

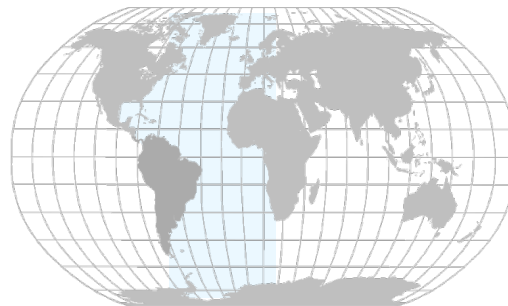


CENTRE FOR POLITICAL AND STRATEGIC STUDIES  
NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

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

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



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

# Summary



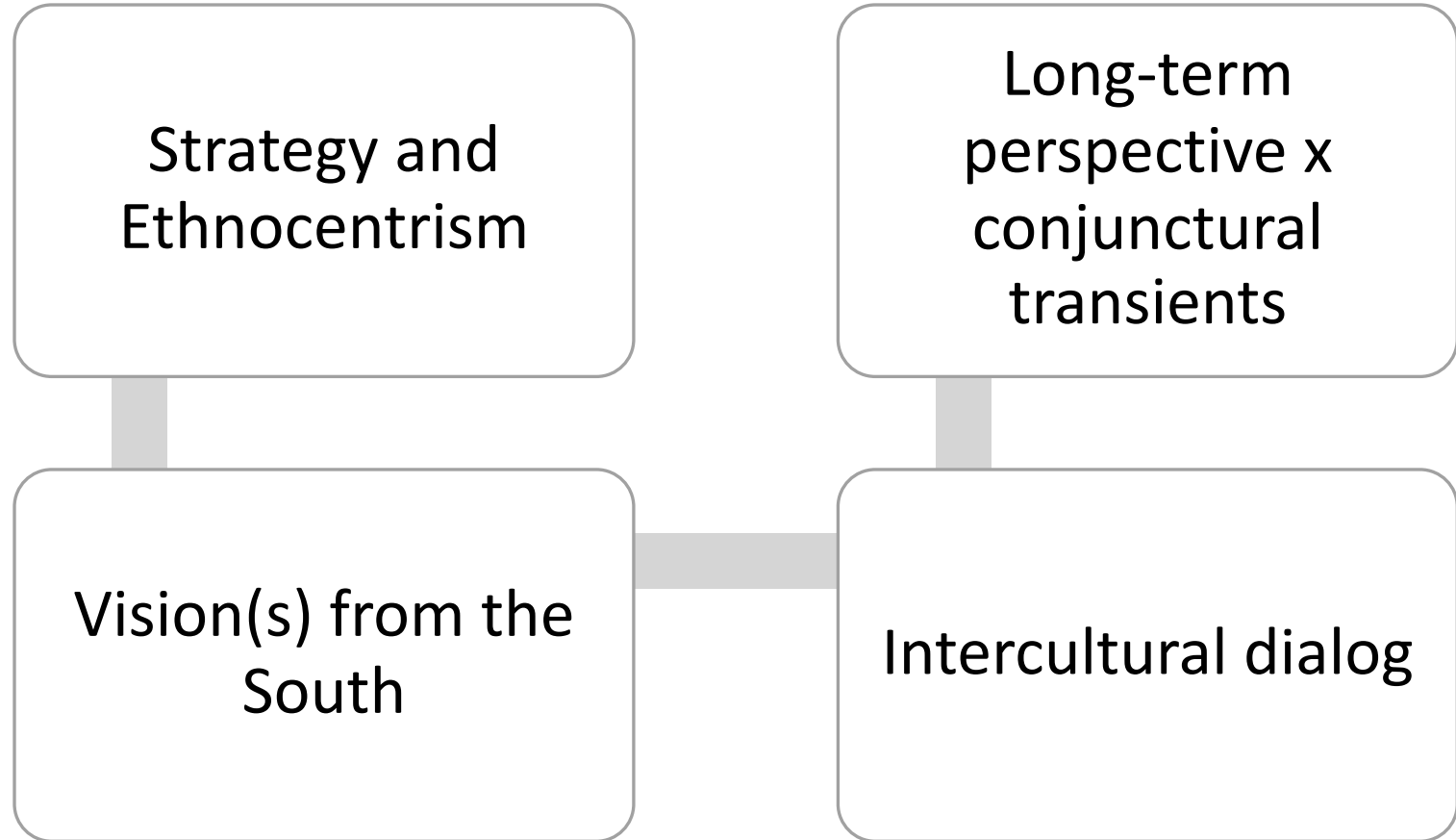
Political and  
strategic  
approach

Actors and  
Institutions

Challenges and  
opportunities

# Preliminary Remarks

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# 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 and the world

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“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.

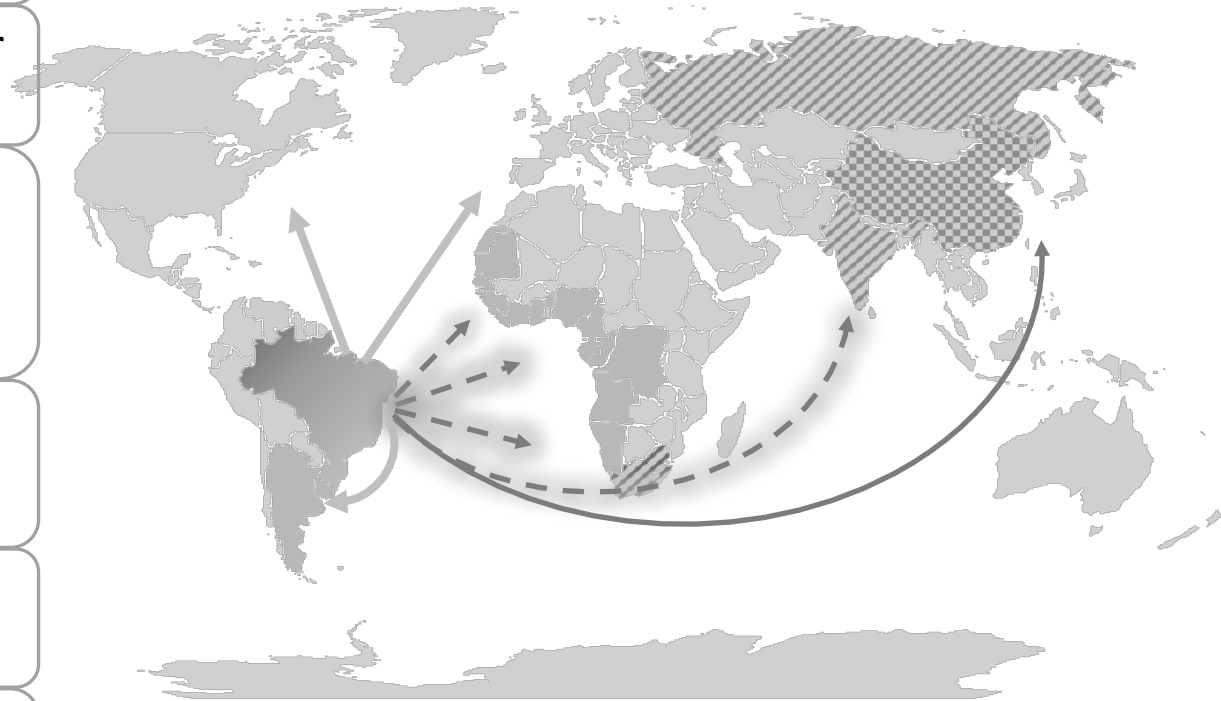
Multilateralism as a major  
value.

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)

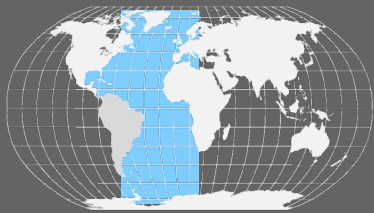
GDP (PPP)	
Country	Current Int. \$ bn
<b>Brazil</b>	3,192.40
Nigeria	1,091.70
South Africa	723.52
<b>Argentina</b>	555.00
Angola	184.44
Ghana	115.14
Cote d'Ivoire	79.36
Cameroon	72.90
<b>Uruguay</b>	72.75
Congo, Dem. Rep.	60.48
Senegal	36.78
Gabon	34.52
Congo, Rep.	29.42
Namibia	25.61
Equatorial Guinea	25.39
Benin	22.95
Guinea	15.21
Togo	10.66
Sierra Leone	10.26
Liberia	3.77
Guinea-Bissau	2.68

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators (2015)

<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>

## South Atlantic

Unequal and  
asymmetrical  
region



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 (↓?).

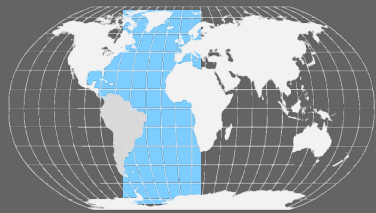
Dependence... Stereotypes

Demands for cooperative approaches



## South Atlantic

Political and  
strategic  
approach



❖ Inequality, poverty. Social unrest, political instability. Crisis ...

❖ Violence, organized crime...

❖ ... drug trafficking, smuggling (people, arms...), maritime piracy and armed robbery...

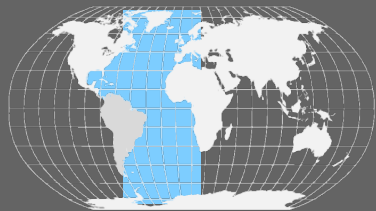
❖ ...environment offences (pollution, overfishing...)...

❖ Terror(?)... “Intermestic” or hybrid threats(?),

❖ Demands for public security.

## South Atlantic

Political and  
strategic  
approach



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...

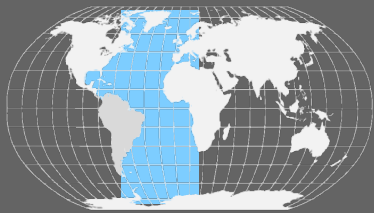
Stable neighbourhood and defined borders.

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

Demands for security and defence

## South Atlantic

Political and  
strategic  
approach



National interests: Blue Amazon and beyond

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

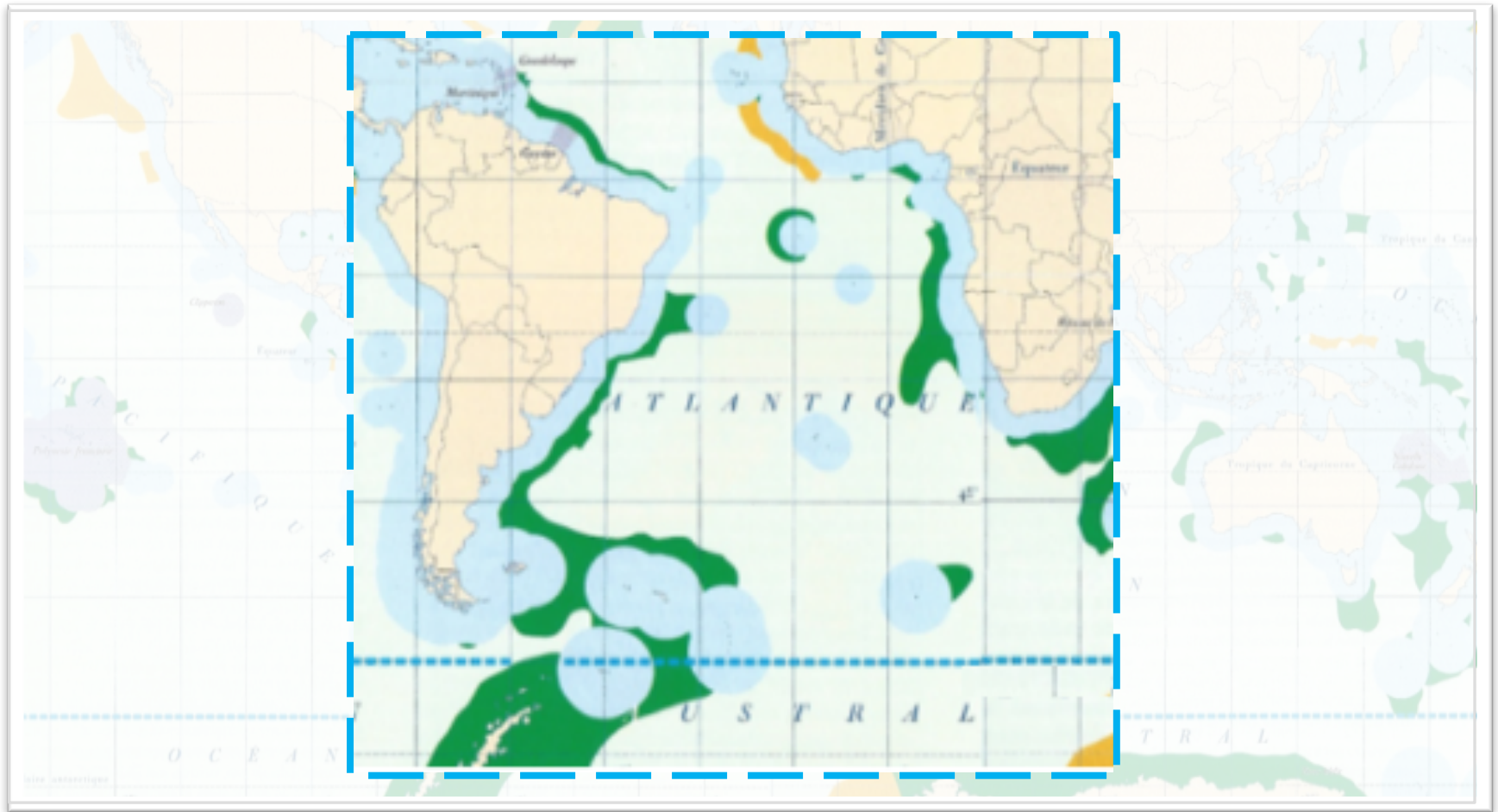
Continental shelf extension claims.

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

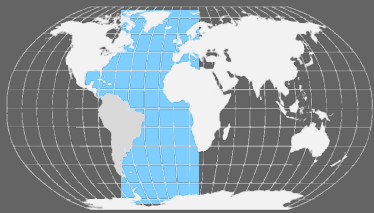
“ATLAS Géopolitique des espaces maritimes”  
Didier Ortolland / Jean-Pierre Pirat (2010)



- Antarctic Treaty Limit
- Possible continental shelf revindication
- Continental shelf
- Exclusive Economic Zone
- International Seabed Authority

## South Atlantic

Political and  
strategic  
approach



National interests: Blue Amazon and beyond

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Continental shelf extension claims.

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

- UN – OAS System, UNASUL (CDS), MERCOSUR

- UNCLOS, MARPOL, SOLAS, Antarctic Treaty, Tlatelolco Non-Proliferation Regime NWFZ

- UNESCO Treaty on Underwater Cultural Heritage, ICATTI...

- ZOPACAS – CPLP – IBSA – **Bilateral agreements**
  - (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

ICCAT - The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

# Summary



Political and  
strategic  
approach

Actors and  
Institutions

Challenges and  
opportunities

# Challenges and opportunities

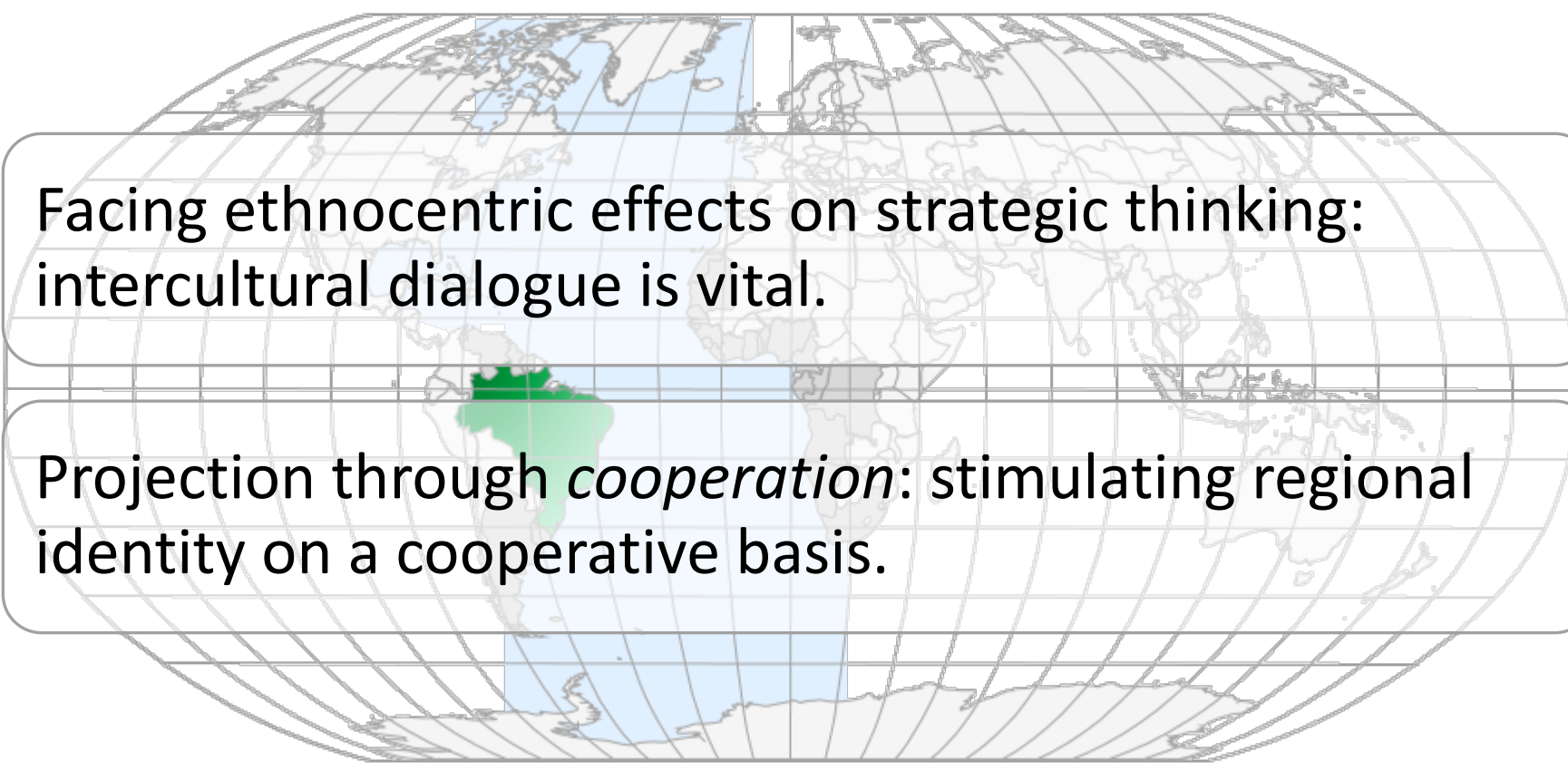
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# Final Considerations, challenges and opportunities

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

Projection through *cooperation*: stimulating regional  
identity on a cooperative basis.

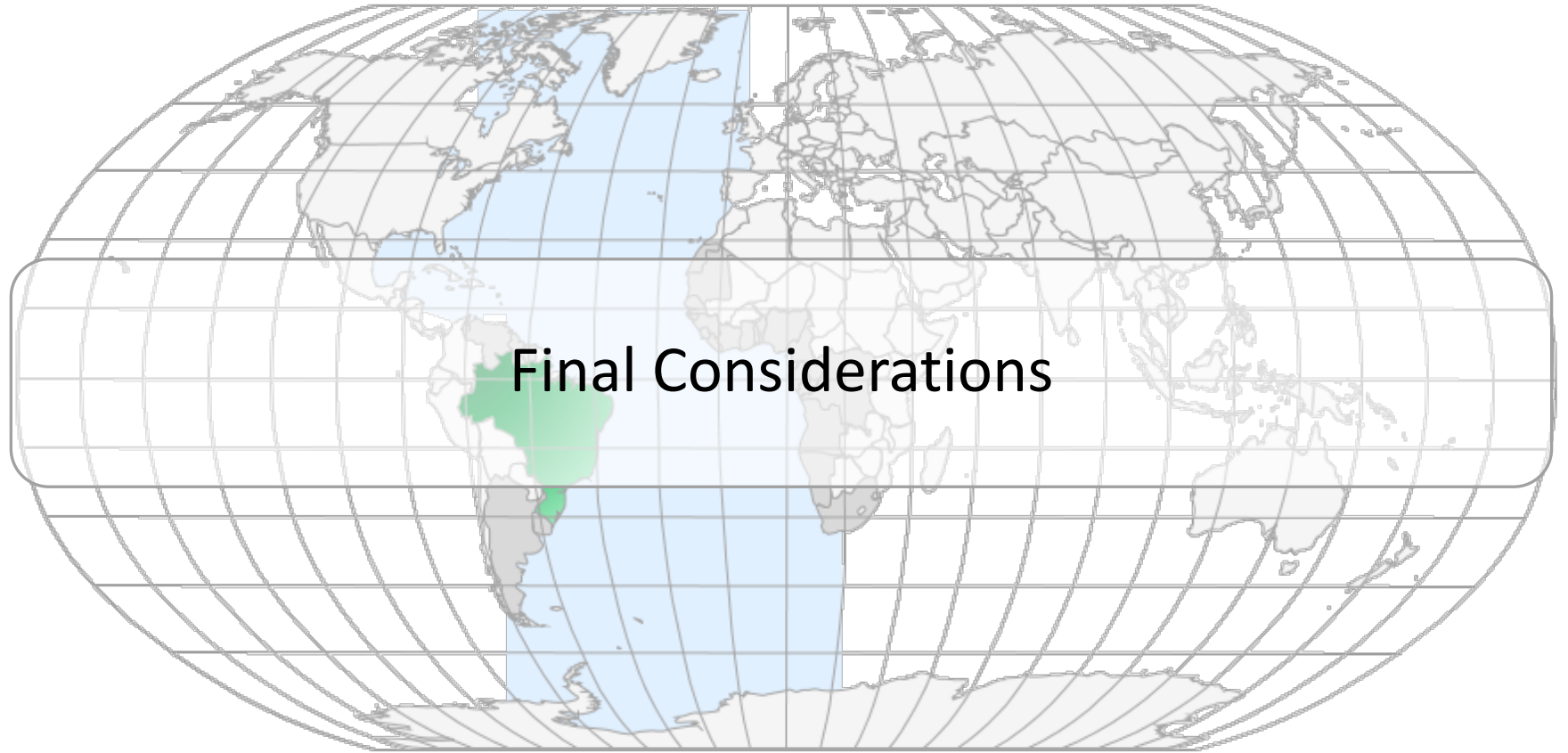
# challenges and opportunities

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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

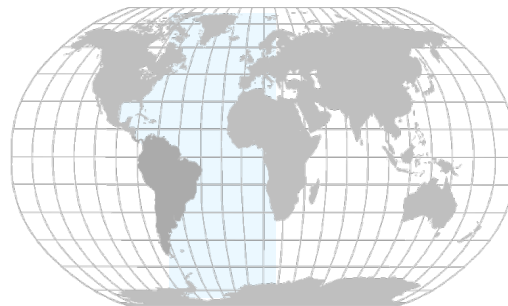


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## “Thank You”



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