



U.S. – Brazil Agreements



US-Brazil Defense Agreements



• Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA)

- Signed Apr 2010; ratified Jul 2015
- The DCA is a critical umbrella for other agreements; it gives MoD-DoD the ability to work agreements without having to seek congressional approval. The DCA should be invoked wherever possible!
- Validity and Termination: no expiration; may be terminated by either Party with 90-days written notice.



• General Security of Information Military Agreement (GSOMIA)

- Signed Nov of 2010; ratified Jul 2015
- The GSOMIA assists in tech transfer (crypto, classified tech, information sharing other than PII, etc.)
- Validity and Termination: valid for five years (Jul 2020) and automatically renewed every year thereafter; may be terminated by either Party with 90-days written notice.



US-Brazil Defense Agreements



- **Communication Interoperability and Security Memorandum of Agreement (CISMOA)**

- Signed 3 Jan 2014 and immediately entered into force.
- CISMOA establishes terms for secure communications interoperability and security; this document is classified.
- Validity and Termination: 15 years (expires 3 Jan 2029); may be terminated upon six months written notice by either party

- **Command and Control Interoperability Board (CCIB)**

- Annex A of the CISMOA lays the foundations for the establishment of a CCIB
- Jun 2017 – MOD C2 Subdirectorate (Col. Baruffaldi for BG Gláucio) hosted USMLO and SOUTHCOM J3 representatives for the pre-CCIB meeting in Brasília; concept development is in progress across the spectrum of joint force interoperability requirements. The inaugural U.S.-Brazil CCIB is tentatively scheduled for 9-12 Apr 2018 in Salvador, Bahia Brazil.





US-Brazil Defense Agreements

- **Master Information Exchange Agreement (MIEA) (S&T agreement)**
 - Signed Mar 2017
 - The MIEA is the umbrella framework for the exchange of RDT&E information; now that it is signed, the 1) RDT&E (project-project exchange) and 2) ESEP (tech expert personnel exchange) are being pursued.
 - Validity and Termination: valid for fifteen years (Mar 2032) and must be reviewed no later than six years prior to expiration (Mar 2026) to discuss renewal and may be renewed by written consent of both parties; may be terminated by either Party with 120-days written notice.



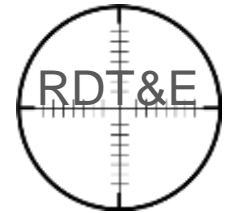
UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE AMERICAS

US-Brazil Defense Agreements



- **Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) Agreement**

- The RDT&E Agreement establishes collaborative efforts involving basic, exploratory, and advanced technologies (i.e. syncs collaborative S&T projects); many collaborative projects that ONR and soon RDECOM hopes to do is currently hindered by a lack of an RDT&E.
- With DCA and MIEA signed, RDT&E is being pursued as a priority.
- Aug 2017 – The Brazilian MOD has indicated that the copy of the RDT&E that they currently have under consideration must be presented to the Brazilian Congress for ratification as it is a legally binding agreement between nations. U.S. Army HQDA ASA ALT is bringing this issue before general counsel to determine the correct language in order to convince the Brazilian MOD that the RDT&E can be signed BY the MOD under the DCA without consultation of the congress.



UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE AMERICAS

US-Brazil Defense Agreements



- **Engineer and Scientist Exchange Program (ESEP) Agreement (S&T agreement)**
 - ESEP is a career enhancement program that assigns foreign civilian and military engineers and scientists to DoD government RDT&E facilities and U.S. civilian and military engineers and scientists to foreign defense government and contractor RDT&E facilities. ESEP itself is a component of the broader defense personnel exchange program.
 - With the MIEA and DCA signed, ESEP is a priority, but is on hold. Although the Brazilian MOD returned a copy of the ESEP in Apr 2017, negotiations cannot proceed until DOD and DOS settle new authorities and language discussions. This was discussed with the MOD during the May 2017 STL WG.
 - Jul 2017 – During the Chief of Naval Research (CNR) visit to Brazil, his counterpart– the four-star Navy Admiral in charge of all nuclear and non-nuclear R&D– indicated that ESEP would be pushed through in 2018.



UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE AMERICAS

US-Brazil Defense Agreements



- **Sharing Space Situational Awareness Services and Information Agreement (SSA)**

- The SSA allows USSTRATCOM to provide SSA services and information to the government of Brazil; this is a very technical agreement which amounts to tracking and sharing information on satellites and space debris.
- The SSA is led by BRAF and USSTRATCOM and thus is service-service; ESTH also has equities, so they need to be tied in to any initiatives.
- Aug 2017 –OSD/STRATCOM received several substantive changes after the DOS language certification process. Once the changes have been addressed and a new Portuguese version is received, the Letter of Conformity is expected from DOS.



UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE AMERICAS

US-Brazil Defense Agreements



- **Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreement (ACSA)**

- Bilateral agreement for the exchange of Logistics Support, Supplies, & Services (LSSS) during combined exercises, training, deployments, port calls, operations or other cooperative efforts, and unforeseen circumstances & exigencies.
- ACSA should assist Brazil cope with their heavy deployment op-tempo to Lebanon, Haiti, and West Africa. It will also help defray the cost of exercises they both host and participate in. Brazil would be more likely to send a submarine to a deployment to the U.S. if they were a member of DESI— held up for lack of ACSA. Test pilot exchanges are also in flux without an ACSA in place. The OGP Terms of Reference (TOR) are currently pending signature. Therefore, the ACSA is last hurdle preventing OGP commencement.
- Aug 2017 – The Brazilian MOD sent the ACSA back to SOUTHCOM with a few changes. This version is currently being reviewed by SOUTHCOM SJA; after this, the document will go up to Joint Staff for OSD and DOS review. If the Brazilian changes are found acceptable, the ACSA will come back to SOUTHCOM for signature in about six months (Feb 2018).



UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE AMERICAS

US-Brazil Defense Agreements



- **Basic Exchange of Info Cooperation Agreement (BECA) with National Geospatial Agency (NGA)**

- BECA provides the legal and technical foundation upon which two governments or two national agencies can exchange geospatial data and pursue co-production projects.
- Mar 2016 – BECA signed by the Brazilian Army
- Mar 2017 – AF BECA Annex signed
- Jul 2017 – DAO hosted the NGA Latin America International Engagements Team in Brasília and Rio de Janeiro for engagements with the Navy Ministry. A bi-lateral workshop was conducted in Rio and the NGA team and Brazilian Navy team established a working timeline for final reviews and completion. 1 Sep has been confirmed as the signing date between NGA Director Robert Cardillo and Chief of the Brazilian Navy Admiral Eduardo Bacellar Leal Ferreira
- Aug 2017 - NGA Director will visit Brasilia for counterpart meetings with respective military service Chiefs and the Director of CENSIPAM. One of the main objectives is to sign the BECA, Navy Annex C.



US-Brazil Defense Agreements



- **Reciprocal Health Care Agreement**

- 2013 – MOD expressed verbal interest to the MLO; DOD needs a letter from the MOD requesting the agreement
- MOD has the OSD template and is developing their required MIL population in CONUS that would be covered under this agreement
- designed to exchange health services between the U.S. DOD and foreign countries for permanent party assignments



UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE AMERICAS



MOUs for Brazilian LNOs/FLOs

- BLUF: The DCA applies to all exchanges, and future FLO MOUs/MOAs should be pursued as “implementing arrangements under the DCA.”
- Each Service has a FLO MOU that covers all Service Commands (and SC Component Commands)
- BRA Marine Corps LNO to MARFORSOUTH. Covered under a USMC-Brazilian Marine Corps agreement Apr 2013; LNO administratively managed under SC J5.
- NAVCENT – Permanent Brazilian Navy FLO established at USNAVCENT’s Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) HQ in Bahrain.
- AFRICOM – Brazilian Navy seeking from MOD opportunity to station a Navy FLO at AFRICOM.
- SOCOM: FLO to SOCOM in Tampa from BRA ARSOF/NAVSOF (joint assignment to be shared among the two BRA services on a rotational basis); the overall intent is to thicken the network to counter emerging and current threats to nations using the SOF realm; additionally, to include Brazil as part of the J3 International Division at SOCOM and provide them with HQ experience, TTPs, best practices, and keep up to date the latest threat streams releasable to PNs.
 - Feb 2017 - Agreement continues to be reviewed at OSD. If OSD has no objections, the next step is for Brazil to sign agreement then send back to SOCOM for signature. It is looking positive to have an exchange officer by mi-year.





LNOs/FLOs (cont'd)

- JIATF-S

- Brazil has both Navy and DPF Liaison Officers (LNOs) at JIATF-S. An Air Force LNO went to JIATF-S for 3 months in Oct of 2015 but the lack of PD for AIAA turned off the possibility of having Air Force billet become permanent. DPF and Navy LNOs now restricted to intel that does not support any kind of aerial interdiction event.
- Jul 2017 – The MOD LNO position at JIATF-S MOU is being finalized by the MOD and should be sent back to the USMLO soon
- Aug 2017 – USMLO is working with an agreements POC at the Brazilian Foreign Ministry to track down a good POC at the MOJ for the DPF exchange at JIATF-S



- Future Brazilian MoD LNO at Joint Staff J7: Authority to negotiate has been established with GSOMIA, but USMLO is waiting for demand signal from BRA MOD if they want to raise again.



UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE AMERICAS