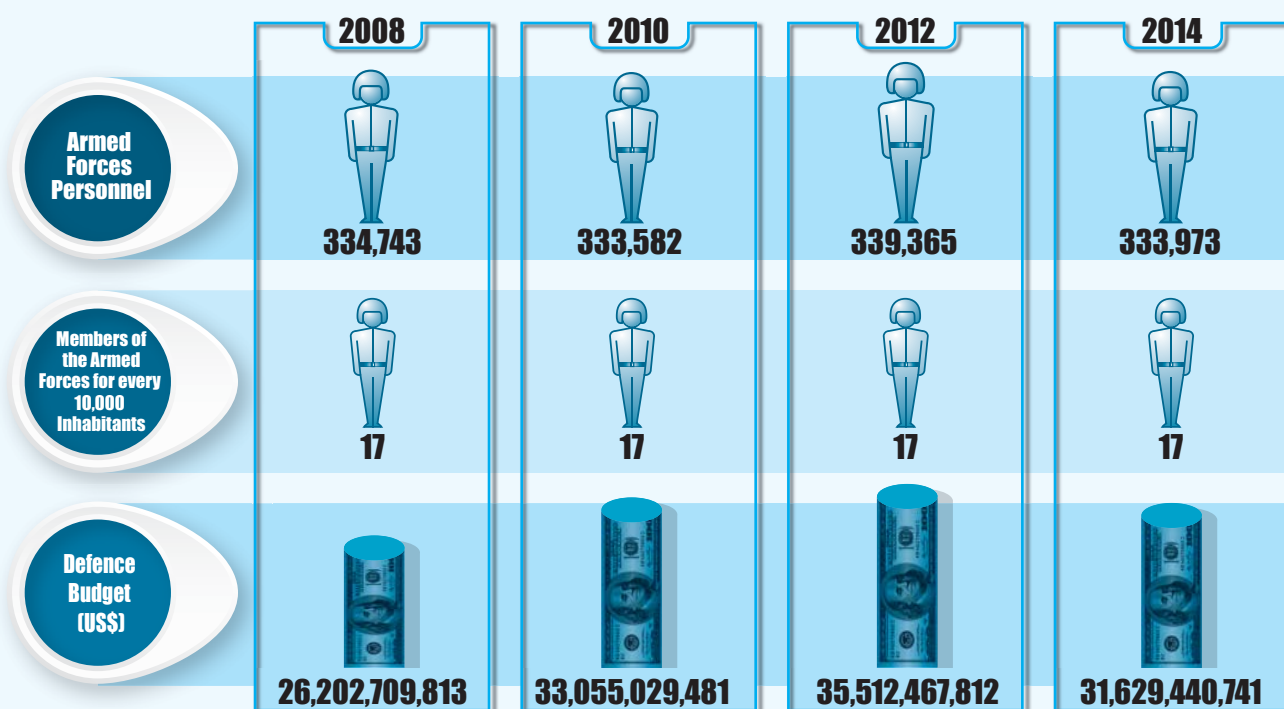
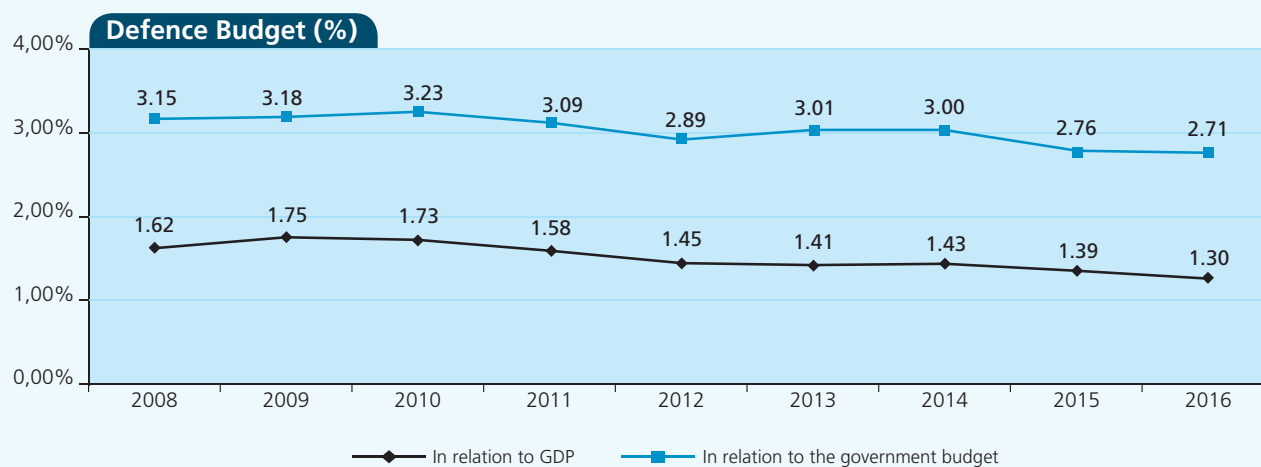
The President is advised by the National Defence Council, composed of the Vice President, the House Speaker and the President of the Federal Senate and the Ministers of Justice, Defence, Foreign Affairs and Economy. In matters related to the use of military resources, the President is advised by the 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 Constitution of Brazil, *Ley sobre la organización y funcionamiento del Consejo de Defensa Nacional* (Nº 8183 – 1991/04/11. Last amendment: 2001/08/31), *Ley sobre las normas generales para la organización, preparación y empleo de las Fuerzas Armadas* (Ley Complementaria Nº 97 – 1999/06/09. Last amendment: Ley complementaria Nº 136 – 2010/08/25).

Source: *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2015, CEPAL (territory and population: projection 2016), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, (GDP projection 2016).

Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (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
2013	31,677,477,434	1,053,942,843,302	2,242,854,000,000
2014	31,629,440,741	1,054,598,864,707	2,215,953,000,000
2015	24,697,191,232	895,659,629,325	1,772,589,000,000
2016	19,978,247,480	736,863,149,407	1,534,782,000,000



Source: Compilation based on the *Lei Orçamentária Anual* from 2006 to 2016. The Government Budget passed by the Congress by means of the above-mentioned Act is considered herein. The concept of investment is that expressed as 'investments' in the fiscal and social security budget 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 elaborates their 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.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

The Armed Forces are destined to the defence of the Motherland, guaranteeing constitutional powers, and, upon the initiative of any of these powers, protecting law and order.(Constitution of the Republic, Art. 142).

Subsidiary attributions:

- Participation in peace operations.
- Cooperation in national development and civil defence.
- Participation in institutional campaigns of public or social interest.
- The Armed Forces are responsible, among other pertinent activities and subsidiary functions - and preserving the exclusive competences of law enforcement forces – for acting against transborder and environmental crimes through preventive and repressive measures in border regions, at sea, and in interior waters, regardless of their ownership or destination, through actions that include:
 - I - patrols;
 - II - checks of individuals, ground vehicles, ships and aircraft;
 - III - making arrests for crimes committed *in flagrante*.

(*Lei sobre as Normas Gerais para a Organização, o Preparo e o Emprego das Forças Armadas*, Complimentary Act N° 97 – 1999/06/10. Last amendment: Complimentary Act N° 136 – 2010/08/5, Art. 15 and 16).

Joint General Staff of the Armed Forces

It is the body responsible for providing advice to the Ministry of Defence in the higher command of the Armed Forces. It is responsible for coordinating joint operations and activities and for deployment on peace missions.

Specific Missions

Army

Subsidiary Powers:

- Participate in national development and civil defence, in accordance with the law.
- Contribute to the elaboration and implementation of national policies regarding land military power.
- Cooperate with federal, state, and municipal agencies and, in exceptional circumstances, 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 logistical support, intelligence, communications and training.
- Act against cross-border and environmental crimes through preventive and repressive actions, in land border areas, individually or in coordination with other bodies of the Executive Branch, carrying out, among others: patrols, checks of individuals, ground vehicles, ships and aircraft; arrests for crimes committed *in flagrante*.

Navy

Subsidiary Powers:

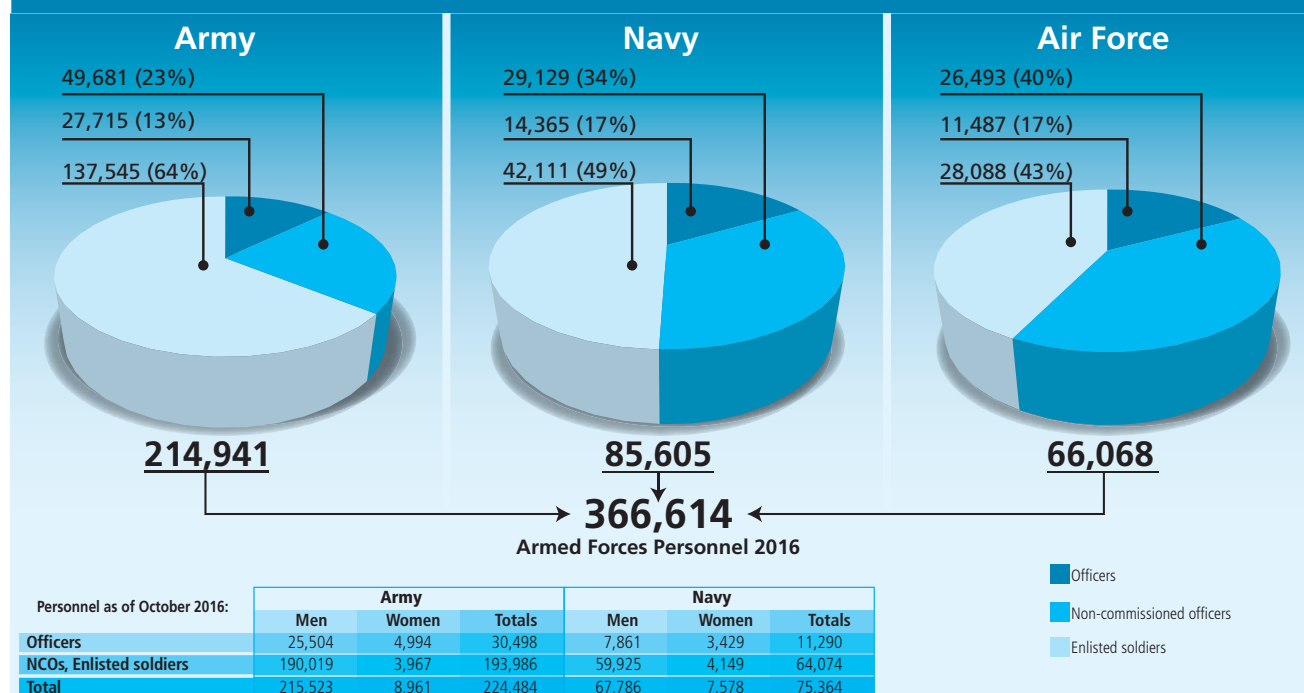
- Guide and control the Merchant Navy and its related activities in relation to national defence.
- Provide security for marine navigation.
- Contribute to the elaboration and implementation of national policies relating to the sea.
- Implement and supervise compliance with the laws and regulations of the sea and interior waters in coordination with other bodies of the Executive Branch, Federal or State Powers, when necessary and in relation 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 support in logistics, intelligence, communications and training.

Air Force

Subsidiary Powers:

- Guide, coordinate and control Civil Aviation activities.
- Provide security to air navigation.
- Contribute to the elaboration and implementation of national policies related to the national airspace.
- Establish, equip and operate airspace, aviation and airport infrastructure, directly or through concessions.
- Operate the national air postal service.
- Cooperate with federal bodies, when necessary, in repressing crimes with national or international impact, in relation to the use of airspace and airport areas, providing support in logistics, intelligence, communications and training.
- Act continuously and permanently against all kinds of illegal air traffic through the control of Brazilian airspace, with emphasis on drugs, arms and ammunition trafficking and illegal passengers, acting in coordination with the competent supervisory bodies, which are responsible for acting following the landing of aircraft involved in illegal trafficking via aerial means.

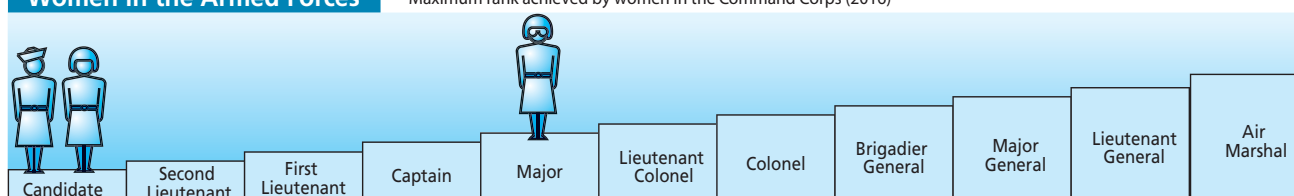
Armed Forces Personnel*



Source: Complementary Law N° 97 – 1999/06/10, Last amendment: Complementary Law N° 136 – 2010/08/25, and public information from the Brazilian Army, Navy and Air Force. Information provided by the Brazilian Army and Navy.

Women in the Armed Forces

Maximum rank achieved by women in the Command Corps (2016)



Note: These ranks correspond to the Air Force hierarchy. 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.

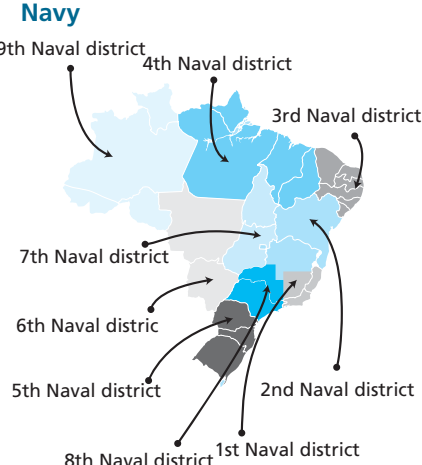
The Army has **4% women (8,961)**. The Navy has **10% women (7,578)**.

Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces

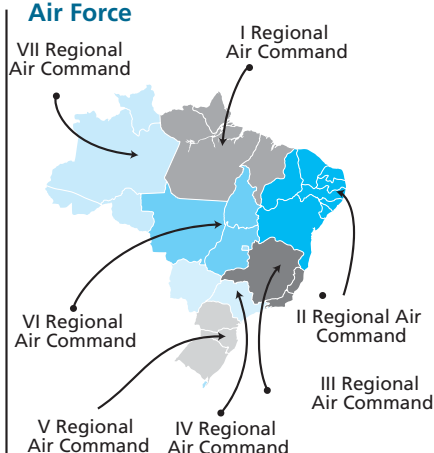
Army



Navy



Air Force



"Calha Norte" Program

Seeks to promote the occupation and development of areas north of the Amazon River, of Marajó Island (in Pará province), the south of the "Calha" of the Solimões River up to the borders with the provinces of Rondonia and Mato Grosso, through the presence of the government.

Cyber Defence

Strengthening the Cyber Defence Center (CeDCiber), under the jurisdiction of the Army. Together with the Secretariat of Projects they have developed their own database for internal communication called Expreso V3, which is undergoing testing with the Ministry of Defence.

Military Service

It is mandatory for all male citizens between 18 and 45 years old for a period of one year. Upon turning 17 years old, male citizens may also present themselves for voluntary service. Women are exempt from military service in times of peace; however, they may present themselves for voluntary service.

A special regime is available for applicants that are students, graduates and postgraduates in Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Veterinary Science (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.

Soldiers / troops 2016

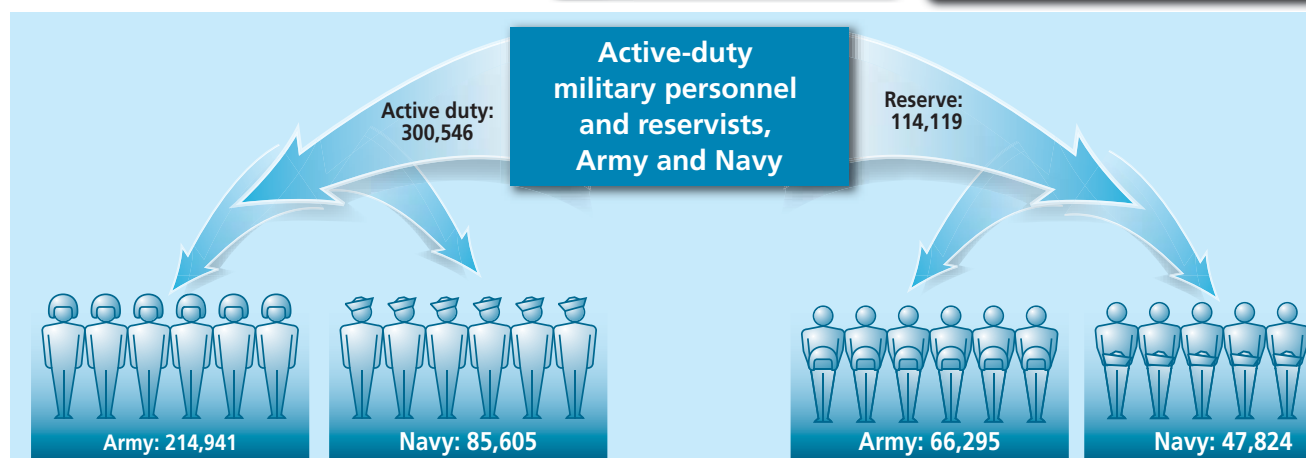
Army	112,529
Navy	23,921
Air Force	22,123

Navy	Admissions to the military service	
	2015	2016
Men	1,940	3,114
Women	381	100

Army 2015 Candidates: 1,789,871 - Admitted Candidates: 66,218
2016 Candidates: 1,738,255 - Admitted Candidates: 76,161

Alternative Military Service

There is also an alternative military service involving administrative, charitable, and productive and assistance activities that 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.



In January 2016, Act 13,249 establishing the Multi-Annual Plan for 2016-2019 was adopted and specified the goals and objectives to be attained by the various areas of government. Defence is included in the agencies involved.

Source: Compilation based on public information from the Army and the Navy, websites of the Ministry of Defence, of the Army, Navy and Air Force. Complementary Law Nº 97 - 1999/06/10. Law on the alternative service (Nº 8.239 - 1991/10/07. Last amendment: Nº 12.608 - 2012/04/11). Lei 13.249, Institui o Plano Plurianual da União para o período de 2016 a 2019. Information provided by Brazilian Army and Navy.

Brazilian Surveillance System (SISBRAV)

The distinct measures that make up SISBRAV are currently under implementation within the specific programs of each of the Forces. It seeks to develop their capabilities in border control with the aim of achieving coordinated actions among all sub-systems in order to provide the country with maximum control and response capacity.

Integrated Border Monitoring System (SISFRON) - Army

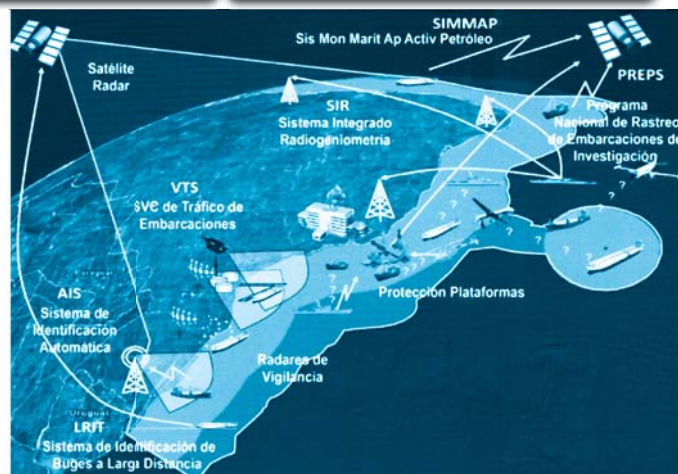
Maintains land borders monitored and responds rapidly to any threats of aggression, especially in the Amazon region. Its area of operations extends across **16,866 kilometres**, which corresponds to **27%** of Brazil's territory.

Management System of the Amazon Blue (SisGAAz) - Navy

Aims to increase knowledge of the maritime environment, and, if necessary, of operation modes available to respond quickly to crises or emergencies occurring on the coast.

Brazilian Airspace Control System (SISCEAB) – Air Force

Controls and surveys aerial navigation across the national territory and the Brazilian Airspace Defence System (SISDRABA). The project includes the capability to cover an airspace of 22,000 million km².



Strategic Border Plan

Decree N° 7496 of 2011 created the Strategic Border Plan, through which the Agatha operations are developed (organized by the Ministry of Defence) and *Centinela* (organized by the Ministry of Justice), with the objective of protecting national sovereignty and controlling the country's border traffic. Actions receive the assistance of SISFRON. While without a specific time period, two tend to be carried out per year. Their objective is to reduce the incidence of transborder and environmental crimes, and to intensify the presence of the State in border regions, as well as increasing support to the local population.

Agata

The operation covers a zone of **16,800 km** corresponding to **27%** of the country's territory. The operations directly impact **6 million** persons, in **710 municipalities** across **11 provinces**, in an area bordering **10 countries**.

Operation Lazador

Organized by the Joint General Command of the Armed Forces in the south of the country, it involves a deployment of 8,000 personnel in a war simulation exercise. Under the responsibility of Southern Command, these soldiers carry out actions across the entire border region of the provinces of Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná and Santa Catarina.

The operational zone is coordinated by four Army Commands, in four distinct fronts of action:

Northern Military Command

Amazonia Military Command

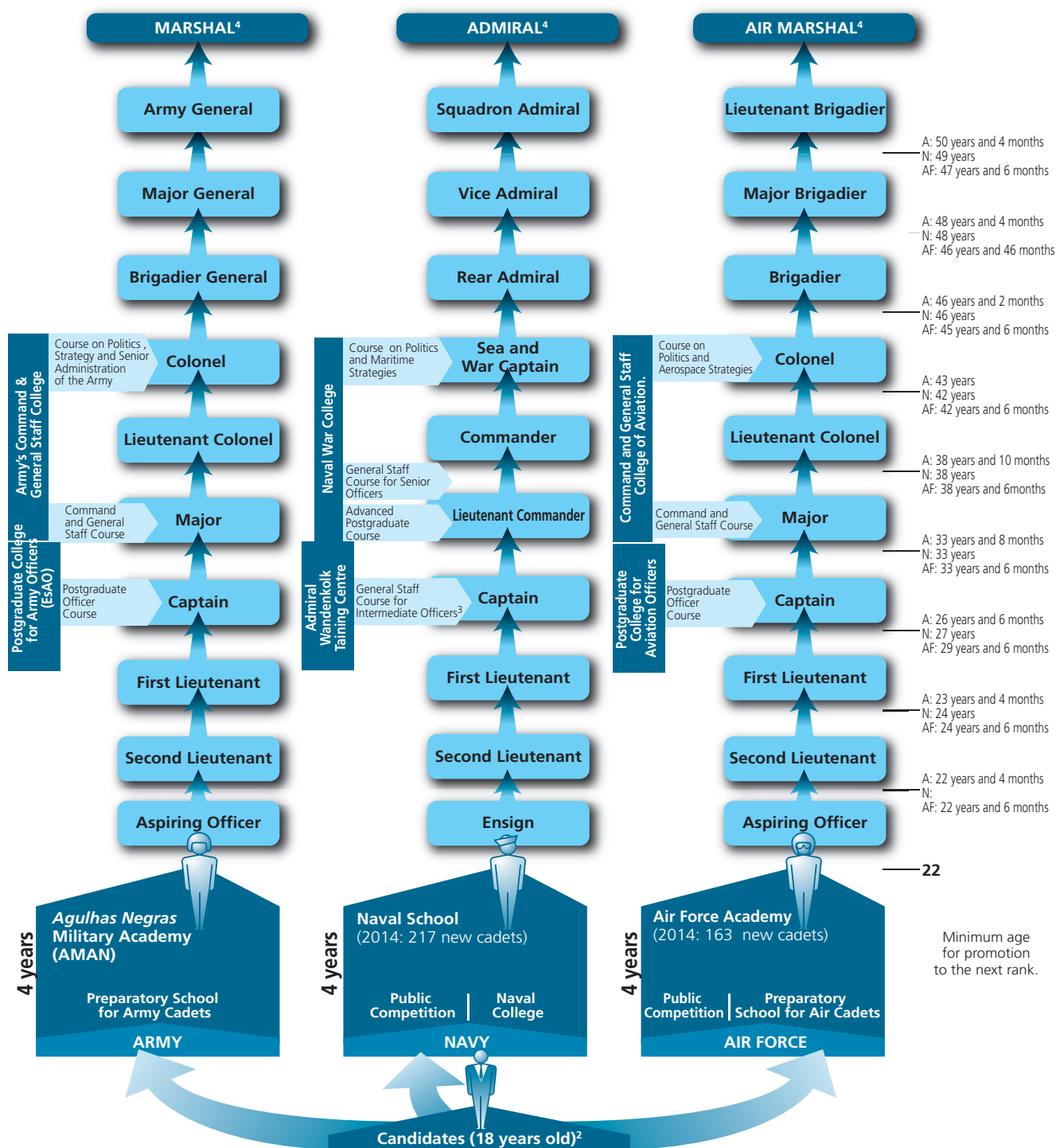
Western Military Command

Southern Military Command

OPERATION AGATA	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	AGATA I AGATA II AGATA III	AGATA IV AGATA V AGATA VI	AGATA VII	AGATA VIII	AGATA IX AGATA X	AGATA XI
Personnel →	18,944	41,272	31,263	30,000	14,310	12,000

Source: Compilation based on the Federal Constitution, the National Borders Plan (Decree N° 7496 – 2011), *Livro Branco de Defesa Nacional* (2012), *Revista Verde Oliva* (N° 217/August 2013), webpage of Operation Agatha, of the Ministry of Defence and the Army.

Education and the Military Career

Career Path for Officers in Command Bodies¹

1 Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The diagram is a theoretical reconstruction of officers' promotions through the completion of mandatory courses. Further requirements for promotion have not been considered.

2 The age of 18 has been considered for comparative purposes. Age of entrance varies depending on the services: Army 15-20 years old, Naval Force 18-22 years old, Air Force 17-22 years old. The minimum age for promotion will depend on the age of graduation from the military education institution.

3 This course is given at the Naval War College.

4 Ranks are granted only in war times.

Navy: Enrollees in the Naval Academy for 2016

31 Men
12 Women

In 2015, 1 man entered the academy for every 152 candidates and 1 woman for every 281 candidates.

The Escola Preparatória de Cadetes do Exército (Army Cadet Preparatory School) admitted women for the first time in 2016; 10% of available vacancies (440) is devoted to women.

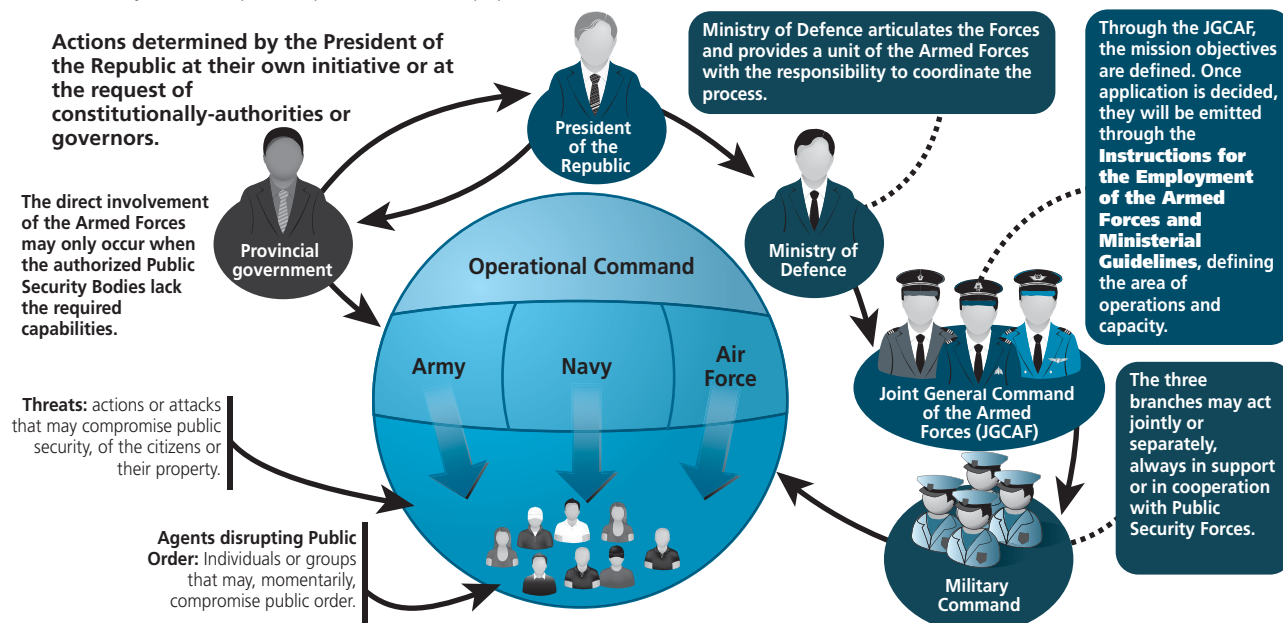
Air Force: Enrollees in the Academy for 2016: 199

Source: Compilation based on the public information of the Army, Navy and the Air Force of Brazil.

Defence and National and International Community

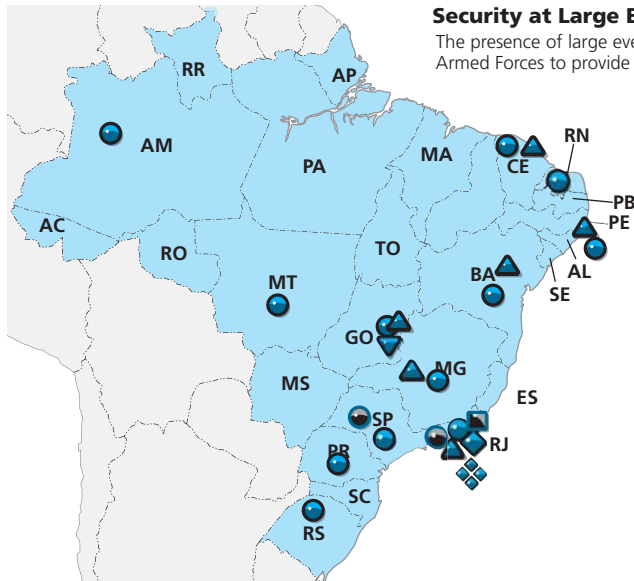
Law and Order Enforcement Operations (LOEO)

Law and order enforcement operations are characterized as “non-war actions” due to occurring for a predetermined period of time and not involving confrontation, but the use of the Forces, when required, is provided for. During LOEO operations, the military are authorized to carry out arrests for offenses committed *in flagrante*, patrols and inspections. The participation of the Armed Forces in these activities is provided for in Article 142 of the Constitution of the Republic of 1988, Complementary Law N° 97, of June 9th 1999, the Complementary Law N° 136 of August 25th 2010, and the Presidential Decree N° 3897 of August 24th 2001. The **Manual de Garantia da Lei e da ordem** was published in February 2014 by the Ministry of Defence and approves the application in punctual actions for the maintenance of internal security. The use of military personnel in these actions may only occur following approval by the President of the Republic, where it is considered that the capabilities of Public Security Bodies to provide protection to the population or to maintain order is inexistent or insufficient.



Security at Large Events

The presence of large events in the countries has generated the need for coordinated action on behalf of the Armed Forces to provide for their regular functioning.



- 2011 – World Military Games – 4,200 athletes from 114 countries participated.
- 2012 – Conference of the United Nations for Sustainable Development (Rio+20) – Representatives from 193 UN member states participated.
- 2013 – World Youth Day – Deployed: 6,896 Army, 3,014 Navy, and 649 Air Force.
- 2013 – Confederations Cup, with the employment of 20,000 military personnel from the three branches of the Armed Forces in the 6 host cities.
- 2014 – FIFA World Cup – 57,000 military personnel from the 12 host cities.
- 2014 – BRICS Summit (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), a total of 6,400 personnel from the three branches were deployed: 3,300 for the security of Summit participants in the meetings carried out in Fortaleza (CE) and 4,100 for the meetings carried out in Brasilia (DF).
- RIO 2016 – 41,000 troops provided security for the matches in the five cities where soccer matches were played.

In July 2014, the Ministry of Defence emitted a portaria that regulates the actions of the Armed Forces in relation to public calamities and natural disasters. Portaria N° 1771, of July 16th 2014, determines the mobilization of the Armed Forces in humanitarian assistance both domestically and in the context of United Nations missions.

The Brazilian Armed Forces provide assistance in response to natural in three areas, which are coordinated and delegated by the Joint General Command of the Armed Forces

HEALTH

Composed of military field hospitals, 4x4 ambulances, and diverse medical bodies, among others. All of these provide emergency and ambulatory medical assistance, acting in the chain of evacuation for those injured.

AERIAL SUPPORT

Employment of aircraft and rescue equipment and aero-medical evacuation to those injured, support to the affected population, and, principally, to transport personnel and materials for rescue and support teams deployed to areas affected by natural disasters, in addition to support in combatting fires in areas where access is difficult.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

Composed of diverse specialized craft, in addition to equipment for first-response and stabilization, or for the recuperation of persons and/or goods involved in any type of disaster.

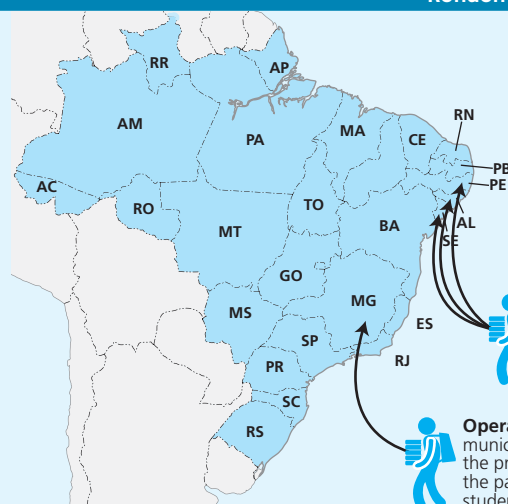
Source: Compilation based on the *Manual de Garantia da Lei e da Ordem*, the website of the Ministry of Defence, and the Conference of the United Nations for Sustainable Development (Rio+20).

Defence and National and International Community

Activities in which defence is related to:

National Integration
Agriculture, Fishing and Food Supply
Development, Industry and Foreign Trade
Education
Social development and fighting hunger
Justice
Health
Science, Technology and Innovation
Economy

Rondon Project



In 2014:

Operation Guararapes – 20 municipalities in the provinces of Pernambuco, Paraíba and Alagoas, with the participation of 399 students.

Operation Catope – 13 municipalities attended to in the province of MG, with the participation of 259 students.

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	2013	2014	2015
Rondonistas*	312	1,377	1,933	2,002	1,756	2,400	2,860	1,180	1,799	1,397	1,493
Municipalities attended to	19	91	128	143	116	136	141	59	120	70	75

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

Defence Industry

The system of industrial production for defence has undergone a broad transformation in recent years through cooperation between the government and the industry. On the basis of these guidelines, an acquisitions program has been planned that makes it necessary for all required defence products to be sought from the national industry, investing in the development of the products when necessary and, when not, guaranteeing the transference of technology. The strategy is based in investment in Research and Development and incentives for the national industry. Within the **Ministry of Defence, the Secretariat of Defence Products (SEPROD)** 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 subordinated to the Armed Forces.

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.

Defence Products (Prode)
Products with a defence application.

Strategic Defence Products (PED)
Prode that are of high necessity and/or difficult to obtain

Strategic Defence Companies

The companies producing PED compose a group of strategic national interest, that is classified as **Strategic Defence Company (EED)**. Those companies seeking to attain this classification must meet certain requirements, including that their products fall under the 'priority' category and that no more than 1/3 of their shareholders with voting rights are foreign nationals.

Brazilian Association of Defence Material Industries (ABIMDE): Civilian non-profit entity, with the mission to gather, represent, and defend the interests of associated industries, contributing to the formulation of public policies for the defence sector.

Mixed Defence Industry Commission: Body responsible for advising the Ministry of Defence regarding the regime of products defined as being necessary to defence. Proposes studies and investigations on the issue and presents to the Ministry a list of products that can be understood as Defence Products (Prode) or Strategic Defence Products (PED), as well as a list of those companies that shall be placed under the special tax regime and the products within this area.

Participation in Peace Operations

Current Missions	Military Component			
	MEM		MC	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
MINURSO (Western Sahara)	10	-	-	-
MINUSCA (Central African Republic)	4	-	2	-
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	-	-	965	16
UNFICYP (Cyprus)	-	-	2	-
UNIFIL (Lebanon)	-	-	279	-
UNISFA (Abyei)	2	-	-	-
UNMIL (Liberia)	1	-	-	1
UNMISS (South Sudan)	5	-	4	-
UNOCI (Ivory Coast)	3	-	3	-

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



Brazil contributes 1,297 military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Source: Compilation based on official websites of the Ministries of Defence, Navy and Air Force of Brazil and the Rondon project. *Revista Verde Oliva* Nº 217/ 2013, the *Libro Blanco de Defensa Nacional* (2012), *Estrategia Nacional de Defensa* and *Ley de fomento a la base industrial de defensa* (Nº 12.598 – 22/03/2012). Statistics on contribution of military and police personnel to United Nations operations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations (UNDPKO), June 2016.