

The foreign policy of Brazil

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Summary

The article deals with the formation of directions of the foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Brazil, defines the principles on which Brazil relies in its international relations and the achievements of the Brazilian economy, foreign and social policies.

Keywords: foreign policy, Latin America, the Federative Republic of Brazil, integration, regional level, global level, leadership, South America

The Federal Republic of Brazil (FRB) is the largest country in Latin America (47.5% of the continent), on its territory (8.5 million sq. Km), it ranks fifth in the world, and the number of people (202 million individuals approximately half the population of South America or one-third of residents of Latin America) – sixth. It is the only country in the region self-sufficient with a huge resource and economic potential (in terms of GDP – the first place in Latin America and eighth – in the world). It boasts of banking and financial sector of the world, the third largest stock exchange in the world.

Brazil has the largest Latin American armed forces personnel with the number of 327 thousand. People. Financing of the very small relative to GDP and accounts for only 1.39% of GDP. This is due to the lack of both external and internal enemies and relatively large size of Brazil's neighboring countries. Now the main task of the armed forces is to protect the borders and promote economic development in the Amazon, the fight against the traffic of drugs from the Andean region and police operations. However, translating into practice its ambitious foreign policy plans, 24 March 2016 adopted a long-term "Plan 2016-2019. Modernization of the Armed Forces of Brazil", which will cost the government at 24.1 billion dollars. USA. In addition, its military budget increased in 2017 to 3.5 billion dollars. USA [1].

By the end of XX century, Brazil's foreign policy was based on four principles: protection of large areas, consolidation and strengthening of the republic, to prevent or resolve conflicts with neighbors and support removed, but warm relations with the United States. Brazil, one of the founders of the League of Nations and the UN sent troops to fight with the Allies during the Second World War. She never sought to dominate Latin America. During the reign of the military in 1960-1980 years. Brazil has successfully positioned itself as a non-aligned country and partner of the United States.

Formation areas of modern foreign policy Fed is due to the restoration of the country's civilian form of government and the start of democratic reforms. The coming to power in March 1985 constitutionally elected President Jean Sarneya marked revision previous foreign policy of the country. But talk about the real appearance of the first shoots FBI conversion to an active geopolitical áktora in international relations is possible only under President F. Cardoso (1995-2002). More clearly defining the current foreign policy of Brazil began to receive during the tenure of L. Silva. This process was continued and the next president D. Rouseff.

Today Brazil has the seventh constitution adopted in 1988 under this Constitution, Brazil is a federal presidential representative republic where President is both the head of state (that

represents Brazil in international relations) and the head of government (that has considerable executive and appoints ministers). According to Art. 4 of the Basic Law states "Federal Republic of Brazil is based in their international relations on the following principles: I – national independence; II – preferred rights; III – self-determination; IV – interference; V – equality among States; VI – to protect peace; VII – peaceful settlement of conflicts; VIII – the rejection of terrorism and racism; IX – cooperation among peoples for the progress of mankind; X – political asylum.

The Federal Republic of Brazil seeks to integrate economic, political, social and cultural development of the peoples of Latin America, considering the formation of a Latin American community of nations. Bright outline the achievements of the Brazilian economy, foreign policy and social life speech of President L.Lula. In October 2005, speaking in Rome to Italian entrepreneurs, he said: "The nineteenth century was the century of European twentieth – century United States, and Brazil XXI century will be" [2]. When L. Lula was President, Brazil has been successful in South-South in the near and far abroad. It was during the presidency of L. Silva Brazil has achieved such remarkable success in many spheres of the state.

Now Brazil is a member of the Inter-American treaty of mutual assistance is part of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization, Mercosur (the customs union with Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Venezuela), the Rio Group, Inter-American agreements on mutual assistance Tiara. Together with Argentina, Chile, Brazil and the United States – one of the guarantors of the Peruvian-Ecuadorian peace process. According to some Brazilian scientists in the search for leadership in the region to achieve its global interests Brazil is at the head of the UN peacekeeping force in Haiti, directing financial resources for facilities development and social projects, prepare their forces in an effort to focus the basic principles of Brazilian foreign policy on international situation, which could bring her great results and concrete benefits for society [3].

In 1991, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay signed a memorandum on the South American common market organization, which came into force in 1995. Later this organization as an associate member includes Chile and Bolivia. Brazil also announced full commitment Tlatelolskomu Treaty, which declares the Latin America and Caribbean region a nuclear-free zone.

Also of particular interest in the South American integration FBI indicate participation of Brazil in such communities as SELA (Latin American Economic System) and LAM (Latin American Integration Association), creating its initiative La Plata communities and the Amazon group, its active involvement in the movement of non-alignment and fight for the reorganization of the OAS (Organization of American states), etc.

Last year Brazil is positioning itself as not only a regional leader, but loudly asserting itself in the international political arena, claiming pride of place among the leading countries of the world. This guide FRB diplomacy relies on "soft power" without a military component.

Brazil is a member of major global and regional international organizations – UN and its organs (such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, UNICEF, the World Health Organization and others), International Organization trade, International Monetary fund, World bank, intergovernmental organizations of developing countries (G77) and others. Formation in 2008-09 Union of

BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China) marked out on the FRB integration processes in the world, developing a qualitatively new level. In fact BRIC is the first global organization of the South, access to which developed countries of the North closed. Naturally, in the West were extremely alarmed execution of such an alliance of countries – the leaders of “non-Western world.” In connection with joining South Africa (South Africa) to the BRIC February 18, 2011 the organization received abbreviation name BRICS. Following the 2014 BRICS countries accounted for 43% of the world population, 21% of world GDP, 17.3% of international trade, 12.7% of the global market for 20.5% of global foreign direct investment, 45% of world agricultural production [4].

Within the BRICS group, in Asia-Pacific area, Brazil pursues a consistent policy in the economic sphere, especially with China. FRB first among Latin American countries with China has established a comprehensive strategic partnership, with both countries view each other as important partners in cooperation and collaboration for South-South. Relations between China and Brazil are based on the concept of so-called “win-win”, the logic of which implies a balance of trade and economic exchanges. Already in 2006 bilateral trade reached 16.3 billion dollars. US, and in 2009 China surpassed the US and become the largest trading partner of Brazil.

In the format of BRICS Brazil also works closely with India, which is a major trading partner of Brazil. Of course, cooperation is not as extensive as with China. However, the Brazil has much in common with this country. The question of combating poverty in both countries is very serious. It is cooperation in the scientific and cultural spheres. Significant role in the development of bilateral ties play a variety of joint projects for the development of high technology, bio- and nanotechnology, space exploration.

Active cooperation is in the direction of African countries, including South Africa. Contact notably Brazil and South Africa covering not only trade, but also other areas of international cooperation, including investment projects, science and education, military-technical and diplomatic activity. In many cases, the delegation of Brazil and South Africa in favor of agreed positions, often tend to speak on behalf of their continents. In fact, Brasilia and Pretoria, acting together, as proponents claim the interests of the majority accordance Latin American and African countries.

Brazil is a fan of the decision by the UN special convention on combating terrorism, speaking for the Non-proliferation of other weapons of mass destruction and their technologies as a member of the Treaty of Tlatelolco in 1967 of the nuclear-free zone in Latin America; Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1968, which she joined in 1998, while having the key technologies required to manufacture nuclear weapons; and the international regime of control over missile technology (MTCR). She participates in an international convention to ban anti-personnel mines, and the Organization of American States and the Latin American level – all the conventions belonging to an arms control issues, including conventional and dedicated to the strengthening of trust between the countries of the region.

FBI sent its soldiers in UN troops to maintain peace to the Belgian Congo, Liberia, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Mozambique, Angola and East Timor. In 2010-2011 FBI was part of the Security Council for the tenth time. Now Brazil is the group of G4 (along

with Germany, Japan and India), which is trying to become permanent members of the UN Security Council. She intends to organize developing countries, more powerful coalition of trade negotiations under the Doha Round and to expand voting rights for themselves and others at the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Brazil is trying to strengthen cooperation with EU countries on a bilateral and multilateral basis (within Mercosur is ready to push ahead with free trade zone with the EU), seeking to establish closer cooperation with Asia-Pacific Region (APR) strengthen relations with African partners, particularly with Portuguese-speaking countries and South Africa.

Another evidence of successful reputation of the country was holding in Rio de Janeiro World Cup 2014 and Olympic Games 2016.

We believe that special attention needs to review relations with the US Fed. Traditionally considered US territory controlled South America, countries in which they dictate their own rules in all spheres of life. However, Brazil is known focus on the US to almost the end of the twentieth century gradually changed rejection diplomatic pressure of the United States, the desire to strengthen its foreign policy potential of the first steps in carrying out an independent foreign policy.

Despite the very real ideological differences in foreign policy, presidents of Brazil F. Cardoso and L. Silva distanced program of the United States in Latin America. In the 1990s., when South America mainly moved in the wake of Washington's recommendations, which included free trade, democracy and the fight against drugs, F. Cardoso government refused to participate in the "Colombia Plan" proposed by the administration of Bill Clinton, did not support idea of the free trade area of the Americas two, opposed the US embargo of Cuba and concerning attempts to overthrow Chavez in Venezuela in 2002, which was originally approved by the White house. As F. Cardoso, L. Silva tried to distance itself from the US on regional issues, thus giving the nod to the establishment of several regional institutions, including Mercosur, Union of South American Nations, South American Council of Defense and the Commonwealth of Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Relations Brazil and the US deteriorated significantly through unprecedented in the history of relations between the two countries precedent related to US intelligence espionage against Brazil. President of Brazil D. Rousseff rejected the official visit of President Obama, which was scheduled for October 2013 Brazil considered this fact as a threat to the sovereignty of the state. However, despite this, the two countries remain dynamic relationship, but it is not yet possible to achieve the declared strategic partnership. According to the famous Russian explorer P.Yakovlev, in the broader context of the evolution of Brazilian-US relations there is a complex process that includes the objectively existing commitment to enhance cooperation and the inevitable competition for influence in Latin America and the world market a variety of products. In the short term obstacle remains the problem of Brazil's permanent membership in the Security Council [5].

Severe to further sustainable development of the country was inside scandal erupted in late 2015. It was associated with the beginning of impeachment Brazilian President D. Rousseff. The reason for the procedure removal of the president from power were made public allegations of criminal actions in carrying out the duties of head of state, including mismanagement, embezzlement and concealment of public funds. The discontent fueled by

the president and the state of the economy caused by the ruling Left politics "Workers' Party" (port. Partido dos Trabalhadores, PT).

It should be noted that, according to some analysts, especially Russian and leftist leaders in some South American countries, the decision was the result not only of the growing political instability and crisis in major public institutions Fed, but also the organization and holding of the typical "color revolution" that inspired and launched the United States. Moreover, D. Rousseff is known for its anti-American views and was a supporter of close cooperation with Moscow, both within the BRICS and at interstate partnership.

Duties of the President before the end of the term of office D. Rousseff in 2018 during the so-called "Transition" will perform to Vice President M.Temer – Chairman of the Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movement (port. Partido do Movimento Democrático Brasileiro, PMDB), – which is the most influential political force, generally following the centrist and populist positions.

Brazil and Cuba objectively Ukraine is a priority partner in Latin America. There is mutual interest in intensifying the work on the main Ukrainian-Brazilian project in the field of high technology, particularly in the aerospace and pharmaceutical industries. Promising is cooperation with Brazil on the implementation of joint launches of spacecraft "Cyclone-4" of the equatorial spaceport Alcantara. Although the construction of the spaceport was discontinued in 2013, Ukraine considers it necessary to continue the dialogue with Brazil on this restoration project. [6]

Ukraine supports the FRB application for permanent membership in the UN Security Council. Do not forget that in Brazil living third largest Ukrainian diaspora among countries outside the former Soviet Union – about 500 thousand people.

So, first and foremost geopolitical challenge for the FRB at present was the consolidation of the South American countries, deepen bilateral relations with neighboring countries and the formation of effective regional institutions that can enhance the centripetal tendencies give new impetus to integration processes and increase the influence of Latin America on the world stage.

Brazil is positioning itself in the international arena as a country with an independent foreign policy of development and adoption of important political decisions. Brazil "came" out of Latin America. The country became consistently, systematically expand diplomatic, and trade relations with almost all, especially the most, of the world.

Today Brazil is a country that is a member of the large international community, participation in which it contributes to the acceleration of economic and social development. All this suggests that Brazil has a chance to become one of the leading states of the XXI century. FRB initiated a radical expansion of cooperation with Latin American countries in Asia, Africa and Eurasia, which led to the creation of the first global organization sufficiently authoritative South – BRICS. This country, as a regional center, aims to balance US influence in Latin America to expand its ties and contacts to a level corresponding to great power status in the current context of globalization. Although Brazil's special place in the world order not based on the opposition itself a world power such as the US, but rather is embodied in life in the context of diplomacy "soft power." The strategy of "soft power" is

that Brazil sees itself as a country that could in the future become a superpower without associating its growing role in the world using military component. Impeachment of President D. Rousseff, left as a representative vector of Brazil, and PT removal from power, not only adversely affect the results of foreign activity of Brazil last fifteen years, but significantly alters the balance of power in the region. Despite the importance of Brazil as a partner country for Ukraine in the current national and international research, Ukrainian Brazilian topics covered is not enough, especially in the field of national security. The vast majority of research in this area has a differential character, with historical, economic, political or historical analytic focus.

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