

# **Brazilian Cooperation for International Development**

**2005-2009**

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**Secretariat of Strategic Affairs of the Presidency of the Republic (SAE/PR)**  
**Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)**  
**Ministry of External Relations (MRE)**  
**Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)**

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# **BRAZILIAN COOPERATION FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: 2005-2009**

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# **BRAZILIAN COOPERATION FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: 2005-2009**

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## PREFACE

In recent years, Brazil has attracted the attention of the international community due to major transformations promoted in the social and economic sector that allowed millions of Brazilians to break the historical shackles of poverty and exclusion. In fact, besides the consolidation of democracy and a strategy of inclusive economic growth, the country is proud to have achieved - and exceeded - several goals related to poverty reduction set by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), agreed by the United Nations (UN), well before the deadline (2015). However, in an increasingly interdependent world, peace, prosperity and human dignity does not depend solely on actions at the national level, therefore the cooperation for international development is key when establishing a fairer and peaceful international order.

Brazil has made use of the solutions created and developed domestically, on topics such as agriculture, education and public safety, to support countries facing similar difficulties in overcoming obstacles to their development. Whether through specific actions such as donations of food and medicine to victims of natural disasters, technical cooperation projects, granting scholarships to foreign students or the contribution to international organizations, the principle of non-indifference inspires and drives the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development. Balancing the respect for sovereignty and the defense of self-determination - traditional characteristics of the Brazilian diplomacy -, Brazil has been developing its own way of cooperating with developing countries. In fact, the collaboration granted by the country does not impose conditionalities, nor aims at immediate political goals. Brazilian cooperation is specialized since it has the commitment of public agencies and entities, universities and civil society organizations. It is also participatory, given that it includes partner countries right from the stage of negotiation, adapting and contextualizing actions to local reality.

The Brazilian government believes that cooperation for development is not limited to the interaction between donors and recipients: we understand it as an exchange between equals, with mutual benefits and responsibilities. It is a model still under construction, which despite revealing a few of its features, still lacks greater systematization and debate. Accordingly, this survey represents the first step towards building a policy of international cooperation for development, integrated into Brazilian foreign policy goals, which is not subject to the priorities of each government, but may also count on the strong support of the State and civil society.

The Brazilian Cooperation for International Development seeks, therefore, to contribute to the movement for the renewal of the development agenda in the twenty-first century, marked by the search for development models that combine economic growth with social inclusion and national prosperity with sustainability and global stability.



**Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva**  
President of the Republic



## PRESENTATION

At the present moment, Brazil may be described as a nation of economic growth and increasing social inclusion, where the progressive reduction of inequalities and the common commitment to the full exercise of democracy coexist and reinforce each other. The strengthening of the domestic market and the implementation of firm and transparent public policies have become effective tools for dealing with the inequalities of income and the promotion of opportunities, which most eloquent result is the migration of millions of Brazilians out of the level of extreme poverty to the middle class. In this context, the country is on track to achieve by 2015 all the MDGs. Despite the challenges still to be overcome by the Brazilian society, the country demonstrates that it has, today, the willpower and necessary conditions to materialize its desire for full development and, in a spirit of solidarity, contribute to the social and economic progress of other peoples.

Considering that the promotion of development is a collective responsibility and the inability of any country to achieve the MDGs is a failure for the entire international community, Brazil has been engaged in supporting the efforts of other countries to overcome development challenges, from the sharing of knowledge and successful experiences, to the supply of input from different sources. Given the accumulated knowledge and experiences available in innumerable national institutions and in light of Brazil's capacity to replicate best practices in order to address problems that are reproduced in other developing countries, Brazilian horizontal cooperation has shown positive results in supporting the correction of social and economic asymmetries present in other nations. The guidelines of Brazil's role in the different modalities of international exchanges were elaborated and are applied by an independent diplomacy, without subservience and respectful of its partners. According to the Brazilian Minister of External Relations, Ambassador Celso Amorim, the country is today characterized by "a innovative diplomacy, but which does not stray from the fundamental values of the Brazilian nation - peace, pluralism, tolerance and solidarity".

International cooperation is an activity that, to preserve its relevance, must be continually renewed given the dynamics of international relations. Today, in the beginning of the twenty-first century, we are witnessing a turning point in the strategies and practices of international cooperation. The paradigms that guided the international cooperation in the second half of the twentieth century proved insufficient to overcome the structural causes of poverty and hunger in the world. The progress made by many developing countries in recent decades and their increasingly assertive role within the different strands of international cooperation confirm that time has come to review old concepts and strategies.

Accordingly, rather than acting as witnesses, developing countries need to assume the responsibility of proposing new ways for international cooperation, in which the principles of solidarity and meeting the real needs of these countries, without the imposition of conditionalities, constitute the main references for the mobilization of physical, human, technical and technological resources on a global scale. The political and economic maturity of developing countries guarantees autonomy to devise development strategies fully adherent to long-term policies conceived from the specific needs of their respective societies.

The global dimension of Brazilian foreign policy has as one of its main aspects the commitment to contribute to the promotion of global development, with emphasis on Latin America, Africa and Asia. Consistent with this discourse, a growing number of public national institutions or organized civil society, in its diverse categories, have incorporated overseas activities as part of their daily work routine. The scope of the technical, technological and material capacity of these institutions and entities, located virtually throughout the national territory, allow these exchange initiatives to unfold into different modalities, especially in scientific, technological, technical, educational and economic cooperation and humanitarian assistance.

Brazilian performance in these different modalities of international cooperation vividly demonstrates that the country has learned to promote development in a holistic manner, without prioritizing specific niches arising from unilateral interests. Consequently, the Brazilian agenda of international cooperation for development is disseminated through bilateral, regional or multilateral exchange mechanisms. At the bilateral level, Brazil acts as a partner of more than 70 countries. Regionally, the country demonstrates proactivity in forums such as the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the Southern Common Market (Mercosur), the Latin American Economic System (SELA), the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and the Organization of American States (OAS). In terms of intergovernmental mechanisms, Brazil is actively involved in forums such as the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) and the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB). At the multilateral level, Brazilian cooperation is manifested by the funding given to international organizations and the establishment of trilateral operations which include the development of institutional, human, scientific and technological capacities.

Brazil's horizontal cooperation for development has, therefore, positive results to relate, proving to be aligned with the ultimate goal of promoting structural changes, substantiated by the process of social and economic development of partner nations. According to the Brazilian chancellor's speech, delivered at the 45th Session of the General Assembly of the UN (New York, September 23, 2010), "with technological advances and accumulated wealth, there is no room for hunger, poverty and epidemics that may be avoided. We can no longer live with discrimination, injustice and authoritarianism. We have to face the challenges of nuclear disarmament, sustainable development and a freer and fairer trade". Brazil will go on fighting to make these ideals real.

Marcio Pochmann  
**President of Ipea**

Marco Farani  
**Director of ABC**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The universal character of Brazil's international insertion consolidated the country's presence in debates on a wide range of issues and the sharing of best practices. In this context, the perceived need to promote the issue of development in the international agenda implied the diversification of the scope of Brazil's role in international cooperation - in its multiple modalities and different sectors - with other countries and international organizations. Thus, considering the potential impact on the development of other nations that share social and economic problems similar to those of Brazil, this cooperation has become acknowledged as an instrument of foreign policy.

In recent years, federal government agencies and entities intensified the allocation of part of their resources in projects aimed at promoting the development of various countries. However, this practice was not quantified nor systematized within the federal public administration, limiting the employment of this instrument for the execution of foreign policy objectives and the recognition of the country's contribution to the socioeconomic development of others countries.

The decentralized character of the actions implemented by institutions of the federal government poses a challenge to clearly defining the volume of investment in international cooperation; key factor in strengthening partnerships with countries, particularly those in the Southern Axis.

Therefore, aware of the importance of international cooperation for development, the Ministry of External Relations (MRE) proposed to the Presidency of the Republic (PR) the realization of the first survey of the Brazilian federal government resources invested with the purpose of contributing to the development of other countries. In January 2010, in response to this demand, the MRE, through the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), and the Institute of Applied Economic Research (Ipea) established a partnership with the support of the Civil Office/PR for the realization of the first survey of these resources within the federal public administration, in order to identify, recover and systematize the data and information on public investment for activities, projects and programs of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development in the period 2005-2009.

In order to implement the survey, several meetings were held with the participating institutions, deepening the understanding of the definition of this cooperation and the characteristics and peculiarities of its various modalities, which allowed the consolidation of a methodology for the process. From these meetings, a common definition was reached which served as basis for the collection of data; namely the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development is "The total funds invested by the Brazilian federal government, entirely as non-repayable grants, in governments of other countries, in nationals of other countries in Brazilian territory or in international organizations with the purpose of contributing to international development, understood as the strengthening of the capacities of international organizations and groups or populations of other countries to improve their socioeconomic conditions".

Throughout 2010, surveying was successfully administered, spearheaded by the federal government organisms and entities, collecting data along their departments. Data was obtained from agencies of direct administration and related entities of the federal government, consolidating significant information on actions, projects and activities.

Once calculated the value of the investment made, it was found that the total volume in the last five years reached R\$ 2,898,526,873.49, divided between the modalities of humanitarian aid, scholarship for foreigners, technical, scientific and technological cooperation, and contributions to international organizations.

# 1 ON THE METHOD OF SURVEY

The first survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development sought to identify, classify and quantify the totality of human, physical and financial resources invested as unrecoverable funds by the Brazilian federal government in other countries and international organizations throughout the five-year period 2005-2009.<sup>1</sup>

The classification of the quantified resources followed a set of predefined categories, created from the review of international methodologies, in order to allow a certain degree of comparability between the data collected and those available internationally. Therefore, the resources were classified according to the type of cooperation (bilateral or multilateral) and according to the modality of cooperation (technical, scientific and technological, scholarships for foreigners, humanitarian assistance, refugees in Brazil, peacekeeping operations and Brazilian budget contributions to international organizations).

Regarding its coverage, it was intended from the outset to include all ministries and their related entities belonging to the federal government acting directly in the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development. To this end, all ministries and agencies were informed and officially invited to participate in the survey, even though it was not known in advance which of these institutions in fact developed actions of cooperation according to the conceptual framework adopted for this purpose.

In the letter of invitation, the official indication of a person to serve as a focal point was requested. The focal points of the institutions would have three main roles: to articulate and mobilize internal resources that would guarantee the realization of the survey, to ensure close communication between its institution and those responsible for the survey (Ipea and ABC), and also centralize the data before its final release in order to verify its consistency.

The collection of data relied on an electronic form (via internet) that then fed a database at Ipea. Each focal point obtained a password to access the form and register in the system other employees of his/her institution; collaborators in the survey process and data collection. Once posted all the data in the system, they were finally approved by the focal point after verifying its consistency.

To support the collection of data, the guide for the Basic Guidelines of the Survey was drafted in the form of a self-explanatory manual with detailed guidelines on how to quantify and classify the resources - see in Annex 2 the main guidelines - in addition to the creation of a unique email to forward questions regarding the survey or completion of the electronic form. This guide was intended for the focal points of institutions participating in the survey and made available in printed and electronic form.

In recognition of the pioneering character of the survey, efforts were made towards the mobilization and training of the institutions involved and their respective focal points.

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1. The period originally intended, 2000 to 2009, proved unfeasible given the pioneering character of the survey and the lack of records on these resources. The lack of records increase as the years recede.

Accordingly, the individuals responsible for the survey at Ipea and ABC organized and participated in plenary and ad hoc meetings.<sup>2</sup>

In mid-October 2010, after completing the survey, Ipea conducted a new analysis of the data consistency. Subsequently, began the phase of data systematization and preparing the final report on the survey. The study of data adhered to the totaling up and consolidation of budget values reported by the institutions, and the organization of this data in compliance with predefined categories of classification of resources according to the Basic Guidelines of the Survey.

#### **Institutions that participated in the survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development**

Unit	Ministry/entity
Abin	Brazilian Intelligence Agency
AEB	Brazilian Space Agency
ANA	National Water Agency
ANAC	National Civil Aviation Agency
Aneel	Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency
Anatel	National Telecommunications Agency
ANTAQ	National Agency for Waterway Transportation
ANTT	National Land Transportation Agency
Anvisa	National Health Surveillance Agency
Ancine	National Cinema Agency
ANP	National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels
BB	Bank of Brazil
BNDES	National Bank for Economic and Social Development
CEF	Federal Bank
CEPLAC	Executive Commission of Cocoa Plantation Planning
CONAB	National Supply Company
CGU/PR	Comptroller General of the Union of the Presidency of the Republic
Capes	Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel
DPF	Federal Police Department
ECT	Post and Telegraph Company
Embrapa	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
ESAF	School of Finance Administration
ENAP	National School of Public Administration
Fiocruz	Oswaldo Cruz Foundation
GSI/PR	Institutional Security Office of the Presidency of the Republic
IBGE	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
Embratur	Brazilian Tourism Institute
Ibama	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources
Ipea	Institute of Applied Economic Research

(Continues)

2. The main meetings with the focal points of the institutions participating in the survey were held on: i) April 7<sup>th</sup>, 2010: first meeting held with the focal points of the Brazilian cooperation for international development (venue: IPEA); ii) April 12<sup>th</sup> to June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2010: rounds of meetings with the focal points (venues: ministries and related entities); iii) June 8<sup>th</sup>, 2010: training of the focal points on the use of the Basic Guidelines of the Survey (venue: MRE); and iv) July 5<sup>th</sup> to October 8<sup>th</sup>, 2010: new round of meetings with the focal points (venue: ministries and related entities).

(Continued)

Unit	Ministry/entity
IPHAN	National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute
Inpi	National Institute of Industrial Property
Incra	National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform
INMET	National Meteorology Institute
ITI/PR	National Institute of Information Technology of the Presidency of the Republic
Mapa	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply
MCT	Ministry of Science and Technology
MinC	Ministry of Culture
MD	Ministry of Defense
MEC	Ministry of Education
MF	Ministry of Finance
MI	Ministry of National Integration
MJ	Ministry of Justice
MPA	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture
MPAS	Ministry of Social Security and Social Assistance
MS	Ministry of Health
MCidades	Ministry of Cities
MC	Ministry of Communications
MRE	Ministry of External Relations
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MDA	Ministry of Agrarian Development
MDS	Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger
MDIC	Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade
ME	Ministry of Sports
MMA	Ministry of the Environment
MPOG	Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management
MTE	Ministry of Labor and Employment
MTur	Ministry of Tourism
MT	Ministry of Transportation
Petrobras	Brazil's national oil company
SAE/PR	Secretariat of Strategic Affairs of the Presidency of the Republic
Sesu	Secretariat of Higher Education
SEPP/PR	Special Secretariat of Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality of the Presidency of the Republic
SPM/PR	Special Secretariat for Policies for Women of the Presidency of the Republic
SEDH/PR	Special Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic
SENAD	National Secretariat for Policies on Drugs
Serpro	Federal Service of Data Processing

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

## 2 THE EVOLUTION OF BRAZILIAN COOPERATION FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The historical origins and basic principles of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development date back to different political, social and economic circumstances. Internationally, these origins emerged in the 1960s and 1970s with the independence movements in former colonies in Africa, Asia and non-aligned countries, and their growing influence within the UN, at the level of North-South dialogue and the proposals put forward by the New International Economic Order (NIEO).

There are records of Brazilian cooperation that go back to the 1950s, along with the structuring of government institutions for its coordination. Its principles are reinforced by changes in the political-institutional order ever since the end of the Military Regime, until the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The strengthening of social movements, the consolidation of democracy, constitutional reform, the reshaping and consolidation of social policies, international recognition and a greater economic and financial stability guaranteed growing consistency and visibility to the Brazilian cooperation.

The Brazilian Cooperation for International Development has been driven by principles aligned with the visions of equitable relations and social justice, becoming an important instrument of foreign policy.

In fact, Brazil has accumulated significant results while implementing its social policies. As these were broadened and consolidated internally, the government received increasing demands to share its experiences and best practices with partner countries. The positive impact of these policies, in turn, guaranteed Brazil growing international recognition, consolidated especially during the first decade of 21<sup>st</sup> century.

More than a hundred institutions of the Brazilian federal government, between ministries and related entities, are now directly involved in actions of international cooperation. Brazilian expertise is made available, in diverse sectors, according to national and international principles, guidelines and priorities. Combined, these factors allowed the country's recognition as an emerging actor in the so-called international cooperation for development, having received increasing attention from the actors of the international donor community, mainly the member states of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

With the notable expansion and diversification of external cooperation, the need to quantify this cooperation in a systematic form, within the federal public administration, became evident. The lack of a structured and agreed method among the institutions of the federal government, along with the predominantly decentralized character of international cooperation, configured until then a challenge to clearly define the volume of national investments in international cooperation for development. A clearer notion of this volume may contribute to the advancement of national foreign policy, the country's South - South cooperation and global efforts to reduce hunger and poverty in the course of international sustainable development.



According to the method developed for the survey, several meetings were held with the participating institutions, deepening the understanding of the definition of Brazilian cooperation and the characteristics and peculiarities of its various modalities, which allowed the consolidation of the method for the process. From these meetings, a common definition of international cooperation was reached that served as an operational base<sup>3</sup> for data collection, namely:

The total funds invested by the Brazilian federal government, entirely as non-repayable grants, in governments of other countries, in nationals of other countries in Brazilian territory or in international organizations with the purpose of contributing to international development, understood as the strengthening of the capacities of international organizations and groups or populations of other countries to improve their socioeconomic conditions.

The concept of cooperation was formulated to guide the survey, bearing in mind the need to allow the comparison with traditional concepts used for nearly 60 years to quantify public international cooperation for the development of other countries. However, it is noteworthy that this concept is not aligned with the traditional definition of Official Development Assistance (ODA) of the OECD, which is broadly defined as:

Flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 percent (using a fixed 10 percent rate of discount). By convention, ODA flows comprise contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries ("bilateral ODA") and to multilateral institutions. ODA receipts comprise disbursements by bilateral donors and multilateral institutions. Lending by export credit agencies—with the pure purpose of export promotion—is excluded (OECD).

There are similarities and differences between the ODA and the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development. They are similar in the flow of official financing administered with the primary objective of promoting economic development and welfare in developing countries, and both are concessional in character. This cooperation, however, refers to the Brazilian resources offered entirely as non-repayable grants and not those with a grant element of at least 25 %, as in the case of ODA. A second difference, although implicit, refers to the multilateral dimension of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development. If the traditional ODA accounts for the funding resources to international organizations exclusively from the North, the survey included Brazil's funding resources allocated to a range of international organizations typically from the South of which Brazil is a member state.

Throughout 2010, surveying was successfully administered, spearheaded by the federal government organisms and entities, collecting data internally and feeding the electronic form designed for this purpose. The efforts of the institutional representatives involved in the search for substantive data were remarkable and carried out in close coordination and communication with Ipea and the ABC, even concurrently with other relevant activities of the federal government.

3. See Annex 2 regarding the methodology.

These are preliminary data, either due to the intrinsic difficulty in identifying and quantifying what does and does not fall under the definition of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development or because they reflect a fraction and not the totality of Brazilian institutions.

Finally, although this survey is limited to the quantification of the Brazilian cooperation, the qualitative assessment was a recurring theme in several meetings with representatives of the Brazilian federal government. The potential of Brazilian external cooperation is recognized. The country now has the means to conduct such assessments searching to advance the internal and external debate on the relationship between public policies, foreign policy and international cooperation for development. It is an important and potential step in the future.

### 3 MAIN RESULTS OF THE SURVEY: 2005-2009

The Brazilian Cooperation for International Development during the period 2005-2009 reached a figure close to R\$ 2.9 billion in current values. As illustrated in Table 1 over 76%, on average of the data collected corresponds to contributions to international organizations and regional banks, leaving the other modalities (humanitarian assistance, scholarships and technical cooperation) with the remaining 24% of the total. Cooperation almost doubled between 2005 and 2009, from R\$ 384.2 million to over R\$ 724 million, respectively.

The humanitarian assistance and technical cooperation recorded a significant absolute increase during the period under review, from R\$ 28.9 million in 2005 (7.53% of the total of the year) to R\$ 184.8 million in 2009 (25.51% of the total of the year). The sixfold increase of the resources invested in these two modalities is a clear sign of the growing importance that Brazil attaches to international cooperation in a global framework of economic and social development.

Scholarships for foreigners, another modality in which Brazil is a traditional collaborator, reached more than R\$ 284 million during the period (almost 10% of the total), making it the second largest modality of international allocation, following the contributions to international organizations.

Contributions to international organizations also registered a steady increase over the years, from almost R\$ 300 million in 2005 to more than R\$ 495 million in 2009, reflecting the growing role of Brazil in international and regional banks. When examining this modality, it appears that with the exception of regional banks, the Brazilian government's contributions to international organizations more than doubled, rising from R\$ 134.5 million in 2005 to R\$ 361.4 million in 2009.

By way of additional information, Table 3 shows the data of cooperation in current dollars, indicating that the overall value of cooperation reached approximately US\$ 1.43 billion during the period. To the same end, Table 2 reproduces the data of Table 1 in constant values expressed in Brazilian real in 2009. Finally, Table 4 presents the data from Table 2 converted to the average value of the U.S. dollar in 2009. In these two latter cases, the tables show that in the period 2005-2009 cooperation reached just over US\$ 3.2 billion in 2009 values, in other words, more than US\$ 1.6 billion to the average values of 2009, with an increase, in real terms, of almost 50% between 2005 and 2009.

TABLE 1  
Brazilian cooperation for international development – 2005-2009  
(In R\$ current value)

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		Total	
	R\$	% of total	R\$	% of total	R\$	% of total	R\$	% of total	R\$	% of total	R\$	% of total
Humanitarian assistance	1,185,826.34	0.31	5,524,359.06	0.91	31,804,809.29	4.83	29,744,778.97	4.83	87,042,331.2-	12.02	155,302,104.86	5.36
Scholarships for foreigners	56,104,204.86	14.60	56,454,857.68	9.34	56,376,649.16	9.90	70,666,566.99	11.46	44,473,906.96	6.14	284,076,185.65	9.80
Technical cooperation	27,755,710.55	7.22	32,801,148.70	5.43	35,599,271.59	6.25	58,738,112.72	9.53	97,744,759.99	13.49	252,639,003.55	8.72
Contribution to international organizations	299,145,648.02	77.86	509,533,963.63	84.32	445,421,638.10	78.25	457,249,200.67	74.18	495,159,128.01	68.35	2,206,509,579.43	76.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>384,191,390.77</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>604,314,329.07</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>569,202,368.14</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>616,398,659.35</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>724,420,126.16</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,898,526,873.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 2  
Brazilian cooperation for international development – 2005-2009  
(In R\$ constant value)<sup>1</sup>

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		Total	
	R\$	% of total	R\$	% of total	R\$	% of total	R\$	% of total	R\$	% of total	R\$	% of total
Humanitarian assistance	1,499,714.57	0.31	6,581,871.79	0.91	35,792,438.43	5.59	31,169,294.86	4.83	87,042,331.20	12.02	162,085,650.85	5.04
Scholarships for foreigners	70,954,987.89	14.60	67,261,854.46	9.34	63,445,050.89	9.90	74,050,880.17	11.46	44,473,906.96	6.14	320,186,680.36	9.95
Technical cooperation	35,102,647.13	7.22	39,080,181.59	5.43	40,062,643.51	6.25	61,551,156.81	9.53	97,744,759.99	13.49	273,541,389.04	8.50
Contribution to international organizations	378,329,502.32	77.86	607,072,636.65	84.32	501,267,792.94	78.25	479,147,455.54	74.18	495,159,128.01	68.35	2,460,976,515.45	76.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>485,886,851.91</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>719,996,544.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>640,567,925.78</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>645,918,787.37</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>724,420,126.16</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,216,790,235.70</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Sources: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009 and IBGE.

Note: <sup>1</sup> Amount expressed in Brazilian real in 2009, adjusted by the Implicit Price Deflator for GDP/IBGE.

TABLE 3  
Brazilian cooperation for international development – 2005-2009  
(In US\$ current value)<sup>1</sup>

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		Total	
	US\$	% of total	US\$	% of total	US\$	% of total	US\$	% of total	US\$	% of total	US\$	% of total
Humanitarian assistance	487,994.38	0.31	2,534,109.66	0.91	16,310,158.61	5.59	16,253,977.58	4.83	43,521,165.60	12.02	79,107,405.83	5.55
Scholarships for foreigners	23,088,150.15	14.60	25,896,723.71	9.34	28,911,102.13	9.90	38,615,610.38	11.46	22,236,953.48	6.14	138,748,539.84	9.73
Technical cooperation	11,422,103.11	7.22	15,046,398.49	5.43	18,256,036.71	6.25	32,097,329.36	9.53	48,872,380.00	13.49	125,694,247.66	8.81
Contribution to international organizations	123,105,205.36	77.86	233,731,175.98	84.32	228,421,352.87	78.25	249,862,951.19	74.18	247,579,564.01	68.35	1,082,700,249.40	75.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,103,452.99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>277,208,407.83</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>291,898,650.33</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>336,829,868.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>362,210,063.08</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,426,250,442.73</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

Note: <sup>1</sup> Exchange rate PTAX-BCB. Annual average.

TABLE 4  
Brazilian cooperation for international development – 2005-2009  
(In US\$ constant value)<sup>1</sup>

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		Total	
	US\$	% of total	US\$	% of total	US\$	% of total	US\$	% of total	US\$	% of total	US\$	% of total
Humanitarian assistance	749,857.28	0.31	3,290,935.89	0.91	17,896,219.12	5.59	15,584,647.43	4.83	43,521,165.60	12.02	81,042,825.42	5.04
Scholarships for foreigners	35,477,493.94	14.60	33,630,927.23	9.34	31,722,525.45	9.90	37,025,440.08	11.46	22,236,953.48	6.14	160,093,340.18	9.95
Technical cooperation	17,551,323.57	7.22	19,540,090.80	5.43	20,031,321.76	6.25	30,775,578.41	9.53	48,872,380.00	13.49	136,770,694.52	8.50
Contribution to international organizations	189,164,751.16	77.86	303,536,318.32	84.32	250,633,896.47	78.25	239,573,727.77	74.18	247,579,564.01	68.35	1,230,488,257.73	76.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>242,943,425.95</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>359,998,272.24</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>320,283,962.89</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>322,959,393.69</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>362,210,063.08</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,608,395,117.85</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Sources: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009 and IBGE.

Note: <sup>1</sup> Amount expressed in Brazilian real in 2009, converted to US dollars using the average exchange rate PTAX-BCB 2009.

### 3.1 Humanitarian assistance

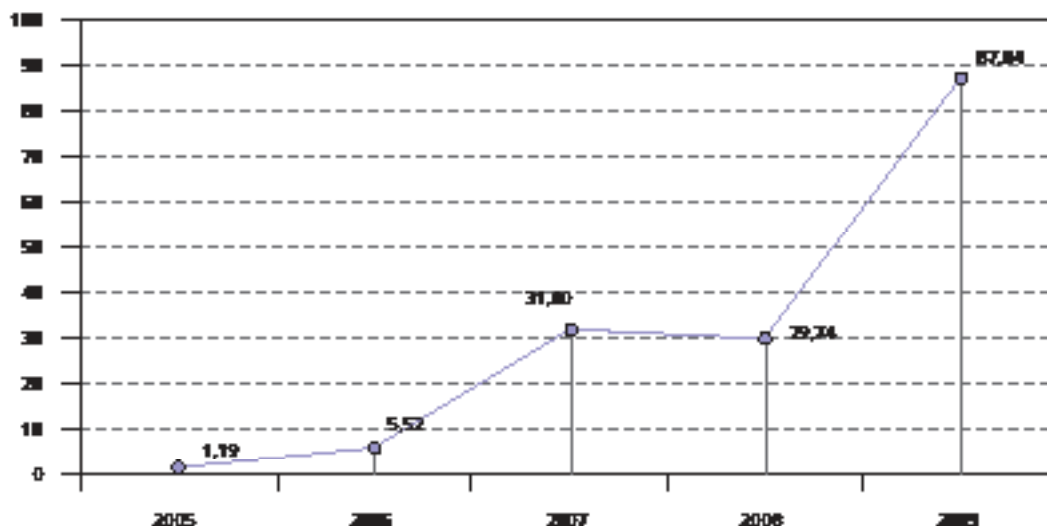
International humanitarian assistance (IHA) has been present in the history of Brazilian government actions at the international level. Between 2005 and 2009, the amount allocated to this modality of cooperation reaches R\$ 155,302,104.80 - at current values - which represents 5.36% of the Brazilian cooperation for international development in the period.

Brazilian aid to countries or regions that are, momentarily or not, in situations of emergency or public calamity throughout the five-year period showed a significant increase in 2009, reaching R\$87,042,331.20 as shown in Chart 1, a value 73 times greater than in 2005, which was R\$1,185,826.34. The evolution of IHA developed dramatically in 2006 and 2007, reaching R\$31,804,809.29. The following year, IHA remained fairly stable, with a slight decrease in the contributions, while in 2009 it grew significantly, by almost 300%.

CHART 1

#### Evolution of International Humanitarian Assistance in the period 2005-2009

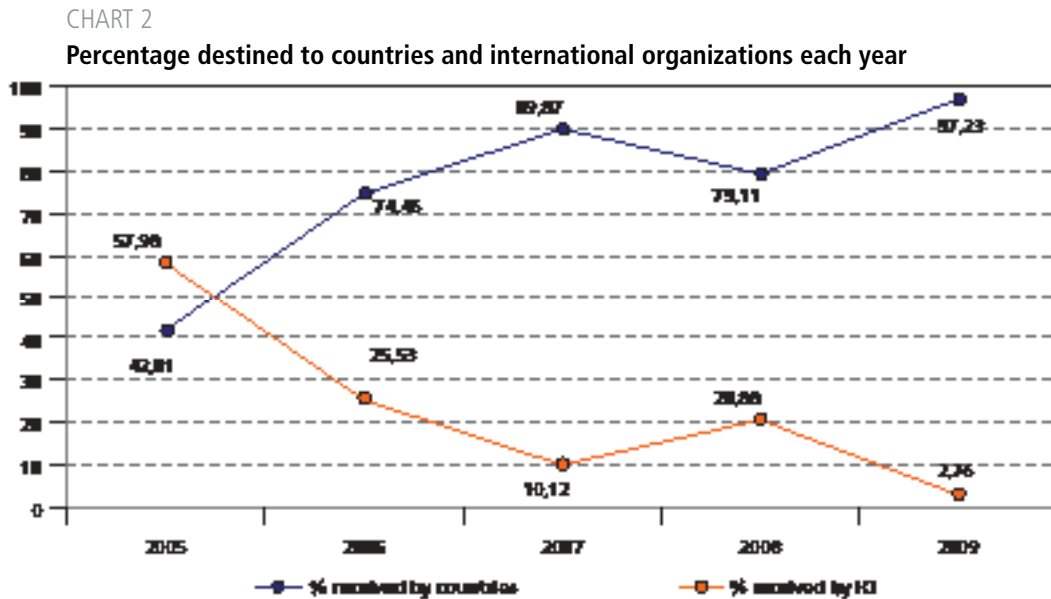
(In R\$ million)



Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

The disbursement of resources in 2009 takes IHA to a new level in the modalities of international cooperation, representing 12% that year and 53.70% of the total IHA in the quinquennium under review.

Regarding the form of execution of state assistance, a change in the distribution channels is apparent throughout 2005-2009, showing a preference for direct assistance to the territories affected by calamity or disaster. In 2005, Brazilian participation was relatively balanced between the provision of assistance through international organizations and direct assistance to recipient countries, with the primacy of the former over the latter. In 2009, 97% of IHA resources were channeled bilaterally, without the mediation of international organizations, as shown in Chart 2. There is a steady growth in direct assistance, with a slight drop in 2008 when there was also a slight decrease in IHA, as mentioned earlier.



Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

Among the data reported by federal government institutions, the predominance of ministries and entities with relevant actions in matters of food, health, freightage and human rights and which constitute the Interministerial Working Group on Humanitarian Assistance (IWG- IHA) is worth mentioning. Established to coordinate the actions of international humanitarian assistance in the Brazilian government, the IWG-IHA was established in 2006<sup>4</sup> and substantially intensified the rapid and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance. Mindful of the need to assist victims of natural disasters, armed conflicts and other social upheavals, the group's work has served to improve the process of providing humanitarian assistance. The interministerial body includes 15 ministries<sup>5</sup> and is chaired by the Ministry of External Relations (MRE).

Brazilian humanitarian assistance is predominantly given to countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, which received R\$ 107,819,457.37 or 76.27% of the aid sent directly to recipient countries, followed by Asia with R\$ 23,241,017.77 and Africa with R\$ 10,269,463.80 – 16.44% and 7.26% of the resources, respectively. Oceania received R\$ 34,058.00 or 0.02% of the IHA sent during the five year period (Chart 3). Attention should also be paid to the participation of countries of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) as recipients. Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and East Timor together received R\$ 8,063,670.78, equivalent to 8% of the resources.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, Bolivia, Paraguay, Haiti, Cuba, Jamaica, Peru, Honduras and Nicaragua are the main recipients of humanitarian assistance from Brazil.

4. Dec. of 06.21.2006

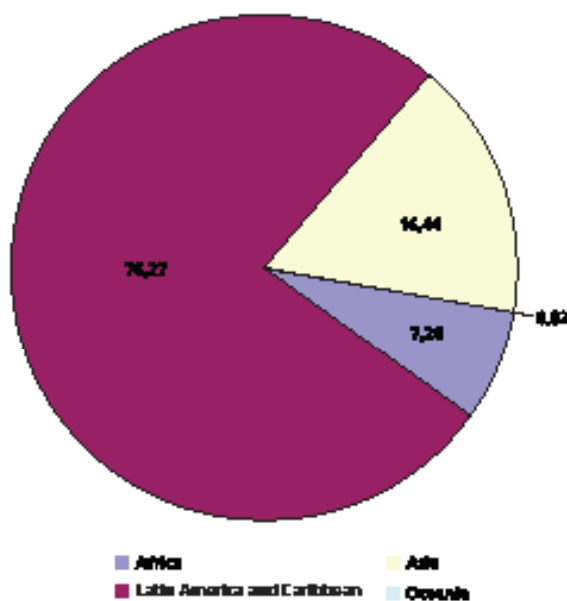
5. The IWG-IHA comprises a representative and his/her respective substitute, of the Civil Staff Office/PR, the Ministry of External Relations, the Ministry of Defense (MD), the Ministry of Health (MS), the Ministry of National Integration (MI), the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS), the Ministry of Education (MEC), the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), Ministry of Communications (MC), General Secretariat/PR and Special Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic (SEDH/PR).

Within the developing countries of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP), Guinea Bissau has received an amount superior to that provided to other community members. Regarding these countries, there are particular recurrent situations in their territories worth mentioning, such as hurricanes in Central America and the Caribbean, torrential rains in South America, and the political instability and conflicts in Guinea Bissau.

CHART 3

**Distribution of International Humanitarian Assistance by region – 2005-2009**

(in %)



Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

Moreover, Brazil's provision of international humanitarian assistance took place in a multifaceted manner. The Brazilian government sought to help people in need, especially in low-income countries. Issues of great appeal to society, such as the Arab-Israeli conflict, registered specific remittances for assistance amid the resurgence of direct confrontation. Between 2007 and 2009, the amount sent to this area was of R\$ 20,018,364.16.

Based on the data collected, the preponderance, in the field of IHA, of cooperation in food, human rights, health and freightage services is worth noting. As to the use of the disbursed resources, one may highlight expenditure on donations of supplies (food and drugs), on transfers of budgetary resources to Brazilian embassies for the purchase of local goods, as well as transportation and per diem, materials and equipment, technical hours of Brazilian professionals and administrative costs associated with IHA.

As shown in Table 5, actions of donations in kind (supplies) prevail in the amount of applied resources, corresponding to 65.67%, followed by the category of financial cooperation (sending of money to local embassy), representing 21.37% of the resources. Together, Brazil's contribution in both categories amount to R\$ 135,177,780.89, that is to say, 87% of the resources invested in IHA. An example of the Brazilian contribution is the donation of food to Cuba, Haiti and Honduras, countries recurrently hit by hurricanes in early 2009. These were the most significant contributions of the Brazilian government during the period under review, totaling approximately R\$ 66 million.



TABLE 5  
International Humanitarian Assistance, breakdown of resources – 2005-2009

Details	R\$	%
Donations in kind (supplies)	101,986,334.34	65.67
Financial cooperation	33,191,446.55	21.37
Associated administrative costs	11,482,157.12	7.39
Technical hours	79,430.63	0.05
Materials/equipment	8,534,520.11	5.50
Transportation and per diem	28,216.11	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,302,104.86</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

Noteworthy is the distribution of IHA by group of countries categorized according to income levels, complying to criteria adopted by the World Bank, namely low-income, lower middle income, upper middle income and high income. Chart 4 illustrates that from 2005 to 2007 the provision of the IHA to lower middle income countries predominates. In the years that follow, the share of low-income countries and upper middle income gained relative importance, balancing the distribution of assistance between these three income categories. The growing share of low-income and upper middle income countries in Brazil's IHA is a result of natural disasters in South America and Central America. The rains and hurricanes that hit Argentina, Ecuador, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, among others, caused major damages; Brazil helped to alleviate these emergency situations.

CHART 4  
International Humanitarian Assistance by group of countries according to the income level<sup>1</sup>  
(In %)



Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.  
Note: <sup>1</sup> Classification according to criteria adopted by the World Bank.

Finally, the total resources received by countries is outlined in Table 6, which presents the amounts in Brazilian real and percentages of the largest recipients of international

humanitarian assistance from Brazil. Cuba, Haiti, Honduras and the Palestinian Territories are the destinations of almost 64% of the amount allocated to IHA by Brazil between 2005 and 2009. Paraguay, Bolivia, Argentina, Ecuador, Jamaica, Guinea Bissau, Nicaragua and Peru account for approximately 20% of the total. International organizations and other countries receive approximately 16% of Brazil's total resources for humanitarian assistance.

TABLE 6

**Largest recipients of International Humanitarian Assistance from Brazil – 2005-2009**

Recipients	R\$	%
Nicaragua	2,047,781.37	1.32
Ecuador	2,154,393.43	1.39
Peru	2,219,346.84	1.43
Argentina	2,849,023.02	1.83
Jamaica	3,928,526.00	2.53
Guinea Bissau	5,409,910.10	3.48
Bolivia	6,122,786.66	3.94
Paraguay	6,258,347.56	4.03
International Organizations	13,938,107.92	8.97
Honduras	15,646,603.87	10.07
Palestinian territories	19,943,464.16	12.84
Haiti	29,840,307.15	19.21
Cuba	33,523,648.54	21.59
Other countries	11,419,858.24	7.35

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

### 3.2 Scholarships for foreigners

Scholarship grants to foreign students, who carry out their studies in Brazil or abroad is one of the country's most traditional modalities of cooperation. In fact, the National Commission for Technical Assistance (CNAT), established in 1950 and devoted mainly to the organization of technical assistance received from abroad, already included in its mandate the Brazilian cooperation with other countries by means of scholarship grants.<sup>6</sup>

Comparing the expenditures made on other modalities of international cooperation, the volume of resources allocated to scholarships for foreigners is constant over most of the observed period, despite recording an increase in 2008, followed by a significant decrease in 2009, as shown in Table 7. Notwithstanding variations, the granting of scholarships is a significant part of the Brazilian cooperation (almost 10% of total), accounting for a cumulative total of R\$ 284.07 million.

6. Decree Nº 28.799 of October 27<sup>th</sup>, 1950: "Art. 1. The National Commission for Technical Assistance aims to: (...) accompany the procedures of projects of technical assistance requested by Brazil to the competent international organizations; (...) ensure that the holders of scholarships offered by the Brazilian government as a contribution to the national technical assistance programs are received and forwarded."

TABLE 7  
**Scholarships for foreigners – institution's annual expenses and percentage share of the total participation**  
 (R\$ current values)

	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%	Total/institution	%
Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT)	29,523,256.80	53	33,110,421.55	59.0	33,498,901.52	59	36,829,882.07	52	7,775,461.92	18	<b>140,737,923.86</b>	<b>50</b>
Ministry of Education (MEC)	9,750,000.00	17	11,120,100.00	20.0	8,342,400.00	15	14,060,020.00	20	14,363,480.00	32	<b>57,636,000.00</b>	<b>20</b>
Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes)	15,390,068.10	27	11,625,709.22	20.0	13,408,303.48	24	18,060,642.12	26	20,608,922.36	46	<b>79,093,645.28</b>	<b>28</b>
Ministry of External Relations (MRE)	522,307.10	1	598,626.91	1.0	1,127,044.16	2	1,683,202.80	2	1,633,142.68	4	<b>5,564,323.65</b>	<b>2</b>
Other Institutions	918,572.86	2	-	-	-	-	32,820.00	-	92,900.00	-	<b>1,044,292.86</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,104,204.86</b>	-	<b>56,454,857.68</b>	-	<b>56,376,649.16</b>	-	<b>70,666,566.99</b>	-	<b>44,473,906.96</b>	-	<b>284,076,185.65</b>	<b>-</b>

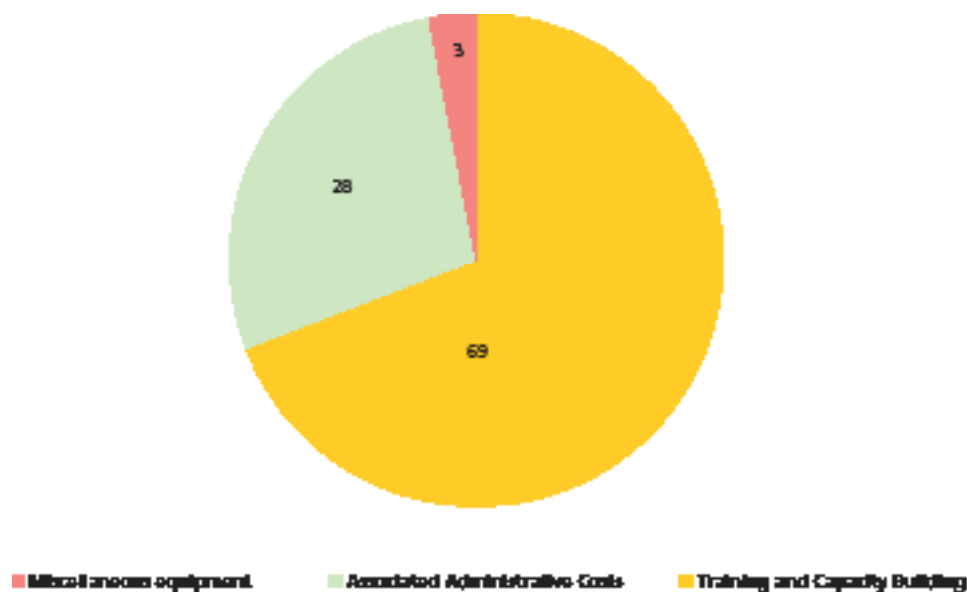
Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

Considering the breakdown in the distribution of resources allocated to scholarships for foreigners (Chart 5), the majority are assigned to the category of financial cooperation, which includes the transfer of resources to foreign students to cover expenses directly related to their studies. Items as *transportation and per diem* and *associated administrative costs* combine values indirectly related to these scholarships, such as transportation and the subsistence of foreigners while training and capacity building in the national territory.

CHART 5

**Breakdown of resources of scholarships for foreigners – 2005-2009**

(In %)



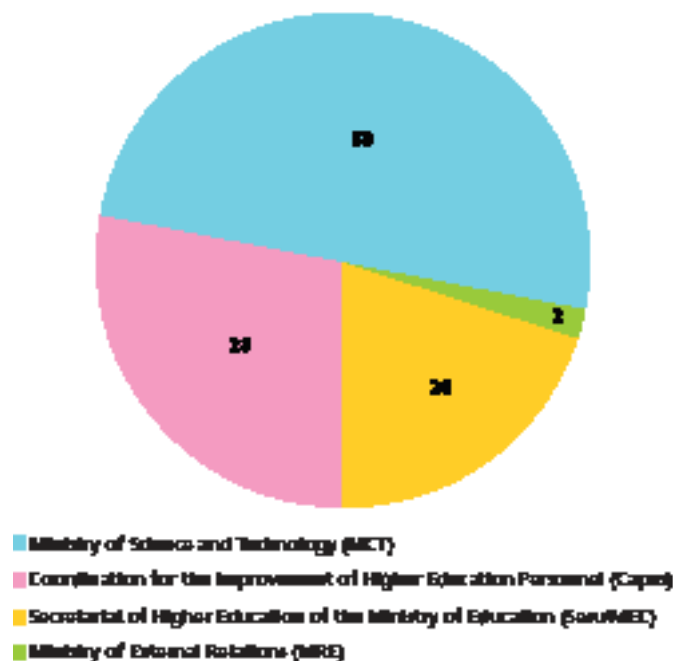
Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

The survey on cooperation identified some of the main programs and projects executed by the institutions that concentrate most of the resources destined to scholarships for foreigners. The Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT) concentrates 50% of the resources allocated to scholarships for foreigners (Chart 6), which are managed by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq). The Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes) allocated 28% and Secretariat of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education (Sesu/MEC), 20% of the resources destined for scholarships.

CHART 6

**Scholarships for foreigners by participating institutions – 2005-2009**

(In %)



Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

The National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), within the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT), is responsible for the selection processes and scholarships paid directly to foreign students and researchers from 118 different countries, among the programs identified in Chart 7.

The Agreement CNPq/TWAS (Academy of Sciences for the Developing World) represents 7% of the resources allocated to scholarships. The agreement also includes young students and researchers from developing countries who carry out their doctoral and postdoctoral studies and sandwich scholarship in Brazilian institutions in the field of natural sciences, and who then return to their countries of origin to continue their professional and academic development.

Besides the scholarships granted to foreign students to carry out their studies in Brazil, in a wide range of subjects and institutions, CNPq also allocates grants through specific programs and projects. The Graduate Agreement-Student Program (PEC-PG), for example, is run by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT), which handles grants for master's degree students, in partnership with the MRE - responsible through the Division of Educational Themes for covering the cost of airfares of the scholars and the dissemination of the program - and with the Ministry of Education (MEC) through the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education personnel (Capes), which is in charge of scholarships for doctoral students. These are awarded to students belonging to countries with which Brazil maintains a Cultural and Educational Cooperation Agreement.

The program with the Latin American Center for Physics (CLAF), headquartered at the Brazilian Center for Physics Research (CBPF), welcomes students and researchers

from member countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela) interested in the study and development of Physics in Latin America.

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT) also has bilateral agreements with partner countries, such as the POST-DOC-Cuba Program, which grants postdoctoral scholarships to Cuban researchers. This program was established through an agreement with the Ministry of Higher Education of Cuba (MES). The objective of this program is to contribute to the formation of researchers at the doctoral level, postdoctoral level and sandwich doctoral program in Brazil or financing visiting professors from Cuban institutions. Similarly, the Scholarship Program for Mozambique, established by the work plan signed in 2003 between the ministries of Science and Technology of Brazil and Mozambique provides training to Mozambican researchers and teachers in Brazilian institutions.

CHART 7

### Scholarships for foreigners granted by the Ministry of Science and Technology

(In %)



Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

The CNPq/CONICIT (National Council for Scientific and Technological Research of Costa Rica) Agreement signed between the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT) and CONICIT, aims to exchange and train human resources on subjects such as Biodiversity, Biotechnology, Chemistry and Physics.

As part of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes) institutional mission, the exchange and international cooperation activities contribute to the expansion of the scientific and technological competence of other countries. The intensification of these activities may be illustrated by the diversity of modalities aimed at fostering scientific production, ranging from actions based on assistance, to activities of cooperation within more reciprocal partnerships.

New treaties and cultural, educational, scientific agreements result in the emergence of a growing number of programs to technically support countries with deficiencies in higher education. The actions are based on the availability of resources for activities and projects in several countries, emphasizing the cooperation with countries of the South - South Axis, especially Latin America - in particular Argentina - and Portuguese speaking countries in the African continent. In addition, bilateral programs with Cuba, Uruguay and East Timor and initiatives with blocks of countries, as in the case of Mercosur and the PEC-PG, are among the joint research projects, university partnerships, special projects and individual scholarships.

The partnership between Capes, CNPq, MRE, and PEC-PG, which corresponds to 40% of the resources allocated to scholarships for foreigners offered by Capes in the period 2005-2009 (Chart 8), aims to award scholarships for master's and doctor's degrees seeking to increase the qualification of university professors, researchers, professionals and graduates of higher education in developing countries with which Brazil holds a Cultural and/or Educational Cooperation Agreement. These scholarships are awarded in all areas of knowledge, in institutions where post-graduate programs, which issue diplomas with national validity, are available.

The Program for Teacher Qualification and Portuguese Instruction with East Timor, which awards individual scholarships, represents 37% of the resources allocated to scholarships for foreigners offered by Capes in the period 2005-2009 and aims to qualify teachers, at all levels of education, in the instruction of the Portuguese language.

In the same period, the Visiting Teacher Program (VTP), with the objective of developing teaching, research and orientation activities, by hosting foreign teachers in Brazilian institutions, pools the equivalent of 21% of Capes resources allocated to awarding scholarships to foreigners.

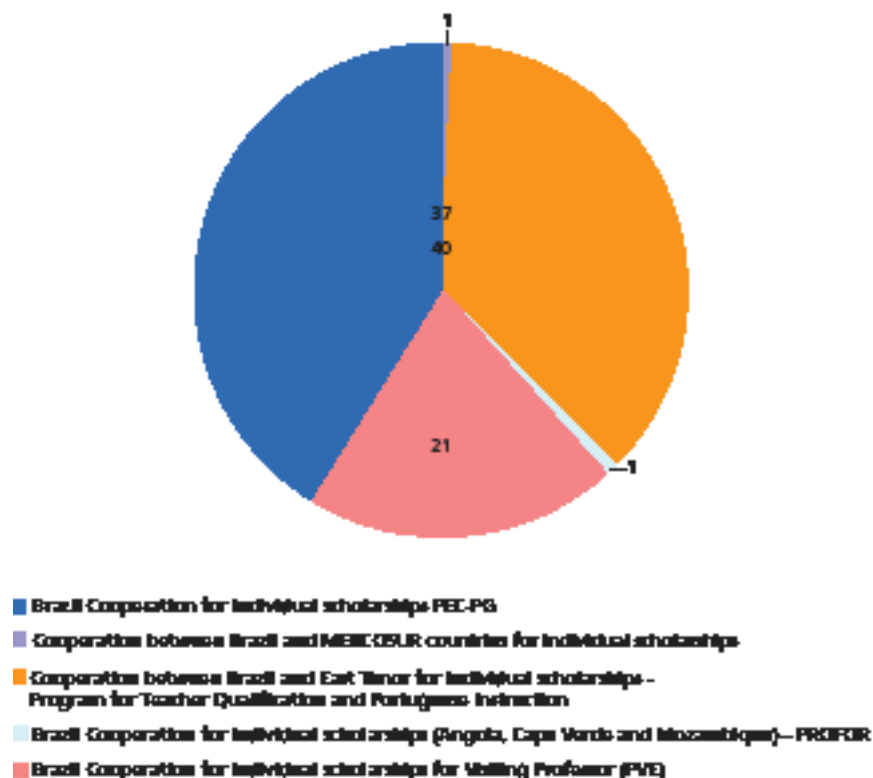
In 2008, in collaboration with the Secretariat of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education (Sesu/MEC), Capes began supporting the program of Regional Academic Mobility in Accredited Courses (Marca) of Mercosur, which aims to improve the academic quality through systems of assessment and recognition, and the mobility of students, teachers and researchers across institutions and countries belonging to the members states and associates (Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia and Chile). Relatively new, the program represents only 1% of the resources allocated by Capes to scholarships.

Finally, the Scientific Training Program (PROFOR) offers individual scholarships to students from Angola, Cape Verde and Mozambique, and corresponds to the remaining resources.

CHART 8

### Scholarships for foreigners granted by the Coordination for the Improvement Higher Education Personnel (Capes) – 2005-2009

(In %)



Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

Under the Ministry of Education (MEC), there are two programs which contemplate foreign students in higher education: the Program for Graduate Student-Agreement (PEC-G) and Milton Santos Project (Promisae).

The PEC-G, a program administered jointly by MRE and MEC, represents 80% of the resources of the Secretariat of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education (Sesu/ MEC) allocated to scholarships for foreign students. It is one of the projects of the federal government on educational cooperation offered to Latin American and African countries. The main objective of the program, aimed at graduate students, is to offer free higher education to scholars.

Equivalent to 18% of resources allocated to scholarships for foreigners granted by MEC, the Promisae assigns financial assistance to undergraduate students from Latin American and African countries amounting to a minimum wage, during 12 months and may be renewed until the end of course. The student is required, as a criterion for eligibility, to enroll in a graduate level course in a federal institution.

The awarding of scholarships, in the Brazilian educational system, to foreign students represents 83% of the resources allocated to scholarships for foreigners granted by the Ministry of External Relations (MRE). The Incentive Program for Scientific Education offers short term courses and access to laboratories and libraries of Brazilian public universities to students from Angola, Mozambique and Cape Verde as a way to complement the training



received in their countries of origin. It is a partnership between the Department of Africa of the Ministry of External Relations (DEAF/MRE) and Capes, which counts on the commitment of dozens of research centers in various Brazilian universities. This initiative is in harmony with the PEC-PG program since foreign students become acquainted with the Brazilian academic world, which may contribute to making them better prepared to compete for postgraduate courses offered in Brazil.

The Training Program for Diplomats of the Rio Branco Institute (IRBr) is responsible for 17% of the resources reported by MRE and mainly comprises diplomats from Portuguese-speaking countries.

### **3.3 Technical, scientific and technological cooperation**

Brazil has a considerable collection of tested and validated technologies, knowledge, skills and experiences to share with other nations, resulting from the accumulation of investment in institutions and individuals in contexts, at times, of significant shortages of material and human capital. But it was precisely the overcoming of these shortcomings that allowed the country to attain a position in the international scenario of Technical, Scientific and Technological Cooperation (TS&TC).

In the case of horizontal technical cooperation, or South – South cooperation, the performance of the Brazilian government is primarily mapped out by the mission to contribute to the consolidation of its relations with developing countries. Such cooperation is inspired by a diplomacy of solidarity with other countries, making available the experiences and knowledge of specialized Brazilian institutions to other developing countries, in order to collaborate in propagating economic and social progress to other peoples. By providing technical cooperation, Brazil has been particularly careful to act based on the principles of respect for sovereignty and non intervention in the domestic affairs of other nations. Non-profit and disconnected from commercial interests, horizontal technical cooperation in Brazil intends to share successful practices in areas demanded by partner countries, without impositions or conditionalities. Brazil's ultimate goal is the integral development of partners, fostering structural changes in their economies, leading to sustainable growth, which also ensures social inclusion and respect for the environment.

The exchange of experiences and knowledge, which materializes the feeling of mutual solidarity among peoples, benefits not only partner countries, but also the Brazilian institutions involved, since everyone has always something to learn, as well as teach. The mechanisms for technical cooperation show that it is possible to realize activities of high socio-economic content, even in challenging political, economic or social contexts, provided there is political disposition and will. In its relations with developing countries, the Brazilian government seeks to be distinguished by its commitment to develop, jointly with partner countries, initiatives anchored in the effective development of local capacities, an approach that strengthens the practice of appropriation and enhances the self-esteem of the direct beneficiaries of the programs and projects.

Programs and projects with a *structural* approach are characterized by actions that may develop individual and institutional capacities with sustainable results in the benefited countries, as opposed to specific projects, whose impacts are more limited. The projects of structural nature offer several advantages: they increase the social and economic impact on the target population, manage to ensure greater sustainability of the program's/project's results, facilitate the mobilization of Brazilian institutions for the implementation of different components of the programs/projects, as well as create a space for the mobilization of triangular partnerships with other international actors. Concurrently, other forms of technical exchanges for the benefit of third countries are also practiced or receive the collaboration of national institutions around the country, through technical missions, internships, training, information networks and donation of materials, among others.

Three decades ago, when Brazil began to systematize the activities of international cooperation, resource limitations imposed budgetary constraints in terms of the operating modalities that could be adopted. However, the Brazilian government sought to identify mechanisms that would optimize the mobilization of the country's human and material resources abroad. The successful result of these efforts strengthened the belief that it should follow a different path from the traditional donor countries. Brazil's adoption of principles and practices of international cooperation specifically tailored to the realities and expectations of developing countries contributed, along with similar actions conducted by other countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa, to the recognition of horizontal technical cooperation.

Searching to go beyond the bilateral efforts of horizontal technical cooperation, the Brazilian government has also engaged in triangular partnerships with foreign governments and international organizations. Brazil has increasingly assumed commitments in this area, understanding that triangular cooperation extends the scale and impact of South - South cooperation. In triangular cooperation, efforts of two external partners are joined, promoting the optimal use of infrastructure, financial and human resources. For the Brazilian government, this cooperation must necessarily have a comparative advantage over mechanisms of bilateral technical cooperation. Accordingly, triangular partnerships generally involve more far-reaching projects in comparison to bilateral programs.

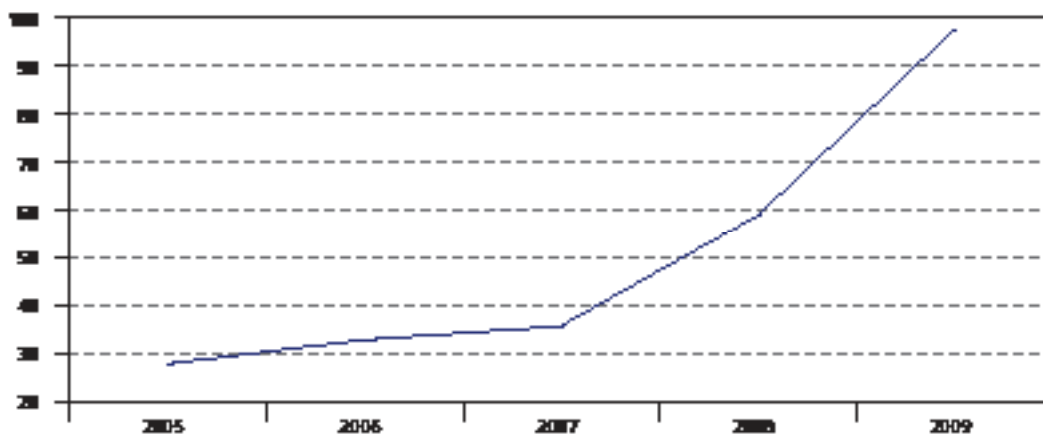
The triangular technical cooperation which Brazil develops with foreign governments and international organizations serves a wide range of areas, such as combating child labor, civil aviation, education, health, prevention and control of malaria, biofuel production, modernization of the legislative processes, public administration, environment, combating hunger and poverty, agriculture, regeneration of urban areas, bio-safety, maintenance of water resources, professional training, electronic government, urban development, strengthening of judicial institutions, food security, vocational, educational and sports training, information society, labor relations and strengthening of infrastructure. The demand for joint action between Brazil and developed countries or multilateral organisms, demonstrates the explicit recognition of excellence and operational effectiveness of international technical cooperation, which has been engendered by the country.

Brazil's main partners in trilateral cooperation are: Japan, United States, Germany, France, Canada, Argentina and Spain. More recently, Australia and Belgium have shown interest in working in partnership with the Brazilian government in the field of technical cooperation for the benefit of developing countries. With Italy, Egypt and Israel, the Brazilian government has negotiated a Memorandums of Understanding for the cooperation with third countries.

The total amount of federal resources invested in projects and programs for Technical, Scientific and Technological Cooperation (TS&TC) during the period under review (2005-2009) exceeds R\$ 252.6 million. The annual volume of federal investment in this modality shows a small growth in the first two years of the survey and a significant increase from 2007, as shown in Chart 9. In general, Brazil's TS&TC in 2009 more than tripled the amount recorded in 2005. This move signals the recent intensification of TS&TC activity in Brazil.

CHART 9

**Evolution of annual resources invested in Technical, Scientific and Technological Cooperation – 2005-2009**  
(In R\$ million)



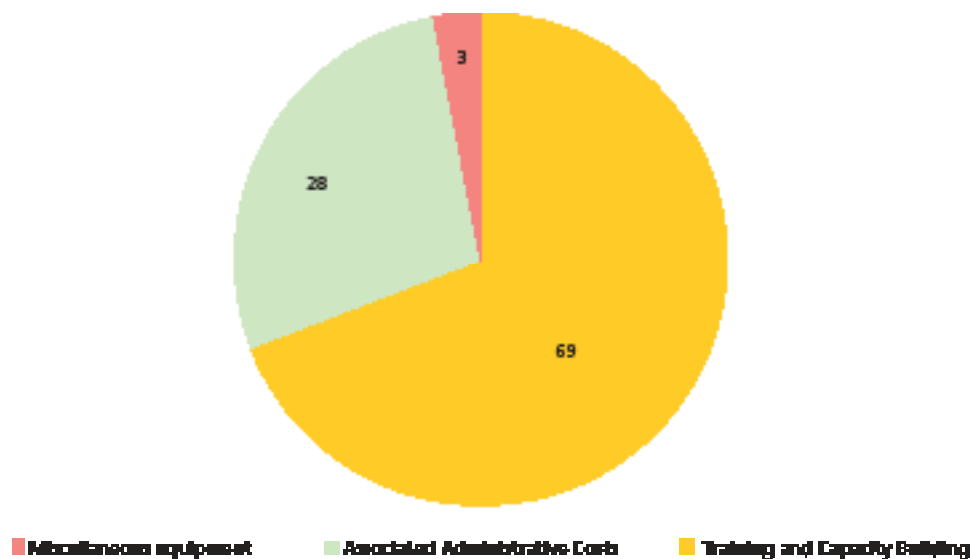
Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2010.

For the purpose of this survey, Technical, Scientific and Technological Cooperation (TS&TC) mainly includes the federal resources allocated to training and capacity building activities, in addition to related administrative costs and expenses with diverse materials and equipments. Chart 10 illustrates the concentration on training and capacity building activities, which account for almost 69% of total.

CHART 10

**Breakdown of resources for Technical, Scientific and Technological Cooperation – 2005-2009**

(In %)



Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2010.

The option of bilateral cooperation<sup>7</sup> is predominant in the survey and corresponds to 92% of the total resources, as opposed to that executed via international organizations. Although the bilateral cooperation is distributed evenly between the recipient countries, among Brazil's Technical, Scientific and Technological Cooperation (TS&TC) partners, Argentina – which received the equivalent of 8% of the total resources invested in the period – as well as Guinea Bissau (6%), East Timor, Cuba and Mozambique (4% each) should be highlighted.

Of the amount invested in TS&TC by multilateral cooperation, that is to say, via an international organization, the Community of Portuguese Language Countries receives more than 20%, followed by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/ World Health Organization (WHO) with 16% and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (11%).

TS&TC in Brazil makes use of good practices in economic and social development – tested and nationally successful – adapting them to other developing countries with similar realities and with which Brazil shares historical and cultural aspects. Hence, the geographic distribution of TS&TC in Brazil illustrates the priority given to South American neighbors and Portuguese-speaking countries.

At the sub regional level, Mercosur countries receive the equivalent of 15% of the total volume of federal resources invested in TS&TC in the period. However, although there are several TS&TC programs and projects carried out via the Mercosur as an economic

7. For the purpose of the survey, the external resources received by the Brazilian federal government from sources such as agencies, banks, funds, countries or international organizations in triangular cooperation were not considered. The Brazilian counterpart in these projects was characterized as bilateral.

block, Brazil's investment in each member state individually prevails (Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay).

The Portuguese-speaking countries together received 27% of the volume dedicated to TS&TC in the period under review. Most resources are invested in countries on a bilateral basis: in fact, multilateral cooperation made through the CPLP represents 2% of the total TS&TC invested between 2005 and 2009. Among the African Countries of Portuguese Official Language (PALOP), Brazil's largest partner in TS&TC is Guinea Bissau, which receives the equivalent of 6% of the total, followed by Mozambique and Angola (both 4% each). TS&TC with East Timor represents 4% of the total surveyed.

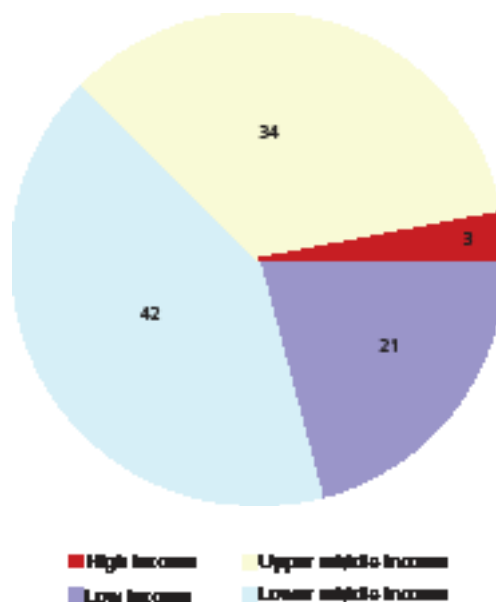
Together, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Caribbean regions receive 62% of the total volume of federal resources invested in TS&TC from 2005 to 2009, which is equivalent to R\$154.9 million.

Although concentrated in countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the geographic distribution of TS&TC with Brazil is fairly balanced when taking into account the income level of partner countries. Chart 11 shows that although the group of lower middle income countries receive the most resources (42%), the upper middle income and low income countries receive similar shares of federal resources dedicated to TS&TC (34% and 21% respectively).

CHART 11

**Technical, Scientific and Technological Cooperation – distribution by income level**

(In %)



Source: Survey of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

## BOX 1

**International technical cooperation in agriculture**

Brazil has realized agricultural research, technical assistance, rural extension and vocational education in an integrated manner, for over 50 years, to meet the demands of producers, rural workers, family farmers and segments of the communities of land reform settlers, extractivists, indigenous people and *quilombolas*, river peoples, in addition to class entities, such as associations, fishermen colonies, cooperatives, trade unions and others linked to the agribusiness of the cocoa growing regions of the Atlantic Forest biome, in the states of Bahia and Espírito Santo, as well as the Amazon rainforest in the states of the Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia.

Technical cooperation has intensified with several countries which consider the agricultural research work carried out in Brazil as a model for the cultivation of cocoa. Considering that the humid tropical regions of the planet are very important due to their high capacity of producing food and their wealth in biodiversity, the sustainable and rational exploration of these regions should be supported by Science and Technology (S&T) in order to preserve the ecosystem and ensure agricultural production. In this context, the Brazilian government has recognized expertise in the management of tropical crops and contributes to the implementation of cocoa cultivation programs in Cameroon, Colombia, Congo and Ecuador.

In this area, a driving force, at a national level, of the cocoa chain has been the execution of projects that focus on the production of fine cocoa by organic and agroforestry farming systems. Thus, to add value to products for a consumer market increasingly concerned with quality has been sought. To this end, it is suggested to rural producers to opt for the production of differentiated products with specific characteristics: organic, healthy, safe and free from agrotoxics, aiming to contribute to the generation of employment and the increase in income in regions where cacao is produced, through the development and vertical integration of regional agricultural activities, particularly considering the relations of socioeconomic equilibrium, the capacity of intensive use of labor and environmental sustainability.

The projects, as instruments for promoting regional development, aim to reach a large number of family farmers with educational and research services for the cultivation of cocoa, palm, rubber trees, pastures, fruit trees, tropical flowers, spices, forest spices and small animals, as well as integrated management, soil conservation and fertility, physiology of production, pre and post-harvest, phytosanitary, genetic improvement and socioeconomic activities; all focused on environmentally friendly actions.

Another initiative in the agricultural sector is the International Cooperation for the Dissemination of Agro-energy which aims to promote international technical cooperation, focusing on the dissemination of the Brazilian experience in agro-energy. Its implementation is based on the structuring of cooperation programs for the execution of actions to foment production and use of biofuels in third countries.

The first initiatives were based on the realization of working groups in the African continent, to present the Brazilian experience with agro-ecological zoning, a key instrument for increasing the productive efficiency of agriculture. Brazilian technicians demonstrate that the experience in harmonizing the production of biofuels with the production of food is available to all. The realization of two editions of Ethanol Week, an initiative of the Brazilian government to present the process of structuring the national fuel ethanol industry, counts on the participation of 111 government technicians from 58 different nationalities - developing countries in Latin America, Caribbean, Africa and Asia with a tradition and potential for growing sugar cane.

Moreover, Brazil acts in the combat and epidemiological surveillance of the foot-and-mouth disease. The National Program for the Eradication and Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PNEFA) aims for the eradication of the disease in the South American cone, in the context of the Hemispheric Plan for Eradication of FMD and coordinated by the Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center.

Seeking to improve the epidemiological conditions regarding foot-and-mouth disease in neighboring countries, 2 million and 300 thousand doses of vaccine against this disease were donated to Bolivia in the period 2006-2009. Vaccination's main objective is the decrease in the prevalence of the disease to levels compatible with the process of eradication. Once this goal is achieved, the vaccine becomes increasingly important in maintaining disease-free zones, until reaching the ultimate goal of eradication with the suspension of its use.

## BOX 2

**International technical cooperation in health**

The Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988 (CF/88) established the right of universal access to health services with the creation of the Unified Health System (SUS). SUS is one of the largest public health systems in the world, covering from outpatient care to complex procedures such as organ transplants, guaranteeing full, universal and free access for the entire country's population.

Accordingly, the free distribution of antiretroviral drugs for the treatment of HIV/AIDS in the public health system is part of the Brazilian policy on universal access in regards to combating the epidemic in the country and was established by the Law nº 9313 of November 13th, 1996. The 1990s was also marked by the increase in participation of the civil society in the fight against HIV/AIDS, which contributed to the development of a comprehensive, humanized and non-discriminatory health policy.

Since 2001, the national policy to confront the HIV/AIDS epidemic has presented even more innovative aspects, spearheading the international debate due to the national drug production and decrease in the prices of imported drugs, key measures to guaranteeing distribution. The country's international engagement was also accompanied by manifestations from international organizations of civil society - such as the British organization Oxfam and Doctors Without Borders -, supporting the Brazilian position of enabling access to antiretroviral drugs.

Therefore, given the relatively recent development of a policy of universal free public health in Brazil and the visibility achieved by the country in international forums on the subject, the demand from other developing countries for projects and programs of technical cooperation in health is also increasing. The volume of federal resources invested increased significantly, from an annual total of R\$ 2.78 million in 2005 to R\$ 13.8 million in 2009. The total volume of Brazil's Technical, Scientific and Technological Cooperation in health, from 2005 to 2009, is equivalent to 9% of the total invested in the period, that is to say, almost R\$ 24 million.

Despite the importance given to actions to combat the epidemic of HIV/AIDS, Brazil's Technical, Scientific and Technological Cooperation in health includes several other issues that plague countries, partners in the developing world, such as the prevention and control of malaria, attention to maternal and child health care, training in the production of vaccines against yellow fever, the diagnosis and management of Chagas disease and even human resource management for hospitals and clinics. Among the participating institutions, the Ministry of External Relations concentrates 49% of the resources invested in Technical, Scientific and Technological Cooperation health projects, followed by the Ministry of Health (24%) and the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (20%).

### **3.4 Contributions to international organizations and regional banks**

It is worth noting that in the period 2005-2009 the Brazilian government's contributions to international organizations and to the fund of regional banks account for three fourths of the total resources invested.

The significant increase in the resources allocated as contribution to international organizations, as shown in Table 8, results from the establishment of new partnerships and is aligned with Brazil's growing relevance within WHO, PAHO and the UN.

The country actively participates in UN peacekeeping operations, particularly in Haiti, receives an increasing number of refugees and provides humanitarian assistance through international contributions coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

At the regional level, special mention must be given to contributions to the Fund for Structural Convergence and Institutional Strengthening of Mercosur (Focem), which during the period totaled more than R\$ 430 million, representing over 30% of total contributions to international organizations. The fund, created in 2004 by the four partners, aims to

address the asymmetries in the region in order to increase the competitiveness of the smaller members and disadvantaged regions. This consists of annual contributions of US\$ 100 million, of which Brazil contributes 70%, Argentina 27%, Uruguay 2% and Paraguay 1%. For its part, each country has an annual maximum amount of resources to receive, over US\$ 100 million, 48% in the case of Paraguay, 32% for Uruguay, and Brazil and Argentina 10% each. Table 9 shows the projects approved between 2007 and 2009, totaling more than US\$ 160.7 million.<sup>8</sup>

The other part of the contributions to international organizations is represented by capital contributions to the funds of regional banks of which Brazil is a part. The quota of capital contributions varies according to the replacement capital and Brazil's relative participation in the capital of the organization. The main purpose of these resources, in all three cases, the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the African Development Bank (ADB) is to contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction in low income countries. It should be noted that Brazil does not receive resources from these institutions.

These contributions account for 37% (Table 8) of the total contributions and more than 28% of the total of Brazilian cooperation for development during the period. In the case of the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group, Brazil participates with one fifteenth of the replacement capital, 0.61% of the contributions, constituting the association's nineteenth largest donor, the tenth among the G-20<sup>9</sup> countries and the largest among the emerging economies, surpassing China (0.10%), Russia (0.25%) and Mexico (0.19%).

The resources of the Fund for Special Operations (FSO) of the IDB, which in 2009 reach US\$ 9.8 billion, finance, on concessional terms, low income countries in the region such as Bolivia, Guyana, Honduras and Nicaragua and donations to Haiti. Recently, the Fund has played an additional and relevant role in supporting initiatives to reduce the debt of highly indebted countries, such as Haiti. In the five-year period of the survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development, Brazil contributed with R\$ 412.8 million to FSO.

Finally, Brazil contributes, outside the region, to the African Development Fund (ADF) of the African Development Bank since 1973. The resources of this fund finance, on concessional terms, projects in the poorest countries of the African continent. In the period under review, Brazil contributed quotas to the fund in the amount of R\$ 20.4 million (approximately US\$ 10 million), raising the total contribution since 1973 to US\$ 210 million.

8. Annex 3 presents, on an annual basis, the ten largest contributions to international institutions.

9. G-20 is composed by the following developed and developing countries: Germany, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, South Korea, Spain, United States, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, United Kingdom, Russia and Turkey. The European Union is represented by the presidents of the European Council and the European Central Bank.



TABLE 8  
**Contributions to international organizations and regional banks – 2005-2009**  
 (In R\$ current values)

	2005 R\$	2006 R\$	2007 R\$	2008 R\$	2009 R\$	Total	%
International Organizations	134,487,406.02	326,450,175.63	276,536,725.10	285,878,530.67	361,439,736.01	<b>1,384,792,573.43</b>	62.76
Regional Banks	164,658,243.00	183,083,788.00	168,884,913.00	171,370,670.00	133,719,392.00	<b>821,717,006.00</b>	37.24
International Development Association (World Bank)	49,888,163.00	95,864,200.00	90,663,800.00	81,284,500.00	70,726,100.00	<b>388,426,763.00</b>	17.60
Fund for Special Operations (Inter-American Development Bank)	113,733,191.00	113,733,191.00	72,769,127.00	85,824,884.00	59,392,156.00	<b>412,875,958.00</b>	18.71
African Development Fund	1,036,889	6,062,988	5,451,986	4,261,286	3,601,136.00	<b>20,414,285.00</b>	0.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,145,649.02</b>	<b>509,533,963.63</b>	<b>445,421,638.10</b>	<b>457,249,200.67</b>	<b>495,159,128.01</b>	<b>2,206,509,579.43</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

TABLE 9

**Structural convergence fund and institutional strengthening of Mercosur**

(In US\$)

Country/institution	Description	Total amount/Project
Paraguay	Mercosul – Habitat	7,500,000
Paraguay	Mercosul – Roga	7,500,000
Paraguay	Access to roads Asuncion	21,320,414
Paraguay	Full support microenterprises	4,250,000
Paraguay	Road corridors	14,441,758
Paraguay	Laboratory biosafety	4,080,000
Regional	Action Program Mercosur Foot-and-Mouth Disease-Free Action Program	13,888,540
Uruguay	Highway 26 Melo – Arroyo Sarandi	5,310,000
Uruguay	Productive internalization – software, biotechnology	1,275,000
Uruguay	Border social economy	1,399,799
Uruguay	Classifiers	1,600,000
Uruguay	Multiple interventions in settlements	1,200,000
Uruguay	Highway 12 Empalme Route 54 – Route 55	2,928,000
Mercosur Secretariat	Common external tariff	50,000
Mercosur Secretariat	Legal database	50,000
Mercosur Secretariat	Mapping	70,900
Paraguay	Clean water and sanitation system, rural, indigenous	28,516,221
Paraguay	Highway 8, San Salvador – Ramal Rojas Potrero	4,902,000
Paraguay	Development of tourism products – Iguazú Misiones	992,300
Paraguay	Paving Highways 6 and 7 – Franco Cedrales	4,517,000
Paraguay	Paving Highways 2 – Bernardino Caballero	4,008,000
Paraguay	Repaving Highways 1 and 6 – Graneros del Sur	3,092,750
Paraguay	Mercosul Yporä	5,835,321
Brazil	Implementation of Biunila Library – Unila and Imea	17,000,000
Paraguay	DETIEC	5,000,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>160,728,003</b>

Source: Mercosur Secretariat

## BOX 3

**Refugees**

Brazil has a history of international humanitarian cooperation. With regard to refugees, this participation has intensified in recent years due to several factors: increase in the number of refugee status granted by the Brazilian government, enactment of the Law 9.474/1997 which deals with the subject and especially with the increase of resources destined to refugees settled in other countries or to support refugees living in Brazil.

Currently, there are 4,294 refugees in Brazil from more than 76 different nationalities. The vast majority are Angolans (close to 40%), followed by Colombians (close to 14%). Of these, 3,895 have requested shelter directly to the country and 399 belong to the UN resettlement program. That is to say, they contribute in the country after having their refugee status recognized by a third country, but do not adapt socially or continue with the risk of suffering violence in that country.

Besides participating in the resettlement program of the United Nations, Brazil also has specific legislation on the subject. In addition to creating the National Council for Refugees (CONARE), the organ responsible for the decision to grant refuge, legislation is reformulated to broaden the concept that defines those seeking refuge considering as refugees all individuals fleeing serious and widespread human rights violations. This redefinition incorporated into the legislation stems from the Cartagena Declaration of 1984 signed between Latin American countries.

The narrower concept belongs to the United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees, known as the Geneva Convention of 1951. According to the United Nations a refugee is a person *who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.*

In 2004, during the celebrations of the 20 years of the Cartagena Declaration, the Plan of Action of Mexico was elaborated and the resettlement program underscored. Brazil proposed the concept of voluntary resettlement, aiming to assist Colombian refugees who were finding difficulty in adapting to some Latin American countries.

Another innovation of the law is the participation of the civil society in Conare, represented by the non-governmental organization (NGO) Caritas Brasileira. This NGO is entitled to vote on decisions granting or rejecting an application for refuge. The Conare is also formed by a group of representatives from the federal government, belonging to the Ministry of External Relations (MRE), the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE), the Ministry of Health (MS), Ministry of Education (MEC), Federal Police and chaired by the Ministry of Justice (MJ), hence ensuring the participation of different governmental organisms interested in the subject. The UNHCR is also present at the Conare meetings with a voice but without voting rights, thus ensuring that the UN can dialogue with the federal government, advising the board on certain positions defended by the international organization.

In addition to this internal dialogue with UNHCR, the federal government makes voluntary contributions to UNHCR and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). In 2005, contributions in the order of R\$ 121.500 are made to UNHCR. As for UNRWA, there is a contribution of R\$ 471,800 in 2008, aiming to build shelters for Palestinian refugees located in Lebanon.

There is also the sending of humanitarian assistance by the Brazilian government coordinated by UNHCR. In 2007, the Brazilian government submitted R\$ 137,362.27 in donations of personal hygiene sets, blankets and food to Colombian refugees who were in Ecuador. In the same year, a similar action aimed towards Colombians settled in Panama counted on resources in the order of R\$ 96,731.71. The federal government also submitted R\$ 105,700 in tents and shelters to the population of Sri Lanka in 2009.

Domestically, the federal government helps refugee families defraying part of the expenses with housing, food and subsistence during the initial period of adaptation in the country. It is through an agreement between the federal government and specialized NGOs that the transfer of financial aid occurs, allowing refugees to take Portuguese classes, job training and access to computer services.

(Continues)

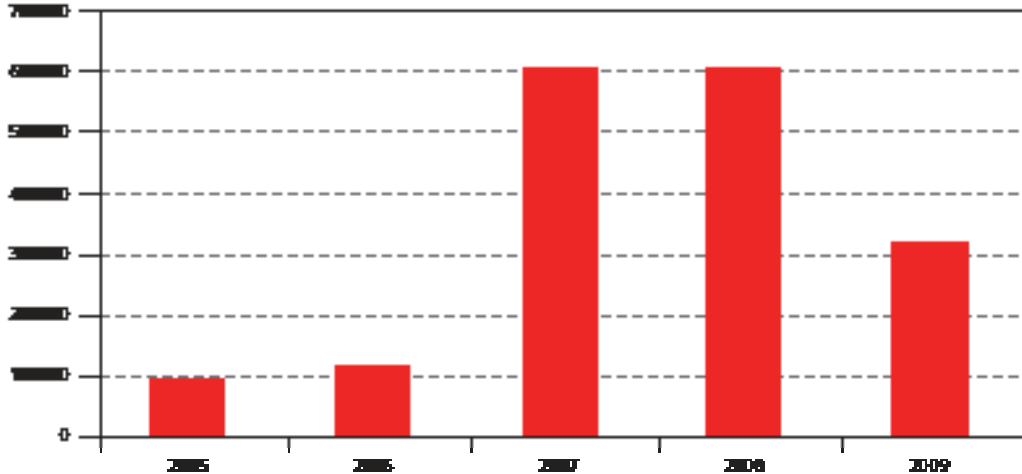
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The Brazilian government resources for refugees vary over 2005 to 2009. There is a significant increase in 2007 and 2008 when compared to the first biennium of 2005-2006. In 2009, there is a reduction in the volume of disbursements. The resources for refugees is limited to actions in support of their settlement and their families during the first year in Brazil, including transportation, food, clothing, per diems, rent and other specific products or services.

CHART 12

**Federal government spending with refugees**

(In R\$ current values)



Source: Web Page of the Ministry of Justice.

In 2005, the federal government allocated R\$ 120,500 to meet the costs of the program for refugee shelters. The following year, the total resources sent to refugee shelters amounted to R\$ 128,000.

The total value increased fivefold in 2007, totaling R\$ 628,000. In 2008, the spending remained the same as the previous year, that is R\$ 628,000.

In 2009, R\$ 338,196 are allocated to the refugee program. Thus, the sum of the resources intended for refugees between the period of 2005-2009 reaches R\$ 1,842,696 only domestically.

Brazil is the largest donor, along with UNHCR, among Latin American countries on this subject. In addition, there is an increase in resources for refugees settled in the country. In short, the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development for refugees comprehend the sum of resources allocated to the support programme for refugee shelters and the voluntary contributions to UNHCR and UNRWA, in addition to the humanitarian assistance sent to refugees settled in other countries, especially, Latin Americans. The total disbursements by the Brazilian government to this group is R\$ 2,775,789.98 between 2005 and 2009.

### 3.5 Peacekeeping operations

Peacekeeping operations, the main direct-acting instrument in international crises and conflicts, constitute the United Nations most visible efforts in maintaining world peace and security, although they are not included explicitly in the terms of the UN Charter, June 26<sup>th</sup>, 1945.

The determination to carry out a peacekeeping operation is a primary responsibility of the Security Council and takes place via a resolution that requires compulsory execution, approved by nine votes from the representatives of Member States with a seat in this UN council.

The Security Council is authorized under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to take measures to enforce its decisions and may impose embargoes, economic sanctions or authorize the use of force.

With the broadening of the scope of the council's attributions in the late 1980s and early 1990s, the collegiate body began to adopt an even broader criteria to define what constitutes a threat to international peace and security, establishing 39 peacekeeping operations during the period 1988-1999 in face of the 13 operations carried out during the period 1948-1977.

This led to changes and adaptations, both in the principles of peacekeeping operations and in the functions and tasks they perform, incorporating in the missions civilians (policepersons and specialists) who have experience in areas such as elections, human rights, the support for constitutional, judicial and electoral reforms, assistance to the resumption of economic activities and national reconstruction, including the repair of physical infrastructure in the host country.

These missions, multidimensional in character, are faced with new tasks and conflicts that do not resemble traditional warfare.

Major challenges remain for the incorporation of the new functions, such as delays in implementing operations, more effective and homogeneous training of the troops, improving the management of peacekeeping operations and little disposition of member states in providing financial and human resources for the realization of the operations.

In late 2009, according to the United Nations, the organization employed more than 100,000 individuals (military, police and civilian personnel) in 15 peacekeeping operations with a budget close to US\$ 7.8 billion for the period 2009-2010. The peacekeeping operations established by the Security Council are funded by contributions from the 192 Member States of the United Nations and are under the command and operational control of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).

The decisions of the UN Security Council (UNSC) are endowed with legitimacy, given that the board establishes norms for the use of force that are recognized by the Member States. And in particular, despite the disparity between the number of permanent members and the number of temporary members, the resolutions are only adopted with nine votes, often obtained via negotiations. On these occasions, the search for consensus prevails in order to strengthen the mandates approved unanimously by the representatives of the Member States. The established mandates for peacekeeping operations are complex and involve a variety of measures and solutions that meet the interests of permanent members and elected members.

The Security Council consists of representatives from fifteen Member States, ten have temporary participation and five are permanent members with veto power: the United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia and China. The General Secretariat of the United Nations is responsible for establishing guidelines for policy and procedures, performing liaison duties between the parties in conflict and the Security Council, formulating guidelines with instructions and training, determining the need for financial resources, controlling the funds relative to peacekeeping operations and providing administrative and logistical

support to the operations, in addition to maintaining liaisons with Member States and other agencies of the UN system.

Brazil's participation process in UN peacekeeping operations is initiated by an informal consultation by the United Nations to the Ministry of External Relations, representing the country in the UNSC, regarding possible participation in the peacekeeping operations. Once the consultation is approved by the President of the Republic a formal invitation by the UN is submitted to review by the Congress. Finally, a presidential directive is sent to the Ministry of Defense who is responsible for launching the military operation along with the Armed Forces. This procedure is repeated in the implementation of every peacekeeping operation.

Since 1957, Brazil has participated in 26 such operations, with approximately 20,000 military personnel organized into contingents or as observers. During the period 2005-2009, Brazilian participation is materialized in 13 peacekeeping operations with 2,247 military personnel and police officers, including: Cyprus (UNFICYP), Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), Haiti (MINUSTAH), Kosovo (UNMIK), Liberia (UNMIL), Nepal (UNMIN), Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO), Sudan (UNMIS) and three in East Timor (UNMISSET/UNOTIL/UNMIT).

The participation of Brazilian troops in peacekeeping missions is an operation that requires significant and complex logistics, mobilizing troops, providing instruction and training, transportation and maintenance of troops and their equipment in operational areas in foreign territory, fulfilling the mission established by the UN Security Council resolution.

The necessary operational measures required for the implementation of the authorized mission are onset by the Minister of State for Defense who, in compliance with the guidelines established by the President of the Republic, orders the commanders of the Armed Forces the mobilization of personnel, the training of troops, the adaptation of materials and equipments, the improvement of management and adequate logistic support.

The expense incurred in the preparation of the Brazilian military contingent deployed to integrate the UN peacekeeping operation are covered by the Armed Forces with resources previously included in the Union Budget<sup>10</sup>, subject to the specifications established in the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO) and in the Act of Means of the respective fiscal year.

Brazil's participation in the United Nations peacekeeping operations also observes specific procedures adopted in the implementation of other public policies, particularly the observance of the Fiscal Responsibility Law (LRF) that disallows spending or assumption of obligation that does not demonstrate budget and financial adequacy to the Annual Budget Law (LOA) and compatibility with the Pluriannual Plan (PPA) and the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO).

To ensure the Brazilian participation in peacekeeping operations in the period 2005-2009, the LOA allocated resources from the National Treasury to the budget

10. The approach adopted in identifying the financial resources destined to this modality of cooperation differs from the procedure adopted in the other modalities, given that it deals with expenditures initially made to the account of the Union's budget for subsequent reimbursement by the United Nations. Therefore, it was decided that the budget ceilings programmed in the Annual Budget Law (LOA) and the amounts actually spent on the execution were to be raised. The remaining data was collected using the procedures outlined in the Basic Guidelines of the Survey.

program identified as Brazilian Participation in Peacekeeping Operations throughout the period and to another program called the Deployment of the Peace Enforcement Operations Brigade between 2005 and 2007.

This second program enabled the creation of the *Sergio Vieira de Mello* Training Center for Peacekeeping Operations (CIOpPaz) in Rio de Janeiro in 2005, which is linked to the increasing need to ensure a better education and training of military personnel appointed to serve in operations of the United Nations.

The CIOpPaz attends to the large mobilization of troops to MINUSTAH and makes sure that the program's budget comply with the strategic guidelines established by the National Defense Policy (Decree 5.484/2005) and the priorities outlined in the National Defense Strategy established in 2008, which intends, among other things, *to promote the expansion of training and participation of the Armed Forces in peacekeeping operations, integrating the UN Peace Force or multilateral agencies in the region.*

Brazil is part of the UN Security Council current mandate (2010-2011) and has participated in nine previous mandates (Table 10), becoming one of the most experienced member state of this Council, despite almost 20 years of absence (1968-1987).

The Brazilian annual budget laws authorized expenditures for the participation in UN peacekeeping operations in the period of the Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development in the amount of R\$ 689,878,546.00 (Table 11), effectively spending R\$ 613,605,197, that is 88.9% of the resources allocated to the fiscal years of 2005 to 2009.

The government authorized R\$ 218,992,460 in outstanding credit funds to the Budget Program for the Brazilian Participation in Peacekeeping Missions under the responsibility of the Ministry of Defense, of which R\$ 217,992,460 were allocated to the country's participation in MINUSTAH.

TABLE 10  
**Presence of Brazil in the UN Security Council – 1946-2010**

Period	Intervals between participations (months)
From Jan./1946 to Dec./1947	–
From Jan./1951 to Dec./1952	36
From Jan./1954 to Dec./1955	12
From Jan./1963 to Dec./1964	84
From Jan./1967 to Dec./1968	24
From Jan./1988 to Dec./1989	228
From Jan./1993 to Dec./1994	36
From Jan./1998 to Dec./1999	36
From Jan./2004 to Dec./2005	48
From Jan./2010 to Dec./2011	48

Source: ONU. Available at: <<http://www.un.org>>.

The budget resources presented in Table 11 are linked to goals included in the LOA which ensure the realization of missions determined by UN Security Council's resolutions and authorized by the Congress under the terms of the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil (Art. 49 , item I).

TABLE 11

**Budgetary resources for participation in UN peacekeeping operations, according to action program – Brazil, 2005-2009**

(In current R\$ 1.000)

Program in LOA/year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Brazilian participation in scheduled peacekeeping missions	225.618	81.122	134.075	120.668	128.395	<b>689.878</b>
Brazilian participation in executed peacekeeping missions	147.793	80.709	131.773	127.919	125.409	<b>613.603</b>
Law nº/year	11.100/ 2005	11.306/ 2006	11.451/ 2007	11.647/ 2008	11.897/ 2008	

Sources: The Federal Budget Secretariat and the Ministry of Defense. Available at: <<http://www.portalsof.planejamento.gov.br>>.

The actual expenses made by the Brazilian government, regarding its participation in UN peacekeeping operations in the period 2005-2009, include the settlement of material and equipment, associated administrative costs, airfare and technical hours.

The United Nations provide reimbursement to the National Treasury for the expenditures submitted by the Brazilian government in items and percentage established by the UN norm. Until November 2009, according to the Ministry of Defense, the repayments made by the UN regarding MINUSTAH amounted to US\$ 127 million.

Considering that the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development captures only resources invested by the federal government as non-recoverable funds, resources spent on peacekeeping operations were registered in order to comprehend the dimension of the effort, excluding these values from the amount of cooperation.

The Brazilian participation in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti was considered an urgent priority: Brazil accepted the invitation of the UN - UNSC Resolution 1542, adopted on April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2004 - to participate in the peacekeeping operation and take over the mission's military command.

The joint explanatory statement by the Minister of External Relations and the Minister of Defense, submitted to the president of the Republic on May 4<sup>th</sup>, 2004, considers that the “decision of the UN Security Council is in line with the Brazilian tradition of giving priority to the multilateral solution of conflicts and with the constitutional provisions concerning the prevalence of peace and the cooperation among peoples for the progress of humanity, representing a legitimate contribution to the solution of the political and humanitarian crisis of Haiti”.

In May 2004, the President sent a Presidential Message (MSC nº 205/2004) to the Congress requesting authorization to send 1,200 troops to Haiti. The message was discussed at a joint session of the External Relations and National Defense Committee and the Constitution and Justice Committee and submitted to the vote of the House of Representatives. Before the vote there was a public hearing with the Ministers of External Relations and Defense at a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Approved by the House of Representatives plenary session, the message became the Legislative Decree Draft 1.280/2004 which, after the approval of the Senate, became the Legislative



Decree Draft 568/2004, finally promulgated as the Legislative Decree nº 207 of May 19<sup>th</sup>, 2004 (Official Gazette of the Union, May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2004). On June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2004, Brazil assumed the military command of MINUSTAH in Port-au-Prince.

The Brazilian participation in MINUSTAH is based on the understanding that it is a peacekeeping operation and that the UN forces are engaged in fighting the causes of the conflict in Haiti: hunger, poverty and weak democratic institutions. In this regard, Brazilian troops carried out the construction of infrastructure, such as the recuperation and paving of public roads in the capital Port au Prince, demanded by local authorities.

Thus, parallel to the exercise of military command of MINUSTAH, Brazil engaged in a comprehensive program of cooperation, in line with the belief that the dimensions of security, development and institutional strengthening should be addressed in an integrated manner.

Brazilian organizations of excellence act simultaneously in Haiti in the ambit of bilateral cooperation and humanitarian assistance projects (Table 12) in order to mitigate hunger, poverty and poor health conditions of local people.

By aiding the government and people of Haiti, Brazil strengthens its choice for a foreign policy of non-indifference, which combines solidarity and the full respect for sovereignty.

TABLE 12

**Main cooperation projects between Haiti – Brazil, 2005-2009**

(In current R\$1.00)

Cooperation project	R\$
Improvement of Haiti immunizations program	253,354
Construction of family cisterns	106,863
Donation of sport materials	67,657
Elimination and prevention of child labor	530,376
Strengthening of family agriculture	53,519
Strengthening of cassava cultivation	41,071
Promotion of sustainability of Green production	238,502
Operational recycling for Haitian fire-fighters	48,071
Reconstruction of Mapou basin's vegetation cover	61,598
Transfer of Technologies for cashew production and processing	167,483
Humanitarian assistance	29,800,000
Scholarships for Haitians	63,180

Source: Survey of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development Internacional.

## BOX 4

**Brazilian presence in Haiti**

The Brazilian participation in relief efforts in Haiti has expanded since the beginning of MINUSTAH in 2004 to include the dispatch of medications, food, water and essential supplies, as well as duplicate the military contingents.

In this context, the Brazilian government increased its commitment to rebuilding Haiti, stressing the role of the Ministry of Health in implementing, in Port au Prince, permanent care units for the population, as well as establishing this commitment as a priority in the South - South cooperation agenda.

In the ambit of international cooperation, Brazil develops projects in six different areas: agriculture, food and nutritional security, environment, vocational training, security and citizenship, infrastructure and health.

In the area of agricultural, food and nutritional security, Brazilian public institutions develop studies aimed at strengthening family agriculture in Haiti, improving the system of cassava production, the construction of cisterns to ensure the supply of drinking water for families and projects of cashew cultivation and vegetable production to supply local demand.

Given the devastation of the forest cover resulting from the high incidence of hurricanes on the island and major floods caused by heavy rainfall in the region, Brazil performs project management and restoration of vegetation in the Mapou basin.

With regard to training, the country provides scholarships to Haitian students so they may carry out their studies in Brazil, besides the recycling of fire-fighters, the training of Haitian professionals in immunization procedures and systematically providing information for the management of vaccines and supplies in the country.

The increasing presence of Brazilian social organizations in actions of public security, culture, education and environmental protection is also worth mentioning.

All of these activities in one way or another rely on the presence of Brazilian troops in MINUSTAH.

## ANNEX

### ANNEX 1

The following listing presents the international organizations to which Brazil has contributed in some way with the aim of promoting international development.

#### CHART 1A

#### List of international organizations that received resources

Name
Academy of Sciences for the Developing World
Action Group Against Money Laundering
Advisory Services for Fish Products in Latin America and the Caribbean
African Development Bank
Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean
Alliance of Cocoa Producing Countries
Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
Antarctic Treaty Secretariat
Association of Ibero-American States for the Development of National Libraries
Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials
Caribbean Community Secretariat
Commonwealth Association for Public Administration and Management
Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
Conesul Committee of Plant Health and Safety
Conference of Ibero-American Film and Audiovisual Authorities
Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
Convention on Biological Diversity
Convention on Humid Zones of International Importance
Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction
Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering in South America and Financing to Terrorism
Group on Developing Countries
Group on Earth Observation
Hague Conference on Private International Law
Ibero-American General Secretariat
Ibero-American School of Administration and Public Policies
India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum
Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation
Inter-American Center of Tax Administration
Inter American Commission Against Corruption
Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism
Inter-American Defense Board
Inter-American Development Bank
Inter-American Development Fund for Special Operations

(Continues)

(Continued)

Inter-American Indian Institute
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research
Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee of La Plata Basin Countries
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
International Atomic Energy Agency (only contributions to the technical cooperation fund)
International Bureau of Weights and Measures
International Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
International Civil Aviation Organization
International Cocoa Organization
International Coffee Organization
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
International Cotton Advisory Committee
International Criminal Court
International Criminal Police Organization
International Customs Tariffs Bureau
International Development Association (fiduciary fund for initiatives in heavily indebted poor countries)
International Drug Purchase Facility of the WHO
International Humanitarian Fact Finding Commission
International Hydrographic Organization
International Institute of Administrative Sciences
International Labor Organization
International Lead and Zinc Study Group
International Monetary Fund
International Nickel Study Group
International Office of Epizootics
International Organization of Legal Metrology
International Organization of Vine and Wine
International Pepper Community
International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth – UNDP
International Seabed Authority
International Sugar Organization
International Telecommunications Union
International Tribunal for The Law of the Sea
International Tropical Timber Organization
International Union Against Cancer
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
International Whaling Commission
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
Latin American and Caribbean Center on Health Sciences Information
Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
Latin American Association of Development Financial Institutions
Latin American Centre for Development Administration
Latin American Center for Physics
Latin American Civil Aviation Commission
Latin American Economic System
Latin American Energy Organization

(Continues)

(Continued)

Latin American Integration Association
Latin American School of Social Sciences
Latin American Technological Information Network
Latin Union
Mercosur Social Institute
OECD Seed Schemes
Organization of American States
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development
Organization of Ibero-American States for the Education, Science and Culture
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center
Pan American Health Organization
Pan American Institute of Geography and History
Permanent Court of Arbitration
Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal
Regional Center for Seismology in South America
Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Latin America and the Caribbean
South-South Cooperation Group
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
United Nations Organization
UNCTAD Iron Ore Trust Fund
UN Climate Change Convention
UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UN Development Programme
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UN Environmental Programme
UN Food and Agriculture Organization
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN High Commission for Refugees
UN Industrial Development Organization
UN Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
United Nations Population Fund
Universal Postal Union
World Customs Organization
World Food Program
World Health Organization
World Intellectual Property Organization
World Meteorological Organization
World Tourism Organization
World Trade Organization

Source: Basic Orientation Guide for the Survey of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

## ANNEX 2

## BASIC GUIDELINES OF THE SURVEY

Based on the elaborated operational concept of international cooperation for development, a guide of the basic guidelines of the survey was defined for the focal points of the participating institutions, clarifying what should or should not be included in the survey. According to the charts below:

CHART 2A

## Technical hours

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided for education, training, capacity building and other forms of transference or systematic sharing of knowledge accumulated in Brazil and destined to foreigners, whether they reside in the country or abroad</li> <li>• Acting solely and directly in the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development, more specifically in the ABC/MRE, in the international advisory offices of the ministries and related entities, or in the diplomatic missions of Brazil abroad</li> <li>• Dedicated to the production or adaptation of a technology (product or service), aiming to predominantly attend the needs of a particular country or group of countries individually or regionally</li> <li>• Provided by Brazilian military forces destined to guarantee human rights, monitoring of elections, rehabilitation and demobilization of soldiers, as well as their repatriation, advising on social stabilization, the collection of weapons from the civil population, disarming of landmines, among other eminently peaceful purposes</li> <li>• Provided by the technical support personnel of ABC and international advisory offices of ministries or entities directly involved in actions of international cooperation, such as translation and interpretation, maintenance of information systems, logistics, among others</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of employees and professionals of the Brazilian federal government in technical-scientific events or those of more general character, where there is the sharing of knowledge by representatives of other countries. Scientific congresses and conferences of which several countries participate and contribute their accumulated knowledge, or other events of this kind, shall not be computed</li> <li>• Technical hours provided by technical support personnel of ABC and international advisory offices not directly involved in actions of international cooperation for development – secretarial, data processing, among other examples</li> <li>• Technical hours provided by federal government employees - including diplomats - to the political-strategic articulation for the materialization or resolution of conflicts in agreements of cooperation for international development, to the promotion of trade of domestic products and/or services overseas and to other actions that do not directly involve the sharing or transfer of knowledge accumulated in Brazil to foreigners</li> <li>• Technical hours provided by Brazilian military personnel for military operations with non-peaceful purposes and which authorize the use of force to protect the mission, its participants, civilians and groups not involved in the conflict, as well other possibilities that are set out in the mandate of the mission</li> </ul>

Source: Basic Guidelines for the Survey of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

CHART 3A

**Transportation and per diem**

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated values of transportation and per diem associated with the travel and subsistence of employees and professionals of the Brazilian government when directly involved – contributing knowledge – in planning, execution and monitoring of activities of international cooperation for overseas development</li> <li>• Estimated values of transportation and per diem associated with travel and subsistence of foreigners to support their training and capacity building in national territory or in other countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt the orientations suggested in Chart 2A for technical hours, in the item <i>not included</i>, aforementioned</li> </ul>

Source: Basic Guidelines for the Survey of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

CHART 4A

**Materials and equipment**

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated values of printed or electronic materials – including publications – by the Brazilian federal government to conduct capacity building events, in Brazil or abroad</li> <li>• Estimated values of physical materials used in the education or capacity building of foreigners in Brazil or abroad – for example, laboratory reagents, organic materials, genetic materials, among others of high added value</li> <li>• Estimated values of general equipment donated under international cooperation projects of Brazil abroad</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Printed material exclusively for the promotion (marketing) of Brazilian federal government actions regarding international cooperation, in Brazil or abroad</li> <li>• Materials used in the capacity building of foreigners in the military sector for non-pacific purposes</li> <li>• All and any material or equipment for military use with non-pacific purposes</li> </ul>

Source: Basic Guidelines for the Survey of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

CHART 5A

**Physical facilities**

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expenses associated with the temporary use of immovable property by the federal government in Brazil or abroad, to support the actions of international cooperation, including lodging and accommodations</li> <li>• Expenses associated to the temporary use of movable property (transportation vehicles, equipment, products and materials in general) by the federal government in Brazil or abroad supporting actions of international cooperation</li> <li>• Strengthening or construction of infrastructure – factories, sanitation networks, highways, training centers, dams, museums, libraries, art and music schools, sports facilities, agriculture production fields, among other examples – in other countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insignificant expenses with movable and immovable property; for example, the loaning of a computer to a foreigner so he/she may check e-mails, the use of physical space to hold a brief meeting to coordinate actions, among other everyday situations</li> </ul>

Source: Basic Guidelines for the Survey of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

CHART 6A

**Associated administrative costs**

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated values of printed or electronic materials – including publications – of the federal government, published for the public awareness of actions regarding cooperation for international development</li> <li>• Expenditures associated to the transportation of equipment and materials from Brazil to regions where actions of international cooperation are being realized</li> </ul>	

Source: Basic Guidelines for the Survey of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

CHART 7A

**Donations in kind – supplies**

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated values of supplies donated by the Brazilian federal government, regularly or eventually – including in moments of crisis – by means of the private sector or directly to a county's government, including drugs, food, seeds, construction materials, among others domestic supplies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donations of equipment and other supplies for non-pacific purposes</li> </ul>

Source: Basic Guidelines for the Survey of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.

CHART 8A

**Financial cooperation**

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial donations – unrequited transfers</li> <li>• Contributions by the federal government to international organizations, from which Brazil does not borrow funds for its direct benefit</li> <li>• Contributions by the federal government to international organizations, whether in regular payments or capital in full to international financial institutions for development (OFIDs) from which Brazil does not borrow funds</li> <li>• Support to the settlement of refugees and their families during their first year in Brazil, including transportation, food, clothing, per diem, rent and other services or specific products. Expenses with the expatriation of refugees are also included</li> <li>• Scholarships for students and researchers training courses, capacity building, graduation, improvement, updating, specialization, master's degree or doctor's degree courses in Brazil - including scholarships and materials used</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All and every donation for military use for non-pacific purposes</li> <li>• Contributions by the federal government to international organizations subject to internal law, such as associations, societies, NGOs and institutes, which are subject to internal law of a particular country and, therefore, whose constitutive texts are exempted from the submission for approval by the National Congress</li> <li>• Federal government resources disbursed to international organizations based in Brazil, particularly the UN System, that provides benefits to the federal government</li> <li>• Administrative fees charged by UN System's agencies for the transfer of resources to the federal government, as well as the earnings resulting from such fees, even if eventually applied by the organization in the so-called South-South Cooperation</li> <li>• Refugees in the country after completing their first year in Brazil</li> <li>• Scholarships for Brazilian students and researchers abroad, since their main function is to allow the capacity building of Brazilians abroad, that is to say, directly benefiting Brazil</li> </ul>

Source: Basic Guidelines for the Survey of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development.



## ANNEX 3

TABLE 1A

**Breakdown of resources for Humanitarian Assistance, by group of countries divided according to income (2005-2009)**

(R\$ current values)

	Low income	lower middle Income	Upper middle income	High income	International Organizatins	<b>Total resources</b>
Financial cooperation	2.094.994,06	20.956.039,05	1.132.181,19	–	9.008.232,25	<b>33.191.446,55</b>
Associated administrative costs	1.065.847,34	3.636.546,58	1.849.887,53	–	4.929.875,67	<b>11.482.157,12</b>
Donations in kind (supplies)	34.074.280,60	27.677.843,57	40.159.296,57	74.913,6	–	<b>101.986.334,34</b>
Technical hours	23.587,78	31.949,55	23.893,30	–	–	<b>79.430,63</b>
Materials/Equipment	1.855.654,15	4.549.145,74	2.129.720,22	–	–	<b>8.534.520,11</b>
Transportation and per diem	9.405,37	9.405,37	9.405,37	–	–	<b>28.216,11</b>
<b>Total by group of countries</b>	<b>39.123.769,30</b>	<b>56.860.929,86</b>	<b>45.304.384,18</b>	<b>74.913,6</b>	<b>13.938.107,92</b>	<b>155.302.104,86</b>

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 2A

**Breakdown of resources for Humanitarian Assistance, by group of countries divided according to income – 2005**

(R\$ current values)

	Low income	lower middle Income	Upper middle income	High income	International Organizatins	<b>Total resources</b>
Financial cooperation	–	–	–	–	–	–
Associated administrative costs	–	–	–	–	–	<b>687,577.55</b>
Donations in kind (supplies)	29,771.80	461,664.59	–	–	–	<b>491,436.39</b>
Technical hours	973.20	5,839.20	–	–	–	<b>6,812.40</b>
Materials/Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and per diem	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total by group of countries</b>	<b>30,745.00</b>	<b>467,503.79</b>	–	–	<b>687,577.55</b>	<b>1,185,826.34</b>

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 3A

**Breakdown of resources for Humanitarian Assistance, by group of countries divided according to income – 2006**

(R\$ current values)

	Low income	lower middle Income	Upper middle income	High income	International Organizatins	<b>Total resources</b>
Financial cooperation	–	–	–	–	–	–
Associated administrative costs	236,000.00	–	–	–	1,410,660.93	<b>1,646,660.93</b>
Donations in kind (supplies)	348,700.74	3,100,369.44	425,251.50	13.60	–	<b>3,874,335.28</b>
Technical hours	–	3,362.85	–	–	–	<b>3.362.85</b>
Materials/Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and per diem	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total by group of countries</b>	<b>584,700.74</b>	<b>3,103,732.29</b>	<b>425,732.29</b>	<b>13.60</b>	<b>1,410,660.93</b>	<b>5,524,359.06</b>

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 4A

**Breakdown of resources for Humanitarian Assistance, by group of countries divided according to income – 2007**

(R\$ current values)

	Low income	lower middle Income	Upper middle income	High income	International Organizatins	<b>Total resources</b>
Financial cooperation	–	19,243,623.05	2,825.00	–	1,857,267.00	<b>21,103,715.05</b>
Associated administrative costs	–	396,663.78	189,507.77	–	1,364,308.67	<b>1,950,480.22</b>
Donations in kind (supplies)	2,063,535.86	3,421,381.26	2,313,370.65	–	–	<b>7,798,287.77</b>
Technical hours	4,169.52	1,334.28	6,838.08	–	–	<b>12,341.88</b>
Materials/Equipment	–	214,232.70	725,751.67	–	–	<b>939,984.37</b>
Transportation and per diem	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total by group of countries</b>	<b>2,067,705.38</b>	<b>23,277,235.07</b>	<b>3,238,293.17</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,221,575.67</b>	<b>31,804,809.29</b>

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 5A

**Breakdown of resources for Humanitarian Assistance, by group of countries divided according to income – 2008**

(R\$ current values)

	Low income	lower middle Income	Upper middle income	High income	International Organizatins	<b>Total resources</b>
Financial cooperation	582,400.02	–	471,800.00	–	5,496,750.00	<b>6,550,950.02</b>
Associated administrative costs	78,436.49	2,200,000.00	–	–	714,687.06	<b>2,993,123.55</b>
Donations in kind (supplies)	4,144,790.80	2,184,461.88	6,269,967.78	–	–	<b>12,599,220.46</b>
Technical hours	2,779.68	2,779.68	1,389.84	–	–	<b>6,949.20</b>
Materials/Equipment	1,855,654.15	4,334,913.04	1,403,968.55	–	–	<b>7,594,535.74</b>
Transportation and per diem	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total by group of countries</b>	<b>6,664,061.14</b>	<b>8,772,154.60</b>	<b>8,147,126.17</b>	–	<b>6,211,437.06</b>	<b>29,744,778.97</b>

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 6A

**Breakdown of resources for Humanitarian Assistance, by group of countries divided according to income – 2009**

(R\$ current values)

	Low income	lower middle Income	Upper middle income	High income	International Organizatins	<b>Total resources</b>
Financial cooperation	1,512,594.04	1,712,416.00	657,556.19	–	1,654,215.25	<b>5,536,781.48</b>
Associated administrative costs	751,410.85	1,039,882.80	1,660,379.76	–	752,641.46	<b>4,204,314.87</b>
Donations in kind (supplies)	27,487,481.40	18,509,966.40	31,150,706.64	74,900.00	–	<b>77,223,054.44</b>
Technical hours	15,665.38	18,633.54	15,665.38	–	–	<b>49,964.30</b>
Materials/Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and per diem	9,405.37	9,405.37	9,405.37	–	–	<b>28,216.11</b>
<b>Total by group of countries</b>	<b>29,776,557.04</b>	<b>21,290,304.11</b>	<b>33,493,713.34</b>	<b>74,900.00</b>	<b>2,406,856.71</b>	<b>87,042,331.20</b>

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 7A

**Scholarships for foreigners – breakdown of resources by year**

(R\$ current values)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Financial Cooperation	46,284,309.96	47,315,100.59	46,012,784.24	56,861,496.83	23,596,457.95	<b>220,070,149.57</b>
Associated administrative costs	9,293,909.94	8,541,130.18	9,236,820.76	12,338,127.36	19,363,286.32	<b>58,773,274.56</b>
Technical Hours	3,677.86	21,574.55	82,138.92	303,354.56	225,222.01	<b>635,967.90</b>
Materials and Equipment	–	–	–	1,720.00	–	<b>1,720.00</b>
Transportation and per diem	522,307.10	577,052.36	1,044,905.24	1,161,868.24	1,288,940.68	<b>4,595,073.62</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,104,204.86</b>	<b>56,454,857.68</b>	<b>56,376,649.16</b>	<b>70,666,566.99</b>	<b>44,473,906.96</b>	<b>284,076,185.65</b>

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 8A

**Technical, Scientific and Technological Cooperation by region – 2005-2009**

(R\$ current values)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Africa	9,175,787.60	3,431,599.01	4,232,961.75	16,496,816.93	31,511,939.11	<b>64,849,104.40</b>
Latin America and The Caribbean	8,794,629.51	13,564,475.75	14,109,590.86	21,128,322.18	32,639,746.54	<b>90,236,764.84</b>
Oceania	283,052.03	2,089,396.84	2,325,232.81	1,020,903.04	5,591,341.79	<b>11,309,926.51</b>
North America	463,512.90	680,400.34	143,756.38	271,262.63	642,031.66	<b>2,200,963.91</b>
Europe	343,911.99	541,726.74	407,445.88	558,225.84	1,048,016.79	<b>2,899,327.24</b>
Asia	207,330.61	217,118.80	76,255.45	337,712.43	656,321.39	<b>1,494,738.68</b>
North Africa and Middle East	41,766.56	374,589.30	256,051.50	313,362.57	519,750.28	<b>1,505,520.21</b>
International Organizations	2,131,168.70	2,291,960.16	2,688,775.28	4,731,467.09	8,982,563.31	<b>20,825,934.54</b>
Others/Not Specified	6,314,550.65	9,609,881.76	11,359,201.68	13,880,040.01	16,153,049.12	<b>57,316,723.22</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,755,710.55</b>	<b>32,801,148.70</b>	<b>35,599,271.59</b>	<b>58,738,112.72</b>	<b>97,744,759.99</b>	<b>252,639,003.55</b>

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 9A

**Technical, Scientific and Technological Cooperation distribution by countries' level of income, each year**  
(R\$ current value)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Low Income Countries	5,202,347.99	1,771,477.95	2,492,126.01	9,607,008.7	18,118,897.53	<b>37,191,858.35</b>
Low Middle Income Countries	7,200,456.5	8,524,496.90	8,537,096.20	13,902,787.03	33,979,707.39	<b>72,144,544.17</b>
High Middle Income Countries	6,109,923.90	9,188,411.61	10,016,501.83	15,858,260.29	18,987,666.49	<b>60,160,764.12</b>
High Income Countries	797,262.66	1,414,920.32	505,570.59	758,549.43	1,694,640.21	<b>5,170,943.21</b>
International Organizations	2,131,168.70	2,291,960.16	2,688,775.28	4,731,467.09	8,982,563.31	<b>20,825,934.54</b>
Others/Not Specified	6,314,550.65	9,609,881.76	11,359,201.68	13,880,040.01	15,981,285.06	<b>57,144,959.16</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,755,710.55</b>	<b>32,801,148.70</b>	<b>35,599,271.59</b>	<b>58,738,112.72</b>	<b>97,744,759.99</b>	<b>252,639,003.55</b>

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 10A

**Technical, Scientific and Technological Cooperation—modalities of expenditure each year**  
(R\$ current values)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Training and Capacity Building	3,958,262.26	20,994,955.64	21,720,284.66	42,941,816.45	4,915,876.43	<b>74,531,195.44</b>
Miscellaneous Equipment	471,416.8	1,333,445.56	285,447.98	431,239.56	5,309,302.25	<b>7,830,851.63</b>
Associated Administrative Costs	13.326.032.01	10.472.747.50	13.593.538.95	15.365.056.71	17.519.581.31	<b>70.276.956.48</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.755.710.55</b>	<b>32.801.148.70</b>	<b>35.599.271.59</b>	<b>58.738.112.72</b>	<b>97.744.759.99</b>	<b>252.639.003.55</b>

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 11A

**The 10 largest contributions to International Organizations – 2005**  
(In R\$ current values)

Organization	2005
United Nations Organization	55,114,972.00
Pan-American Health Organization/ World Health Organization	52,000,000.00
Organization of American States	8,040,656.00
World Meteorological Organization	3,786,306.60
Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials	3,316,099.50
India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum	2,430,000.00
Latin American Integration Association	2,146,832.10
Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries	1,254,922.00
Ibero-American Program for Science, Technology and Development	1,235,000.00
Mercosur	1,191,970.00

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 12A

**The 10 largest contributions to International Organizations – 2006**

(In R\$ current values)

Organization	2006
Mercosur	76,834,767.08
UN Food and Agriculture Organization	70,507,637.54
Pan-American Health Organization/ World Health Organization	50,700,000.00
United Nations Organization	49,201,533.98
UN Educational, Scientific and Culture Organization	20,730,919.28
International Labor Organization	17,491,471.98
Organization of American States	12,261,723.92
International Atomic Energy Agency (contributions only for technical cooperation fund)	9,792,433.56
International Criminal Court	3,977,941.92
World Meteorological Organization	2,787,709.80

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 13A

**The 10 largest contributions to International Organizations – 2007**

(In R\$ current values)

Organization	2007
Mercosur	97,978,186.80
Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization	39,576,384.00
United Nations Organization	33,169,500.00
World Health Organization	19,500,000.00
UN Food and Agriculture Organization	12,316,705.05
Organization of American States	11,432,850.00
International Labor Organization	9,122,780.55
International Atomic Energy Agency (contributions only for technical cooperation fund)	7,527,641.55
UN Educational, Scientific and Culture Organization	5,791,822.20
UN Industrial Development Programme	4,300,391.55

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 14A

**The 10 largest contributions to International Organizations – 2008**

(In R\$ current values)

Organization	2008
Mercosur	128,548,350.00
United Nations Organization	46,009,860.00
World Health Organization	18,300,000.00
Pan-American Health Organization/ World Health Organization	17,305,122.00
Organization of American States	11,680,890.00
United States Food and Agriculture Organization	11,343,347.82
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	6,420,913.04
International Labor Organization	5,223,818.18
International Atomic Energy Agency (contributions only for technical cooperation fund)	4,970,280.00
International Criminal Court	4,532,560.00

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

TABLE 15A

**The 10 largest contributions to International Organizations – 2009**

(In R\$ current values)

Organization	2009
Mercosur	126,979,592.00
United Nations Organization	62,209,068.00
International Drug Purchase Facility of the WHO	17,100,000.00
Organization of American States	16,985,528.00
Pan-American Health Organization/ World Health Organization	15,825,027.00
Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	14,598,249.00
International Agency for Atomic Energy	14,350,953.00
UN Food and Agriculture Organization	9,021,470.00
World Health Organization	8,356,187.00
Organization of Ibero-American States for the Education, Science and Culture	7,530,170.00

Source: Survey of the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2005-2009.

## ANNEX 4

CHART 9A

**Institutions that participated in the survey of Brazilian Cooperation for International Development and their respective focal points**

UNIT	MINISTRY/ENTITY	NAME
ABIN	BRAZILIAN INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	LUIZ GUSTAVO DA SILVA MOTA
AEB	BRAZILIAN SPACE AGENCY	EMB. CARLOS JOSÉ PRAZERES CAMPELO
ANA	NATIONAL WATER AGENCY	RAIMUNDO LIMA
ANAC	NATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION AGENCY	DANIEL RAMOS LONGO
ANEEL	BRAZILIAN ELECTRICITY REGULATORY AGENCY	LARA CRISTINA PEREIRA
ANATEL	NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGENCY	ANDREA GRIPPA
ANTAQ	AGENCY FOR WATERWAY TRANSPORTATION	PABLO SOUSA SANTIAGO
ANTT	NATIONAL LAND TRANSPORTATION AGENCY	RONALDO CABRAL MAGALHÃES
ANVISA	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AGENCY	RENATA ALVES DE OLIVEIRA CARVALHO
ANCINE	NATIONAL CINEMA AGENCY	ALBERTO JAIME FLAKSMAN
ANP	NATIONAL AGENCY FOR PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS AND BIOFUELS	MARIA ELISA OURO PRETO
BB	BANK OF BRAZIL	FLÁVIO CARLOS PEREIRA
BNDDES	NATIONAL BANK FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	PAULO ROBERTO DE OLIVEIRA ARAUJO
CEF	FEDERAL BANK	MARIA LETÍCIA DE PAULA MACEDO
CEPLAC	EXECUTIVE COMMISSION OF COCOA PLANTATION PLANNING	ABDON ROCHA BRANDÃO
CONAB	NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY	GOTARDO MACHADO DE SOUZA JUNIOR
CGU/PR	COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNION OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	HAMILTON FERNANDO COTA CRUZ
CAPES	COORDINATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION PERSONNEL	FLAVIA CARNEIRO DA CUNHA OLIVEIRA
DPF	FEDERAL POLICE DEPARTMENT	MARIA AMANDA MENDINA DE SOUZA
ECT	POST AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY	VANTUYL BARBOSA JUNIOR
EMBRAPA	BRAZILIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CORPORATION	RODRIGO VALADARES
ESAF	SCHOOL OF FINANCE ADMINISTRATION	MELANIE LEPESQUEUR BOTELHO
ENAP	NATIONAL SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	LUIS HENRIQUE D'ANDREA
FIOCRUZ	OSWALDO CRUZ FOUNDATION	LUIZ EDUARDO FONSECA
GSI/PR	INSTITUTIONAL SECURITY OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	EDUARDO WALLIER VIANNA
IBGE	BRAZILIAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS	LA-FAYETTE CÔRTEZ NETO
EMBRATUR	BRAZILIAN TOURISM INSTITUTE	WALTER LUIS DE CARVALHO FERREIRA
IBAMA	BRAZILIAN INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENT AND RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES	VITÓRIA MARIA BULBOL COELHO
IPEA	INSTITUTE OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH	FERNANDA FUENTES
IPHAN	NATIONAL HISTORICAL AND ARTISTIC HERITAGE INSTITUTE	MARCELO BRITO
INPI	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY	LEOPOLDO N. COUTINHO
INCRA	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF COLONIZATION AND AGRARIAN REFORM	ANGELO GUIDO MENEGAT

(Continues)



(Continued)

INMET	NATIONAL METEOROLOGY INSTITUTE	ALAOR MOACYR DALL'ANTONIA JUNIOR
ITI/PR	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	RUY CÉSAR RAMOS FILHO
MAPA	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY	JULIANO VIEIRA
MCT	MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	JOSÉ MONSERRAT FILHO
MINC	MINISTRY OF CULTURE	BRUNO MELO
MD	MINISTRY OF DEFENSE	RICARDO MARCOS
MEC	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	LEONARDO OSVALDO BARCHINI ROSA
MF	MINISTRY OF FINANCE	ISABELA MOORI DE ANDRADE
MI	MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION	IVONE MARIA VALENTE
MJ	MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	EMB.OSVALDO EURICO BALTAZAR PORTELLA
MPA	MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE	FRANCISCO OSVALDO BARBOSA
MPAS	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	MIN. MARIA-THERESA LAZARO
MS	MINISTRY OF HEALTH	MAURO TEIXEIRA FIGUEIREDO
MCIDADES	MINISTRY OF CITIES	JOSUÉ PIRES DE CARVALHO
MC	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS	VANDERLENE DA SILVA RODRIGUES
MRE	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS	MÁRCIO LOPES CORRÊA
MME	MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY	MARIA CRISTINA DE CASTRO
MDA	MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN DEVELOPMENT	LEONARDO RECUPERO
MDS	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER	SILVIO GARCIA MARTINS FILHO
MDIC	MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT,INDUSTRY AND FOREIGN TRADE	MARCELA SANTOS DE CARVALHO
ME	MINISTRY OF SPORTS	HENRIQUE VARELLA FONTENELLE
MMA	MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT	JULIO CESAR BAENA
MPOG	MINISTRY OF PLANNING, BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT	RAUL FONSECA
MTE	MINISTRY OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT	RAQUEL APARECIDA DE CARVALHO OLIVEIRA
MTUR	MINISTRY OF TOURISM	PATRIC KRAHL
MT	MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION	MARIA LÚCIA BARILLO RIBEIRO
PETROBRAS	BRAZIL'S NATIONAL OIL COMPANY	JOSÉ CARLOS VIDAL
SAE/PR	SECRETARIAT OF STRATEGIC AFFAIRS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	THOMAS COOPER PATRIOTA
SESU	SECRETARIAT OF HIGHER EDUCATION	PAULO MAYALL GUILAYIN
SEPP/PR	SPECIAL SECRETARIAT OF POLICIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF RACIAL EQUALITY OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	MAGALI DA SILVA NAVES
SEPM/PR	SPECIAL SECRETARIAT FOR POLICIES FOR WOMEN OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	LUCIA MAIERÁ
SEDH/PR	SPECIAL SECRETARIAT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC	MARIA DO CARMO REBOUÇAS
SENAD	NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR POLICIES ON DRUGS	VLADIMIR DE ANDRADE STEMPLIUK
SERPRO	FEDERAL SERVICE OF DATA PROCESSING	ANA MARIA AMORIM

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