King’s College London - Brazil Institute
Second Academic Conference - Aspects of Defence Policy In Brazil
South Atlantic Security from the Brazilian Perspective

“The Atlantic in the 21st Century: Vision(s) from the Southern Seas”

William de Sousa Moreira
Capt. (Retd), D. Sc.

15 November 2016
Summary

Political and strategic approach

Actors and Institutions

Challenges and opportunities
Preliminary Remarks

- Strategy and Ethnocentrism
- Vision(s) from the South
- Long-term perspective x conjunctural transients
- Intercultural dialog
Brazil and the world

Some principles

• Sovereignty and National independence;
• Self-determination of the peoples and non-intervention;
• Equality among the states;
• Defence of peace and peaceful settlement of conflicts;
• Repudiation of terrorism…;
• Cooperation among peoples for the progress of mankind.

CONSTITUTION (1988)

Multicultural and multi-ethnic democracy

Population 206 mi (2016) / Continental dimensions
“Brazil – a developing country – shall rise to the first stage in the world neither promoting hegemony nor domination...

...The Brazilian people are not willing to exert their power on other nations. They want Brazil to grow without reigning upon others.”

*National Strategy of Defence*

“Brazilian Foreign Policy considers international dialogue and cooperation are essential instruments to overcome obstacles and to build confidence among states.”

*Defence White Paper*
Brazil and the world

"Global player“ aspirations.

Multilateralism as a major value.

Efforts aimed at democratising the global governance bodies.

Balancing S-N / S-S relations.

South American integration dynamics.

The search for new spaces for interaction...
Atlantic

South Atlantic
Unequal and asymmetrical region
(S-N / S-S)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Current Int. $ bn</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brazil</strong></td>
<td>3,192.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>1,091.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Argentina</strong></td>
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<td>Angola</td>
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<td>Namibia</td>
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<td>Guinea</td>
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<td>Togo</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>10.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>3.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>2.68</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Limited ST&I capabilities: not many innovators and innovations...

Hard to bridge the “haves x have nots” gap.

Commodities' based economies. Off world economic GC pathway.

Potential power (↑?) x effective power (↓?).

Dependence... Stereotypes

Demands for cooperative approaches
- Inequality, poverty. Social unrest, political instability. Crisis ...
- Violence, organized crime...
- ... drug trafficking, smuggling (people, arms...), maritime piracy and armed robbery...
- ... environment offences (pollution, overfishing...)...
- Terror(?)... “Intermestic” or hybrid threats(?)
- Demands for public security.
Geographic isolation. Far from the world conflict hotspots...

Huge areas to protect (land, sea and air).

Natural resources (land and sea): water, energy, biodiversity, food, raw material...

Stable neighbourhood and defined borders.

Unstable world... Power struggles in a fast changing international system...

Demands for security and defence
National interests: Blue Amazon and beyond

Limits of jurisdictional waters (UNCLOS), including oceanic islands.

Continental shelf extension claims.

Oil & gas infrastructure and personnel in EEZ and abroad.

New potentials in the Area (UNCLOS)
The Oceans, the Atlantic and the Law of the Sea

- Antarctic Treaty Limit
- Possible continental shelf revindication
- Continental shelf
- Exclusive Economic Zone
- International Seabed Authority
National interests: Blue Amazon and beyond

Limits of jurisdictional waters (UNCLOS), including oceanic islands.

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Oil & gas infrastructure and personnel in EEZ and abroad.

New potentials in the Area (UNCLOS)

Brown, green and blue water operational environments.
Some actors, institutions and regimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>UN</strong> – OAS System, UNASUL (CDS), MERCOSUR</th>
<th>**UNCLOS, MARPOL, SOLAS, Antarctic Treaty, Tlatelolco Non-Proliferation Regime NWFZ</th>
<th><strong>UNESCO Treaty on Underwater Cultural Heritage, ICATTI...</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ZOPACAS – CPLP – IBSA – Bilateral agreements</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
  • (AMAS - LCM) |
  • Information sharing – Capability building | **Multinational enterprises in development support and trade. NGOs** | **AU – FGG... Foreign military presence, others...** |

**UNASUL** – Union of South American Nations (12 States)
**ZOPACAS** – South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone (24 States)
**MERCOSUL** – Southern Common Market // **IBSA** – India – Brazil – South Africa
**CPLP** - Community of Portuguese Language Speaking Countries
**CCAMLR** - Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
**MARPOL** - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)
**AMAS** – South Atlantic Maritime Area // **SOLAS** – Safety of Life at Sea
**ICCAAT** - The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Summary

- Political and strategic approach
- Actors and Institutions
- Challenges and opportunities
Challenges and opportunities

Preparing for the future: challenges on the way ahead.
Final Considerations, challenges and opportunities

Facing ethnocentric effects on strategic thinking: intercultural dialogue is vital.

Projection through cooperation: stimulating regional identity on a cooperative basis.
Possibilities and limitations of the new maritime spaces of integration in the Southern Seas: “cooperation and competition”.

Fostering regional (maritime) security initiatives and solutions.
Final Considerations
“The Atlantic in the 21st Century: Vision(s) from the Southern Seas”

“Thank You”

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