



BRAZIL



Population 216,422,400 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 8,515,770 km²

GDP (US\$) 2,331,391,000,000

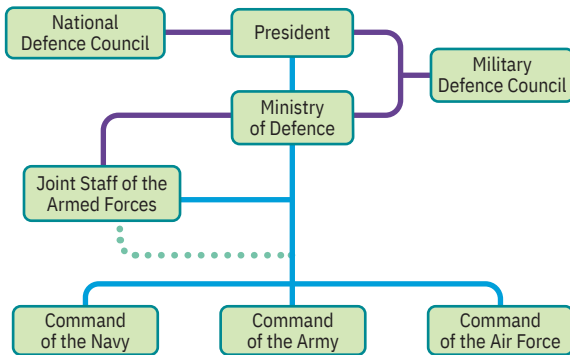
GDP per capita (US\$) 10,772

Armed Forces Personnel 344,103

Defence Budget (US\$) 25,857,311,288

The Ministry of Defence was established in 1999.

The Defence System



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; Act on the organization and operation of the National Defence Council (Nº 8183 – 1991/04/11. Last Amendment: Nº 2216 – 2001/08/31); Law on general rules for the organization, preparation, and employment of the Armed Forces, to establish new subsidiary powers (Complementary Law Nº 117 – 2004/02/09. Last Amendment: Nº 136 – 2010/25/08, Art. 9); and Law creating the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces (Complementary Law Nº 136 – 2010/25/08).

Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and concepts

- Act that establishes the deployment of Brazilian troops overseas (Nº 2953 – 1956/11/17).
- Act on the organization and operation of the National Defence Council (Nº 8183 – 1991/04/11. Last Amendment: Provisional Measure Nº 2216 – 2001/08/31).
- Act that determines the cases when foreign Armed Forces can transit or remain temporarily in the national territory (Nº 90 – 1997/10/01. Last Amendment: Nº 149 – 2015/01/12).
- Act that establishes the Brazilian system of intelligence and creates the Brazilian Intelligence Agency – ABIN (Nº 9883 – 1999/12/07. Last Amendment: Provisional Measure Nº 2216 – 2001/08/31).
- Law on general rules for the organization, preparation, and employment of the Armed Forces, to establish new subsidiary powers (Complementary Law Nº 117 – 2004/09/02. Last Amendment: Nº 136 – 2010/08/25, Art. 9).
- Act that rules over national mobilization and creates the National System of Mobilization (Nº 11631 – 2007/12/27).
- Law establishing the basic organization of the Presidency of the Republic and ministries (Nº 14600 – 2023/06/19).

Military Organization

- Military Justice Code (DL Nº 925 – 1938/12/02. Last Amendment: Nº 5836 – 1972/12/05).
- Law on military pensions (Nº 3765 – 1960/05/04. Last Amendment: Nº 13954 – 2019/12/16).
- Military service law (Nº 4375 – 1964/08/17. Last Amendment: Nº 13954 – 2019/12/16).
- Military Penal Code (DL Nº 1001 – 1969/10/21. Last Amendment: Nº 14688 – 2023/09/20).
- Military Penal Procedure Code (DL Nº 1002 – 1969/10/21. Last Amendment: Nº 14752 – 2023/12/12).
- Law on the promotion of active officers of the Armed Forces and other provisions (Nº 5821 – 1972/11/10. Last Amendment: Nº 13954 – 2019/12/16).
- Law on the Justification Council (Nº 5836 – 1972/12/05).
- Law authorizing the Executive Power to establish a public company named Industria de Material Bélico do Brazil – IMBEL (Nº 6227 – 1975/07/14. Last Amendment: Nº 7096 – 1983/05/10).
- Law establishing the Statute of the Armed Forces (Nº 6880 – 1980/12/09. Last Amendment: Nº 13954 – 2019/12/16).
- Law authorizing the Executive Power to create the Naval Projects Management Company – EMGEPRON (Nº 7000 – 1982/06/09).
- Law on maritime professional training (Nº 7573 – 1986/12/23. Last Amendment: Nº 13194 – 2015/11/24).
- Law on alternative service to mandatory military service (Nº 8239 – 1991/10/04. Last Amendment: Nº 12608 – 2012/04/10).
- Law organizing the military justice of the Union and regulating the operation of its auxiliary services (Nº 8457 – 1992/09/04. Last Amendment: Nº 13774 – 2018/12/19).
- Law on the restructuring of the Navy Officers and Corps (Nº 9519 – 1997/11/26. Last Amendment: Nº 13541 – 2017/12/18).
- Law on education in the Army and other provisions (Nº 9786 – 1999/02/08).
- Law establishing general rules for the organization, training, and use of the Armed Forces (Complementary Law Nº 97 – 1999/06/09. Last Amendment: Nº 136 – 2010/08/25).
- Law on education in the Navy (Nº 11279 – 2006/02/09. Last Amendment: Nº 14296 – 2022/01/04).
- Law creating the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces (Complementary Law Nº 136 – 2010/08/25).
- Law on education in the Air Force (Nº 12464 – 2011/08/04).
- Law establishing special rules for the acquisition, public procurement, and development of defence products and systems; establishing incentive rules for the strategic defence area (Nº 12598 – 2012/03/21. Last Amendment: Nº 14459 – 2022/10/25).
- Law establishing requirements for admission to career military training courses of the Army (Nº 12705 – 2012/08/08. Last Amendment: Nº 13954 – 2019/12/16).
- Law authorizing the creation of the public company Amazonia Azul Tecnologias de Defesa S.A. – AMAZUL (Nº 12706 – 2012/08/08).
- Law establishing maternity and adoption leave, maternity protection measures for pregnant military personnel, and paternity leave within the Armed Forces (Nº 13109 – 2015/03/25. Last Amendment: Nº 13717 – 2018/09/24).

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2023, ECLAC (Territory and Population, 2023). IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024).

The Budget

Defence Budget 2024 (in Reales)

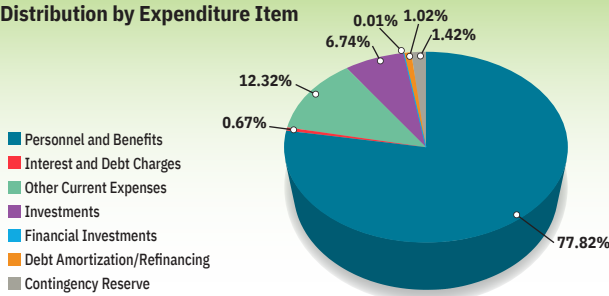
| Executing Unit | TOTAL |
|--|------------------------|
| Ministry of Defence - Direct Administration | 2,116,589,914 |
| Air Force Command | 27,420,520,051 |
| Army Command | 53,757,659,159 |
| Navy Command | 32,142,913,294 |
| Interministerial Commission for Marine Resources | 42,720,755 |
| Air Force Real Estate Financing Fund | 15,947,092 |
| Brazilian Military Material Industry - IMBEL | 339,446,631 |
| Osorio Foundation | 29,467,424 |
| Navy Personnel Housing Construction Fund - CCCPM | 76,092,798 |
| Amazonia Azul Defence Technologies - AMAZUL | 434,134,238 |
| Ministry of Defence Fund | 5,483,080 |
| Armed Forces Hospital Administration Fund | 270,907,065 |
| Military Service Fund | 20,364,277 |
| Air Force Fund | 4,383,538,199 |
| Army Fund | 2,625,974,014 |
| Navy Fund | 2,521,507,685 |
| Maritime Professional Training Development Fund | 264,843,836 |
| TOTAL | 126,468,109,512 |

% OF GDP
1.11%

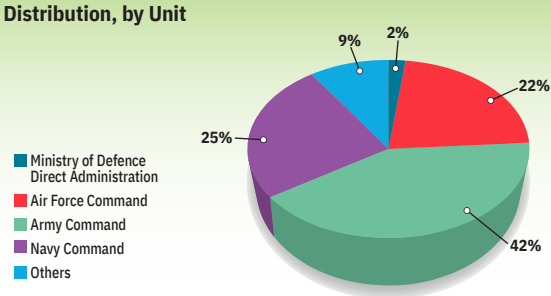
% OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
5.80%

Budget 2024

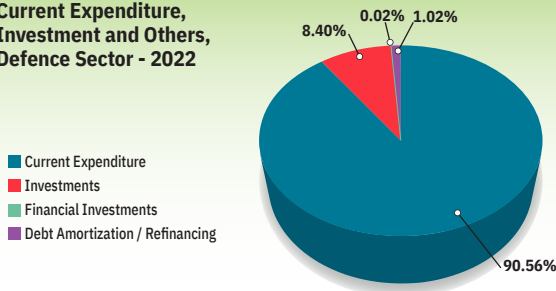
Distribution by Expenditure Item



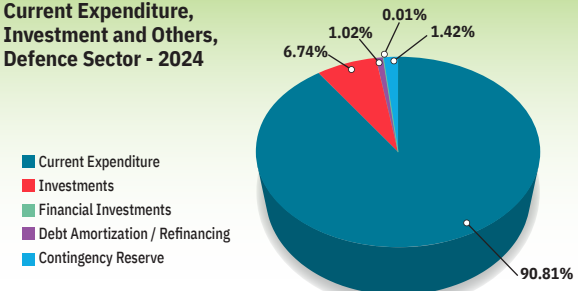
Distribution, by Unit



Current Expenditure, Investment and Others, Defence Sector - 2022



Current Expenditure, Investment and Others, Defence Sector - 2024



Note: "Others" includes the Interministerial Commission for Marine Resources; Air Force Real Estate Financing Fund; Brazilian Military Material Industry; Osorio Foundation; Navy Personnel Housing Construction Fund; Amazonia Azul Defence Technologies; Armed Forces Hospital Administration Fund; Ministry of Defence Fund; Military Service Fund; Air Force Fund; Army Fund; Navy Fund; and Maritime Professional Training Development Fund.

Distribution by Budget Programs

| Programs | % |
|--|--------|
| Management and Maintenance | 84.36% |
| Special Operations: Compliance with Court Rulings | 0.02% |
| Special Operations: Internal Debt Service | 0.04% |
| Special Operations: External Debt Service | 1.65% |
| Special Operations: Other Special Assignments | 0.49% |
| Special Operations: Management of Participation in National and International Organizations and Entities | 0.001% |
| Contingency Reserve | 1.62% |
| Defence Cooperation with National Development | 0.83% |
| National Defence | 10.95% |
| Oceans, Coastal Zone, and Antarctica | 0.03% |

Source: Compilation based on Ministério do Planejamento e Orçamento, Annual Budget 2024. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Banco Central do Brazil (Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 4.891 Reales, January 2024).

The Ministry of Defence

YEAR OF CREATION*

1999

Average Tenure in Office for Ministers:
1 YEAR AND 8 MONTHS

MISSION

It exercises the highest conduct of the Armed Forces, advised by the Military Defence Council - permanent advisory body- the Defence Staff, the Secretariats, and other bodies, as set forth by law.

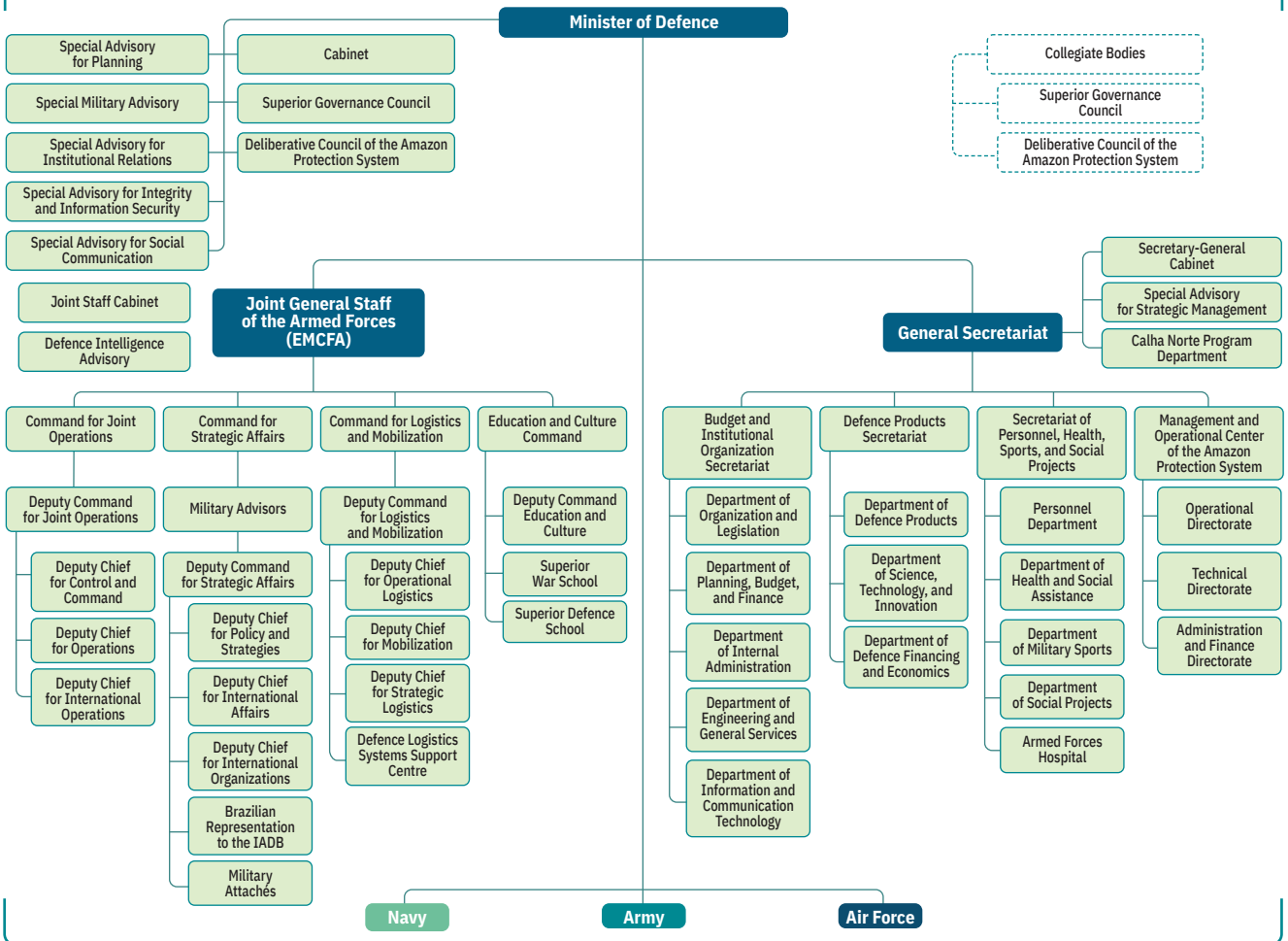
MANDATES

Its areas of competence involve:

- The National Defence Policy, National Defence Strategy and the National White Paper on National Defence.
- Military and defence-related policies and strategies.
- Doctrine, planning, organization, preparation and joint and specific use of the Armed Forces.
- Special projects of interest for national defence.
- Strategic and operational intelligence for defence purposes.
- Military operations of the Armed Forces.
- International relations of defence.
- Defence budget.
- Military and defence legislation.
- National mobilization policies, education for defence, defence science, technology and innovation; and social communication of defence.
- Social protection and salaries of Armed forces members and retirees.
- The Armed Forces actions, when appropriate, such as ensuring public order, to preserve public order and the security of people and assets; ensure voting and election scrutiny; cooperate to national development and civil defence and fight against transnational and environmental crimes.
- Defence logistics.
- The military service.
- Health care, social security and religious assistance for the Armed Forces.
- The constitution, organization, training, payroll and personnel of the Naval, Land and Air Forces.
- The national maritime policy.
- Air navigation and river traffic security and safety of life at sea.
- Real estate managed by Armed Forces.
- The military aviation policy and its role in the national airspace policy.
- The operationalization of the Amazon Protection System.
- Cyber defence.

*The year of creation is the date in which the term "Defence" was introduced to the name of the institution.

Organizational Chart



National Defence Policy and Strategy

Ensure the national sovereignty, heritage and territorial integrity.

Provide the defence capacity for the fulfillment of the Armed Forces' constitutional missions.

Promote the productive and technological independence in the defence area.

Contribute to the preservation of national cohesion and unity.

Safeguard nationals, property, resources, and national interests located abroad.

Enhance the involvement of Brazilian society in national defence matters.

Contribute to regional stability and international peace and security

Increase the country's prominence on the global stage and its involvement in international decision-making processes.

Source: Compilation based on information from the official site of the Ministry of Defence and *Política Nacional de Defesa. Estratégia Nacional de Defesa* (Legislative Decree Nº 61 – 2024/03/05).

The Armed Forces

General Mission

They are intended for the defence of the Homeland and the guarantee of the constitutional powers and, on their initiative, of law and order (Constitution of the Republic, Art. 142).

Subsidiary powers:

- Participation in peace operations.
- Cooperation with national development and civil defence.
- Participation in institutional campaigns of public utility or social interest.
- It is the responsibility of the Armed Forces, among other relevant activities, as complementary assignments, preserving the exclusive competences of the Judicial Police, to act by means of preventive and repressive measures in border regions, at sea and in internal waters, regardless of possession, ownership or destination, against cross-border and environmental crimes, and to execute, among other actions: patrolling, search of persons, land vehicles, boats and aircraft, and arrests in flagrante delicto.

(Ley sobre las normas generales para la organización, preparación y empleo de las Fuerzas Armadas, Complementary Law N° 97 – 1999/10/06. Last Amendment: Complementary Act N° 136 – 2010/25/08, Art. 15 and 16).

Joint General Staff of the Armed Forces

It is the body responsible for advising the Ministry of Defence on the senior management of the Armed Forces. It is in charge of coordinating joint operations and activities and deployment in peace missions.

Specific Missions

Land Force

- Participate in national development and civil defence in the manner prescribed by law.
- Contribute to the formulation and conduct of national policies concerning military land power.
- Cooperate with federal, state, municipal public bodies and, exceptionally, with private companies, in the execution of engineering works and services, the resources being provided by the requesting body.
- Cooperate with federal agencies, when necessary, in the suppression of crimes of national significance, in the form of logistical 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 agencies of the Executive Branch, carrying out, among other actions, patrols, searches of persons, land vehicles, boats and aircraft; and arrests in flagrante delicto.

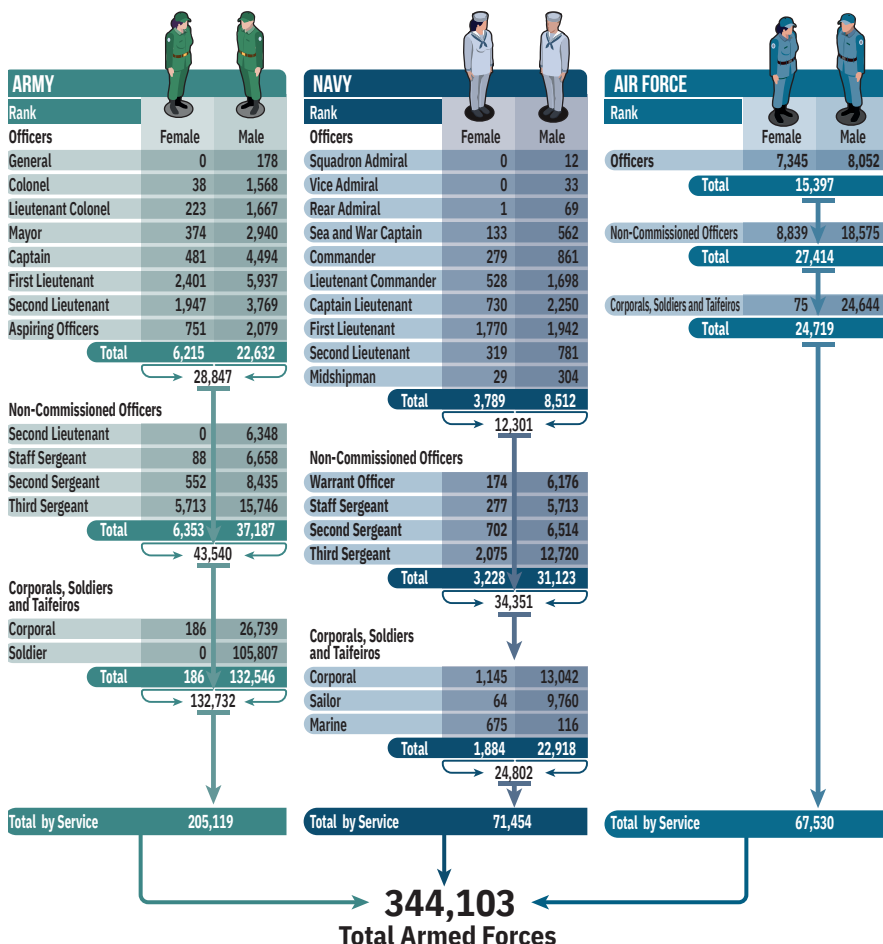
Naval Force

- Guide and control the Merchant Navy and its related activities, as far as national defence is concerned.
- Provide for the safety of water navigation.
- Contribute to the formulation and conduct of national policies concerning the sea.
- Implement and oversee compliance with the laws and regulations of the sea and inland waters, in coordination with other federal or state executive branch agencies, when necessary, due to specific competencies.
- Cooperate with federal bodies, when necessary, in the repression of crimes with national and international repercussions, regarding the use of the sea, inland waters and port areas, in the form of logistical, intelligence, communications and training support.

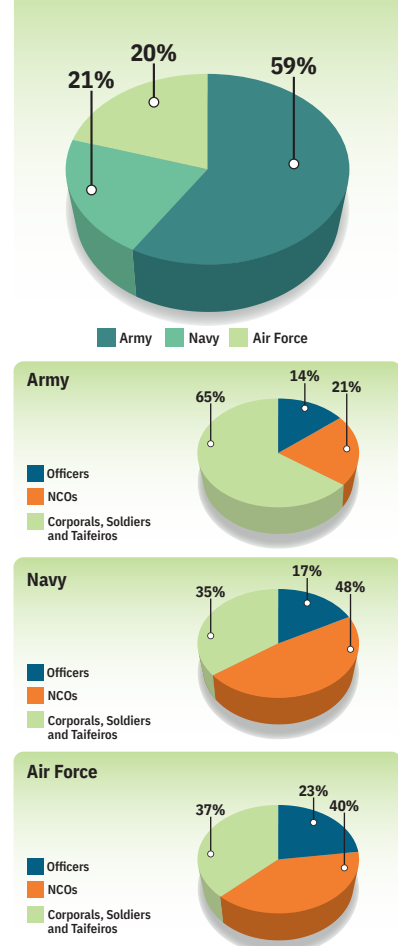
Air Force

- Guide, coordinate and control civil aviation activities.
- Provide for the safety of air navigation.
- Contribute to the formulation and conduct of national aerospace policy.
- Establish, equip and operate, directly or by concession, aerospace, aeronautical and airport infrastructure.
- Operate domestic airmail.
- Cooperate with federal bodies, when necessary, in the repression of crimes with national and international repercussions, in terms of the use of airspace and airport areas, in the form of logistical, intelligence, communications and training support.
- Act through airspace control actions against all types of illicit air traffic, with emphasis on those involved in the trafficking of drugs, arms, ammunition and illegal passengers, acting in combined operation with competent enforcement agencies.

Armed Forces Personnel



Distribution of Armed Forces Personnel



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Ministry of Defence and Law establishing general rules for the organization, training, and use of the Armed Forces (Complementary law N° 97 – 1999/06/09. Last Amendment: N° 136 – 2010/08/25).

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



Of the total number of officers and NCOs, **22%** are women.

Highest Rank Attained in Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks

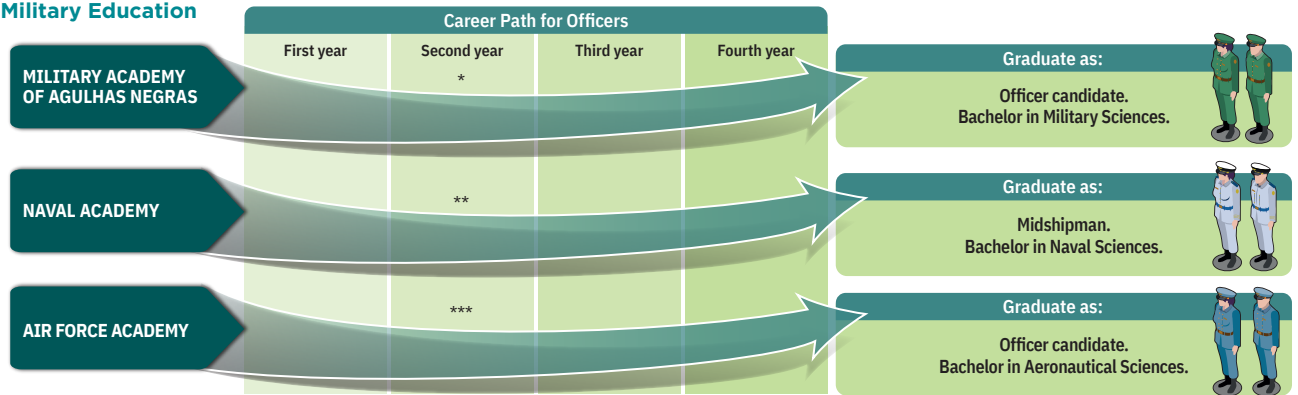


The Ministry of Defence has a **Gender Commission** within the Armed Forces. It is responsible for ensuring women's rights and gender equality in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Note: These ranks apply to the Army, as an illustrative example. The equivalent rank for Colonel is Rear-Admiral in the Navy. The rank is the same in the Air Force. In the case of troops, the name is the same for all services.

In 2024, Decree No. 12154 established the **voluntary military service for women**.

Military Education



* Bachelor in Military Sciences.

** Bachelor in Naval Sciences / Basic education training with a scientific or humanistic approach. / Professional education training in mechanics, electronics, weapons systems, and administration. / Training in military-naval education.

*** Bachelor in Aeronautical Sciences. / Officer training course in: Aviation (CFOAV); Supplies (CFOINT); and Air Force Infantry Officers (CFOINF).

Career Path for Non-Commissioned Officers

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sergeants' School of Weapons Training courses in the fields of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineering, and communications. | Almirante Alexandrino Training Centre Courses on Staff Advisory for NCOs; classification for promotion to NCO; administration; management tools; effective teams for remote services. | Specialists School in Aeronautics (EEAR) Course on: advanced training for Sergeants; Instructor preparation; teaching practice; adaptation to Brazilian language and culture. |
|---|---|---|

Army

| |
|--|
| Military Engineering Institute Training courses on engineering. |
| Army Medical School Training courses on medicine, nursing, veterinary and psychology. |
| Army Complementary Training School Training Courses on: administration; accounting sciences; social communication; law; economics; nursing; statistics; information technology; teaching; psychology; pedagogy; and veterinary medicine. |
| Advanced Training School for Officers Advanced Course for Army Captains. |
| School of Army Command and Staff Courses on: higher military studies; policy, strategy and Senior Management; international strategic studies; and advanced military studies. |
| Logistics School for Sergeants Courses on: training and graduation of Sergeants (advanced training for superior ranks); operational health; and Music Teacher. |
| Specialized Instruction School Courses on: management of war material; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence; and military forensic criminal investigation. |
| Army Centre for Aviation Instruction Courses on: training of Aviation Sergeants; Aerial Observers; Aircraft Pilot; Aviation Management; Combat Pilot; SAR; tactical piloting; mechanic; aviation maintenance; and Aircraft Station Operator. |
| Advanced Training School for Weapons Sergeants Advanced training courses for Sergeants in: infantry; cavalry; artillery; engineering weapons; and communications. |

Navy

| |
|---|
| Almirante Wandenkolk Training Centre Training and Postgraduate Courses for Officers in: engineering; healthcare; Naval Auxiliaries; advanced training in surface; weapons; communications; electronics; and machinery. |
| Higher School of Naval War Courses on: Staff; and maritime policy and strategy. |
| Admiral Newton Braga Instruction and Training Centre Training courses on: supplies for Officers; planning and finance; and logistical management of materials. |
| Almirante Silvio de Camargo Instruction Centre Advanced and specialization courses on: infantry; artillery; armor; naval communications; engineering; engines and machinery; horn and battery; writing; electronics; and music. |
| Admiral Atila Monteiro Ache Instruction and Training Centre Aero-Naval Instruction and Training Centre |
| Study Coordination Centre of Sao Paulo |
| Apprenticeship Schools for Naval Officers |
| Institute for Sea Studies |

Air Force

| |
|---|
| Technological Aeronautical Institute Aeronautical engineering. |
| Aeronautical Instruction and Adaptation Centre Training courses on: Specialist Officers; aviation medical adaptation; Aircraft Dentist; Aviation Pharmacist; aerospace engineering; aerospace medicine. |
| Aeronautical Officer Training School Advanced training for Aeronautical Officers. |
| School of Aeronautical Command and Staff Training courses on: aerospace policy and strategy; and Command and Staff. |

Source: Compilation based on the official websites of the Ministry of Defence and the mentioned training centres.

Military Service

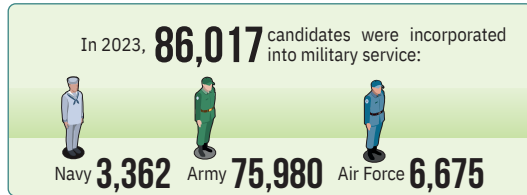
It is mandatory for all male citizens between 18 and 45 years old for a period of one year. Male citizens may also present themselves for voluntary service.

Women are exempt from mandatory service in times of peace; however, they may present themselves for voluntary service.

The recruitment process includes four stages:

- 1 Summon.
- 2 Selection.
- 3 Appointment.
- 4 Incorporation or enrollment.

The phases are common to all three forces, unified under the Ministry of Defence since 2003.



Enlistment of women in the military service

In August 2024, Decree N° 12154 established the possibility of initial female military service, which will consist of women voluntarily enlisting for recruitment to perform such service.

It includes three stages:

- 1 Enlistment.
- 2 Selection.
- 3 Incorporation.

Volunteers may withdraw from the service up until the official act of enlistment takes place. After this, the active service period becomes mandatory.

Special regime for physicians, pharmacists, dentists and veterinarians

A professional contingent of students in Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry is incorporated annually, besides young male applicants over 18 years old. Professionals from these fields, of both genders, may voluntarily opt for military service.

Military Exercises

The Armed Forces conducted several exercises within the national territory during 2022 and 2023, including:

Operation Agata: military exercise to protect sovereignty and control border traffic within the country.

Operation Ostium: this operation seeks to reinforce the surveillance of airspace over Brazil's border region, conducted permanently by the Brazilian Air Force, to suppress irregular flights that may be linked to crimes such as drug trafficking.

Operación CORE 23: cooperation program between Brazil and the United States to conduct annual bilateral exercises to enhance interoperability, integration, and cooperation.

TRANSOCEANIC XXXI: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia, and the United States.

Operation Parana III: multinational field exercise organized by the Conference of American Armies.

Operation Joint Agata South: operation to combat cross-border crimes. This historic operation in Brazil began in 2024 with the armies of Paraguay and Uruguay, within their own borders.

DIPLOMEX-2023: operation between the Brazilian Navy and the Uruguayan Navy, aimed at contributing to the interoperability and training of the Forces.

Operation Arandu: joint simulation exercise between the armies of Brazil and Argentina.

Fraterno XXXVI-2023: operation between the Brazilian Navy and the Argentine Navy, aimed at contributing to the interoperability and training of the Forces.



Multinacional Exercises:

UNITAS: multinational exercise conducted annually.

MULTINATIONAL COMBINED EXERCISE COOPERATION IX: multinational exercise with the SICOF participating services.

RESOLUTE SENTINEL 2023: multinational exercise conducted annually.

PANAMAX: multinational exercise conducted annually.

Exercises with other regions

Bright Star: In 2023, Brazil participated as an observer in the Bright Star joint exercise held in Egypt. This biennial exercise, co-organized by Egypt and the United States Central Command, dates back to the 1980s and aims to strengthen interoperability and capability in the Middle East and Africa to address military and security challenges at both regional and international levels.

Obangame Express – 2023: In 2024, the Brazilian Navy participated in Operation Obangame Express conducted by the United States Navy. With the participation of naval forces from Namibia, Angola, Congo, France, and the Democratic Republic of Congo, the operation aims to improve interoperability and increase maritime security, counter piracy, and address illicit activities in the Gulf of Guinea.

Grand African Nemo: Multinational operation conducted in 2023, with the participation of 25 nations, to improve response times, interoperability, and training of the forces. The exercises included attack, reconnaissance, anti-submarine, maritime interdiction, rescue, aerospace defence actions, cyber warfare, electronic warfare, and surface warfare.

Participants: Angola, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Spain, the United States, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Portugal, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and the United Kingdom.

Source: Compilation based on information from the official site of the Ministry of Defence; Decree N° 12154 – 2024/27/08; and site of the Armed Forces of Egypt.

Border Protection

The Armed Forces have specific systems for the development of their capabilities in border control.

Integrated Border Monitoring System (SISFRON) - Army

Monitors land borders and responds rapidly to threats or attacks, especially in the Amazon region.

Management System of the Blue Amazon (SisGAAz) - Navy

Addresses the maritime environment and, if necessary, deploys available operational resources to promptly respond to crises or emergencies along the coast.

Brazilian Airspace Control System (SISCEAB) - Air Force

Performs air navigation control and surveillance across the national territory and the Brazilian Airspace Defence System (SISDRABA).

Operation Agata

- Northern Region
- Northeastern Region
- Central-Western Region
- Southeastern Region
- Southern Region

Operation Agata Uaiara

In 2023, the operation was carried out in the border strip between Brazil, Peru, and Colombia, in cooperation with government agencies and federal, state, and municipal authorities. Its objective was to combat illegal mining and environmental crimes in the northern region. The Air Force contributed with intelligence actions, surveillance, logistical air transport, and reconnaissance.

Operation Agata West

Conducted by the 6th Naval District Command in September 2023, in the border strips of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul. The objectives were to enhance the fight against cross-border and environmental crimes, increase the presence of the Armed Forces in the western border strip, and improve the local population's sense of security. The operation involved 1,750 military personnel, 18 vessels, 12 aircraft, and 4 dogs, carrying out river and land patrols, establishing roadblocks, and controlling roads and waterways.

Operation Agata Northern Border

Deployed from January to November 2023 in the Yanomami region in Roraima to support the fight against illegal mining and criminal organizations, reduce environmental damage caused by illicit activities, and assist with the distribution of humanitarian aid. The operation involved the deployment of 37,632 military personnel. Results included: the seizure of 48,000 kg of minerals; the arrest of 165 individuals; the distribution of 12,815 basic food baskets; and the provision of 908 medical services.

Operation Joint Agata South "Safe Borders for All"

Since 2023 it has carried out preventive and repressive actions against cross-border and environmental crimes. The operation involves oversight and patrolling in the southern border region of Brazil, specifically in the states of Parana, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul. In 2024, for the first time, Operation Joint Agata South is being conducted simultaneously with the Armies of Paraguay and Uruguay.

Agata is a historic, large-scale operation organized by the Ministry of Defence and coordinated by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, aimed at strengthening border security through preventive and repressive actions against cross-border and environmental crimes, in coordination with federal and state security and oversight agencies. It involves patrolling, surveillance, and inspection of air, maritime, and water borders, in collaboration with 12 ministries and 20 government agencies.

Participation in Peace Operations

MINUSCA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Men
2 EM
3 SO

Women
1 EM
3 SO

MINURSO WESTERN SAHARA

Men
5 EM

Women
4 EM

UNISFA ABYEI

Men
2 EM
3 SO

UNMHA YEMEN

Men
1 EM

UNFICYP CYPRUS

Men
1 EM
1 Troops

UNIFIL LEBANON

Men
2 SO
8 Troops

UNMISS SOUTH SUDAN

Men
3 EM
6 SO

Women
2 EM
1 SO

MONUSCO DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Men
1 EM
20 SO

Women
2 SO



Brazil established the **Brazilian Peace Operations Joint Training Centre (CCOPAB)** in 2010, and created the **Naval Peace Operations Center** in 2008.



Brazil contributes **71** military personnel to United Nations peace operations, which represents **3.5%** of the total contribution from Latin America.

EM: Mission Expert
SO: Staff Officer.

Sources: Compilation based on the official site of the Ministry of Defence; official site of Operation Agata; and statistics from the official website of the UN Department for Peace Operations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various submissions. Data closed as of April 2024.

Defence in the Amazon

Amazon Protection System Operations and Management Centre (CENSIPAM)

The Operations and Management Centre is in charge of proposing, implementing and executing policies and actions targeted at the Amazon Protection System (SIPAM), fostering cooperation with government agencies, research and technological development. Its monitoring platforms include:

Deforestation Monitoring System (SipamSAR)

It uses radars aboard satellites to monitor the surface of the Earth. It has a satellite antenna in Formosa and another one in Manaus facility.

Monitoring of Illegal Activities

It uses technological intelligence assets to detect, identify, analyze and monitor illegal mineral extraction activities and illegal airstrips.

Hydrometeorological Monitoring and Alert Integrated System - SipamHidro

It monitors extreme events and produces newsletters and alerts that help public bodies prepare and mitigate the impact of floods and overflowing in riverside cities.

Blue Amazon Monitoring

It cooperates and provides technical support to the Navy to contribute to the implementation of the Blue Amazon Management System (SisGAAz).



Amazon Military Command

The mission of this Command is to carry out preparation and activities to fulfill the missions of the Force in the strategic area of Western Amazon. Operation Cuaretinga is one of the main operations periodically carried out by the Jungle Infantry Brigade, and in cooperation with the Federal Police, Federal Highway Police, Secretary of Federal Revenues, IBAMA, SEMA, ICMBio, Integrated Public Security System, FUNAI, GEFRON, Air Operation Nucleus



of the Rondonia Secretary of Security, Defence and Citizenship, Integrated Air Operations Center, Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Supply, and the Military Police Forces of Rondonia, Acre and Amazonia.

The National Police forces of Bolivia and Peru also take part in the operation.

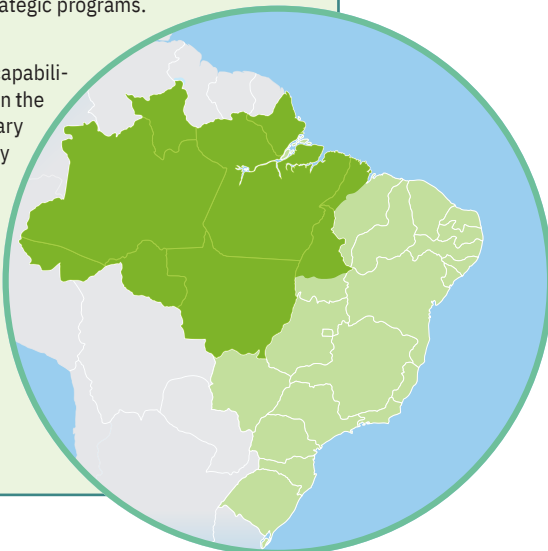
Protected Amazonia Program

The Protected Amazonia program is responsible for managing projects and actions to meet the Army's strategic demands in the Amazon, with a focus on the modernization and enhancement of infrastructure in order to strengthen its operational capabilities. It also promotes the social wellbeing of the indigenous, riverside and military communities. Its initiatives are integrated with the Calha Norte Program, under the Ministry of Defence, and other strategic programs.

Its general objectives are:

1. To expand the land military capabilities of the Military Commands in the Amazon area (Amazon Military Command and North Military Command).
2. To expand the operational capacity in the Amazon border strip.
3. To implement military organizations, adapt infrastructure and promote the revitalization of existing ones.

Special Border Platoons are deployed in the area.



Operation Gota

Its purpose is to control, eliminate or eradicate vaccine preventable diseases in various regions of the Amazonia, having a positive influence on the quality of life of people living in those areas. The Air Force has played a key role in this operation through the use of aircraft for the transport of healthcare providers and vaccines to remote communities.

Excelsior Mobilization Exercise

This Air Force exercise of civil and social action focuses on communities lacking access to health care along the banks of the Negro River. In 2023, it was deployed in the district of Moura and in the municipality of Barcelos.

The following activities were performed under this framework:

- 800 patients received dentistry care by the Air Force.
- 1,700 dentistry procedures.
- 5,300 patients received medical care in specialties such as: internal medicine, dermatology, emergencies, pharmacy, physical therapy, gynecology, neurology, dentistry, orthopedics, pediatrics, proctology and psychology.
- Religious and social service assistance.

Source: Compilation based on Ministry of Defence, 2023 Management Report, and the official websites of the Ministry of Defence, Air Force, Navy and Army of Brazil.

Calha Norte Programme

Created in 1985 by the Federal Government and coordinated by the Ministry of Defence since 1999, this programme is aimed at maintaining national sovereignty and territorial integrity, particularly in remote regions. It transfers resources to states and municipalities, promoting sustainable development through the construction of basic infrastructure such as schools, day care centers, healthcare centers and paving of urban roads.

The programme currently involves **442 municipalities in ten states**: Acre, Amapa, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato grosso, Mato grosso dos Sul, Para, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins.

The Armed Forces have the mission to prevent the proliferation of illegal actions and support communities in need. The actions foreseen for the deployed military units include:



Army

- Implementation of basic infrastructure in the region's municipalities.
- Deployment of military units.
- Road maintenance.
- Maintenance of small electric power stations.

Navy

- River control and safety of navigation.
- Registration of vessels.
- Crew training.
- Support to communities in the region through assistance provided to populations in need.
- Maintenance of installed infrastructure in the Special Border Platoons.

Air Force

- Deployment of military units.
- Support with logistics air transport.
- Maintenance of air fields.
- Support to communities, with air medical evacuation.

2023 { **262** infrastructure works. **239** machines and pieces of equipment purchased.

Community Support

Rondon Project

Created in 1967, this initiative has the aim of promoting social integration and contributing to sustainable development of underserved communities in different regions of Brazil, particularly in the most remote and vulnerable areas. The project involves the participation of university students who, supervised by the military and other professionals, perform activities in the field of education, health, environment, culture and citizenship, strengthening the sense of social responsibility and citizenship.

Outcomes in 2023 included:

- **91** operations.
- **25,127** participants.
- **2,519** higher education institutions participating
- **1,320** cities involved.

Operation Estiagem

With the goal of mitigating the effects of the drought in Western Amazonia, 107 Amazon Military Command officers, 12 vehicles, 5 boats and 1 helicopter were deployed in 2023.

Organ, Tissue and Equipment Transport (TOTEQ)

The Air Force supported the transfer of 259 organs for transplantation in approximately 1,251 flight hours during the period.

Forces in Sports Programme (PROFESP)

Coordinated by the Ministry of Defence with the support of the Armed Forces, in cooperation with other ministries, this programme promotes social integration through the practice of sports, in addition to offering remedial classes, disease prevention and educational counseling. At present, nearly 29,000 children and teenagers aged 6 to 18 years take part in the activities in 90 municipalities and 25 states, with the Armed Forces providing infrastructure and services, while other ministries contribute with supplies, uniforms and food.

Citizen Soldier Project

Started in 2004, its objective is to socially and professionally train military service recruits throughout Brazil, supplementing their citizenship education and facilitating their entry into the labor market. Courses in the areas of telecommunications, mechanics, civil construction and information technologies are offered.

Operation Welcome

Started in 2018, this is an iconic initiative of the Brazilian State in response to the growing wave of immigrants and refugees from Venezuela and the need of humanitarian assistance. It has the objective of giving beneficiaries better opportunities for social, economic and cultural integration, as well as reducing the existing pressure, particularly in Roraima, located in Brazil's northern border with Venezuela.

This action involves the Federal Government, states, municipalities, the Armed Forces, bodies of the Judiciary, international organizations and more than 100 civil society organizations.

With the deployment of 7200 military troops since 2018, the operation has achieved:



Regularization of the migration status of more than **280,000** Venezuelans.



Installation of **14** shelters and **5** places for temporary accommodation.



Integration of **65,000** Venezuelans in more than **700** municipalities.

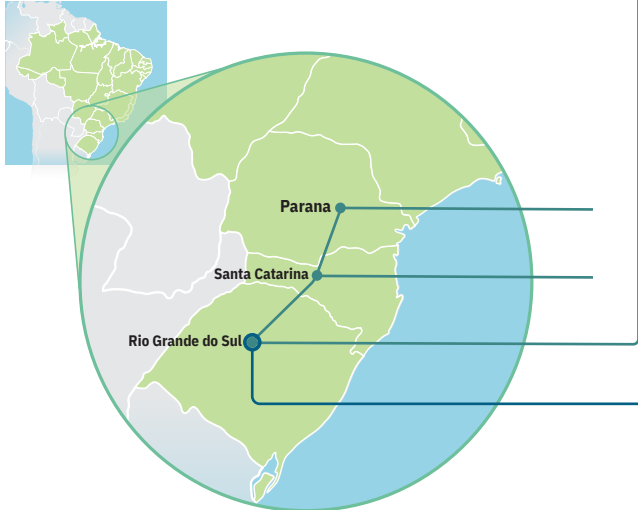
Source: Compilation based on Ministry of Defence, the 2023 Management Report, and the official websites of the Ministry of Defence, Air Force, Navy, Army, Calha Norte programme, and Operation Welcome.

Risk and Emergency Management

Operation Tacuari

In 2023, floods caused by heavy rainfall devastated Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Parana. In response to the disaster, the Armed Forces launched a joint operation, especially in Tacuari Valley, as well as in the southern regions and in the western border.

1,390 military troops, 47 transportation vehicles, 2 excavators, 10 vessels, 8 helicopters and 6 ambulances were mobilized and the following was performed:



- Installation of a hospital tent from Rio de Janeiro to the Canoas Air Base.
- Delivery of 2,500 tons of potable water to communities.
- Delivery of 1,500 tons of basic food baskets and hygiene and cleaning kits.
- Installation of 13 electric generators.
- Installation of 25 barracks.
- Installation of 4 cisterns.

Operation Tacuari II

The Armed Forces, under the coordination of the Ministry of Defence, completed two months of assistance to the Rio Grande do Sul population. Since the beginning of Operation Tacuari II on April 30, 19,500 military troops, 55 boats and multi-purpose vessels and 27 aircrafts were deployed and the following was achieved:

- Installation of 123 temporary houses sent by the UN, with capacity to accommodate approximately 3,700 people.
- Rescue of 84,000 people and 10,500 animals.
- 25,000 medical care services provided to the affected population.
- Installation of 8 hospital tents.

Operation Pipa

Under an initiative of the Federal Government Drought Observatory, it is intended to perform actions of support to the National Protection and Civil Defence System through emergency potable water distribution, primarily to rural populations affected by drought. In 2023, 570 military troops were deployed, reaching 1,274,671 people in 379 municipalities.

Operation São Sebastião

Operation performed to mitigate the effects of heavy rainfall in the municipality of São Sebastião, from February 24 to 28, 2023. Ninety-nine vehicles and 5 planes belonging to the Armed Forces were used to transport 21 tons of donations to the affected population, including items collected in association with private business associations, such as water, food, clothes, personal protection equipment (PPE), hygiene items and pet food.

Security in Massive Events

The organization of massive events in the country has generated the need of coordinated actions by the Armed Forces for their normal functioning. An immediate antecedent was the 2014 Football World Cup. The closure of Madonna's *Celebration Tour* took place in Rio de Janeiro in May 2024. It was a public show in Copacabana beach attended by more than 2 million people. To maintain the security, the Navy deployed personnel and military vessels to guarantee the security of navigation, human lives and to prevent water pollution.

Strategic Cyber Defence Program

It is a pluriannual Army program included in the strategic planning since 2012. In 2023, the projects under execution were:

- Cyber Defence Center Organization Project
- Cyber Force Project
- Cyber Shield Project
- Technological Support Project
- Cyber Research Project

Support Program for Teaching and Scientific and Technological Research in National Defence

It is a strategic initiative of Brazil's Ministry of Defence whose objective is to strengthen the defence capabilities of the country through research and technological development in the military scope.

It fosters cooperation among the Armed Forces, universities, research centers and the defence industry, promoting innovation and technological self-sufficiency in critical areas for national security. Also, the project contributes to strengthen the national defence industry, fostering job creation and the economic development of the sector.

Antarctic Program



Brazil's Navy plays a key role in supporting the Brazilian Antarctic Program (PROANTAR) through the Antarctic Operations (OPERANTAR), involving research and logistics activities, through the transportation of material, supplies and equipment.

Comandante Ferraz Antarctic Station (EACF), reopened in 2020, is one of the main operative sites, offering modern and safe facilities to accommodate and support Brazilian researchers all year long.