The Legal Framework and the Defence System

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts
- Act that establishes the Employment of Brazilian troops Overseas (Nº 2.955 - 1996/11/02).
- 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 3.883 - 1995/07/29).
- Act that Rules over National Mobilization and creates the National System of Mobilization (Nº 1.163 - 2007/12/26).

Military Organization
- Military Pension Act (Nº 12.608 - 2012/04/11).
- Act that establishes the Brazilian System of Intelligence and creates the Brazilian agency of Intelligence – ABIN (Nº 3.883 - 1995/07/29).
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- Act that Rules over National Mobilization and creates the National System of Mobilization (Nº 1.163 - 2007/12/26).

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.


The Budget

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

Evolution of the Defence Budget (in %)

- In relation to the GDP
- In relation to the Government budget
Chapter 12: Brazil

**Red de Seguridad y Defensa de América Latina**

**Chapter 12: Brazil**

**Defence Budget Breakdown**

**Comparative Increase (% variation 2008-2012)**

- **Personnel Expenses = 35%**
- **Defence Budget = 36%**
- **Government Budget = 47%**
- **GDP = 51%**

**Defence Budget 2012 (in Local Currency)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal and Social Security Budget</th>
<th>Personnel and Benefits</th>
<th>Other Current Expenses</th>
<th>Others*</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Defence</td>
<td>68,026,135</td>
<td>406,185,520</td>
<td>1,481,590,829</td>
<td>1,963,802,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command of the Air Force</td>
<td>10,609,878,004</td>
<td>1,417,833,531</td>
<td>3,001,829,750</td>
<td>15,029,541,285</td>
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<tr>
<td>Command of the Army</td>
<td>22,957,451,000</td>
<td>2,173,967,064</td>
<td>1,950,998,674</td>
<td>26,722,416,738</td>
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<tr>
<td>Command of the Navy</td>
<td>11,495,819,416</td>
<td>1,275,428,352</td>
<td>4,141,607,015</td>
<td>16,912,854,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directorate of the Interministerial Commission for Maritime Resources</td>
<td>1,032,598</td>
<td>13,220,504</td>
<td>1,277,496</td>
<td>14,530,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Financing Fund for Housing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,060,698,130</td>
<td>978,163,269</td>
<td>2,038,861,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War material Material Industry of Brazil (IMBEL)</td>
<td>43,764,950</td>
<td>116,297,122</td>
<td>27,175,000</td>
<td>187,237,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Directorate of the Interministerial Commission for Maritime Resources</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,220,504</strong></td>
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<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>116,297,122</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,175,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>143,472,122</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ministry of Defence</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,174,535</strong></td>
<td><strong>45,734,853,203</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,083,148,122</strong></td>
<td><strong>65,342,940,774</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Composition of the Defence 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 annual value considered corresponds to the exchange rate determined by the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year under consideration. As of July 2012, the 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.

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).
The Ministry of Defence

**Organization Chart**

- **Minister of Defence**
  - **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

**Military Defence Council**
- It provides advice to the President of the Republic on the employment of military means and to the Minister of Defence on the formulation of defence policies.

**War College (Escola Superior de Guerra)**
- A centre of advanced studies and research in the area of national development, security and defence.

**Internal Control Secretariat**
- It conducts the operational control and supervision of financial programming.
- It records the transactions related to budgetary and financial management.

**General Secretariat (SG)**
- It provides advice to the Minister of Defence on the issues under his jurisdiction and on the definition of directives.

**Operations & Management Center of the Amazon Protection System (CENSIPAM)**
- Propose, accompany, implement and execute the policies, directives and actions aimed at the Amazon Protection System (SPAM). The Centre promotes the gradual and structured activation of the SPAM, and develops actions for the update and evolution of the concept and the technological infrastructure of the SPAM.

**Coordination and Institutional Organization Secretariat**
- Create directives related to the modernization of the organizational structures and the rationalization and integration of administrative procedures shared by the Armed Forces and the central administration. It also coordinates the proposal of legislation on defence interests.

**Defence Products Secretariat**
- Advice on the formulation, updating and execution of the national Policy on science, technology and defence innovation; national Policy on the defence industry and Policy for the procurement of defence products. It normalizes and supervises the actions and exports of defence products, and represents the Ministry in domestic and international fora and in matters related to science, technology and innovation.

**Cabinet**
- Its mission is to provide direct and immediate advice to the Minister of Defence.

**Legal Advisory Office**
- It provides advice to the Minister of Defence on legal matters; it produces studies and reports and establishes the interpretation of the Constitution and laws, treaties and other regulations.

**Planning Advisory Office**
- It leads and coordinates the strategic planning of the Ministry of Defence, designs the continuous and systematic process for the knowledge of the future scenario and coordinates with the various areas in the Ministry to measure the outcome of the actions; technical training in accordance with the expectations in the strategic planning.

**Joint Staff of the Armed Forces**
- Its mission is the planning of the joint employment of the Armed Forces and advising the Minister of Defence on the planning of joint operations and training exercises.

**Personnel, Education, Health and Sports Secretariat**
- Formulate, update and accompany the execution of the policies, strategies and directives of the defence personnel sector, in matters shared by more than one Service.

**Chief of Strategic Affairs**

**Chief of Joint Operations (CHOC)**

**Chief of Logistics**

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 Dirección (UADs), pursuant to the current legislation.

**Bilateral agreements signed between 2010 and 2012**
- Agreement on cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space with the United States (2011).
- Memorandum on the establishment of a border system with Venezuela (2011).
- Agreement to regulate the operation of the Binational Border Commission (Combifron) with Colombia (2012).
- Agreements on the aerospace field and on naval engineering with Peru (2012).
- Memorandum on joint border military exercises and operations with Bolivia (2011).
- Agreement on defence cooperation with Angola (2010).
- Agreement on defence cooperation with Spain (2010).
- Agreement on defence cooperation with Nigeria (2010).
- Agreement on defence cooperation with Sao Tomé and Principe (2010).
- Agreement on defence cooperation with Senegal (2010).
- Agreement on defence cooperation with the Netherlands (2011).

Chapter 12: Brazil

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, defense 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 defense 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 defense against threats and aggressions. It implies, consequently, that the defense of the country cannot be separated from its development.

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 defense matters.
IX – Develop the national defense 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 defense logistics and national mobilization.

It is based on three fundamental principles

The reorganization of the national defense 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.

National defence objectives

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 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 defense industry enabling it to acquire the capabilities necessary on technologies that are essential for defense.
23. Maintain the draft system (conscription).


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 Nº 97 – 1999/06/10, Last amendment: Complementary Act Nº 136 – 2010/25/08, Sec. 15 and 16).

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 exception-ally 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, communica-
tions 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 competences.
- 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.

Personnel strength per service

Army: 204,744
Navy: 65,528
Air Force: 69,093
Total Strength 2012: 339,365

Army Officers: 23,445
NCOs and SGT (1st, 2nd and 3rd class): 45,584
Troops: 135,715

60.33% Army

Navy Officers: 8,669
NCOs and SGT (1st, 2nd and 3rd class): 25,514
Troops: 31,345

19.31% Navy

Air Force Officers: 9,708
NCOs and SGT (1st, 2nd and 3rd class): 25,209
Troops: 34,176

20.36% Air Force
Territorial Deployment of the Armed Forces

**Army**
- Amazonia Military Command: 12.4% of total strength.
- North-east Military Command: 11.81% of total strength.
- West Military Command: 6.7% of total strength.
- Southern Military Command: 25.39% of total strength.
- South-east Military Command: 9.05% of total strength.

**Navy**
- 9th Naval district: 3.76% of total strength.
- 4th Naval district: 4.05% of total strength.
- 7th Naval district: 4.37% of total strength.
- 6th Naval district: 2.66% of total strength.
- 5th Naval district: 3.23% of total strength.
- 8th Naval district: 1.5% of total strength.

**Air Force**
- VII Regional Air Command: 8.28% of total strength.
- VI Regional Air Command: 12.92% of total strength.
- V Regional Air Command: 10.02% of total strength.
- IV Regional Air Command: 17.47% of total strength.
- III Regional Air Command: 32.27% of total strength.

**“Calha Norte” Programme**
The programme 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 Rondonia. 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.
- 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 Surveillance System (SISBRAV): In the planning phase, it will integrate all the monitoring and control systems.
- Brazilian Air Space Control System (SISCEAB): Control and surveillance of air navigation in the national territory.

**Military Service**

**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 workforce. It comprises all the national territory. It has already benefited over 100,000 young citizens.

**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 natural calamities.

**National Mobilization**
- 339,365 Military troops
- Military Service

**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.

To be admitted to AMAN, it is necessary to pass a one-year course at the Army Cadet Preparatory School (EsPCEx).

In 2011 441 cadets graduated

In 2011 186 cadets graduated

In 2011 170 cadets graduated

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.

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 Industry

**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. Its purpose is to:
  - 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 - FNA, 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. It 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 industry mainly includes 14 state-owned companies. The Defence Equipment and Articulation Plan (PAED) consists in the implementation of new wheeled and tracked armoured vehicles. The project contemplates 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.

**The Defence Equipment and Articulation Plan (PAED)**

**Main Navy Programmes:**
- **Navy Nuclear Programme (PNMB):** 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 (PROSLIPPER):** Its purpose is to build five escort vessels, five OPVs and one logistic support vessel in Brazil.

**Main Army Programmes:**
- **Guaraná:** 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 Mirage 2000.
- **Hk-Bt:** 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-Xz:** 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.
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 on Decree Nº 3,897 and pursuant to Complementary Act Nº 97/1999 for the guarantee of law and order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Force</th>
<th>Troops</th>
<th>Resources (in R$ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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.

In December 2005 with the creation of the Rondon Project Guidance and Supervision Agata I, II, III, IV and V with the support of SISFRON

In April 2011 a National Defense and Natural Disaster Response

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 intensified 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 marijuana, covering 3,900 km of border with Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia, and deploying 17,000 soldiers.

- The 1st Operation had occupied the trade areas, to consolidate the spatial organization of students to the national development (education institutions, centres of strategic studies and military training and research institutions).

- The 2nd Operation, in the strategic activities of national interest (AGATA 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5).

- The 3rd Operation in the training of human resources at graduate level; 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.

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.

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.

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

*Name used to refer to the students participating in the project. They are not military personnel.
Defence and National and International Community

### Participation in Peace Operations

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<th>Current Missions</th>
<th>Military Component</th>
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<td>Men</td>
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<td>UNIOFOR (Western Sahara)</td>
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<td>UNMIH (Mali)</td>
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<td>UNMIL (Libya)</td>
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<td>UNMIL (Liberia)</td>
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<td>MINURSO (Western Sahara)</td>
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<td>UNMIT (East Timor)</td>
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<td>UNSMIS (Syria)*</td>
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*According to a resolution adopted by the Security Council, UNMIS came to an end on 19 August 2012 since the level of violence in the country prevented the mission from executing its mandate.

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

### 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.