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POLICY

DEFENSE NATIONAL

STRATEGY

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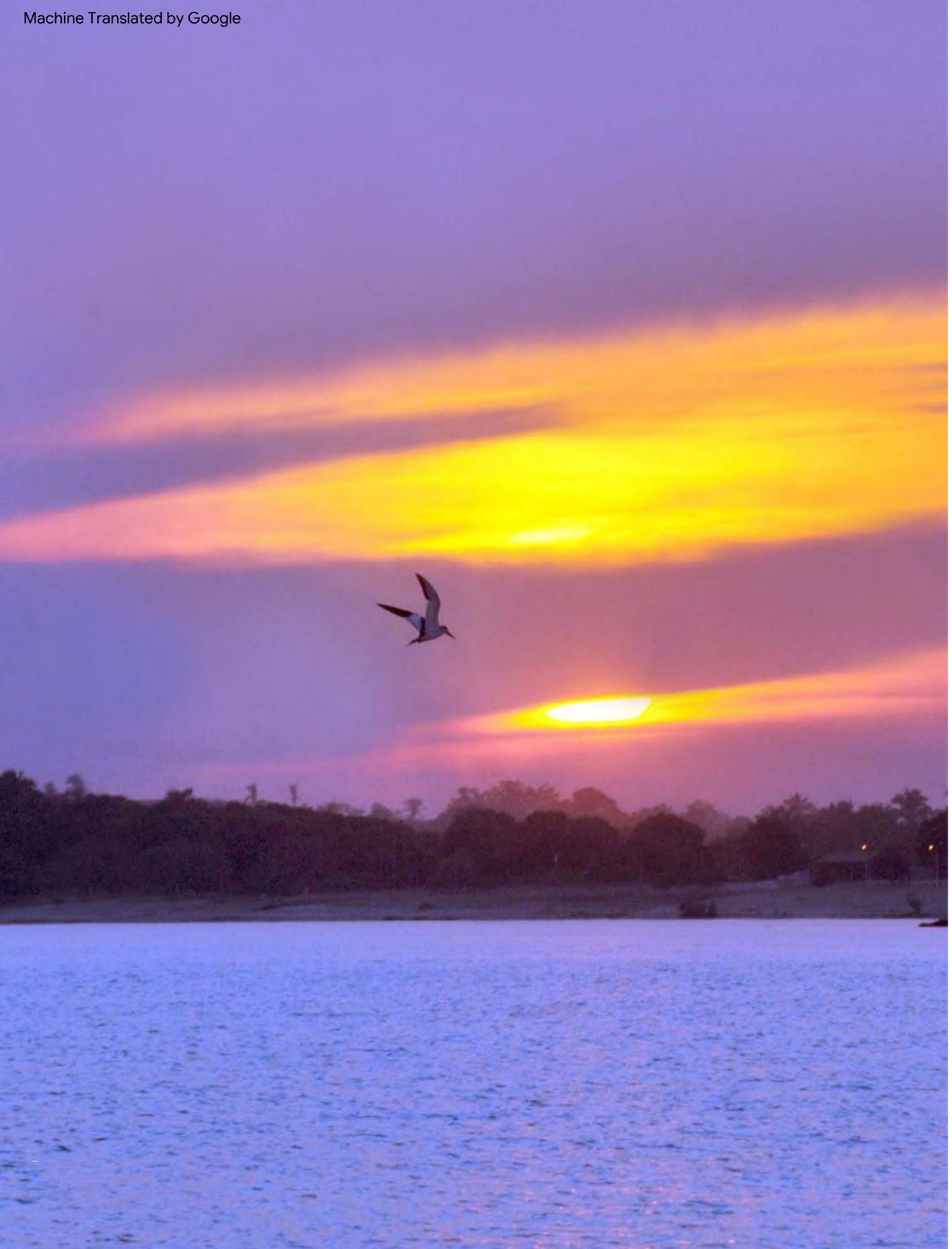

1. INTRODUCTION

Brazil has a prominent role in the world environment, being the fifth largest in terms of territory, being among the ten most populous countries and among the largest economies on the planet. Endowed with a wide range of natural resources and technological and industrial potential in an accelerated process of advancement, the country has been obtaining a growing international projection and may become involved in possible conflicts of interests with actors of different natures.

Brazil privileges peace and defends dialogue and negotiations for the solution of controversies between states. The events that mark its history attest to this attitude and support its position in external relations.

Nevertheless, it is essential that Brazil devote continuous attention to its defense, given the systematic condition of instability in relationships between countries and the emergence of new threats on the international scene.

For this purpose, in 1996, the National Defense Policy - PDN, which was configured as the first initiative to guide the efforts of the entire Brazilian society in the sense of gathering capabilities at the national level, in order to develop the conditions to guarantee the country's sovereignty , its integrity and the achievement of national goals.

Said Policy was updated in 2005, and, after its revision in 2012, it became deno - National Defense Policy - PND, already in the context of four-year reviews, in accordance with Complementary Law No. 97, of June 9, 1999, and its amendments. It should be noted that in 2008 the first edition of the National Defense Strategy - END was published. Thus, while the PND presents the country's basic assumptions in relation to its defense and establishes the National Defense Objectives - OND, the Strategy guides all segments of the Brazilian State regarding the measures to be implemented to achieve the established objectives.

The PND is the conditional document for highest level for planning actions aimed at the defense of the country. Focused primarily on external threats, it establishes objectives for the preparation and use of all expressions of National Power, in favor of National defense.

From the analysis of the realities that affect defense of the Homeland, the PND seeks to harmonize the initiatives of all expressions of National Power intervening in the theme, aiming to better take advantage of its potentialities and capacities. Subsidiarily, it deals with interaction and cooperation with other activities aimed at maximizing the capacity of National Defense, in order to ensure that the Brazilian State achieves its objectives, despite any threats to its sovereignty and national interests.

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Since the first version of this standard framework tive, Brazil has been perfecting the conception of its Defense structure, a complex process that is consolidated in the long term, as it encompasses studies and measures related to threats, the development of the potential of all segments of the Country, the modernization of equipment of the Armed Forces and the qualification of its human capital, in addition to the discussion of concepts, doctrines, guidelines and procedures
preparation and use of military expression
of the National Power.

This process takes into account the Objectives Fundamentals and those of Brazilian foreign policy the country's sectoral policies, as well as its socioeconomic situation, its territorial extension, its air and exterior spaces, its jurisdictional waters, its Maritime Communication Lines - LCM of interest and other relevant aspects. The complexity of the issue demands that the actions of the Ministry of Defense be articulated with those of other bodies of the State and society.

Brazilian age.

It is precisely on the evolution of these contexts that this Policy is based. For this reason, the PND went through yet another process of updating, with a view to promoting its adequacy to the
national and international circumstances.

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2. THE CONTEXT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY

2.1. FUNDAMENTALS

2.1.1. Coordinated by the Ministry of Defense, the PND articulates with other national policies, with the purpose of integrating the efforts of the Brazilian State to consolidate its National **Power,** understood as the capacity that the Nation has to reach and maintain the objectives which manifests itself in five expressions: the political, the economic, the psychosocial, the military and the scientific-technological.

2.1.2. The PND expresses the objectives to be achieved with a view to ensuring **National Defense,** conceptualized as the set of attitudes, measures and actions of the State, with emphasis on military expression, for the defense of the National Territory, sovereignty and national interests against predominantly external, potential or manifest threats.

2.1.3. Therefore, the PND contributes to the perception of **National Security,** understood as the condition that allows the preservation of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the realization of national interests, despite pressures and threats from any nature, and the guarantee to citizens of the exercise exercise of constitutional rights and duties.

2.1.4. The country's defense is inseparable from its development, insofar as it depends on installed capacities, at the same time that it contributes to the use and maintenance of national potential and to the improvement of all the resources available to the Brazilian State.

2.1.5. The PND observes the constitutional principles that govern the international relations of the Brazilian State, as well as the projection of the Country in the concert of Nations and the expansion of its insertion in international decision-making processes, which requires permanent effort of diplomatic articulation -military.

2.1.6. In this sense, without disregarding the global sphere, it establishes the Brazilian strategic environment as a priority area of interest, which includes South America, the South Atlantic, the countries of the West African coast and
Antarctica.

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2.1.7. Due to its political and economic representativeness in the world, Brazil also prioritizes the relationship with countries with greater technological capabilities, seeking to strengthen relations and increase actions of interest for the purpose of increasing our ability to Defense.

2.1.8. In view of the historical ties and cultural affinities with Brazil, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries – CPLP deserves special attention in cooperation efforts in the field of Defense.

2.2. THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

2.2.1. Brazil, due to its tradition, values and promotes harmonious coexistence between countries and defends a world whose governance is based on international values, institutions and norms. History, however, demonstrates that power relations play a relevant role in state interaction, so that "no state can be peaceful without being strong", as defended by José Maria da Silva Paranhos Júnior, Baron of Rio Branco, patron of of Brazilian diplomacy.

2.2.2. In this context, it is expected that Brazil aims to increasingly insert itself in the international scenario, obtaining greater representation in decisions, especially in forums of regional and global scope. On the other hand, external attention will tend to turn to the country, so that its rise in the global context requires actions to guarantee its sovereignty.

2.2.3. The Brazilian population, in turn, after a long period free from external conflicts, has a faded perception of threats, in view of their diffuse and changing nature, even though the country has evolved in matters of national security and defense. Incidentally, history proves that, even in the periods of the two great conflicts,

world conflicts, the population and the leaders of the Nation did not perceive threats to our Country, whose borders had long been consolidated. They did not imagine and did not foresee that Brazil would be asked to participate in these two wars, suffering attacks in Brazilian jurisdictional waters, in addition to having to act in other different battlefields.

of our continent. the environment of

The lack of perception of threats prevailing in Brazil, on those occasions, did not allow adequate readiness of the military apparatus.

2.2.4. In order to protect its people and its heritage, as well as to have the freedom to pursue its legitimate interests, Brazil must consider the possibility of facing antagonisms that may put it at risk.

jeopardize their national goals. The eventual confrontation of these antagonisms must occur in a sovereign way, according to the constitutional principles and foundations and
the norms of international law.

2.2.5. Brazil must seek more investment
ments and efficiency in Health, Education, Science, Technology and Innovation, in qualification of human capital and in infrastructure (transport, energy, communication, etc.),
way to overcome the existing bottlenecks, pro
picturing the effective development of the country and the strengthening of National Defence.

2.2.6. The budgetary resources allocated to Defense must guarantee the budgetary stability of investments aimed at the acquisition of Defense Products - Prode, stimulating technology development programs in the search for reducing the technological gap of the Armed Forces and, thus, strengthening

of the Defense Industrial Base - BID.

2.2.7. The size of the national economy may allow for better conditions of cooperation with more advanced nations in the technological field, or even the use of

national development projects of interest to the Defense area, in order to mitigate the
possible shortcomings and obsolescence of
Armed Forces equipment and the lack of regularity in Prode's purchases. Such developments, among other benefits, would increase the generation of qualified jobs in the BID, the absorption of advanced technologies and the generation of export opportunities.

2.2.8. To ensure compliance with the growing demand imposed by the development process, it is vital for the country to have conditions to diversify its transport matrix, its energy matrix and to obtain self-sufficiency in the technologies necessary for the full use of its nuclear potential, hydroelectric, solar, wind and fossil, among others.

2.2.9. From the point of view of Defense, in addition to the regions where political and economic powers are concentrated, priority must be given to the border strip, the Amazon and the South Atlantic.

2.2.10. In Brazil, the concentration of population and economic activities in specific regions, notably close to the coast, generates demographic gaps and low levels of economic activities in some regions in the interior of the country, which represent a challenge for national integration and cohesion and, therefore, , for the very conception of Security

and National Defence.

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2.2.11. The enormous territorial extension of the Brazilian Amazon, its low density of - mobility and mobility difficulties in the region, as well as its mineral resources, its hydroenergetic potential and the valuable biodiversity it shelters, require the effective presence of the State, with a view to its defense and its integration with the other regions of the country, contributing to national development.

2.2.12. Borders demand attention, as people, goods and goods transit through them, integrating regions and bringing the country closer to its neighbors, at the same time that they are perpetrated - of illicit activities that assume a transnational nature, in a that its permeability requires constant vigilance, coordinated action between defense and public security agencies, and close cooperation with neighboring countries.

2.2.13. In this context, the existence of adequate infrastructure contributes decisively to national unity and territorial integration, allowing development, access to strategic points in the territory, in addition to timely mobilization and timely logistical support for National Defense.

2.2.14. In turn, Brazil's natural maritime vocation is supported by its extensive coastline, the magnitude of its maritime trade and the undeniable strategic importance of the South Atlantic, which is home to the so-called Blue Amazon®, an ecosystem with an area comparable to the Amazon. Brazilian territory and of vital importance for the country, insofar as it incorporates a high potential of living and non-living resources, including the largest oil and gas reserves in Brazil.

2.2.15. In the same way as the continental and maritime dimensions, the aerospace environment - is characterized as fundamentally im - importance for National Defense. The use of outer space, the control of Brazilian airspace and its permanent articulation with that of neighboring countries, as well as the continuous development of aerospace activity are essential to safeguard sovereignty and national interests.

2.2.16. Additionally, special attention is required to the security and defense of the Brazilian cyberspace, which are essential to guarantee make the information systems work - tions, management and communications of national interest.

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2.3. THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

2.3.1. Contrary to what was announced in the post-Cold War, when world distension and globalization reduced the levels of confrontation and increased economic prosperity in a context of reduced State power, in recent years the specter of strategic military conflict between major powers and the competition for global supremacy resurfaced.

2.3.2. However, a level of global economic interdependence persists that favors the search for negotiated solutions to disputes, so that countries will be urged to increasingly use diplomatic and economic instruments, whether in the bilateral context or articulated within the scope of international organizations. or intergovernmental, through which negotiations and sanctions will be carried out.

2.3.3. The international configuration, characterized by power asymmetries, generates tensions and instabilities that, together with conflicts of an ethnic and religious nature, contribute to the emergence of insurgent groups and terrorist or criminal organizations that tend to increase irregular warfare and the possibility of using artifacts nuclear, biological, chemical, radiological or explosive.

2.3.4. Furthermore, rivalry between states, both globally and regionally,
repercussions on the need to expand military defense spending.

2.3.5. The worldwide expansion of human activities, resulting from economic and population growth, has resulted in an increased demand for natural resources.

Thus, one cannot neglect the intensification of disputes over maritime areas, over spatial domain and over sources of fresh water, food, mineral resources, biodiversity and energy. Such issues may lead to interference in internal affairs or to disputes over interests in spaces subject to the sovereignty of States, configuring possible conflict scenarios.

2.3.6. The growing demands for
economic and social development
may affect relations between
States, in order to generate internal demands that are inseparable from affirmative actions of national sovereignty and non-interference in
national affairs and interests.

2.3.7. On the other hand, South America, the South Atlantic, Antarctica and the African countries bordering the South Atlantic hold significant reserves of natural resources, in a world already aware of the scarcity of these assets. Such a scenario may give rise to the occurrence of conflicts in which the use of force prevails or its support for the imposition of political and economic sanctions. External powers have increased their presence and influence in these areas. In the South Atlantic, declared by the General Assembly of the United Nations as a Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic - Zopacas, one can see the growth of transnational crimes, predatory fishing, environmental crimes and the presence of countries that are not part of it and that, however, they have interests in the region.

Thus, the expressions of National Power must be adequately capable of asserting national interests.

2.3.8. Brazil has a territory of about 8.5 million km², an area
ocean called Amazônia Azul®
with 5.7 million km², a coastline approximately 7,500 km long and more than 17,000 km of border

land and limits with: Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana and Suriname, in addition to French Guiana (Overseas Department of France).

2.3.9. At the regional level, the convergence of interests contributes to the increase of cooperation between South American countries, which may promote the consolidation of mutual trust and the execution of defense projects, aiming, among others, at technological and industrial development, in addition to strategies for solving common problems.

2.3.10. However, from the point of view of Defense, one cannot disregard the possibility of tensions and crises occurring in the strategic environment, with possible consequences for Brazil, so that the Country may be motivated to contribute to the solution of eventual controversies or even to defend their interests.

2.3.11. The demand for humanitarian aid and peace operations tends to increase, so that the country may be encouraged to increase its participation in these types of mission. In addition to increasing its influence policy at a global level, participation in international operations will allow Brazil to strengthen cooperation ties through the Armed Forces and agencies participating in the missions, as well as expand its projection in the international concert.

2.3.12. With regard to information, management and communications systems, unwanted access will become more frequent, including possible blocks in the flow of information of national interest, capable of exposing

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or paralyze vital activities for the functioning of the country's institutions. In the military field, these accesses may affect, or even derail, military operations, given the difficulty or impossibility of exercising Command, Control and Intelligence actions.

2.3.13. There is a worldwide trend of increase in technological and production inequalities between countries, largely due to the role played by new technologies and investments in innovation. Disruptive technologies will accentuate asymmetries in the area of Defense, influencing the regional balance of power and world and subverting traditional concepts and logics of geopolitics.

2.3.14. Countries that invest in innovation and produce disruptive technologies will increase their level of development and well-being of the population, while those who absorb technologies without investing in their own knowledge process, and in the autochthonous modernization of their capabilities productive areas will continue to play a secondary role on the world stage, without adding benefits to their populations.

2.3.15. Impacts caused by climate change or pandemics may have serious environmental, social, economic and political consequences, requiring prompt response from the state.

2.3.16. Political and social instability in countries where there are citizens, diplomatic representations and Brazilian companies could make them the target of hostile actions, which may require the Armed Forces to act in order to ensure the interests of the State and the physical and psychological integrity of nationals.

2.3.17. In this context of the environment international level, it is essential for Brazil to remain able to fully exercise its sovereignty and its deterrent capacity. This condition demands aligned and indivisible actions from all government sectors.

Brazilian Army/Sgt Mache

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3. DEFENSE POLITICAL CONCEPTION

Peace and stability in international relations require integrated and coordinated actions in the spheres of **Development,** in order to reduce the structural deficiencies of nations; of **Diplomacy,** for the conjugation of the conflicting interests of countries; and **Defense,** to dissuade or confront hostile actions. These three pillars – Development, Diplomacy and Defense – must be explored in greater or lesser depth, depending on the specific case, in order to guarantee the Security and

national defence.

Therefore, since Defense is a pre-Considerably focused on external threats and considering the constant aspects of the national and international environments, Brazil conceives its National Defense according to the following assumptions, in addition to the principles already provided for in the Federal Constitution:

I. keep the Armed Forces adequately motivated, prepared and equipped, in order to be able to fulfill their constitutional missions, and to provide adequate deterrence capacity;

II. seek budgetary and financial regularity for the Defense Sector, adequate to the full fulfillment of its constitutional missions and the continuity of Defense projects;

III. promote the participation of national mobilization in favor of National Defense;

IV. seek to maintain the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and cooperation;

V. prioritize investments in Health, Education, Science, Technology and Innovation applied to defense products for military and/or dual use, aiming at strengthening the Base Industrial Defense - IDB and technical autonomy country's logic;

SAW. promote the protection of the Brazilian Amazon lira and its greater integration with the other regions of the country;

VII. defend the sustainable use of resources environmental rights, respecting the sovereignty of States;

VIII. without prejudice to deterrence, privilege the international cooperation and integration with South American countries, with a view to finding integrated solutions for issues of common or related interests;

IX. act under the aegis of international organizations, aiming at legitimacy and international legal support, in accordance with the commitments assumed in conventions, treaties and international agreements and always respecting constitutional principles;

X. participate in international organizations, increasingly projecting the country in the Concert of Nations;

XI. participate in international operations, aiming to contribute to world stability dial and the welfare of peoples;

XII. defend the exploration of Antarctica mind for scientific research purposes, with the preservation of the environment and its maintenance as a patrimony of humanity;

XIII. support initiatives for the complete elimination of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear power plants, under the terms of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, with the exception the right to the development and use of these technologies for peaceful purposes;

XIV. repudiate any intervention in the sovereignty of States and defend that any action in this regard be carried out in accordance with the dictates of the international legal order; It is

XV. encourage the fundamental involvement of all segments of Brazilian society in defense matters, for the development of a participatory culture and collaboration of all citizens.

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Safety in the waters made by the Brazilian Navy

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4. NATIONAL DEFENSE OBJECTIVES

As a result of the analysis of environments national and international projections and their projections, as well as the Political Conception, the National Defense Objectives are established, which must be interpreted as the conditions to be achieved and maintained permanently by the Brazilian nation in the field of Defense.

The National Defense Objectives are:

I. Guarantee sovereignty, national heritage and territorial integrity.

It is about ensuring the inalienable condition to assert national interests and exercise the last instance of the authority of the State, on the set of institutions, national assets, rights and obligations, as well as the stability of the legal order, the access and mobility throughout the Territory National.

II. Ensure Defense capacity to fulfill the Constitutional missions of the Armed Forces.

Refers to providing the Armed Forces with the necessary capabilities to carry out surveillance, control and defense of the territory, jurisdictional waters and Brazilian air and exterior spaces, and to provide the security of maritime communication lines of interest, through the defense sector endowment of budgetary resources consistent with Brazil's political-strategic stature, with due regularity and continuity, and with the support of critical infrastructures, such as transport, energy and communication, between others. Take into account the need of continuous improvement of the techniques and doctrine of employment of the Forces, of singular and joint form, with a focus on interoperability; adequate equipping of the Armed Forces, using modern technologies and efficient equipment and in a quantity compatible with the magnitude of the attributions committed; and the endowment of human resources adequate to the peculiarities of the military profession, permanently qualified, prepared and motivated.

III. Promote technological and productive autonomy in the area of defense.

It means maintaining and stimulating research and seeking the development of indigenous technologies, especially the most critical ones in the area of Defense, as well as the exchange with other nations that possess knowledge of teresse of the country. It also refers to the qualification of human capital, as well as the development of the BID and dual employment products (civilian and military), in addition to the generation of jobs and income.

IV. Preserve cohesion and unity national.

It deals with the preservation of national identity, of the values, traditions and customs of the Brazilian people, as well as the objectives fundamental and common to the whole Nation, ga guaranteeing citizens the full exercise of their constitutional rights and duties.

V. Safeguard people, goods, national resources and interests from abroad.

It means providing security conditions for Brazilians abroad, ensuring respect for individual or collective, private or public rights; and compliance with international agreements, in order to ensure also for the equity, for the eco assets existing national economies and resources outside of Brazil, according to the judiciary international law.

SAW. Expand society's involvement Brazilian authority in Defense matters National.

It is about increasing the perception of the entire Brazilian society about the importance of matters related to the country's defense, increasing the participation of citizens in discussions related to the theme and culminating in the generation of a solid defense culture.

VII. Contribute to regional stability and peace and security international.

Refers to Brazil's participation in the dispute resolution mechanisms within the framework of international organizations, complemented by relations with the entire world community, seeking trust mutual peace, collaboration in common interests and cooperation in matters of Security and Defense.

VIII.Increase Brazil's projection in the Concert of Nations and its insertion in international decision-making processes.

It is characterized by actions aimed at increasing Brazil's participation in international organizations and forums, in international operations and in cooperation with other countries, with a view to gaining greater influence in decisions on global issues.

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5. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

5.1. The interaction with Brazilian society and, in particular, the articulation of the sectors of the Federal Public Administration are essential for the success in achieving the objectives established in this Policy and for the more rational use of the country's capacities and potential. In the same way, the measures implemented by the Defense Sector in order to achieve the National Defense Objectives must observe and attend, as appropriate, to the interactions with the sectorial policies of the other bodies of the Federal Public Administration.

5.2. The objectives established in this Policy will guide the formulation of the National Defense Strategy, a document that establishes actions to achieve those objectives.

Presentation of the first Brazilian F-39 Gripen, in Linköping, Sweden.

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STRATEGY

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Flag exchange ceremony in Brasilia

1. INTRODUCTION

Brazil governs its international relations, among other fundamentals, by the constitutional principles of non-intervention, defense of peace and peaceful resolution of conflicts. This vocation for harmonious coexistence with other countries is part of the national identity and constitutes a value to be preserved by the Brazilian people.

On the other hand, the current context demonstrates that international relations remain unstable and have consequences, sometimes,
unpredictable. Thus, as defended by José Maria da Silva Paranhos Júnior, the Baron of Rio Branco, Brazil is aware that "no State can be peaceful without being strong", so that the country's growing development must be accompanied by by the proper

preparing your defense.

Thus, Brazilian society has become more aware of its responsibility in preserving the country's sovereignty and the importance of providing it with a strategic vision that enables it to guarantee the achievement of its legitimate aspirations.

The State, as provider of security for the Brazilian population, is responsible for co -

order the actions related to Security and
National Defence, which have as a document
at the highest level the National Defense Policy
- PND, which establishes the National Defense Objectives - OND, which must be permanently pursued by Brazil.

The National Defense Strategy - END, for
in turn, guides the segments of the Brazilian State regarding the measures that must be implemented so that these objectives are achieved. It is, therefore, the link between the country's position on Defense issues and the actions necessary to effectively endow the State with the capacity to serve its interests.

stocks.

Based on the PND, the END defines, for -
a clear and objective, strategies that should guide Brazilian society in actions to defend the Homeland. Deals with the bases on which the country's defense should be structured, as well as indicates the articulations that should be conducted, within the scope of all instances of the three Powers and the interaction between the various levels conducting these actions with the non-governmental segments from the country.

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2. DEFENSE STRATEGIC CONCEPTION

National Defense is essential for achieving the desired degree of security in Brazil.

The strategic conception of the country's defense, in times of peace or crisis, is based on the ability to dissuade to inhibit possible threats, observing what is established in the Constitution, in the precepts of international law and in the commitments signed by the Country. In this sense, dissuading does not imply that, in the event of a crisis or conflict, the country has to limit itself strictly to carrying out actions of a military nature. In the context of a broader defense plan, and in order to repel any possible aggression, the necessary National Power will be used, with a view to resolving the conflict in the shortest possible time and with a minimum of damage to the integrity and interests countries, imposing conditions favorable to the restoration of peace.

National Defense, therefore, contributes with National Security and acts in line with Brazilian policy, by preparing the Country for the use of National Power, especially its Military Expression, guaranteeing the capacity of dissuasion, aiming at the preservation of sovereignty, territorial integrity and national interests, in the country or abroad, as the possibilities for negotiations and, consequently, for peaceful solutions are exhausted.

Brazil, due to its tradition of defending the analogy and harmonious coexistence among peoples, you will continue to be invited to make your contribution to world peace. Consequently, it must be prepared to meet possible demands for participation in Peace Operations, under the auspices of the United Nations - UN or multilateral organizations.

These participations, subject to the circumstances at the time, should follow the principles and priorities of Brazil's foreign and defense policy. In this way, the country must be able to project power, aiming to expand its influence in the world concert; reaffirm its commitment to the defense of peace and cooperation among peoples; and to play increasing responsibilities in humanitarian actions and peacekeeping missions, in line with national interests.

In the management of international crises of a political-strategic nature, the Brazilian State may be required to use all expressions of National Power, in different ways, with the exception of repudiating any intervention in the sovereignty of States. Exceptionally, in conflicts, coherently with its history and envisioned scenarios, observing the constitutional and legal provisions, as well as the stakeholders.

of the country and the basic principles of the policy foreign policy and the international legal order, Brazil will be able to participate in collective defense arrangements and international operations, with a view to contributing to world stability.

Regional integration contributes to the defense of Brazil, fosters trust and transparency between the Armed Forces of the countries in the region, and can contribute to the development of the industrial defense bases of the countries in a collaborative way, in order to provide a mutual development of technological capabilities.

Strengthening the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic – Zopacas will contribute to the consolidation of Brazil as a relevant regional actor, increasing its influence in the strategic environment and minimizing the possibility of military interference by extra-regional powers in the South Atlantic.

The South Atlantic is an area of geologic interest. strategic for Brazil. The protection of natural resources existing in the waters, on the seabed and in the marine subsoil under Brazilian jurisdiction is a priority for the country. Deterrence must be the first strategic posture to be considered for the defense of national interests. The exploration and exploitation of the Blue Amazon® and the use of maritime communication lines in the South Atlantic will continue to be vital for the development of Brazil, requiring the intensification of capabilities to provide Maritime Security.
To increase this security, it is important to expand an environment of cooperation with countries bordering the South Atlantic, the main mind through its navies.

The Ministry of Defense, other ministries involved and the Armed Forces should increase the necessary support for Brazilian participation in the decision-making processes on the fate of the Antarctic Region, defending the exploration of that continent for scientific research purposes, with the preservation of the environment and its maintenance as a heritage of the humanity.

The Amazon, like the South Atlantic, it is also an area of geostrategic interest for Brazil. The protection of biodiversity, mineral and water resources, in addition to the energy potential, in the Brazilian territory is a priority for the country. Deterrence should be the first strategic position to be considered for the defense of national interests in that region. Exploitation and socioeconomic development of the Amazon, in a sustainable way, will continue to be vital for national integration, requiring increased capabilities to provide security and sovereignty, intensifying the military presence and effective State action, preventing exogenous entities from influencing local communities. For the expansion of this security, it is essential to strengthen cooperation and integration with other Amazonian countries.

The country must have means capable of exercising surveillance, control and defense: of Brazilian jurisdictional waters; of its territory; It's from its airspace, including continental and maritime areas. It must also maintain the security of maritime communication lines and air navigation lines, especially

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in the South Atlantic, seeking to maintain it as a zone of peace and cooperation.

The role of the Brazilian State in terms of defense is based on the obligation to guarantee an adequate level of security for the country, both in peacetime and in conflict situations. In line with the pursuit of international peace and security, the country is a signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and supports initiatives for the total elimination of these weapons by the countries that possess them, safeguarding the development and use of this technology for peaceful purposes. It also supports initiatives for the elimination of other weapons of mass destruction.

In the case of external aggression, the Country will use the National Power, with emphasis on its military expression, in the defense of its interests.

In this context, it is important to develop the capacity to mobilize and maintain

tion of modern, integrated and balanced Armed Forces, operating jointly and properly deployed in the national territory, in conditions of prompt employment, as well as expanding the national infrastructure to support these actions.

The country should seek constant improvement of the command, control and monitoring structure and the intelligence systems of the bodies involved in National Defense. Of that

In this way, it is a priority to ensure continuity and predictability in the allocation of budgetary resources and financial services for the Defense Sector.

Brazil must be in a position to quickly expand its human resources and material means available for the benefit of National Defense.

In this sense, investments in training are essential prerequisites for obtaining qualified human resources. The Mandatory Military Service, on the other hand, is the guarantee of citizen participation as a mobilization instrument to affirm national unity and contribute to the development of

development of the defense mentality in the breast of Brazilian society.

The government and industrial sectors and the academia, focused on science, technology and innovation - ST&I, must be prioritized and integrated in order to contribute to ensuring that meeting the needs of defense products is supported by critical technologies under national control. Such technologies are obtained

through stimulation and promotion of the industrial sector trial and the academic environment, in a synergistic way. The training of the Defense Industrial Base - BID, including mastery of dual-use technologies,

it is fundamental to reach the supply of defense products aiming at the technological autonomy of the Country. Evo's Opportunities

BID's technological solution will be directly related to the increase in interaction with institutions in the area of ST&I and the absorption of

knowledge of countries with recognized technological development.

3. FUNDAMENTALS

3.1 NATIONAL POWER

The National Power presents itself as the interdependent juxtaposition of wills and means, aimed at achieving a certain purpose. Willingness, as this is an important element

indispensable to its manifestation, making it an essentially human, individual or collective phenomenon; of means, as it reflects the possibilities and limitations of the people who constitute it and the resources available to it.

The National Defense Strategy boils down to in preparing and applying the National Power, considering the means, obstacles and ends to be achieved, to achieve and maintain the objectives of the National Defense Policy. In this sense, the preparation of the National Power consists of a set of activities carried out with the objective of strengthening it, either by maintaining or improving the existing power, or by transforming it.

tion of potential into power. The efficiency of such preparation depends on policies and strategies that provide the necessary conditions for the process

of development in the country.

In the context of National Defense, it is necessary to that the Nation is prepared to quickly evolve from a situation of peace or crisis to a situation of armed conflict. The country must, therefore, be able to quickly increase the human and material resources of the Armed Forces, which is the concept of Elasticity, one of the assumptions of National Mobilization.

In view of the analysis of the current scenarios, in the national and international, it becomes essential to adapt the configuration of expressions of National Power to the new circumstances and, therefore, seek to structure the means of defense around capabilities.

3.2 NATIONAL DEFENSE CAPABILITIES - CND

CND are those composed of different portions of expressions of National Power. They are implemented through the coordinated and synergistic participation of government bodies and, when relevant, of private entities oriented towards defense and security.

security in its broadest sense.

Thus, they stand out among the capabilities National Defence: Protection, Prompt Response, Deterrence, Coordination and Control, Information Management, Logistics, Strategic Mobility, Mobilization and Defense Technological Development.

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The Protection Capacity of the Brazilian territory and population expresses the most relevant national objective, that of guaranteeing sovereignty, national heritage and territorial integrity. Thus, it is important to provide the Nation with the capacity to respond in exceptional situations, preserving the normal functioning of the vital functions of the State.

Reinforcing the Protection Capacity requires adapting and structuring surveillance systems
leadership in areas of interest and control over
national territory, Brazilian Jurisdictional Waters, overlying airspace and outer space, cybernetic space and other areas of interest. As examples of their structures
the Brazilian Aerospace Defense System
- SISDABRA, the National System of Protection and Civil Defense - SINPDEC and the Protection System of the Amazon - SIPAM.

The Protection Capacity, in addition to turning to the national territory, should consider
Brazilian interests abroad, with the
for the purpose of ensuring the observance of individual or collective, private or public rights, and compliance with international agreements, in order to also ensure the patrimony, economic assets and national resources existing outside Brazil, in accordance with the framework international legal.

Closely related to Pro Ability
tion is the Prompt Response Capacity, which includes several elements of National Power.
It aims to prevent the aggravation of a crisis situation or quickly end a dispute that has already started, avoiding the engagement of the country in a prolonged armed conflict.

The Deterrence Capacity, on the other hand,
is configured as an essential factor for National Security, insofar as it has the
purpose of discouraging possible aggressions.
It is based on the conditions that the Nation has to congregate and apply its Capacity of Protection and Prompt Response, in case of possible hostile actions against the sovereignty and legitimate interests of Brazil. The ability to deter sound, which consists not only in the availability and readiness of adequate military means, but also in the training of its personnel, is a tool of diplomacy.

The Ability to Coordinate and Control
aims to allow, under any circumstances, coordination between the various government bodies and is based on the domain
nio and the integrity of information traffic.

The Information Management Capacity aims to guarantee the acquisition, production and dissemination of the knowledge necessary for the process of

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decision-making and the coordination and control of the means available to the Nation, providing access to intelligence to decision-makers at all levels. This capacity provides conditions for preventive action by the public authorities and contributes to the effectiveness of the operational means of the Armed Forces.

The Logistics Capacity for Defense Nacional is based on Military Logistics and its systematized actions (military and business logistics), creating the direct and indirect involvement of the various national sectors trained in the seven logistical functions (Engineering, Maintenance, Human Resources, Rescue, Health, Supplies and Transport), which, in a harmonious way, is coordinated by the Logistic System of Defense - SisLogD, maintaining the military logistics, specific to each Singular Force, with the interoperability required to meet the interest of national defense.

On the other hand, mobility capacity Strategic refers to the condition you have the country's transport logistics infrastructure, multimodal capacity and means of transport, which allow the Armed Forces to move quickly to the area of employment, in the national territory or abroad, when so needed impose the defense of national interests.

This condition requires, among other things, that Brazil has an adequate transport structure and that favors the interaction and integration of the different modes, so that they can act in a complementary way.

The Mobilization Capacity at the national level complements the national logistics, with the purpose of enabling the National Power to react carry out strategic actions, in the field of National Defence, to face a situation of political-strategic crisis and, at the military level, it complements military logistics with the purpose of preparing the military expression for the transition from the structure of peace to the structure of war, to deal with an emergency situation resulting from the imminence of the realization or effectiveness of a hypothesis of employment of the Armed Forces. Its main foundation is the National Mobilization System - SINAMOB, created by Law nº 11.631, of December 27, 2007, which has as its central body the Mi Ministry of Defense and is structured in the form of sectoral directions that will respond to the needs of National Mobilization in the political, economic, social, psychological, security and intelligence, civil defense, scientific-technological and military areas, through subsystems in the federal administration, among them the Military Mobilization - SISMOMIL.

The Military Expression of National Power is in closely associated with the country's degree of technological and logistical independence, the capacity for National Mobilization and the ability to promptly use the resources and services placed at its disposal.

The mobilization should consider all the capabilities available to the country (infrastructure, installed and potential, and human capital), and special attention should be given to the preparation of these capabilities, aiming at their use quickly, efficiently and effectively, considering that the “time factor” is critical for the intended results.

The Defense Technological Development Capacity provides the development and/or modernization of Defense Products - Prode and Defense Systems - SD, through integrated actions undertaken by the State, industry and academia, in a synergistic way, seeking to update and technological independence.

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Delivery of the hundredth Guarani tank

3.3 DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE - BID

The Defense Sector should encourage, within its scope of action, the development of the country's industrial potential, in order to increase
ment the National Power.

Thus, the country's defense and development are naturally interdependent, to the extent that this is a preponderant factor in providing the means, human and infrastructure, that the Nation needs to support an eventual use of military expression . At the same time, it is imperative that the defense apparatus be in accordance with the most advanced practices and technologies, which requires the condition of scientific and technological development in -

state-of-the-art.

In this context, the defense of Brazil requires the permanent strengthening of its BID, formed by the set of state and private organizations, civil and military, that carry out or conduct, in the country, research, projects, development, industrialization, production, repair, conservation, overhaul, conversion, modernization or maintenance
defense products.

With regard to commercial aspects, these must be subordinated to strategic imperatives, with the purpose of allowing the National Defense Objectives to be met. Thus, it is important that the development, production and commercialization network is subject to special legal, regulatory and tax regimes, in order to provide a greater level of security to the companies.

national prey against the risks of mercantile immediacy and the lack of regularity in state demands for defense products, without harming competition in the market and the development of new technologies. The competitiveness of the BID should also be taken into account, aiming at increasing the export of goods, services and military technologies and their possible adaptations for use in the civilian segment.

Such regimes should provide the BID with conditions to increase its competitiveness, especially in relation to the external market, in order to increase its production scale and, in this way, promote greater regularity to the demands of products, whether exclusively of defense, whether they are of dual application.

The counterpart for such special regimes must be the observance by the IDB of requirements established by the State, in accordance with the pertinent legal instruments, so that such condition does not configure privileges, but prerogatives arising from its commitment to the preparation of the National Power.

Fostering BID is encouraging growth
country's economic development, as it generates direct and indirect jobs and develops products that will also be useful to the civil sector. Thus, investing in defense means guaranteeing sovereignty, promoting scientific and technological development and stimulating the country's growth.

Considering the context of globalization in

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commercial and industrial areas, the search for strategic partnerships with other countries must be a priority, which demands coordinated action from several government agencies and private entities, with the purpose of achieving and consolidating the capacity to develop and manufacture defense products, minimizing dependency on the import of critical components, products and services, encouraging the acquisition and transfer of technologies, maintaining national sovereignty over the authority of rights and patents for goods and services.

Such partnerships should have as a premise the strengthening of national autonomous capabilities. The Strategy considers, therefore, that a substantial part of the development, production and maintenance be carried out in Brazil.

The state component of the BID should, in principle, principle, designing and producing what the private sector cannot do profitably in the short and medium term. In this way, the State will seek to act on the technological ceiling, in close connection with the advanced research centers of the Armed Forces and Brazilian academic institutions.

The search for new markets is one of the biggest challenges for the Defense Industrial Base and a relevant factor for its development and sustainability. In this scope, the role of the State is an important facilitating agent, insofar as the foreign policy practiced by Brazil, as well as state support for financing programs, research projects, development, production, acquisitions and commercialization of products national defense systems tend to provide greater confidence to potential buyers.

The State must use its purchasing power to guarantee minimum conditions of sustainability and improvement of the capabilities of the BID, in such a way that the production chain is relatively independent of the policy of exposing tation and commercialization of dual products.

With regard to technological skills national institutions in the field of defence, its improvement occurs as a result of both the development of science and technology infrastructure and the training of human resources. Hence the importance of implementing a training policy in basic and applied sciences, privileging the approximation of scientific production with activities related to the development BID technology.

Protecting the interests of the State's security regarding access to information, they must joint initiatives between research organizations of the Armed Forces, national academic institutions and private companies should be encouraged of the Brazilians.

In this context, the Defense Sector should monitor advanced research in defense technologies at Armed Forces institutes or other organizations subordinated or associated with them, aiming, only above all, to the synergistic performance of such initiatives. Therefore, an integration is sought that avoids duplication of efforts, sharing frameworks and ideas and rationalizing the use of resources.

sos, as well as favoring the construction of links between research and production, without losing contact with advances in basic sciences.

To achieve this condition, it is necessary that the research projects are, as a priority, carried out jointly by the advanced technology institutions of the three Singular Forces.

Projects of common interest to more than one For ça must have their efforts integrated, defining, for each of them, an integrating pole.
These projects can be organized with per own personality, either as specific purpose companies or under other legal forms cas, and should be selected and evaluated not only for its immediate employment potential, but also for its technological fecundity, that is, its usefulness as a source of inspiration and training for similar initiatives.

Furthermore, such projects should consider the desired commonality and interoperability of Armed Forces equipment, safeguarding, however, the peculiarities of each Force. Likewise, the Obtaining Policy of Defense Products must observe this criteria with a view to rationalizing the use of budgetary resources and guaranteeing, in procurement decisions, the prevalence of commitment to the development of national technological capabilities in defense products.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCES

With regard to human resources, a qualified reserve should be maintained and able to be summoned to act in favor of the defense of the Homeland, when necessary.
In this context, the mandatory character of the Military Service should be maintained, as it is one of the conditions for mobilizing the Brazilian population in defense of national sovereignty, in addition to serving as an instrument of integration, cohesion and affirmation of national unity , regardless of social class, as it generates opportunities for personal and professional improvement and encourages the exercise of citizenship.

In order to stimulate the emergence of civilian specialists in the field of Defense, it should be increased involvement of Brazilian society sileira in matters in this area, through classes, lectures, seminars, courses and related activities, in addition to joint work on development projects and of interest to the defense sector, as well as in the creation of a career of specialists in this area.

The Compulsory Military Service must be performed in accordance with criteria established within the scope of the Singular Forces, depending on the characteristics and functional and professional needs of each one of them. However, it must be

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observing its educational, social and professionalizing character, in order to deliver to society citizens committed to the Country and better prepared for the job market, and military personnel qualified and motivated to serve the Homeland well.

The composition of the staff must, therefore, be in line with the policy for the rational use of human resources, and it is imperative seeking a balance between the entry of career soldiers and temporary soldiers, aiming to balance the need to form reserves and meeting the functional needs of each Force. The military career, given its universal character, expresses the whole of Brazilian society, and should, therefore, maintain its access available to all social classes.

3.5 DIPLOMACY ACTIONS

National capabilities configure support for actions, both for diplomacy and for military expression. Therefore, the country's development, an essential condition for the generation of National Power in all its fullness, constitutes a fundamental piece for the effective dissuasion against possible threats to National Defense and Security.

Diplomatic activity encourages reciprocal knowledge between nations and allows for the conciliation of any differences in perceptions. Therefore, dialogue and cooperation with other countries are essential for the success of the National Defense Strategy, as they are powerful instruments for conflict prevention and resolution.

In an increasingly international environment In a complex world and a growing interdependence between nations in different domains, diplomacy is gaining more and more importance in dealing with major global issues. In the case of Brazil, diplomatic activity is guided by the principles established in Article 4 of the Federal Constitution: national independence; prevalence of human rights; self-determination of peoples; non-intervention; equality between States; defense of peace; peaceful resolution of conflicts; repudiation of terrorism and racism; cooperation among peoples for the progress of humanity; and granting political asylum.

In the context of Brazil's foreign policy, and from the perspective of National Defense, diplomatic actions, supported by the Capacity of Deterrence, precede the use of force in the solution of disputes that materializes in the military expression of National Power. This diplomacy aims to act through the observance of the principles established in Article 4 of the Constitution, especially with regard to the peaceful resolution of controversies.

Although diplomatic actions differ from those employed by the Defense, both have the same objective in essence.

3.6 DEFENSE SECTOR

The Defense Sector, a component of the National Defense System, constituted by the Ministry of Defense and integrated by the Brazilian Navy, the Brazilian Army and the Brazilian Air Force, is responsible for preparing and using the military expression of National Power.

In times of peace or crisis, the Defense acts in a way that contributes to the diplomatic actions undertaken by the country, on the other hand, in case of armed conflict, it is the sector of the Brazilian State that applies force in its fullness.

Thus, to support diplomacy in times of peace and to be prepared to defend Brazil's interests in times of conflict, the Military Expression of National Power must rely on the support of the State for: regularity and continuity in the allocation of resources defense budget courses, seeking a level compatible with the average adopted by countries with adequate development of the Defense Sector; replace obsolete Armed Forces equipment; reduce the high degree of dependence on foreign defense products; increase financing programs for national companies that supply defense products, boosting them in the domestic and foreign markets.

The Federal Constitution conceptualizes the Forces Armed as permanent and regular national institutions, organized on the basis of hierarchy and discipline, under supreme authority of the President of the Republic, which are intended for the defense of the Homeland, the guarantee of constitutional powers and, on the initiative of any of these, of law and order.

To fulfill its constitutional purpose, the Armed Forces must design their organizational and operational structures around capabilities, in line with the structure of the country's means of defense, in accordance with the characteristics of each Singular Force.

From the National Defense Capabilities, there are the Military Defense Capabilities, which the Armed Forces must dispose of in order to enable their possible use. Such capacities must be integrated and consolidated, in order to allow the planning, structuring and definition of processes and responsibilities, focused on preparation and employment.

In view of the peculiarities of modern armed conflicts, one must consider, primarily, the joint use of the Forces, rationalizing all sorts of means and increasing the capacities of each one of them, through the synergistic use of their characteristics and potentialities, without disregarding, however, the possibility of their jobs in a singular way.

It is therefore necessary to develop activities monitoring and control of airspace, territory, Brazilian jurisdictional waters and other areas of interest, as well as the ability to respond promptly to any threat or

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aggression. Such activities demand that, more and more, the Forces can operate in a network, increasing the exchange of information, which, given the dimensions of the areas considered, will require the ability to reach, in a timely manner, the region of interest , according to the capacity of strategic mobility.

In addition to their constitutional attributions, the three Forces must be able to act, individually or jointly, in international operations, whether of an expeditionary nature, of peace operations or humanitarian aid, to meet commitments assumed by the country or to safeguard Brazilian interests abroad and, in this way, contribute to the objectives of the foreign policy exercised by Brazil.

Military Defense Capabilities should be raised together and consolidated, integrated and prioritized by the Ministry of Defense. Added to these capabilities are the military capabilities of the Singular Forces, to meet the its subsidiary attributions and those specified from each of them.

3.6.1 Articulation Plan and Defense Equipment

The sets of Military Capabilities of Defense will be systematized and scaled in the Defense Military Policy and Strategy and, finally, reflected in the Defense Articulation and Equipment Plan - PAED, which will include, in addition to the articulation of the Defense Sector in the national territory, the design of the equipment necessary to comply with of the attributions of the Armed Forces. Such a process favors the increase of interoperability between them and of the defense capacity, allowing the attendance to the specific needs of the Forces and contributing to the rationalization of strategic planning activities.

In turn, the execution of projects aimed at obtaining both sets of capabilities will, in principle, be the responsibility of each Singular Force.

3.6.2 Brazilian Navy

The Brazilian Navy's mission is to prepare rar and employ Naval Power in order to contribute to the defense of the Homeland; for the guarantee of the constitutional powers and, on the initiative of any of them, of law and order; for the fulfillment of subsidiary attributions provided for by law; and for support to foreign policy.

Naval Power must have means capable of detecting, identifying and neutralizing actions that represent a threat in Brazilian Jurisdictional Waters - AJB. The intensification of occurrences of illicit acts at sea (such as piracy, drug and human trafficking, illegal fishing, environmental crimes, among others) demands give state presence under the terms of international law to which Brazil has committed itself. To this end, the Naval Power must also be able to maintain security in the maritime lines of communication where there are national interests.

Fulfillment of this set of attributions will be carried out through the basic tasks of Naval Power: control of the maritime area; denial of the use of the sea; projection of power over land; and contribution to deterrence. Monitoring the sea, including from space, should be part of the repertoire of practices and operational capabilities.

Naval Power must explore its characteristics intrinsic mobility, permanence, of versatility and flexibility.

Mobility represents the ability to move promptly and over long distances, maintaining a high level of readiness, that is, under conditions of immediate employment.

Permanence indicates the ability to operate, continuously, independently and for long periods, in distant and large areas. de dimensions.

Versatility allows changing the military posture, maintaining the aptitude to execute a wide range of tasks. This includes the different levels of readiness required by the various scenarios, the capabilities to operate, offensively or defensively, against targets in the air, submarine, surface, ground, cybernetic and electromagnetic environments, in addition to being able to par participate in single or joint operations, as well as multinationals.

Flexibility means the ability to organize operative groups of different values, depending on the mission, enabling graduation in your job.

The exploitation of these naval characteristics, favored by freedom of navigation, the availability of strategically positioned fixed logistical support points and the incorporation of mobile logistical support to the forces in operation, allows the National Power to use Naval Power in a wide spectrum of activities, from support to actions from Diplomacy to War Operations.

The capabilities to control maritime areas However, denying the use of the sea and projecting Naval Power will focus on increasing security and capacity to defend critical maritime infrastructure, archipelagos and oceanic islands in Brazilian jurisdictional waters or where there are national interests, as well as responding promptly to any threat to maritime routes but of commerce.

Two areas of the coast deserve special attention, from the point of view of the Defense: the strip that goes from Santos to Vitória and the area around the mouth of the Amazon River. In this way, the Navy will continuity of the installation of its submarine base and studies to establish, near the mouth of the Amazon River, a naval complex of multiple uses.

The Navy will be structured, in stages, as

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a Force balanced between surface, submarine, amphibious and air components, equipped with of the intrinsic characteristics of Naval Power (mobility, permanence, versatility and flexibility). This will allow achieving the objectives described in Naval Policy.

The surface Naval Force will have both large ships, capable of operating and staying for a long time on the high seas, and smaller ships, dedicated to patrolling the coast and the main Brazilian rivers. It should also have mobile logistical support ships, necessary to provide the Force with mobility.

Naval in areas of interest. Among the ships of For large ships, special attention should be given to obtaining multipurpose ships and also aircraft carriers. It will contribute to the operation of the Naval Force, the ability of the Air Force to operate in conjunction with Naval Aviation, to guarantee control of the airspace in the area of interest and to the desired degree.

To ensure the task of denying the use of sea, Brazil will have a large submarine Naval Force, composed of conventional submarines with diesel-electric propulsion and nuclear propulsion. The Navy will ensure that Brazil gains autonomy in the technologies inherent to the operation of submarines and their weapons systems, and that will enable them to act in a network with other naval, land and air forces. The Force should seek to dominate the

remote systems operation technologies fully operated and/or autonomous for naval use (air, surface and submarine).

To ensure your design capability power, the Brazilian Navy will also possess means of Marines, permanently a condition of ready employment to act in naval warfare operations, in employment activities of limited magnitude and permanence tada. The existence of such means is also essential. essential for the defense of archipelagos and oceanic islands in Brazilian jurisdictional waters, in addition to naval and port facilities, and for participation in international peacekeeping operations, humanitarian operations and support for foreign policy in any region that constitutes a strategic scenario of interest. On waterways, they will be essential to ensure control of the banks during Riverside Operations. The Marine Corps, force

of an amphibious and expeditionary character par excellence, it is part of the Amphibious Conjugate bio of the Brazilian Navy.

The Navy should also have ocean, coastal and river transport and patrol ships and vessels, designed in accordance with the same requirements of functional versatility that will guide the construction of high-sea warships. The Force should thicken

its presence on waterways, the main mind, in the two great fluvial basins, the Amazon River and the Paraguay-Paraná system. To this end, you must employ adequate means to this operational environment, such as patrol ships and transport ships, equipped with flights required.

3.6.3 Brazilian Army

The Brazilian Army's mission is to contribute build for the guarantee of national sovereignty, constitutional powers, law and order, safeguarding national interests and cooperating with national development and well-being Social. For this, the Land Force must, among other capabilities, be able to neutralize concentrations of hostile forces along the land border and contribute to the defense of the coast and to anti-aircraft defense in the national territory.

It envisages the fulfillment of its constitutional purpose by keeping the Force in an appropriate state of readiness, structured and prepared to carry out terrestrial, joint and interagency operational missions.

This state of readiness stems from the continuous transformation process, in the search for new capabilities, under the guidance of the doctrinal characteristics of flexibility, adaptability, modularity, elasticity and sustainability.

The flexibility, characteristic resulting from structures with minimal pre-established rigidity, provides a greater number of options to reorganize combat elements in temporary structures, with adequate logistical support, from elementary fractions to

Great Commands.

Adaptability, on the other hand, a quick adjustment to changes in the conditions that determine the selection and the way in which the means will be used, in any range the spectrum of conflict, in both war and non-war situations.

Modularity gives an element of combat the condition of, from a minimum basic structure, receiving modules that expand its combat power or add capabilities, enabling the adoption of adaptable structures for each employment situation.

Modularity is directly related to the elasticity concept.

Elasticity, on the other hand, is the characteristic which, having a force with adequate command and control and logistical structures, allows it to vary its combat power by adding or removing structures, with the opportunity, or through the mobilization of additional means, when applicable.

Sustainability allows a du to remain in action, for as long as necessary, maintaining its operational capacities and resistant to combat oscillations.

The process of transformation of the Army, in the However, it will not be guided solely by these characteristics, but must seek compatibility with the strategy of presence, especially in the Amazon.

The capacity to be present will be given by the mobility of its means, especially its light, mechanized and armored brigades, supported by the national capacity of Strategic Mobility, with initial priority for the use of means

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of sister forces. Thus, the Army, starting from a device of expectation and together with the other Singular Forces, must be able to concentrate the necessary forces to guarantee the decisive superiority in the combat, maintaining the

inviolability of the national territory.

As a result of the strategy of presence, the Army will act episodically and punctually in opera
Ensuring Law and Order and will collaborate with Public Security bodies in actions against transnational offenses perpetrated along the border. It will also participate in the integrated protection of Critical Structures and in the execution of engineering works throughout the national territory, for the benefit of the country's development.

The Army must also have the capacity
of power projection, constituting an Expeditionary Force, whether for peace operations, humanitarian aid or other operations, to meet commitments assumed under the aegis of international organizations or to safeguard

to give Brazilian interests abroad.

A fundamental role is played by the projects
strategic, since they act as inducers of the ongoing transformation process in the
Brazilian army. Its continuity constitutes the
most adequate way to allow the necessary technological and doctrinal evolution of the Ter Force
restre, keeping it at levels of relevance
operational, compatible with the degree of deterrence desired, or for its effective use in
missions assigned by the State.

Of the transformation inducing systems, al
guns collaborate directly to the deterrence capacity, together with the other Singular Forces. The Integrated Border Monitoring System - SISFRON, the Missile and Rocket System, the Anti-Aircraft Defense System, the Cybernetic Defense System and the Army Mechanization act by increasing mobility, monitoring and control activity

borders and the ability to act in denying unwanted access to areas or strategic systems of interest to National Defense.

3.6.4 Brazilian Air Force

Due to its constitutional destination, the Brazilian Air Force's mission is to maintain sovereignty in the airspace and integrate
the national territory with a view to defending the Shovel
tria. It cooperates, on a subsidiary basis, with sectors related to national development and
Civil Defense in the manner determined by the President of the Republic.

The operational architecture to maintain sovereignty in the airspace must be oriented around the Military Capabilities of the Brazilian Air Force, observing the doctrine and based on the principles specific to the use of Aerospace Power.

Military capabilities of strategic power projection, superiority in environments
air and space, command and control, su
timeliness of information, logistical support, force protection, and interoperability
must be associated with the intrinsic characteristics
Air Force characteristics: range, flexibility and versatility, mobility, penetration, readiness
-response and speed.

The operational efficiency of the Military Capabilities of the Aerospace Power is intrinsically related to the science-technology binomial, in a way
that the Air Force will pursue scientific-tech dominance logic that allows it to respond to the challenges imposed by the characteristics of modern warfare.

In this context, the creation and expansion of integrating technological poles become imperative, with the objective of achieving self-sufficiency in development projects and in the manufacture of Command, Control,

Communication, Computing and Intelligence (C4I), with a view to progressively eliminating the
external pending.

The Space Sector of Defense interest, under
the coordination of the Brazilian Air Force, together with the Brazilian Space Agency, will provide the aerospace structure for the operations of the Armed Forces and, simultaneously, benefits for Brazilian society in the areas of communication, meteorology, earth observation, navigation and monitoring from space.

Considering that the Air Force is configured
as a highly technological organization,
essential to make use of the capacities
protection of the Command and Control Systems and the Critical Structures of the Country, the main
mind of those involving cyberspace
netic. It must, therefore, maintain a high level of security and defense of its computational systems.

It is important to consider the dual nature of the attributions committed to the Air Force: aerospace defense and airspace control. As a result of international agreements, the Air Force is responsible for controlling the airspace and the search and rescue service in the airspace over the national territory and the ocean area under the responsibility of Brazil, carried out jointly with the Brazilian Navy.

In this context, there are two components-
key to the exercise of national airspace sovereignty: the Aerospace Defense System
Brazilian - SISDABRA and the Control System
of the Brazilian Air Space - SISCEAB. Both are interdependent and complementary elements in fulfilling the Air Force's constitutional mission. While SISDABRA is responsible for the defense actions themselves, SISCEAB is responsible for controlling the airspace and carrying out Flight Protection activities. The synergic and integrated performance of these systems allows the efficient and rational use of the successive and complementary layers of airspace surveillance, simultaneously with adequate airspace control.

The Brazilian Air Force will be maintained as an important pillar in the context of National Defense, since, due to its operational capacity, it contributes significantly to the strengthening of Aerospace Power. It will play an essential role in carrying out any missions in the environment of single, joint or combined operations.

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KC-390, Brazilian Air Force transport aircraft

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3.6.5 Strategic sectors

Three technology sectors are essential to National Defense: nuclear, cybernetic and space. Therefore, they are considered strategic and must be strengthened. As a result of your nature itself, transcend the division between development and defense and between civil and military. It is important, in this context, to train the country as a whole, as well as to provide the National Power with the conditions to adapt to the circumstances and to make use of the employment potential they harbor.

These strategic sectors are highly complex, so that, while they demand centralized leadership, they require close coordination and integration of various actors and areas of knowledge. Of that Likewise, in the Defense Sector, the Navy is assigned responsibility for the Nuclear Sector, the Army for the Cyber Sector and the Air Force for the Space Sector.

In the Nuclear Sector, Brazil is one of the most active countries in the cause of non-proliferation of atomic weapons. Without relinquishing the domain of nuclear technology, chose to use it for peaceful purposes, a decision embodied in the constitutional text and endorsed by the country's adherence to the Air Non-Proliferation Treaty but Nuclear.

In this sector you are looking for:

a) enhance the development of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes;

b) conclude, with regard to the conventional nuclear-powered submarine program, the complete nationalization and industrial-scale development of the cycle nuclear fuel, including conversion and enrichment, and nuclear reactor construction technology;

c) improve national technologies and capabilities with a view to qualifying the country to design and build research reactors, test reactors and nuclear thermoelectric plants, even if developed through partnerships with other countries or with foreign companies, with the purpose of guaranteeing energy security, including through the diversification of the national energy matrix;

d) increase the ability to use nuclear energy in a wide range of activities for peaceful use, including through partnerships;

e) increase the capacity to provide the nuclear defense; It is

f) increase the capacity to provide the chemical and radiological defenses derived from nuclear activity.

Submarine Tapajó and CisneBranco

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In the Cyber Sector, training will target the broadest spectrum of dual employment. They will include, as a priority part, communication technologies between Armed Forces units, in order to ensure their interoperability and the capacity to act in an integrated manner, with security.

This condition implies improving Information and Communications Security and Cyber Security, in all instances of the State, with emphasis on the protection of Critical Structures. It will therefore be necessary to complete

Structure of the Military Cyber Defense System

with its legal framework, its related norms, as well as developing its preparation and employment,
on all levels.

In this way, we seek to encourage research, development and innovation, with a focus on technologies that allow the planning and execution of cybernetic activities within the scope of the Defense Sector and that contribute to the

Cybersecurity at the national level, in
Returning the home academic community
and international.

To this end, the action should be strengthened collaboration between the Defense Sector and the national academic entity, the public and private sectors and the Defense Industrial Base. Additionally, it is important that strategic partnerships and exchanges with the Armed Forces of other countries be intensified.

In the Space Sector, the Air Force, together with the Brazilian Space Agency, through the entire scientific-technological complex
logic and the interaction with the Industrial Base of Defence, has the following responsibilities:

a) to develop solutions for satellite launch vehicles and associated technologies that make it possible to use space platforms for the purposes of communications, earth observation, surveillance, meteorology and navigation;

b) increase the competences associated with the design, manufacture and integration of space platforms (satellites), seeking the
meeting the demands of the Defense and
other government agencies;

c) seek innovative solutions for telecommunication between the space segments
and terrestrial; It is

d) promote international cooperation in the areas of conception, design, development and operation of space systems, with a view to accelerating the acquisition of scientific and technological knowledge.

Efforts in the space sector will seek ga
guarantee access to data and enable savings
the development of critical technologies of interest to the country, as well as this
establish favorable conditions for the exchange of personnel, instrumentation and data, also ensuring Brazilian participation in international scientific programs. In addition, they should facilitate their use in applications for society in the areas of communications, meteorology, earth observation, navigation and space monitoring, as well as the commercial exploitation of services and products associated with space activities.

Geostationary Defense and Communications Satellite (SGDC)

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4. DEFENSE STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC ACTIONS

Based on the constant considerations of this normative framework, Brazil guides and prioritizes its initiatives in the area of defense at its broadest level, according to the Defense Strategies - ED, directly aligned with the Objectives
National Defense established in the Policy
National Defense.

Complementarily, for each Defense are incorporated Strategic Defense Actions - AED, which aim to guide the measures that should be implemented in order to achieve the National Defense Objectives.

A DE can contribute to more than one Obje National Defence, the same happening with the AED in relation to the Strategies. In this case, they can be of identical or different natures.

WHERE I - GUARANTEE THE SOVEREIGNTY, THE HERITAGE
NATIONAL AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

ED-1 Strengthening of National Power

It means increasing all types of means available to the Nation (infrastructure, installed and potential, and human capital), as well as perfecting the procedures for using the resources used in the application of expressions of National Power, with emphasis on military expression.

AED-1 Develop strategic defense sectors (nuclear, cybernetic and space).

AED-2 Contribute to increasing the safety level of Critical Structures of collection, treatment systems and water distribution; generation and distribution of electricity; transport; fuel production and distribution; and communications, among others.

AED-3 Improve the National System of Mobilization.

AED-4 Coordinate with the various sectoral bodies of the Public Administration to meet infrastructure requirements
of defense interest.

AED-5 Strengthen the Brazilian System of Intelligence.

AED-6 Improve Defense Sector coordination and cooperation internally
and at the interministerial level.

ED-2 Strengthening deterrence capacity

This Strategy means developing, improving and consolidating the factors that give the country conditions to discourage any hostile action against its sovereignty, its interests, desires and aspirations.

AED-8 Provide the country with modern Armed Forces, well equipped, trained and in a state of permanent readiness, capable of discourage threats and aggression.

AED-9 Demonstrate the ability to counteract the concentration of hostile forces close to borders, the limits of Brazilian jurisdictional waters and space national airline.

AED-10 Develop capabilities to monitor and control airspace, cyberspace, territory, jurisdictional waters
Brazilian nationalities and other areas of interest.

AED-11 Increase capabilities to defender and explore cyberspace.

AED-12 Increase the ability to National Mobilization.

AED-7 Improve Geoinformation, Cartography, Meteorology and Air Survey activities in support of defense and National Security.

ED-3 Budget regularity

It aims to enable the Defense Sector to better conditions to plan the use of budgetary resources, and thus rationalize their use, making defense spending more efficient. Additionally, it seeks to make the defense budget compatible with the size of the country on the world stage.

AED-13 Seek budget regularity and predictability for the Defense Sector.

AED-14 Seek the allocation of budgetary and financial resources capable of meeting the articulation and equipment needs of the Armed Forces, through the Annual Budget Law, at the level of
2% of GDP.

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ED-4 Increased State presence in all regions of the country

It means the government's commitment to being present, including in less favored areas of the country, to meet the basic needs of the population, promoting integration and citizenship and consolidating the identity

national entity.

AED-15 Improve Compulsory Military Service.

AED-16 Intensify the presence of various government sectors in strategic areas of low population density.

AED-17 Intensify the contribution of various government sectors to the protection, development and greater integration of the Amazon region with the other regions of the country.

OND II - ENSURE DEFENSE CAPACITY FOR COMPLIANCE THE CONSTITUTIONAL MISSIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES

ED-1 Strengthening of National Power

It means increasing all types of means available to the Nation (infrastructure, installed and potential, and human capital), as well as perfecting the procedures for employing the resources used in the application of expressions of National Power, with emphasis on military expression.

AED-13 Seek budget regularity and predictability for the Defense Sector.

AED-14 Seek the allocation of budgetary and financial resources capable of meeting the articulation and equipment needs of the Armed Forces, through the Annual Budget Law, at the level of 2% of GDP.

ED-3 Budget regularity

It aims to provide the Defense Sector with better conditions to plan the use of budgetary resources, and, in this way, rationalize their use, making defense spending more efficient. Additionally, it seeks to match the defense budget to the size of the

country on the world stage.

AED-13 Seek regularity and budget predictability for the Health Sector
Defense.

AED-14 Seek the allocation of budgetary and financial resources capable of meeting the needs of articulation and equipment for the Armed Forces, through the Annual Budget Law, at a level of 2% of GDP.

ED-5 Dimensioning of the Defense Sector

It refers to the operational and administrative structure of the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces, with a view to training them to fulfill the corresponding constitutional, primary and subsidiary missions. It considers the physical aspects, which include the distribution of organizations and units throughout the national territory and the provision of equipment that equip the Armed Forces.

AED-18 Structure the Armed Forces around capabilities.

AED-19 Improve logistical integration between the Armed Forces for the benefit and guarantee of interoperability.

AED-20 Provide the Armed Forces with adequate resources for a prompt response, materialized through the availability of its means and supply items necessary for the fulfillment of its constitutional mission.

AED-21 Articulate the three services, with emphasis on interoperability.

AED-22 Increase the capabilities of Armed Forces for joint employment.

AED-23 Continue with the strategic projects of the Armed Forces.

AED-24 Increase the capabilities of the Armed Forces to act in interagency operations.

AED-25 Increase the capabilities of Armed Forces to contribute to the prevention tion and in confronting criminal networks transnational.

AED-26 Increase the capabilities of Armed Forces in their self-defense and to contribute to the Protection and Civil Defense, in the prevention, mitigation, preparation, response and recovery, in adverse events of a biological, chemical, radiological or nuclear nature.

AED-27 Provide the Armed Forces with equipment that favors the concept of selective lethality, stimulating national development and manufacturing.

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ED-6 Training and allocation of human resources

It deals with the composition of the personnel of the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces, according to the most modern Human Resources Management practices, aiming at greater efficiency in their employment and rationalization of personnel in the Defense Sector, both military and civil. Considers the balance in the use of career military and alternative human resources (temporary staff, outsourced professionals and contracting services).

Additionally, it takes into account the appropriate preparation of staff, maintained in a high motivational state and commitment to the objectives of their corresponding organizations.

AED-28 Adapt the composition of the Defense Sector's personnel, based on a policy of rationalization of human resources.

AED-29 Maintain staff properly prepared.

AED-30 Seek the creation of the civil career of defense.

AED-31 Valuing the military profession and the civilian defense line.

AED-32 Valuing meritocracy and training continued.

AED-33 Consolidate the Institute of Doctrine of Joint Operations (IDOC) of the School War Superior as standardizer of the doctrine teaching and research encourager sa on joint operations.

ED-7 Development of national mobilization capacity

It is about the preparation of the installed infrastructures, human capital and the development and use of the potentials available to the Country for an eventual use of the military expression of the National Power, either in defense actions, or in subsidiary interagency actions or not. .

AED-3 Improve the National System of Mobilization.

AED-4 Coordinate with the various agencies sectors of public administration compliance with the infrastructure requirements of defense interest.

AED-15 Perfect Military Service Mandatory.

AED-34 Strengthen the collective feeling, the patriotism and adherence by Brazilian society to the country's Defense efforts.

AED-35 Prepare and maintain reserves in con ditions to expand the combat capacity of the Armed Forces.

AED-36 Catalog the necessary infrastructure capacities through the mobilization of personnel, material, services and facilities, to complement the national logistics.

AED-37 Improve the management and technical training of industrial facilities belonging to or linked to the Armed Forces Armed.

AED-38 Foster the creation of mobilization centers in bodies responsible for mobilization subsystems.

OND III - PROMOTING TECHNOLOGICAL AUTONOMY AND PRODUCTIVE IN THE DEFENSE AREA

ED-1 STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL POWER

It means increasing all types of means available to the Nation (infrastructure, installed and potential, and human capital), as well as perfecting the procedures for using the resources used in the application of expressions of National Power, with emphasis on military expression.

AED-13 Seek budget regularity and predictability for the Defense Sector.

AED-14 Seek the allocation of budgetary and financial resources capable of meeting the articulation and equipment needs of the Armed Forces, through the Annual Budget Law, at the level of 2% of GDP.

ED-8 PROMOTION OF CHAIN SUSTAINABILITY PRODUCTION OF THE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE

It aims to provide stability conditions for financing, research, development, production and sale of Brazilian defense products and to provide sustainability conditions to the production chain, even if subject to special legal, regulatory and tax regimes.

AED-13 Seek budget regularity and predictability for the Defense Sector.

AED-14 Seek the allocation of budgetary and financial resources capable of meeting the articulation and equipment needs of the Armed Forces, for

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through the Annual Budget Law, at the level of 2% of GDP.

AED-39 Encourage projects of defense interest that employ dual products and technologies.

AED-40 Improve the special legal, regulatory and tax regimes for the Base Defense Industry.

AED-41 Establish a multi-annual legal financing mechanism that guarantees compliance with the Defense Articulation and Equipment Plan - PAED and contributes to the promotion of the Defense Industrial Base.

AED-42 Prioritize joint government acquisitions in the interests of defense.

AED-43 Improve funding mechanisms for the Defense Industrial Base.

AED-44 Extend Base prerogatives Industrial Defense for the products or systems for public safety.

AED-45 Promote Base Exports Defense Industry.

AED-46 Promote content growth local in the products of the Industrial Base of Defense.

AED-47 Encourage obtaining commercial, industrial and technological compensation for acquisitions from abroad.

AED-48 Promote the coordination of certification processes for products, services and Defense Systems - Prode/SD, concerning the Defense Industrial Base.

ED- 9 STRENGTHENING THE DEFENSE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AREA

Aims at the development and solidity of the area of CT&I in defense matters, promoting the absorption, by the production chain, of knowledge that is indispensable for the gradual reduction of dependence on external technology.

AED-49 Promote the development of critical defense technologies.

AED-50 Improve the integration model of the Government / Academy / Company triad.

AED-51 Promote the development of nuclear technology.

AED-52 Promote the development of cyber technology.

AED-53 Promote the development of sis space themes.

AED-54 Encourage pairing ceremonies and exchanges in the research area of defense technologies.

AED-55 Use technological orders to promote the increase of the national technological content of defense products.

AED-56 Promote education in science basic and applied sciences, privileging the approximation of scientific production with the activities related to the development of strategic analyses, the technological development of the Defense Industrial Base and the improvement of management instruments and improvement of operational doctrines.

AED-57 Promote the Integration of the Defense in the areas of metrology, normalizes tion and certification of products, services and Defense Systems - Prode/SD, concernen to the Defense Industrial Base.

OND IV - PRESERVING NATIONAL COHESION AND UNITY

ED-4 INCREASE IN STATE PRESENCE IN ALL REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY

It means the government's commitment to being present, including in less favored areas of the country, to meet the basic needs of the population, promoting integration and citizenship and consolidating the identity national entity.

AED-15 Improve Compulsory Military Service.

AED-16 Intensify the presence of various government sectors in strategic areas of low population density.

AED-17 Intensify the contribution of various government sectors to the protection, development and greater integration of the Amazon region with the other regions of the country.

ED-10 ADOPTION OF EDUCATIONAL AND SPORTING MEASURES

It is about the adoption of educational and sports measures, in the sense of building a culture that values citizenship, patriotism and the civility.

AED-58 Contribute to the expansion of educational and sports programs aimed at promoting citizenship and a feeling of patriotism.

AED-59 Intensify social communication actions aimed at national identity.

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ED-11 CONTRIBUTION TO THE PERFORMANCE OF FEDERAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL BODIES

The present strategy refers to the subsidiary attributions of the Armed Forces, in cooperation with the various agencies and public institutions in the instances of the three Powers, committed to maintaining the well-being of the population and maintaining the level of security in its sense wide.

AED-60 Train the Armed Forces to cooperate with public bodies.

AED-61 Promote interaction and cooperation between the various public administration bodies responsible for the corresponding security areas in the instances of the three Powers, improving related coordination processes.

WHERE V - SAFEGUARDING PEOPLE, GOODS, RESOURCES AND NATIONAL INTERESTS LOCATED ABROAD

ED-2 DETERMINATION CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

This Strategy means developing, improving and consolidating the factors that give the Country conditions to discourage any hostile action against its sovereignty, its interests, yearnings and aspirations.

AED-62 Develop capabilities to preserve nationals at risk and protect Brazilian assets, resources and interests abroad, including maritime lines of communication.

AED-63 Increase ex capacity petitionary, with a focus on promptness and permanence.

AED-64 Increase the participation of the Armed Forces in operational exercises with other countries.

AED-65 Promote training, performance technological use of material and doctrinal means of human resources, for the participation of the Armed Forces in international operations.

AED-66 Develop capabilities to maintain the security of communication lines sea where there are national interests.

ED-12 EMPLOYMENT OF DEFENSE-RELATED DIPLOMATIC ACTIONS

Refers to activities held between the Brazilian Defense Sector and foreign counterparts, aiming at strengthening trust, strengthening friendship ties, mutual knowledge and the development of an environment of camaraderie and cooperation.

Additionally, consider the relationship of the Defense Sector with other bodies state and non-state and with the society of other countries.

AED-67 Increase the relationship with the Defense Sector of other countries.

AED-68 Increase naval presence actions in support of diplomacy actions.

OND VI - INCREASE SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT BRAZILIAN IN NATIONAL DEFENSE MATTERS

ED-13 PROMOTION OF THE THEME OF ADVOCACY IN EDUCATION

Refers to actions that aim to to stimulate the discussion on National Defense in educational activities in the country, at different levels, promoting greater awareness of the importance of the topic.

AED-69 Seek the inclusion of the theme of defense in the national education system.

AED-70 Carry out, promote and encourage activities teaching data related to the themes of National defense.

AED-71 Contribute to the expansion of support programs for scientific and technological research related to Defense issues National.

AED-72 Support initiatives to recognize the theme of defense as a sub-area of knowledge with postgraduate promotion agencies.

AED-73 Consolidate the Escola Superior de War as a national academic institution, in the fields of teaching, research and training of human resources on defense thinking, as well as the Institute Pandiá Calogeras as a Defense studies institution, dedicated to promoting academic and social participation.

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ED-14 EMPLOYMENT OF THE MEDIA

It deals with the actions aimed at the interaction of the Defense Sector with society, enabling allow Brazilian citizens to become aware of the activities carried out by the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces, promoting a reliable, real and legitimate image of these organizations.

AED-74 Develop the planning of institutional promotion activities.

AED-75 Promote visibility to the actions of the Defense sector as a clarifying factor decision-makers and public opinion on defense matters.

OND VII - CONTRIBUTE TO REGIONAL STABILITY AND FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

ED-15 PROMOTION OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

These are actions aimed at consolidating a defense mentality within South America, seeking to increase the level of commitment of the countries of the Region in joint efforts to solve problems.

but common in this theme.

AED-76 Stimulate the development of a defense South American identity.

AED-77 Intensify strategic partnerships techniques, cooperation and military exchange with the Armed Forces of the countries South Americans.

AED-78 Increase Brazilian participation in multilateral regional defense bodies and forums.

ED-16 PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Refers to the activities maintained between the Sector of Defense and foreign counterparts, aiming at strengthening the bonds of friendship, mutual understanding and the development of an environment of camaraderie and cooperation.

AED-79 Intensify measures to promote international mutual trust and security.

AED-80 Intensify the realization of inter exchanges and agreements in the area of defense with other countries.

AED-81 Intensify international operations, unilaterally or in multilateral arrangements, and cooperation initiatives in areas of defense interest.

AED-82 Intensify activities in multilateral forums and interregional mechanisms.

AED-83 Increase Brazilian participation in decisions about the destiny of the region Antarctica.

ED-17 PERFORMANCE IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

It deals with Brazil's performance in international forums and organizations and the participation of the Armed Forces and police contingents in humanitarian missions and peace operations under the mandate of multilateral organizations.

AED-84 Develop capabilities of Armed Forces to play increasing responsibilities in international operations, under the mandate of agencies multilateral.

AED-82 Intensify activities in multilateral forums and interregional mechanisms.

AED-85 Improve civilian and military training to participate in operations international.

OND VIII - INCREASE THE PROJECTION OF BRAZIL IN THE CONCERT OF NATIONS AND THEIR INSERTION IN INTERNATIONAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

ED-1 STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL POWER

It means increasing all types of means available to the Nation (infrastructure, installed and potential, and human capital), as well as perfecting the procedures for using the resources used in the application of expressions of National Power, with emphasis on military expression.

AED-1 Develop strategic defense sectors (nuclear, cybernetic and space).

AED-2 Contribute to the increase of the security level of the Critical Structures of water catchment, treatment and distribution systems; generation and distribution of electricity; transport; production and distribution of fuels; and communications, between others.

AED-3 Improve the National System of Mobilization.

AED-63 Increase expeditionary capacity, focusing on promptness and permanence.

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ED-16 PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Refers to the activities maintained between the Sector of Defense and foreign counterparts, aiming at strengthening the bonds of friendship, mutual understanding and the development of an environment of camaraderie and cooperation.

AED-79 Intensify measures to promote international mutual trust and security.

AED-80 Intensify the performance of exchange bios and defense agreements with other countries.

AED-81 Intensify international operations, unilaterally or in plurilateral arrangements, and cooperation initiatives in areas of defense interest.

AED-82 Intensify activities in multilateral forums and interregional mechanisms.

AED-83 Increase Brazilian participation in decisions about the destiny of the region Antarctica.

ED-18 ACTION BASED ON MULTILATERALISM

It refers to the performance of the Defense Sector in line with Brazil's political position, in the sense of defending the principle of multilateralism in international relations, in international operations and in cooperation actions with other countries and foreign organizations, in order to expand the participation of countries in the discussion of topics of global interest, giving decisions greater legitimacy.

AED-84 Develop capabilities of Armed Forces to play increasing responsibilities in international operations, under the mandate of agencies multilateral.

AED-86 Intensify the performance of the Sector of Defense in international organizations.

GLOSSARY

ADAPTABILITY - Characteristic that enables a quick adjustment to changes in the conditions that determine the selection and the way in which the means will be used, in any range of the conflict spectrum, in war and non-war situations.

AGENCY - Organization, institution or entity, based on legal and/or normative instruments that has specific competences, and may be governmental or not, military or civil, public or private, national or international.

BLUE AMAZON® - It is the region that comprises the surface of the sea, waters overlying the seabed, marine soil and subsoil contained in the Atlantic extension that projects alongside from the coast to the outer limit of the Platform Brazilian mainland. It must be interpreted from four perspectives: economic, scientific, am environment and sovereignty.

SOUTH ATLANTIC - It is the region geostrategically delimited to the North by parallel 16N; to the south by the Antarctic Continent; east by coast of Africa and to the west by South America.

DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE - BID - Direct and indirect public administration bodies and entities and legal entities that carry out or conduct research, projects, development, industrialization, production, repair, conservation, revision, conversion, modernization or maintenance or deactivation of Defense Product - PRODE or Defense System - SD, in the Country.

CAPACITY OF COORDINATION AND CONTROL - Ability to obtain purpose to permit, under any circumstances, the coordination between the various governing bodies and is based on the mastery and integrity of information traffic.

DEFENSE CAPACITY - Capacity that the country has to generate a dissuasive effect and support the preservation of national interests, compatible with its political-strategic stature and with the attributions of defending the territory, jurisdictional waters, the continental shelf and the Brazilian airspace.

DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY - It is the ability to provide development and/or modernization of Defense Products - Prode and Defense Systems - SD, through integrated actions undertaken by the State, industry and academia, in a synergistic way, seeking to update and technological interdependence.

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DETERMINATION CAPACITY - It is an essential factor for National Security, insofar as its purpose is to discourage possible aggressions. It is based on the conditions that the Nation has to assemble and apply its Capacity of Protection and Prompt Response, in case of eventual hostile actions against the sovereignty and the legitimate

interests in Brazil.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY - Capacity that aims to guarantee the obtaining, production and dissemination of the knowledge necessary for the coordination and control of the means available to the Nation, providing access to Intelligence to decision makers and those responsible for the areas Public Security and National Defense, at all levels. The Brazilian Intelligence System – Sisbin is its main structure.

STRATEGIC MOBILITY CAPACITY - It is the condition that the country's transport logistics infrastructure has, with multimodal capacity, and the means of transport, to allow the Armed Forces to move quickly to the area of employment, in the territory nationally or abroad, when it so imposes

the defense of national interests.

MOBILIZATION CAPACITY - It is the capacity that aims to increase the effectiveness of the use of the military expression that is being closely associated with the country's degree of technological and logistical independence, the capacity for National Mobilization and the ability to promptly use the resources and services placed at its disposal.

READY RESPONSE CAPABILITY - It is the ability to employ, in a timely manner, means of expressions of National Power, in response to the threat to national interests.

PROTECTION CAPACITY - Expresses the most relevant national objective, that of guaranteeing sovereignty, national heritage and territorial integrity. Thus, it is important to provide the Nation with the capacity to respond in exceptional situations, preserving the normal functioning of the vital functions of the state.

LOGISTICS CAPACITY - For Defense Nacional, is based on Military Logistics and its systematized actions (military and business logistics), creating the direct and indirect involvement of the various national sectors trained in the seven logistical functions (Engineering, Maintenance, Human Resources, Rescue, Health, Supplies and Transport).

NATIONAL DEFENSE CAPABILITIES - They are those composed of different parts of the expressions of National Power. are simple through the coordinated and synergistic participation of government bodies and, when relevant, private entities oriented towards defense and security in its broadest sense.

COMMUNALITY - Means, in a standardization process, a level at which the parts of the set use the same doctrine, the same procedures and the same equipment.

ARMED CONFLICT **-** Resource used by politically organized groups that use armed violence to resolve controversies or impose their will on others. It may or may not be conditioned to the precepts of international standards. In this sense, it differs from the concept of war only in its character.

legal perspective, according to which the war between States, in accordance with international law, subject to certain requirements.

MARITIME AREA CONTROL - Control which aims to ensure a certain degree of use, even if temporary, of limited maritime areas, stationary or mobile, exercised at the appropriate intensity for the execution of specific activities.

NATIONAL DEFENSE - It is the set of attitudes, measures and actions of the State, with emphasis on military expression, for the defense of the Territory National, sovereignty and national interests against predominantly foreign threats tender, potential, or manifest.

DETERMINATION - Strategic attitude that, through means of any nature, including military means, has the purpose of discouraging or diverting opponents, real or potential, from possible or presumed warlike purposes. Same as DETERRENCE.

ELASTICITY - Characteristic that, having a force with adequate command and control and logistical structures, allows it to vary the combat power by adding or removing structures, with the opportunity, or through the mobilization of additional means, when necessary. case.

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT - Area of interest priority for Brazil, which includes South America South, the South Atlantic, the West Coast countries such African and Antarctica.

FLEXIBILITY - 1 Characteristic that a military force must have, in order to organize itself to carry out a specific mission, to meet both the different phases of a plan or order of operations, and to adapt to variations in the situation that may appear, in the course of the combat or mission received. 2 Ability to organize operational groups of different values, depending on the mission. 3 Ability to adapt quickly to changing situations, using air units to carry out a wide range of mission types, with the

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employment, in each case, of tactics and armaments adequate to the operation to be carried out. 4
Characteristic arising from structures with m
a pre-established rigidity, provides a greater number of options to reorganize the combat elements in temporary structures, with adequate logistical support, from the fractions
elementary to the Grand Commands.

INTEROPERABILITY - Capacity of national or allied military forces to operate together, effectively, according to the established command structure, in the execution of a mission of a strategic or tactical nature, of combat or logistics, in training or instruction, being, even , the ability of systems, units or forces to exchange services or information or accept them from other systems, units or forces, and also to employ these services or information, without compromising their functionality.

MODULARITY - Division of a system into components, called modules, which are named separately, have common internal characteristics and can be operated independently of each other.

DENIAL OF THE USE OF THE SEA TO THE ENEMY - Basic task of Naval Power that consists of to make it difficult to establish control of maritime area by the enemy, or the exploitation of this control through the destruction or neutralizing its naval forces, attacking its maritime lines of communication and support points.

COMBINED OPERATION - Operation undertaken by significant elements of Forces Multinational Armed Forces, under the responsibility of a single command.

JOINT OPERATION - Operation that involves the coordinated use of elements from more than one Armed Force, through the constitution formation of a Joint Command.

NETWORK OPERATIONS - Network operation is a concept that reminds the Armed Forces of the need to operate in the context of the information age. It provides conditions for the interoperability of the Forces, contributing to the construction, maintenance and dissemination of situational awareness in the battle space and the improvement of the Command and Control Cycle. It is characterized by the establishment of an environment for sharing situational awareness, in order to contribute to obtaining Information Superiority and initiative, even if the means employed are geographically dispersed.

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONS - Operation involving the Armed Forces and agencies in order to purpose of reconciling interests and coordinating efforts tions for the achievement of objectives or purposes converging solutions that serve the common good, avoiding duplication of actions, dispersion of resources and divergence of solutions with efficiency, efficacy, effectiveness and lower costs.

SINGULAR OPERATION - Operation carried out by only one of the Armed Forces.

NATIONAL POWER - It is the capacity that the Nation has to reach and maintain the national objectives, which manifests itself in five expressions: the political, the economic, the psychosocial, the military and scientific-technological.

PROJECTION OF NAVAL POWER - Means the transposition of the influence of Naval Power over about areas of interest, whether land or sea, covering a wide spectrum of activities, which include, from the presence of forces to the carrying out of naval operations.

PROJECTION OF POWER OVER EARTH - When referring to Naval Power, it indicates one of its basic tasks, which covers a broad spectrum of activities, which may include: naval bombardment; the aerial bombing naval; and amphibious operations. This task also includes land attacks with missiles, from naval and naval air units. It may have one or more of the following purposes: to reduce enemy power by destroying or neutralizing important objectives; conquer a strategic area for the conduct of the naval or air warfare, or to initiate a land campaign; deny the enemy the use of a captured area; support ground operations; and safeguarding human life or rescuing persons and materials of interest.

NATIONAL SECURITY - It is the condition that allows the preservation of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the realization of national interests, despite pressures and threats of any nature, and the guarantee to the citizens of the exercise of constitutional rights and duties.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS SYSTEM - SisLogD - It is a conceptual system, acting as a catalytic agent for the availability of managerial information of interest to Defense Logistics, whether within the scope of the bodies of the Central Administration of the Ministry of Defense, or within the scope of the Armed Forces. Armed. SisLogD will provide adequate and continuous logistical support to the Military Expression of National Power, in a situation of peace or war.

SUSTAINABILITY - Characteristic that allows a force to last in action, for as long as necessary, maintaining its operational capabilities and resistant to combat oscillations.

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