

COLLABORATORS

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Chapter 1

34

1.1 34.guide

Texified version of data for Brazil.

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Brazil

1.2 34.guide/Brazil

Brazil

Geography (Brazil)

Geography (Brazil 2. usage)

People (Brazil)

Government (Brazil)

Government (Brazil 2. usage)

Economy (Brazil)

Economy (Brazil 2. usage)

Communications (Brazil)

Defense Forces (Brazil)

1.3 34.guide/Geography (Brazil)

Geography (Brazil)

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Location:

Eastern South America, bordering the Atlantic Ocean

Map references:

South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

8,511,965 km²

land area:

8,456,510 km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than the US

note:

includes Arquipelago de Fernando de Noronha, Atol das Rocas, Ilha da Trindade, Ilhas Martin Vaz, and Penedos de Sao Pedro e Sao Paulo

Land boundaries:

total 14,691 km, Argentina 1,224 km, Bolivia 3,400 km, Colombia 1,643 km, French Guiana 673 km, Guyana 1,119 km, Paraguay 1,290 km, Peru 1,560 km, Suriname 597 km, Uruguay 985 km, Venezuela 2,200 km

Coastline: 7,491 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone:

24 nm

continental shelf:

200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

short section of the boundary with Paraguay (just west of Guaira Falls on the Rio Parana) is in dispute; two short sections of boundary with Uruguay are in dispute - Arrio Invernada (Arroyo de la Invernada) area of the Rio Quarai (Rio Cuareim) and the islands at the confluence of the Rio Quarai (Rio Cuareim) and the Uruguay

Climate:

mostly tropical, but temperate in south

Terrain:

mostly flat to rolling lowlands in north; some plains, hills, mountains, ↔
and

narrow coastal belt
 Natural resources:
 iron ore, manganese, bauxite, nickel, uranium, phosphates, tin, hydropower,
 gold, platinum, petroleum, timber
 Land use:
 arable land:
 7%
 permanent crops:
 1%
 meadows and pastures:
 19%
 forest and woodland:
 67%
 other:
 6%
 Irrigated land:
 27,000 km² (1989 est.)

1.4 34.guide/Geography (Brazil 2. usage)

Geography (Brazil 2. usage)

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Environment:
 recurrent droughts in northeast; floods and frost in south; deforestation ↔
 in
 Amazon basin; air and water pollution in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and
 several other large cities
 Note:
 largest country in South America; shares common boundaries with every South
 American country except Chile and Ecuador

1.5 34.guide/People (Brazil)

People (Brazil)

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Population:
 156,664,223 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 1.35% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 21.77 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 8.3 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:

61.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 62.7 years
 male:
 58.28 years
 female:
 67.33 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.49 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Brazilian(s)
 adjective:
 Brazilian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Portuguese, Italian, German, Japanese, Amerindian, black 6%, white 55%,
 mixed 38%, other 1%
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic (nominal) 90%
 Languages:
 Portuguese (official), Spanish, English, French
 Literacy:
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)
 total population:
 81%
 male:
 82%
 female:
 80%
 Labor force:
 57 million (1989 est.)
 by occupation:
 services 42%, agriculture 31%, industry 27%

1.6 34.guide/Government (Brazil)

Government (Brazil)

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Names:
 conventional long form:
 Federative Republic of Brazil
 conventional short form:
 Brazil
 local long form:
 Republica Federativa do Brasil
 local short form: Brasil
 Digraph:
 BR
 Type:
 federal republic
 Capital:

Brasilia

Administrative divisions:
 26 states (estados, singular - estado) and 1 federal district* (distrito, ←
 federal); Acre,
 Alagoas, Amapa, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Distrito Federal*,, Espirito Santo, ←
 Goias, Maranhao, Mato
 Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas
 Gerais, Para, Paraiba, Parana, Pernambuco, Piaui, Rio de Janeiro, Rio ←
 Grande
 do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondonia, Roraima, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo,
 Sergipe, Tocantins

Independence:
 7 September 1822 (from Portugal)

Constitution:
 5 October 1988

Legal system:
 based on Roman codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
 Independence Day, 7 September (1822)

Political parties and leaders:
 National Reconstruction Party (PRN), Daniel TOURINHO, president; Brazilian
 Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Roberto ROLLEMBERG, president; Liberal
 Front Party (PFL), Jose Mucio MONTEIRO, president; Workers' Party (PT), ←
 Luis
 Ignacio (Lula) da SILVA, president; Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), Luiz
 GONZAGA de Paiva Muniz, president; Democratic Labor Party (PDT), Leonel
 BRIZOLA, president; Democratic Social Party (PPS), Paulo MALUF, president;
 Brazilian Social Democracy Party (PSDB), Tasso JEREISSATI, president;
 Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Roberto FREIRE, president; Communist Party ←
 of
 Brazil (PCdoB), Joao AMAZONAS, secretary general; Christian Democratic ←
 Party
 (PDC), Siqueira CAMPOS, president

Other political or pressure groups:
 left wing of the Catholic Church and labor unions allied to leftist Worker' ←
 s
 Party are critical of government's social and economic policies

Suffrage:
 voluntary between 16 and 18 years of age and over 70; compulsory over 18 ←
 and
 under 70 years of age

Elections:
 Chamber of Deputies:
 last held 3 October 1990 (next to be held November 1994); results - PMDB
 21%, PFL 17%, PDT 9%, PDS 8%, PRN 7.9%, PTB 7%, PT 7%, other 23.1%; seats -
 (503 total as of 3 February 1991) PMDB 108, PFL 87, PDT 46, PDS 43, PRN 40,
 PTB 35, PT 35, other 109

Federal Senate:
 last held 3 October 1990 (next to be held November 1994); results - percent
 of vote by party NA; seats - (81 total as of 3 February 1991) PMDB 27, PFL
 15, PSDB 10, PTB 8, PDT 5, other 16

1.7 34.guide/Government (Brazil 2. usage)

Government (Brazil 2. usage)

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President:

last held 15 November 1989, with runoff on 17 December 1989 (next to be held

November 1994); results - Fernando COLLOR de Mello 53%, Luis Inacio da SILVA

47%; note - first free, direct presidential election since 1960

Executive branch:

president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Congress (Congresso Nacional) consists of an upper chamber or Federal Senate (Senado Federal) and a lower chamber or Chamber of

Deputies (Camara dos Deputados)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Federal Tribunal

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Itamar FRANCO (since 29 December 1992)

Member of:

AfDB, AG (observer), CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT

,
INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, MERCOSUR, NAM (observer), OAS, ONUSAL, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOMOZ, UNPROFOR, UPU, WCL, WHO, WFTU, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Rubens RICUPERO

chancery:

3006 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone:

(202) 745-2700

consulates general:

Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, and New York

consulates:

Dallas, Houston, and San Francisco

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Richard MELTON

embassy:

Avenida das Nacoes, Lote 3, Brasilia, Distrito Federal

mailing address:

APO AA 34030

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[55] (61) 321-7272

FAX:

[55] (61) 225-9136

consulates general:

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo

consulates:

Porto Alegre, Recife

Flag:

green with a large yellow diamond in the center bearing a blue celestial globe with 23 white five-pointed stars (one for each state) arranged in the same pattern as the night sky over Brazil; the globe has a white equatorial band with the motto ORDEM E PROGRESSO (Order and Progress)

1.8 34.guide/Economy (Brazil)

Economy (Brazil)

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Overview:

The economy, with large agrarian, mining, and manufacturing sectors, entered the 1990s with declining real growth, runaway inflation, an unserviceable foreign debt of \$122 billion, and a lack of policy direction. In addition, the economy remained highly regulated, inward-looking, and protected by substantial trade and investment barriers. Ownership of major industrial and mining facilities is divided among private interests - including several multinationals - and the government. Most large agricultural holdings are private, with the government channeling financing to this sector. Conflicts between large landholders and landless peasants have produced intermittent violence. The COLLOR government, which assumed office in March 1990, launched an ambitious reform program that sought to modernize and reinvigorate the economy by stabilizing prices, deregulating the economy, and opening it to increased foreign competition. The government also obtained an IMF standby loan in January 1992 and reached agreements with commercial bankers on the repayment of interest arrears and on the reduction of debt and debt service payments. Galloping inflation - the rate doubled in 1992 - continues to undermine economic stability. Itamar FRANCO, who assumed the presidency following President COLLOR'S resignation in December 1992, has promised to support the basic premises of COLLOR'S reform program but has yet to define clearly his economic policies. Brazil's natural resources remain a major, long-term economic strength.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$369 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate:

-0.2% (1992)

National product per capita:

\$2,350 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1,174% (1992)

Unemployment rate:

5.9% (1992)

Budget:

revenues \$164.3 billion; expenditures \$170.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$32.9 billion (1990)

Exports:

\$35.0 billion (1992)

commodities:
 iron ore, soybean bran, orange juice, footwear, coffee, motor vehicle parts
 partners:
 EC 32.3%, US 20.3%, Latin America 11.6%, Japan 9% (1991)
 Imports:
 \$20.0 billion (1992)
 commodities:
 crude oil, capital goods, chemical products, foodstuffs, coal
 partners:
 Middle East 12.4%, US 23.5%, EC 21.8%, Latin America 18.8%, Japan 6% (1991)
 External debt:
 \$123.3 billion (December 1992)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate -3.8% (1992); accounts for 39% of GDP
 Electricity:
 63,765,000 kW capacity; 242,184 million kWh produced, 1,531 kWh per capita
 (1992)
 Industries:
 textiles and other consumer goods, shoes, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron
 ore, steel, motor vehicles and auto parts, metalworking, capital goods, tin

1.9 34.guide/Economy (Brazil 2. usage)

Economy (Brazil 2. usage)

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Agriculture:

accounts for 11% of GDP; world's largest producer and exporter of coffee ←
 and
 orange juice concentrate and second- largest exporter of soybeans; other
 products - rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, beef; self-sufficient in food,
 except for wheat

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis and coca, mostly for domestic consumption;
 government has a modest eradication program to control cannabis and coca
 cultivation; important transshipment country for Bolivian and Colombian
 cocaine headed for the US and Europe

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$2.5 billion; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$10.2 million; OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$284 million; former Communist countries (1970-89) ←

\$1.3 billion

Currency:

1 cruzeiro (Cr\$) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:

cruzeiros (Cr\$) per US\$1 - 13,827.06 (January 1993), 4,506.45 (1992), ←
 406.61
 (1991), 68.300 (1990), 2.834 (1989), 0.26238 (1988)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.10 34.guide/Communications (Brazil)

Communications (Brazil)

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Railroads:

28,828 km total; 24,864 km 1.000-meter gauge, 3,877 km 1.600-meter gauge, ←
74
km mixed 1.600-1.000-meter gauge, 13 km 0.760-meter gauge; 2,360 km
electrified

Highways:

1,448,000 km total; 48,000 km paved, 1,400,000 km gravel or earth

Inland waterways:

50,000 km navigable

Pipelines:

crude oil 2,000 km; petroleum products 3,804 km; natural gas 1,095 km

Ports:

Belem, Fortaleza, Ilheus, Manaus, Paranagua, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de
Janeiro, Rio Grande, Salvador, Santos

Merchant marine:

232 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,335,234 GRT/8,986,734 DWT; ←
includes

5 passenger-cargo, 42 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 10 container, 11
roll-on/roll-off, 58 oil tanker, 15 chemical tanker, 12 combination ore/oil ←

65 bulk, 2 combination bulk, 11 vehicle carrier; in addition, 1 naval ←
tanker

is sometimes used commercially

Airports:

total:

3,613

usable: 3,031

with permanent-surface runways:

431

with runways over 3,659 m:

2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

22

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

584

Telecommunications:

good system; extensive microwave radio relay facilities; 9.86 million
telephones; broadcast stations - 1,223 AM, no FM, 112 TV, 151 shortwave; 3
coaxial submarine cables, 3 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations and 64
domestic satellite earth stations

1.11 34.guide/Defense Forces (Brazil)

Defense Forces (Brazil)

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Branches:

Brazilian Army, Navy of Brazil (including Marines), Brazilian Air Force,
Military Police (paramilitary)

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 42,623,934; fit for military service 28,721,849; reach
military age (18) annually 1,655,918 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.1 billion, 3% of GDP (1990)