Brazil-U.S. Defense Cooperation



Brazil and the United States have a long history of defense cooperation, but Brazilian governments have prioritized an independent foreign policy, while U.S. administrations have prioritized other countries.

1942 Brazil declares war on the Axis powers during World War II. In 1941, Brazil authorized temporary U.S. access to military bases in its Northeast. 1952 Brazil and the U.S. signs a military assistance agreement to incentivize Brazilian exports of strategic minerals and U.S. transfers of conventional weapons. 1977 The Brazilian military regime denounced the military assistance treaty in reaction to President Carter's campaign on human rights. 1978-2010 U.S.-Brazil defense cooperation remained in place without a framework agreement. During most years, both countries conducted terrestrial and naval exercises. Military training remained strong. 2010 Brazil and the U.S. signed a Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA), a broad treaty defining the rules for cooperation, and a General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA). Defense Cooperation Dialogue established. The White House described the bilateral defense relations as "closer today than at any point in more than 35 years". 2013 After 15 years of negotiations, Brazil announces the acquisition of SAAB Gripen flight jets to renew its fleet, rejecting the Boeing Super Hornet bid. 2015 The Brazilian Congress approved the DCA and the GSOMIA and they entered into force, opening the door to other treaties. Defense Industry Dialogue established. 2018 Boeing and Embraer negotiate a deal to establish two joint ventures, excluding Embraer defense operations. 2019 The USSOUTHCOM Commander announced that Brazil will send a Major General to serve on the



US South Army; Trump

as a Major Non-Nato ally.

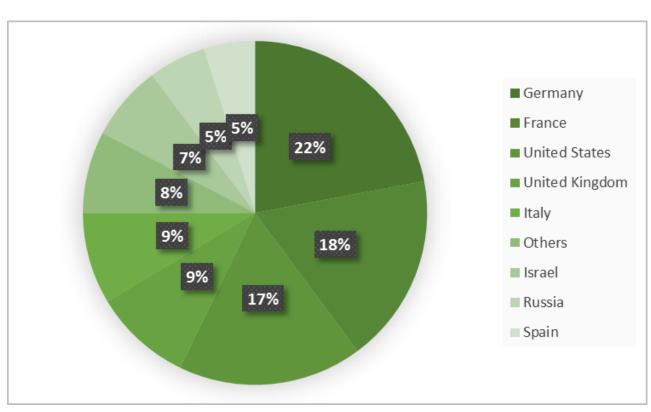
announced Brazil designation

Brazil-U.S. Defense Cooperation

Brazil's Major Weapons Acquisition

During the last fifteen years, Brazil bought weapons primarily from European countries. It chose to diversify its partners for weapon acquisition and tended to opt for agreements that allow for onsite construction and technology sharing.

Origin of Major Weapons Imports (2003-2018)



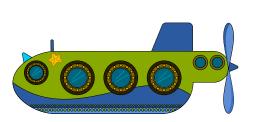
Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

Brazil's Strategic Projects:

Brazil's National Defense Strategy features a number of strategic projects. Among them, the FX-2 Gripen NG and the Prosub stand out when it comes to international cooperation.



Announced in 2013, the acquisition of 36 Swedish SAAB JAS-39 Gripen NG jets will modernize the Brazilian combat aircraft fleet. The acquisition treaty establishes onsite construction – in the Brazilian city Gavião Peixoto – and training of Embraer employees. The decision came after 15 years of negotiations in which the Boeing F/A-18E/F Super Hornet and the French Dassault Rafale F-3 were the other top contenders. The Brazilian government prioritized the transfer of technology.



The Submarine Development Program (Prosub) establishes the construction of four electric-diesel powered submarines and one nuclear powered submarine. It is a product of a technology transfer treaty between Brazil and France relating to the acquisition and onsite construction of the conventional powered Scorpène submarines. The first was launched to sea on 14 December 2018.

