



# Brazil

## The Legal Framework and the Defence System

### National Legislation

#### Systems and Concepts

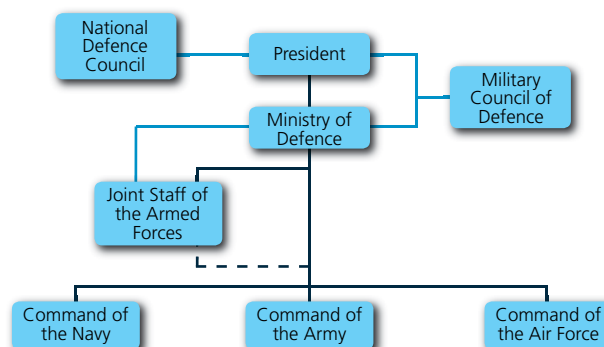
- Act which establishes the Deployment of Brazilian Troops Overseas (Nº 2.953 - 1956/11/20)
- Act which determines the Cases when Foreign Armed Forces can transit or remain temporarily in National Territory (Complementary Act Nº 90 - 1997/10/02)
- Act which institutes the Brazilian System of Intelligence, 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 the Ministers (Nº 10.683 - 2003/05/28. Last amendment: MP 499/10 - 2010/08/25)
- Act which 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)
- Military Penal Code (Decree-Law Nº 1.001 - 1969/10/21. Last amendment: Act Nº 9.764 - 1998/12/17)
- Code of Military Penal Procedure (Decree-Law Nº 1.002 - 1969/10/21. Last amendment: Act Nº 9.299 - 1996/08/07)
- Act on the Statute of the Members of the Armed Forces (Nº 6.880 - 1980/12/11)
- Act on Education at the Air Force (Nº 7.549 - 1986/12/11)
- Act on the Organization of Military Justice (Nº 8.457 - 1992/09/04. Last amendment: Act Nº 10.445 - 2002/05/07)
- Act on rendering Alternative Service to Compulsory Military Service (Nº 8.239 - 1991/10/07)
- 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 (Act Nº 11.279 - 2006/02/09)
- Complementary Act on Defence (Complementary Act Nº 136 - 2010/08/25; modifies Complementary Act Nº 97 - 1999/06/09)

**Source:** Compilation based on the legislation above mentioned. For constitutional provisions see Chapter 1.

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



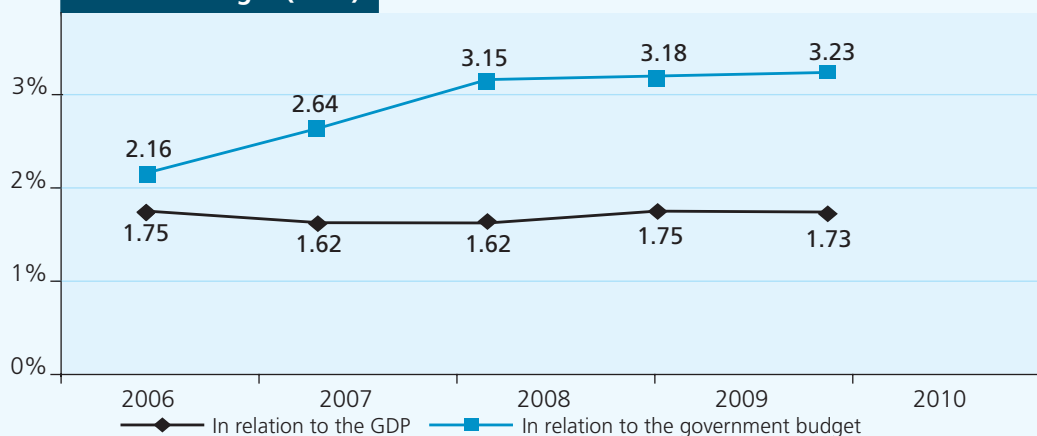
The President is advised by the National Defence Council, composed of the Vice President, the House Speaker and the President of the Federal Senate and the Ministers of Justice, Defence, Foreign Affairs and Economy. In matters related to the use of military resources, the President is advised by the 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 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).

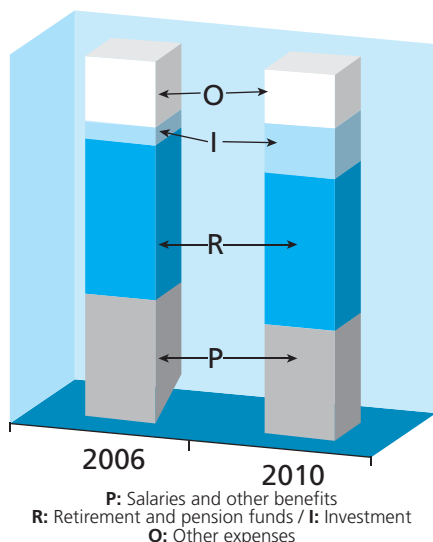
## The Budget

| Year | Defence Budget (in US\$) | Government Budget (in US\$) | GDP (in US\$)     |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 2006 | 13,692,057,669           | 633,054,904,995             | 784,509,000,000   |
| 2007 | 20,973,055,774           | 795,899,305,906             | 1,295,355,000,000 |
| 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 |

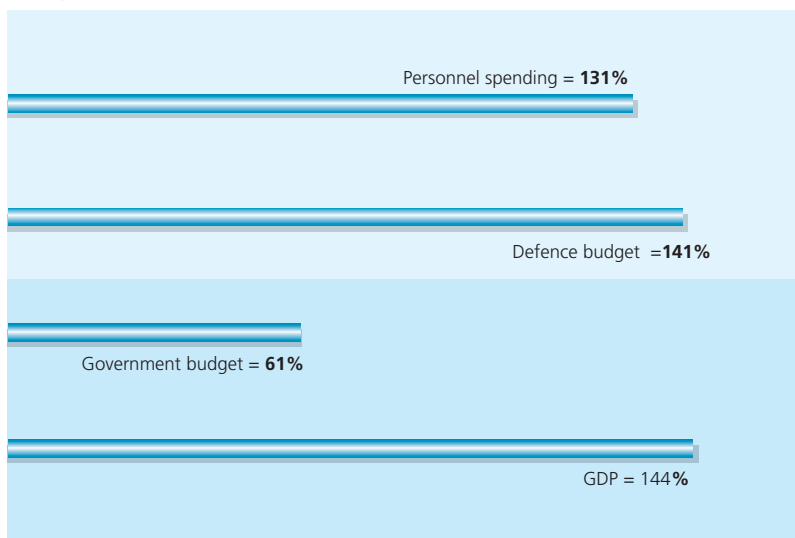
### Defence Budget (in %)



## Defence Budget Breakdown



## Comparative Increase (% variation 2006-2010)

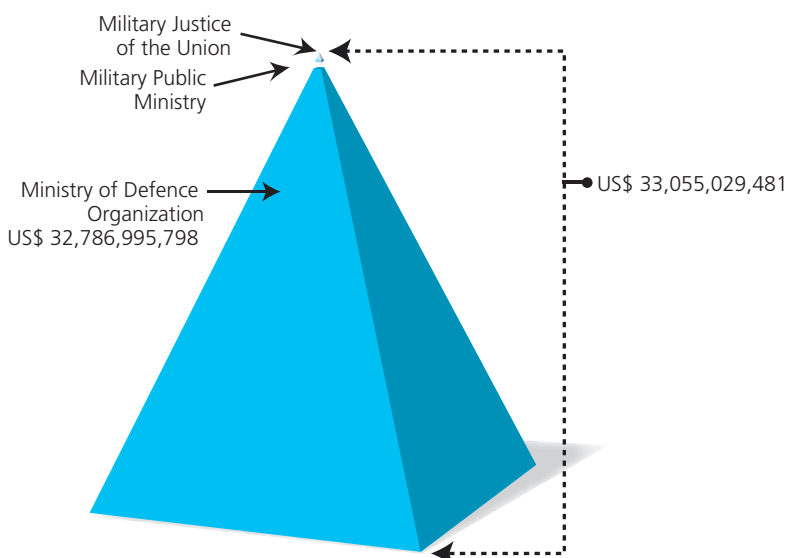


## Defence Budget 2010 (in Local Currency)

| Fiscal and Social Security Budget                                     | Personnel and Benefits | Other Current Expenses | Others*       | TOTAL                 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Ministry of Defence</b>  |                        |                        |               |                       |
| Ministry of Defence   | 40,743,119             | 435,353,200            | 803,740,553   | 1,279,836,872         |
| Command of the Air Force  | 9,536,128,148          | 1,238,239,019          | 2,958,042,659 | 13,732,409,826        |
| Command of the Army   | 21,917,851,050         | 1,672,959,556          | 640,767,930   | 24,231,578,536        |
| Command of the Navy   | 10,874,403,471         | 936,949,732            | 2,873,649,544 | 14,685,002,747        |
| Directorate of the Interministerial Commission for Maritime Resources | 0                      | 7,528,736              | 1,802,703     | 9,331,439             |
| National Civil Aviation Agency  | 144,681,366            | 189,851,605            | 19,508,395    | 354,041,366           |
| Real Estate Fund of the Air Force                                     | 698,988                | 2,357,426              | 4,979,000     | 8,035,414             |
| Warfare Material Industry of Brazil (IMBEL)                           | 33,365,193             | 142,400,280            | 44,900,000    | 220,665,473           |
| Osório Foundation   | 6,916,626              | 3,810,155              | 388,000       | 11,114,781            |
| Housing Construction Fund for the Brazilian Navy Personnel (CCCPMB)   | 1,923,135              | 14,339,610             | 0             | 16,262,745            |
| Ministry of Defence Fund  | 0                      | 1,737,517              | 715,021       | 2,452,538             |
| Administration Fund of the Armed Forces Hospital                      | 122,125,039            | 46,690,934             | 7,732,000     | 176,547,973           |
| Military Service Fund   | 0                      | 5,398,043              | 1,126,730     | 6,524,773             |
| Air Force Fund  | 0                      | 893,742,302            | 1,191,722,973 | 2,085,465,275         |
| Army Fund   | 0                      | 741,871,356            | 71,211,735    | 813,083,091           |
| Navy Fund   | 0                      | 290,299,841            | 140,507,325   | 430,807,166           |
| Fund for the Maritime Professional Education                          | 0                      | 83,411,326             | 32,061,012    | 115,472,338           |
| <b>Military Justice of the Union</b>                                  | 299,597,015            | 41,678,272             | 7,704,000     | 348,979,287           |
| <b>Military Public Ministry</b>                                       | 115,457,616            | 22,384,400             | 1,000,000     | 138,842,016           |
| Subtotal  | 43,093,890,766         | 6,771,003,310          | 8,801,559,580 |                       |
| <b>Investment Budget</b>  |                        |                        |               |                       |
| <b>Ministry of Defence</b>  |                        |                        |               | 1,493,700,000         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  |                        |                        |               | <b>60,160,153,656</b> |

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

## Composition of Defence Budget 2010



One of the most significant military acquisitions is the agreement signed with France in 2009 for submarine building (See page 159).

**Source:** Compilation based on *Ley que estima los ingresos y fija los gastos de la Unión* for fiscal years 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. The State 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 2010 exchange rate average is 1.79 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.

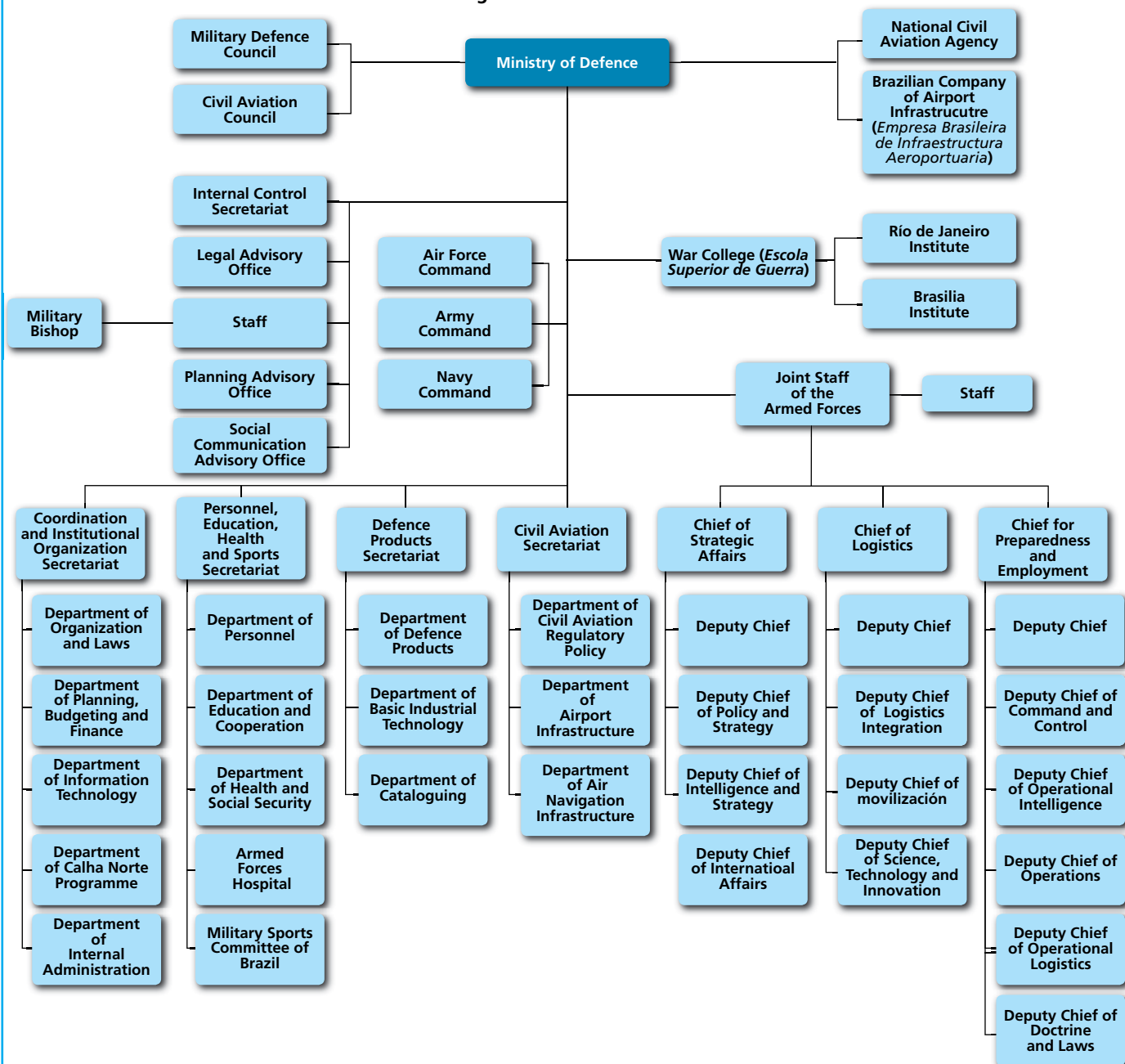


### The Ministry of Defence

The Minister of Defence exercises the senior leadership of the Armed Forces, on the advice of the Military Council of Defence as the permanent consultation body, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, the secretariats and other bodies, in accordance with the law.

(*Lei sobre as Normas Gerais para a Organização, o Preparo e o Emprego das Forças Armadas*, Complementary Act N° 97 - 1999/06/09. Last amendment: Complementary Act N° 136 - 2010/08/25, Sec. 9)

#### Organization Chart



**Date of Foundation:** 1999

**Current Minister (September 2010):** Nelson Jobim

**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:** 5

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

**Average permanence in the Minister of Defence position:** 1 year and 7 months

[The Minister currently in charge is not considered. The creation date is related to the moment in which the term "Defence" becomes part of the Institution's name]

**Source:** Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Defence.

## Political Definitions

### Policy Guidelines

Brazil is a peaceful country by tradition and conviction. It lives at peace with its neighbours. It manages its international relations under the constitutional principles of non intervention, defence of peace and peaceful settlement of disputes. This trace of pacifism is part of its national identity and a value that must be preserved by the Brazilian people.

The national defence strategy is inseparable from the national development strategy. The latter drives the former, and the former provides a shield to it. Both strategies reinforce each other's underlying principles. In both, the focus is placed on nationality and nation building. If defended, Brazil has the ability to say "no", when it has to. It shall have the capability to build its own development model.

### It is based on three fundamental principles:

- How the Armed Forces must be organized and focussed 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 composition of Armed Force 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 frontiers 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 fulfillment 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.

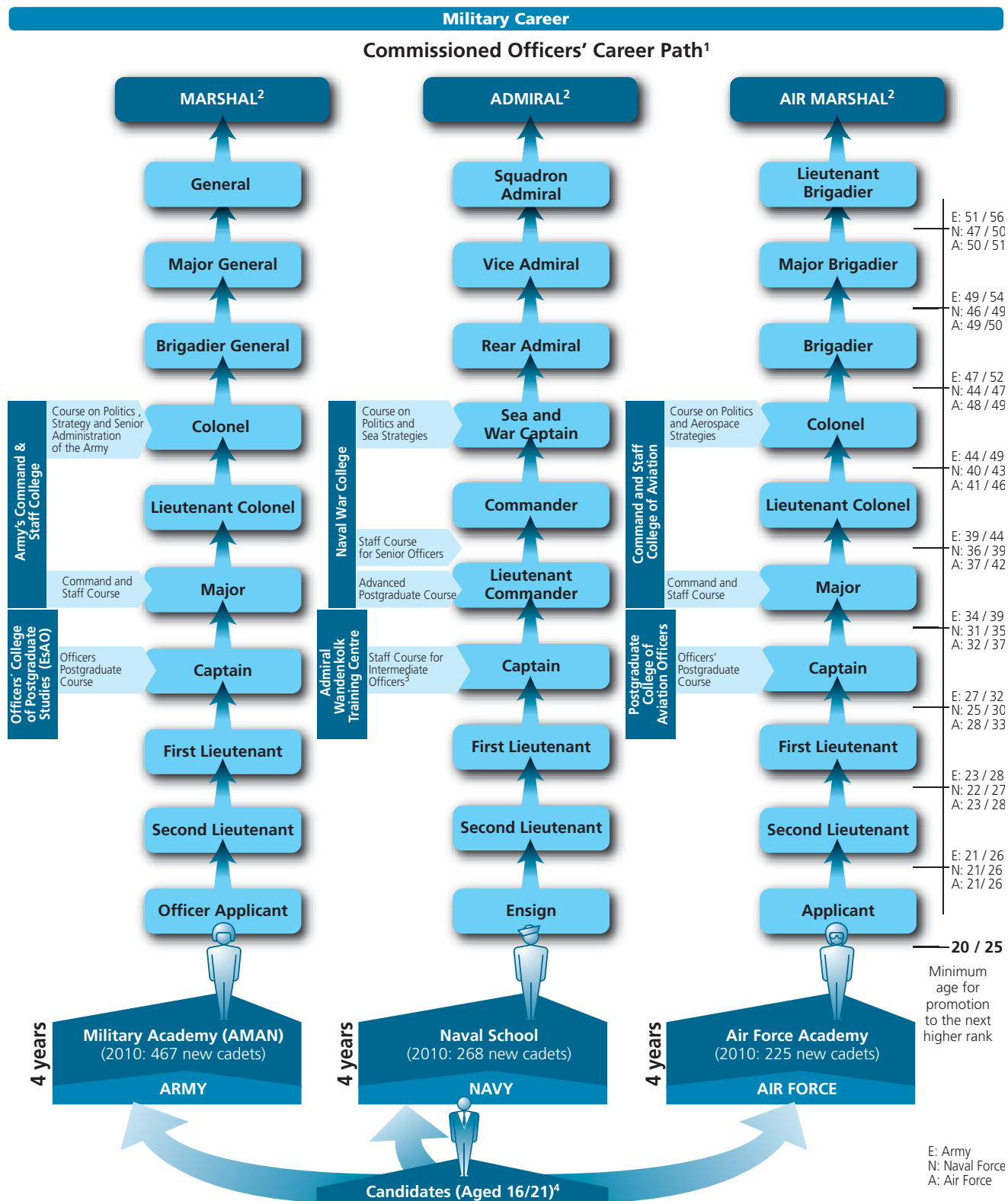
Source: *Estratégia Nacional de Defesa*, 2008.

### Reports Submitted to the United Nations and the OAS

| 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ✕    | ✕    | ✕    | ✕    | ✕    | ✕    | ✕    | ✕    | ✕    | ✕    | ✕    | ✕    | ✕    |
| ◊    | ◊    | ◊    | ◊    | ◊    | ◊    | ◊    | ◊    | ◊    | ◊    | ◊    | ◊    | ◊    |
| ⚙    |      |      |      | ⚙    | ⚙    |      |      |      | ⚙    |      |      | ⚙    |

Register of Conventional Arms: ✕    Register of Military Expenditures: ◊    Implementation of Confidence and Security Building Measures: ⚙

Source: Compilation based on reports submitted to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the United Nations Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures and reports submitted to the OAS on the Implementation of Confidence and Security-Building Measures.



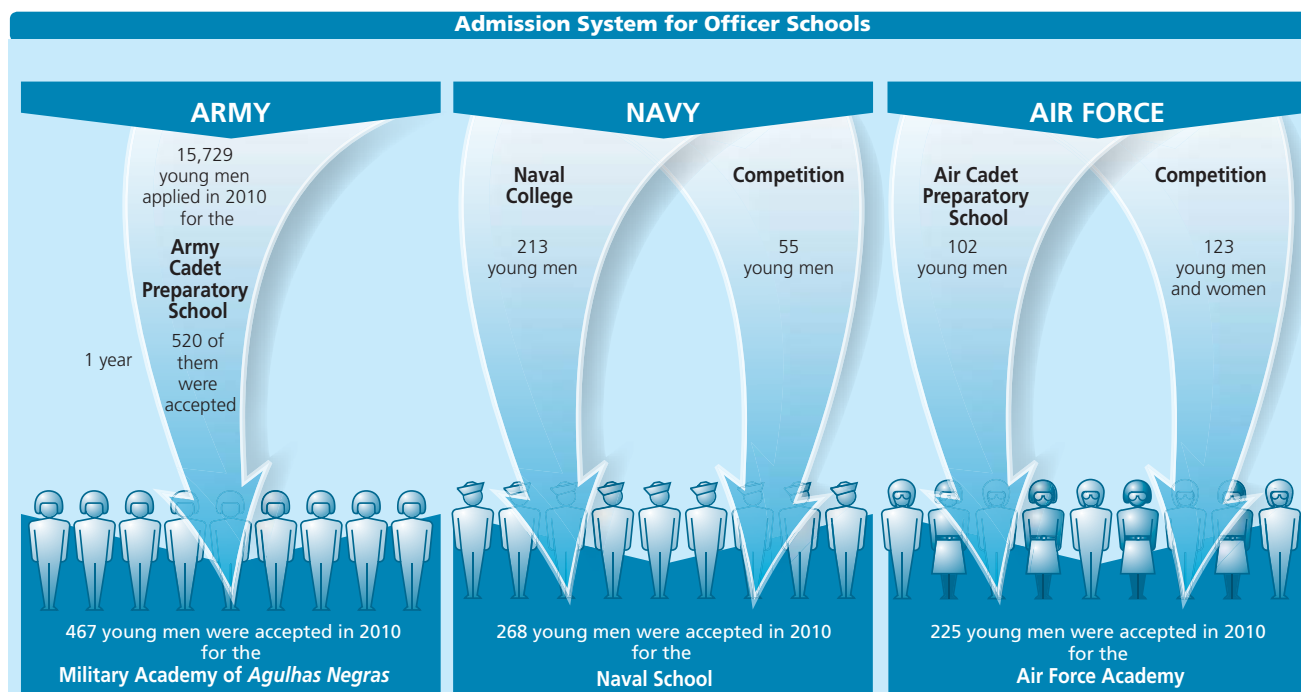
<sup>1</sup> Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The graph makes a theoretical reconstruction of officers promotion through the completion of mandatory courses. Further requirements for promotion have not been considered.

<sup>2</sup> Ranks are granted only in war times.

<sup>3</sup> This course is given at the Naval War School.

<sup>4</sup> Ages of 16-21 years old have been considered for comparative purposes. Entry age 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.

**Source:** Compilation based on *Ley de estudios en el Ministerio de Aeronáutica* (N° 7.549 – 11/12/1986), *Ley que rige educación en el Ejército* (N° 9.786 – 08/02/1999), *Ley que regula la educación en la Armada* (N° 11.279 – 09/02/2006), *Ley sobre el Estatuto Militar* (N° 6.880 – 11/12/1980), Decree N° 3998 – 05/11/2001, Decree N° 71.727 – 17/01/1973, Portaria 508/GC1 – 29/07/2010. New cadets: Information provided by the Armed Forces.



#### War College (*Escuela Superior de Guerra - ESG*)

This is a higher education institute which directly reports to the Minister of Defence, aimed at developing and consolidating the necessary knowledge to conduct national security leadership and planning roles. It was created by Act N° 785 dated 20 August 1949 and is currently located in the city of Rio de Janeiro. In 2009, it trained 154 people.

| Courses   | Participants       |           |               | People Trained in 2009 |
|---|--------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------------|
|   | Military personnel | Civilians | Other Nations |                        |
| Course of Higher Political Studies and Strategy | X                  | x         | x             | 77                     |
| Senior Course of Strategic Intelligence         | X                  | x         |               | 28                     |
| Course of Logistics and National Mobilization   | X                  | x         |               | 28                     |
| Combined Staff Course                           | X                  |           |               | 21                     |
| Defence Resource Management Course              | X                  | x         |               | -                      |
| Law of Armed Conflicts Course                   | X                  | x         |               | -                      |
| Updating Course                                 | X                  | x         |               | -                      |

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

This action of the Brazilian government is aimed at promoting cooperation between civilian and military institutions to implement projects seeking the promotion of education, science and technology research and qualified human resource training in the national defense area. The programme is executed by way of a collaboration between the Ministry of Defence and the Foundation for the Coordination of Senior Personnel Training (Capes).

#### Rondon Project – Defence, Universities and Society

Launched in 2005, this Project is coordinated by the Ministry of Defence in collaboration with state and municipal governments and civic organizations. It is a project seeking for the integration of students to the national development process. It implies the voluntary participation of university professors and students for the purpose of finding solutions that contribute to the sustainable development of poor communities and enhance the population's wellbeing. The project intends to put students in contact with the reality of the country and contribute to the development of the communities served. The Armed Forces provide the logistic support required for the operations.

The main activities involve communication, culture, human rights and justice, education, environment, technology and production, health and employment.

**Received Proposals (operations to be performed in January, 2011): 882**  
**Approved and Selected Proposals: 151**

**Source:** Websites of the Ministry of Defence, the Armed Forces and the War College. Accepted candidates (military schools): information provided by the Armed Forces.





## 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:

- Participate 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).

### Specific Missions

#### Army

Subsidiary Powers:

- 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, carrying out, within hours, patrolling; checking of individuals, land vehicles, ships and aircraft; arrests in cases of flagrant crimes.

#### 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:

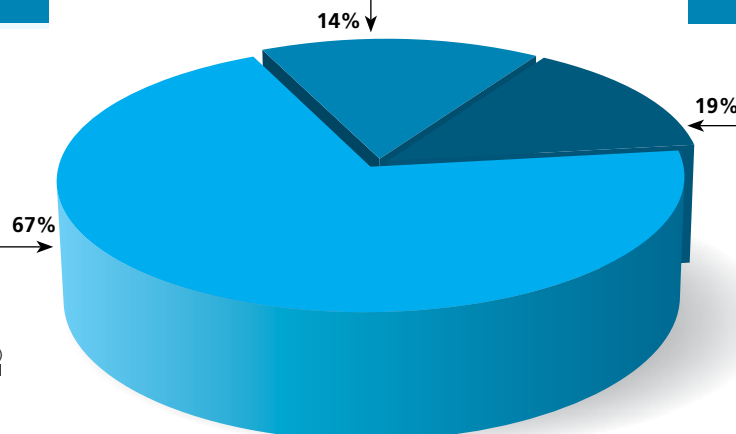
- Guide, coordinate and control Civil Aviation activities.
- Provide security to air navigation.
- Contribute to making and implementing national policies related to airspace navigation.
- Establish, equip and operate airspace, aviation and airport infrastructure, directly or through an operator.
- Operate 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.

Total Strength: 333.582

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
|  |                |
| <b>Officers:</b>  | 26,108         |
| <b>Non-commissioned Officers:</b>   | 51,191         |
| <b>Troops :</b>   | 144,913        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>222,212</b> |

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
|  |                       |
| <b>Career Officers:</b>   | M 4,745      1,174 W  |
| <b>Temporary Officers:</b>  | M 698      1,204 W    |
| <b>Non-commissioned Officers:</b>   | M 3,285      191 W    |
| <b>Enlisted Troop:</b>  | M 28,517      1,190 W |
| <b>Temporary Troop:</b>   | M 5,234      718 W    |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>46,956*</b>        |

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
|  |               |
| <b>Officers:</b>  | 9,027         |
| <b>Non-commissioned Officers:</b>   | 24,687        |
| <b>Troops:</b>  | 30,700        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>64,414</b> |



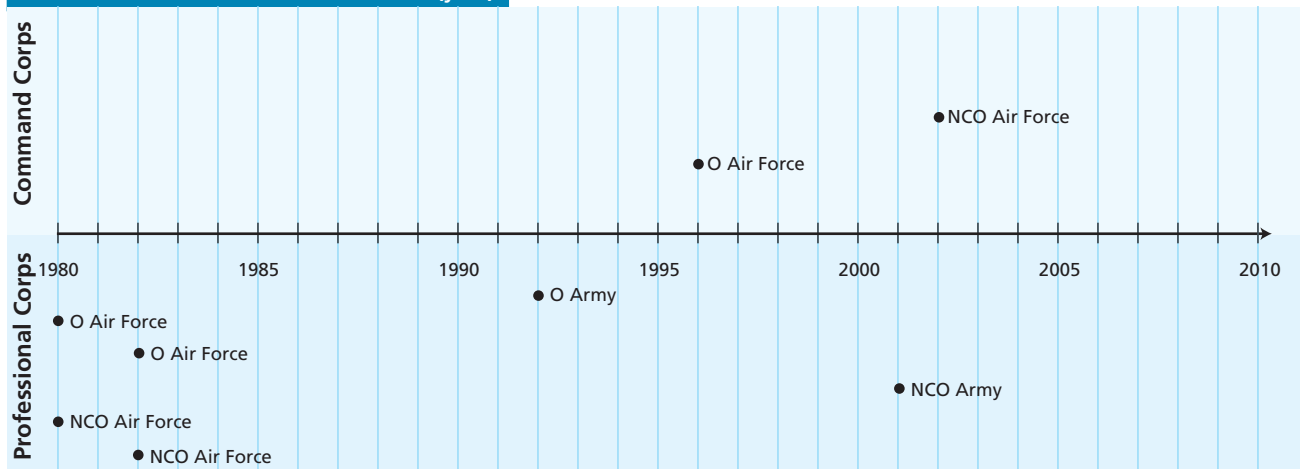
\* The marine corps members (*fuzileiros*) are not included. Authorized personnel for that corps are up to 15,000

M: Men / W: Women

Source: *Lei sobre as Normas Gerais para a Organização, o Preparo e o Emprego das Forças Armadas* (Complementary Act N° 97 - 1999/06/09. Last amendment: Complementary Act N° 136 – 2010/08/25) (missions). Decree N° 7.173(2010/05/11), Decree N° 7.230 (2010/07/12), Navy of Brazil, and website of the Social Communication Center of the Air Force (Regular Forces).

### Women in the Armed Forces

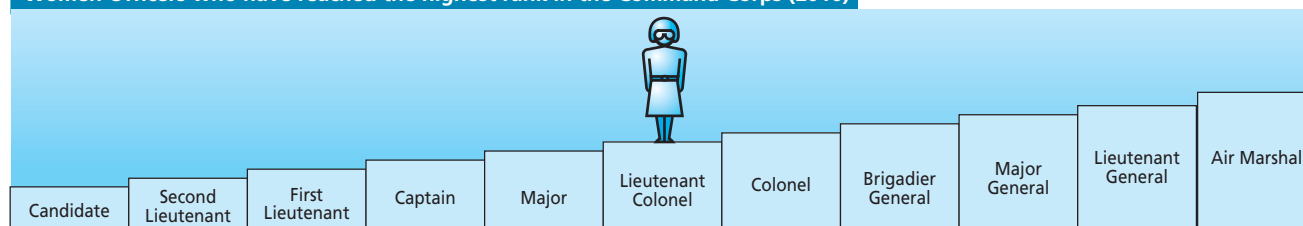
#### Women's Admission to the Armed Forces (year)



O: Officers - NCO: Non-commissioned Officers

**Note:** Women are not admitted as officers and NCO's of the command corps of the Ground and Naval Forces. The Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The Professional corps refers to those who develop a career in the civilian sphere and are then incorporated to the armed forces..

#### Women Officers who have reached the highest rank in the Command Corps (2010)



**Note:** These ranks correspond to the Air Force. There are no women in the command corps of the Army and the Navy.

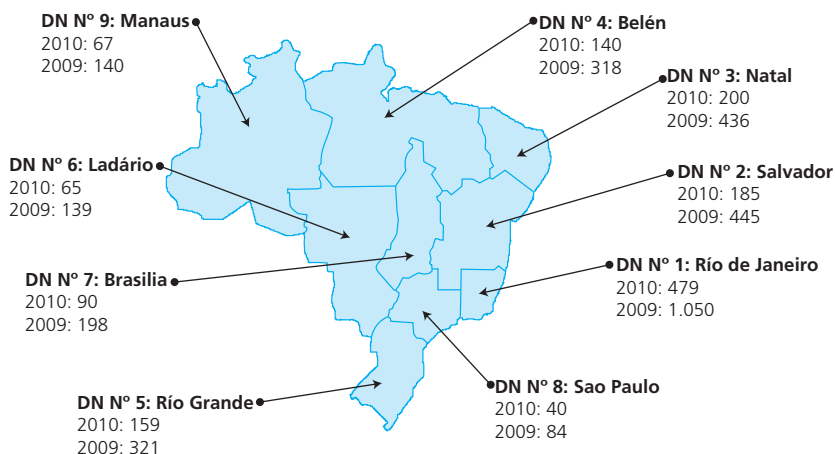
**Source:** Compilation based on information provided by the Armed Forces and Project 07-184 Global Peace and Security Fund-RESDAL.

### 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 Medicine, Pharmacy, Odontology and Veterinary School students and graduates.

In the Brazilian Navy, for instance, information for 2009 and 2010 is as follows enlisted by Naval District:



Total enlisted individuals in 2009: 3,131; in 2010: 1,425.

2010 data include the first round of enlisting (March). The second round is still in process (September 2010). DN: Naval District

|              | Number of Enlisted |               |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
|              | year 2009          | year 2010     |
| Army         | 61,610             | 89,138        |
| Air Force    | 6,553              | 5,714         |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>71,320</b>      | <b>97,740</b> |

|      | MFDV (Initial Military Service for Officers) |       | SMV (Voluntary) |       |
|------|--|-------|-----------------|-------|
|      | Men  | Women | Men             | Women |
| 2009 | 161  | 29    | 103             | 199   |
| 2010 | 156  | 99    | 149             | 326   |

#### 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 and is based on agreements between the Forces and various institutions that provide training courses. It included 119,152 young citizens between 2004 and 2009.

The National Defence Strategy provides for the establishment of a social service for those individuals who are not enlisted.

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.

**Source:** Information provided by the Navy and the Ministry of Defence; *Estratégia Nacional de Defesa*, 2008; *Lei do Serviço Militar* (Nº 4.375 – 1964/09/03) and *Lei de prestação do Serviço Militar pelos estudantes de Medicina, Farmácia, Odontologia e Veterinária e pelos Médicos, Farmacêuticos, Dentistas e Veterinários* (Nº 5.292 – 1967-06/08).





## Defence and National and International Community

### Participation in Peace Operations

| Current Missions         | Military Component |       |       |       |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                          | MEM                |       | MC    |       |
|                          | Men                | Women | Men   | Women |
| MINURSO (Western Sahara) | 10                 | -     | -     | -     |
| MINUSTAH (Haiti)         | -                  | -     | 2,295 | 13    |
| UNFICYP (Cyprus)         | -                  | -     | 1     | -     |
| UNMIL (Liberia)          | 2                  | -     | 2     | -     |
| UNMIN (Nepal)            | 6                  | -     | -     | -     |
| UNMIS (Sudan)            | 20                 | -     | 2     | -     |
| UNMIT (East Timor)       | 4                  | -     | -     | -     |
| UNOCI (Ivory Coast)      | 4                  | -     | 3     | -     |

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

**Source:** Compilation based on documents from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations. Data as of 31 August 2010.

Brazil contributes 2,362 military troops to the United Nations peacekeeping missions, which represents 30.88% of the total contribution of Latin America.

The Joint Centre for Peacekeeping Operations in Brazil (CCOPAB) was created on July 15, 2010 by Portaria Nº 952 of the Ministry of Defence. It includes the Training Centre for Peacekeeping Operations (CI OP PAZ), created on February 23, 2005.

The *Fuzileros Navais* Peacekeeping School (EOPAZ) trained 12 individuals in 2009 in the Special Course for Staff of UN Observer Member States, and 7 people in the Humanitarian Demining Course.



### Support Actions

The Armed Forces regularly conduct various community support operations throughout the country. Some of their activities include:

#### Navy

- Between January and April, Navy personnel visited 52,726 homes in Rio de Janeiro to fight dengue.
- They transported 70 tons of food, medicines and clothing to provide aid to flooding victims.
- Winter clothing donation campaign for poor people in the Southern area of Brazil.
- Medical support to 2,106 people in aboriginal communities.

#### Air Force

- It transported more than 400 tons of food, medicines, clothing and mattresses for flooding victims.
- In April, it conducted social and civic actions with the provision of specialized health care to 495 people.
- In March, 1,800 medical visits in support of campaigns to fight dengue.
- Medical support to 39,200 people and vaccination of 2,500 in the Amazonas.

#### Army

- Between January and April 2010, Army personnel visited more than 300,000 homes in Manaus to fight dengue.
- In July, they participated in actions against influenza H1N1 in 75 border districts in more than 10 states.
- Support to flooding victims.

**Fuente:** Information provided by the websites of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces.

### Defence Industry Programme

The programme was launched in May 2008 and is part of the Productive Development Policy, with the involvement of several Brazilian government agencies. The goal is to invest 1.4 billion reais (approximately 900 million dollars) in modernization and research & development with a 2020 horizon.

#### Increasing Domestic Procurement:

- Increase government procurement of national equipment, especially for Armed and Law Enforcement forces improvement and modernization.
- Regulate procurement by promoting the contracting of local suppliers.

#### Financing Expansion and Adequacy:

- Expand reimbursable and non-reimbursable resources for R&D and human resource training.
- Support the national defence industry by offering counterparts and guarantees for export

#### Promoting Sales and Training of Brazilian Companies:

- Finance the participation of national companies for the creation of international holding companies.
- Create distribution and supply channel management programmes to strengthen Brazilian brands abroad.
- Support national certification adequacy on the international level.
- Strengthen participation in trade fairs and national and international conferences.

#### Enhancing the Research and Development Base:

- Expand national training on strategic areas of defence interest.

In 2009, 24 Armed Forces projects were selected, six of which are part of the first execution phase:

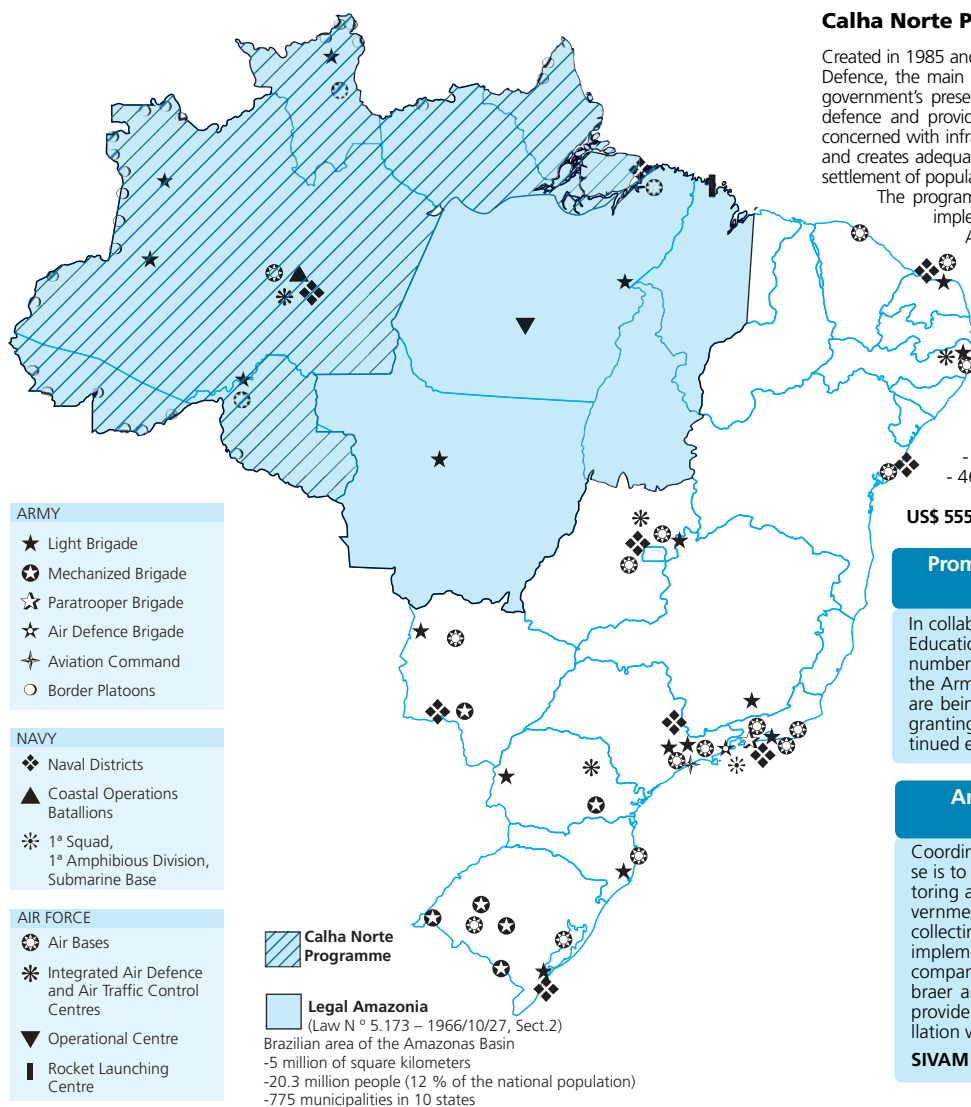
**Navy:** Development of high performance carbon fibre and high power microwave lab (LaMP).

**Army:** Armored vehicle for personnel transportation and SABER M-60 Radar.

**Air Force:** Air-to-air missile project (A-DARTER) and inertial system project for space applications.

**Source:** : *Política de Desenvolvimento Produtivo. Programas Mobilizadores em Áreas Estratégicas. Complexo Industrial de Defesa*, May 2008 and September 2009. *Defence Industrial Park Programme, Relatório de Acompanhamento de Execução da Agenda de Ação*, June 2010.

### The Armed Forces in the Amazonas



### Calha Norte Programme

Created in 1985 and currently under the scope of the Ministry of Defence, the main goals of the programme are to increase the government's presence in the area by contributing to national defence and providing assistance to individuals. It is especially concerned with infrastructure works and promotes development and creates adequate conditions for the local establishment and settlement of population.

The programme's strategy is based on two main areas: implementation and expansion of Navy, Army and Air Force military units and support of environment-friendly sustainable social development.

#### The Project comprises:

- 194 municipalities (95 located on the border).
- 10,938 kilometers of border.
- 6 states: Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia and Roraima.
- 32% of the national territory.
- 8 million people.
- 46% of the national aboriginal population.

US\$ 555 million between 2003 and 2009

### Promoting the Transfer of Physicians to the Legal Amazon

In collaboration with the Ministries of Health and Education, this project aims at increasing the number of physicians who temporarily serve in the Armed Forces in the Amazon region. Studies are being currently conducted to implement the granting of scholarships and the provision of continued education programmes for physicians.

### Amazonia Surveillance System (SIVAM)

Coordinated by the Brazilian Air Force, its purpose is to conduct air traffic surveillance and monitoring activities. It also organizes the various government entities in charge of these activities by collecting and processing information. SIVAM's implementation began in 1997. The US-based company Raytheon and Brazilian companies Embraer and Fundação Atech were contracted to provide the necessary equipment. System installation was completed in July 2005.

SIVAM deployment cost was US\$ 1.4 billion.

### Submarine Development Programme (PROSUB)

Its purpose is to supply submarines to the country by 2021. The programme's fiscal impact began in 2009 and will end in 2024.

The agreement entered into Brazil and France regarding submarine development, which was executed on December 23, 2008, establishes the procurement of four Scorpène submarines (the first submarine to be assembled in France and the others in Brazil) with full technology transfer. It also includes support by France for long-term development and construction in Brazil of a nuclear-powered submarine. The nuclear reactor and its associated systems will be fully developed and produced in Brazil. France will provide assistance in the design and installation of a shipyard for submarine construction and maintenance and a naval base to host them.

| Economic – Financial Aspects                              |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| Description   | Price (€)               |
| Material for 4 SBRs and their respective logistic support | 1,674,853,000.00        |
| Construction of 4 S-BR submarines                         | 756,200,000.00          |
| Nuclear-powered submarine (SN-BR), except for the reactor | 700,000,000.00          |
| SN-BR construction  | 551,000,000.00          |
| Equipment and sensors                                     | 99,700,000.00           |
| Shipyard and naval base                                   | 1,785,000,000.00        |
| Contract management                                       | 215,000,000.00          |
| Technology transfer                                       | 908,580,000.00          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>6,690,333,000.00</b> |

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the the Ministry of Defence, Federal Senate, Amazonia Surveillance System and *Acuerdo entre Brasil y Francia en la área de Submarinos*, 2008.



Analysis:

## Defence policy in Brazil

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With 15,621 km of land borders, 10,959 km of sea shores and 193 million people over an 8.2 million square km surface area, combined with plenty natural resources, Brazil has demands beyond the South American regional level. Certainly, that is its closest area of influence and of significant importance in political, economic and strategic terms, but it is not necessarily its main priority at all times.

In order to meet all the demands it has, which are considered legitimate in terms of its attributes --such as having a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council, leading positions in international institutions and a prominent role in the world power context-- the country has invested in several fronts at the same time.

Brazil has had an intense participation in multilateral organizations, marked its presence in UN peace operations, has maintained a strong relation with emerging countries (India, China, Russia and South Africa) and has established privileged links with the rest of countries in the Southern hemisphere, without neglecting keeping up its good relations with the strongest powers.

Together with its attempt to occupy more space in the world's political and economic arenas, over this decade Brazil has been concerned with another variable that until not very long used to attract only a secondary interest: the defence and armed force re-equipping policies. In the first place, seeking to create a solid defence industry, capable of meeting internal demands and serving also as an important source of resources by selling weapons to other countries. Second, the concern for acquiring more sophisticated equipment from more industrialized nations, seeking

to partner with them and requiring technology transfer as consideration, for the purpose of leaving behind the role as mere equipment assemblers.

Although the Brazilian military sector has had good experiences in the 1970s after *Indústria de Material Bélico de Brasil* (IMBEL --Brazilian War Material Industry) was created in 1975, this organization did not last through the '80s, except for certain companies still surviving. The current policy for the defence industry has considered several aspects developed over the past years: the preparation of the first political document on *National Defence Policy* (PDN) in 1996, the creation of the Ministry of Defence in 1999, the new updated version of the *National Defence Policy* in 2005, and the most important initiative for the area, the *National Defence Strategy* (END) drafted in December 2008, which was about strengthening the country in strategic and military terms.

With its ambitions and the recent discovery of energy resources along the Brazilian littoral (*pré-sal*), strengthening the military vector has become imperative for the purpose of protecting the region where oil reserves are located and the whole territory of Brazil, especially the Amazonia. These concerns are duly represented in the documents mentioned above, where the Amazonian region and the South Atlantic (also known as the Blue Amazonia) are considered priority areas for Brazilian strategy.

Certain lines have been established in the END to strengthen the strategic-military sector; among them, the reorganization of the armed forces and the restructuring of the defence material industry. In addition, special attention should be paid to mandatory military service, which would be the source of the

troops to counter any problems that could arise. The Brazilian armed forces are estimated to have close to 300,000 members (equivalent to 0.15% of the population), a modest figure if compared to the big powers, and below the actual needs.

In turn, the defence industry moves a large apparatus involving the government and the private sector. More than 300 facilities manufacturing military equipment are registered with the Ministry of Defence and there are at least 700 companies indirectly related to this activity. The plan is defined by the National Policy for the Defence Industry (DINP) through Resolution No. 899 of July 19, 2005, and by the Brazilian Agency for Industrial Development (ABDI) created in 2004.

Certain organizations appeared in the private sector, including the Defence Industry Production Chain Committee (COMDEFESA), created in 2004 by the powerful Sao Paulo State Industry Federation (FIESP) and later on transformed into a department of the FIESP in December 2007. It maintains relations with the ministries of Defence; of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade; and of Science and Technology, aside from other governmental agencies. There is also the Brazilian Association of Defence and Security Industries (ABIMDE) which has more than 100 member companies.

The defence industry accounts for 0.8% of the GDP and has 0.1% share of the world defence market, which places Brazil as the 37th largest weapon exporter.

For the END to become a reality and its directives to be attained, the government proposed certain changes in the political-institutional front. Thus Complementary Law 97 (LC 97 of 1999) and Complementary Law 117 (LC 117 of 2004) have been amended to reflect the demands implicit in the END. LC 97 established the general rules for the organization, preparation and employment of the armed forces and the Ministry of Defence's tasks. In turn, LC 117 has added an article to LC 97 expanding the role of the Army, allowing it to exercise policing and repression functions along national borders and against cross-border crimes (smuggling, drug trafficking) and environmental offences.

A recent bill submitted to the National Congress through Presidential Message No. 988 of December 7, 2009, proposed deeper changes to LC 97. Once approved by the Congress it was enacted by the President on August 25, 2010, and became Complementary Law No. 136.

In addition to changing the procedures for military commander selection, now appointed by the Minister

of Defence --formerly designed by the President after listening to the Minister of Defence-- other significant changes can be observed. First, military doctrine has changed, from combined to a single joint command. Second, the armed forces proposed budget will be, from now on, developed jointly with the Ministry of Defence. There is also evidence of the intention to create a Defence Product Secretariat which will be in charge of acquiring military equipment for all three Military Commands. Third, the Air Force and the Navy have been vested with similar policing and repression powers as those conferred upon the Army in 2004. Finally, a unifying instance for all three Commands has been created, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, so that the deployment of each Force may be discussed jointly. The Joint Staff will, therefore, have a more important role than that which used to have the Joint Staff for the Defence, considered rather inactive as compared with military Commands.

A number of conclusions can be drawn from all the proposals: on the one hand, the improvement of capabilities for armed forces' actions as a whole. On the other hand, a larger role of civilian power can be seen for the definition and implementation of the national defence policy, which has ceased to be a prerogative exercised by military echelons only.

The Brazilian policy in the defence area has been fast to move. Unifying efforts made along different lines, Brazil has sought to strengthen itself to show the world that, aside from its economic potential and political influence, it will also have reasonable military conditions to defend its own interests and see to it that its demands as an aspiring protagonist in the world scenario are duly heard.

In addition to these changes, another element is worth of note in the new law: the White Book on National Defence. As a matter of fact, a bill addressing this issue and introduced by Representative Jungman was already going through the pertinent formalities in Congress. The White Book will have to contain strategic and budgetary data and other information, including the strategic scenario, the national defence policy and strategy, the modernization of the armed forces, the streamlining and adaptation of defence structures, the economic support, in addition to the pertinent references to peace operations and humanitarian aid. Beginning in 2012, every four years, the Executive Branch will have to send it, duly updated, to the National Congress. As from now, subordination of the defence policy to Congress clearly demonstrates the responsibility of civilian power on defence policy-making.