

BRAZILIAN ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE OF THE ARMY
BRAZILIAN ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE
“Escola Marechal Castello Branco”



BRAZILIAN ARMY STRATEGIC STUDIES
INTERNATIONAL COURSE

(BASSIC)

Student's Guide

2022



Rio de Janeiro - RJ, June 1st 2022.

It is with great satisfaction that the Brazilian Army Command and General Staff College (ECEME) greets the Officers from partner Nations coming to Brazil for the Brazilian Army Strategic Studies International Course (BASSIC).

Throughout the course, ECEME will make its best efforts to facilitate your learning and to further your professional and cultural qualification. The continuous encouragement to research and discussions on political and strategic defense management as well as a deeper understanding of the national and international scenarios are important subjects that will be approached during the course. The professional experience of each officer taking part in the course will certainly be critical to the professional advancement of the whole group.

This guide was prepared by the Section of Politics and Strategy (SPE), which is responsible for providing guidance and assistance to the participant-officers in their learning activities. The purpose of this document is to provide orientation on the procedures to be enforced before your presentation at ECEME and during the course.

We welcome you to Brazil and to the Brazilian Army Command and General Staff College!

**RAFAEL CUNHA DE ALMEIDA – Col.
Chief of SPE**

SUMMARY

CHAPTER	SUBJECT
I	INTRODUCTION
II	GENERAL INFORMATION
	1. Brazil – Historical & Cultural Aspects
	2. The City of Rio de Janeiro
	3. The Army Command and General Staff College
III	THE COURSE – BASSIC
	1. Purpose
	2. Duration
	3. Course Program
	4. Main Activities
	5. Daily Routine
IV	SPECIFIC INFORMATION TO COURSE PARTICIPANTS
	1. Procedures before the arrival in Brazil
	2. Uniforms and civilian dress code
	3. Financial aspects
	4. Medical Assistance
	5. Emergencies
	6. Accommodations
	7. Meals
	8. Safety
V	FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Guide is to provide participants of the Brazilian Army Strategic Studies International Course (BASSIC) the initial information they need to get prepared for the course in Brazil, and to explain the procedures to be complied throughout the course.

Thus, this Guide contains five chapters: Introduction, followed by General Information (Chap. II), The Course – BASSIC (Chap. III), Specific Information to Course Participants (Chap. IV) and Final Considerations (Chap. V).

The General Information Chapter presents a summary of the historical evolution of Brazil concerning population, cultural and touristic aspects. Information about the city of Rio de Janeiro and the history of ECEME is also provided.

Chapter III - The Course - BASSIC provides information on how the work will be carried out along the course, describing the daily routine, timetable and data on the duration, most important activities, study trips, and other relevant information.

The Chapter “Specific Information to Course Participants” has details about the preliminary procedures that should be followed by participants, as the initial activities related to the financial support offered to participants. Procedures about dress code and uniforms, medical assistance, emergencies, accommodations, meals and safety are also explained. The Final Considerations Chapter offers tips and information about transportation and shopping in the vicinities of the school, and the facilities available at *Círculo Militar da Praia Vermelha* (CMPV – Military Club).

All the information provided in this Guide is important and should be followed by course participants. It is intended to ensure the smooth progress of the course, as well as to give participants the ease of mind they need to carry out the learning activities planned for the course. Compliance with the procedures described in this guide also contributes to ensure the safety of the participants and their families.

CHAPTER II – GENERAL INFORMATION

1. BRAZIL - Historical & Cultural Aspects

a. History

1) Colonial Period

The discovery of Brazil on April 22, 1500 by the fleet led by Pedro Álvares Cabral on his way to India was part of the cycle of Portuguese maritime expansion. Initially named “*Ilha de Vera Cruz*” (Vera Cruz Island), later “*Terra de Santa Cruz*” (Land of Holy Cross) and finally “Brazil”. The new lands were initially explored because of the *pau-brasil* (redwood) extraction, used for dyeing fabric in Europe. Redwood was highly sought for its color, and the land was ultimately named after it.

Although the Portuguese were present since the discovery, the colonization was only systematized in 1530, with the arrival of specially dedicated expeditions that resulted in improved knowledge of the land, followed by the introduction of sugar cane crops and the establishment of the first sugar mills, built in the recently founded city of *São Vicente*, on the coast of *São Paulo*. The cattle breeding cycle was established at the same period of the sugar cane. Little by little, cattle breeding spread to the whole area of the Northeast semiarid, hinterland areas and the *São Francisco* river basin. Later, during the eighteenth century, the gold and diamond mining cycle resulted in the occupation of the interior areas of the colony.



FIRST HEREDITARY CAPTAINCIES

In the course of the colonial period, Brazil was targeted by foreign invasions led by France, England and Holland. In 1555, the French succeeded in establishing a colony, named as the Antarctic France, on the Island of Villegaignon, *Guanabara* Bay, and they were only driven out in 1567, after a battle in which Estácio de Sá, the founder of the city of *Rio de Janeiro* (1565), fought. Later on, between 1612 and 1615, again the French attempted to establish a colony in Brazil, this time in the northern territory, where the state of *Maranhão* is currently located, named as Equinoctial France.

Seeking to control sugar production (distributed by them in Europe) the Dutch invaded *Bahia* in 1624 and were driven out in the following year. In 1630, a new Dutch invasion targeted *Pernambuco*, and from there it spread across almost all the Northeastern region, reaching *Rio Grande do Norte*. From 1637 to 1645, the area of Brazil controlled by the Dutch was governed by Earl Maurice of Nassau, who headed an exceptional administration. Eventually, a native force formed by Portuguese, Indians, and slaves expelled the Dutch invaders in 1648 in an epic battle, called *Batalha dos Guararapes*, which is pointed out as the origins of the Brazilian Army.

2) Imperial Period and Republic

In 1808, Brazil became the seat of the Portuguese Monarchy, when the royal family and the court were transferred to Brazil escaping from Napoleon's invasion of the Iberian Peninsula. As a consequence, the prince regent of Portugal, John (later named John VI of Portugal), raised Brazil to the same level as Portugal, from then on designated Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarve.

In 1821, as John VI of Portugal was crowned the king, he and the court returned to Portugal. Brazil was then governed by the regent prince Peter, the king's son. As the Brazilian-Portuguese people had developed the love for their country, they did not accept the Portuguese court intent of recolonizing Brazil and the Prince Dom Peter proclaimed the independence of Brazil on September, the 7th of 1822, being, as a consequence, acclaimed the Emperor of Brazil.

By that time, slavery was largely employed as the basis of all economic activities of the empire. Since the colonial period, African descent slaves had been the most important, if not the only, labor force available in Brazil. The restriction on the slave trade started around 1830, under the pressure of England that had then launched the industrial revolution. Finally, in 1888, after an intense abolitionist campaign throughout the 19th century, the so-called Golden

Law declared the extinction of slavery in Brazil. Following this, and because of the development of coffee plantations, as well as some industrial activities, significant migratory waves towards Brazil, mostly from Europe (Germany and Italy), took place at that time.

Starting in 1870, the Brazilian monarchy struggled with repeated crisis, involving issues related to religion, as well as to the military class and to the abolition of slavery, that culminated in the Proclamation of the Republic on November, the 15th of 1889, bringing together the society, and led by Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca. As a republic, the main objectives of the administration were to fight against inflation, to resume economic growth, and to improve the living conditions of Brazilian people.

Today, Brazil is a Federative Republic comprising 26 states and one Federal District. The capital city of Brazil is *Brasília*, located in the Federal District, close to the geographic center of the national territory.



MAP OF BRAZIL

3) Second World War (WWII)

During the Second World War, Brazil sent about 25,700 soldiers to fight along with the Allied Command in Italy. This force was named Brazilian Expeditionary Force (Portuguese: *Força Expedicionária Brasileira – FEB*) and it was comprised of an Expeditionary Infantry Division, a Fight Aviation Squadron, and support elements. With the increasing trade and

diplomatic efforts by the United States and United Kingdom, in 1941 Brazil permitted the U.S. to set up air bases in the states of Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Norte, where the city of Natal received part of the U.S. Navy's VP-52 patrol squadron. Also, the U.S. Task Force 3 established itself in Brazil, including a squad equipped to attack submarines and merchant vessels which tried to exchange goods with Japan. Besides being technically neutral, the increasing cooperation with the Allies led the Brazilian government to announce, on 28 January 1942 the decision to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, Japan and Italy.

As a result, from the end of January to July 1942, German U-Boats sank 13 Brazilian merchant vessels. In August 1942, U-507 sank five Brazilian vessels in two days, causing more than 600 deaths. In all, 21 German and 2 Italian submarines caused the sinking of 36 Brazilian merchant ships, involving 1,691 drownings and 1,079 other casualties. These sinking were the main reason that led the Brazilian government to declare war against the Axis on August, 31st of 1942.

FEB was an expeditionary force with men and women arranged by the Army and Air Force to fight alongside the Allied forces in the Mediterranean Theatre of World War II. Brazil was the only independent South American country to send ground troops to fight in the Second World War.

This air-land force fought in Italy from September 1944 to May 1945, while the Brazilian Navy, as well as the Air Force, also acted for the protection of the Atlantic Ocean from the middle of 1942 until the end of war. During the eight months of the Italian campaign, the Brazilian Expeditionary Force was part of the US V Army and fought against experienced Nazi Forces, contributing to seize important objectives in the north of Italy, taking 20,573 Axis prisoners, consisting of 2 generals, 892 officers and 19,679 soldiers of other ranks. However, during the War, Brazil lost 948 of its own men killed in action across all three services during the Italian campaign.

b. Population

Recently, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) issued studies which revealed that the Brazilian population had reached 2013 million inhabitants. However, despite being one of the most populous countries in the world, the pace of population growth has been clearly evidencing to be progressing towards stability. The rate of population growth in the last decade (2001- 2010) was around 1.17%, very distant from the around 3.0% a year rate, experienced in the 1950-1960 decade. Last year, IBGE's studies showed that the population growth from 2019 to 2020 was of only 0.77%. In fact, much has changed in a

little more than 50 years.

The country has experienced a demographic shift, but it also went through an urban transition, reaching 2020 with more than 85% of its population living in areas classified as urban areas. Associated to this intense and accelerated urbanization process, the way of life of the Brazilian society has changed. Therefore, once the fear of a population explosion is gone, Brazil faces today some demographic challenges that are mixed to the positive potential derived from those important transformations.

If on one side, population growth is no longer a reason for concern, on the other, the accelerated decrease of birth rates, which was much in evidence in the second half of the last century, has placed the country in a situation where most of the population is now in the working age group (the group that goes from 15 to 64 years of age).

c. Cultural aspects

The Brazilian colonial architecture offers many examples of richness and originality thanks to the initial drive provided by the Jesuits, who were responsible for the construction of the first cities and of numerous churches, producing art works that represent a good portion of the architectural and artistic wealth of the country.

Some cities and sites of historical interest were declared “world heritage sites” by UNESCO. Some examples are: the historical downtown area of Salvador, including the “*Terreiro de Jesus*” (*Pelourinho*), in *Bahia*; the city of *Olinda*, in *Pernambuco*; the city of *Ouro Preto*, in *Minas Gerais*; *Brasília*, the federal capital; the ruins of “*São Miguel das Missões*”, in *Rio Grande do Sul*; the “*Santuário do Bom Jesus de Matosinhos*”, in *Congonhas, Minas Gerais*; and the national parks of “*Serra da Capivara*”, in *Piauí*, and “*Parque Nacional do Iguaçu*”, in *Paraná*. Among the historical cities, some of the highlights are the city of *Parati*, in *Rio de Janeiro*, famous for its *casario* (groups of houses), and the city of *Aparecida*, in *São Paulo*, which is known as the sanctuary-city of Brazil.

In the old gold mining region of *Minas Gerais*, the best examples of Baroque art are found both in the interior decoration of the churches, as in the sculptures by Antônio Francisco Lisboa, nicknamed “*Aleijadinho*”. The cities of *Ouro Preto*, *Tiradentes*, *Congonhas*, and *São João Del Rei* are typical colonial cities of *Minas Gerais*. In modern times, the city of *Brasília* is the most important example of the Brazilian contemporary architecture.

The initial cultural drive came with the transfer of the Portuguese court to Brazil. Good examples of cultural institutions created at that time are the National Library, the National Museum (considered to be the most important in South America for the study of natural and anthropological sciences), which unfortunately burned down last year, and the Botanical Gardens, all in the city of *Rio de Janeiro*.



Botanical Gardens - *Rio de Janeiro*



National Historical Museum - *Rio de Janeiro*

Also, in *Rio de Janeiro*, we have the National Historical Museum, a typical construction in the baroque-rococo (or late baroque) style, the Gustavo Capanema Palace, designed by French architect Le Corbusier, the National Museum of Fine Arts, The Museum of Modern Art, an example of contemporary architecture, and the Municipal Theater. The Imperial Museum, in the city of *Petrópolis (Rio de Janeiro)*, has a rich collection of pieces from the monarchic period.



Municipal Theater - *Rio de Janeiro*

In the city of São Paulo, the highlights are the Museum of Modern Art (MAM) and the Museum of Art of *São Paulo* (MASP) for their important collection of national and foreign painters. The Museum of *Inconfidência*, located in *Minas Gerais*, presents its religious art collection and works by Aleijadinho. The Emílio Goeldi Museum, in *Belém (Pará)*, is an ethnology research center. In *Manaus*, the most important attraction is the *Amazonas Theater*, built at the time of the rubber cycle by the turning of the 19th century.



The Museum of Art of *São Paulo* (MASP)



The Amazonas Theater in Manaus

The largest and most popular festivity of Brazil is the Carnival that generally takes place in February and lasts for four days. Carnival celebrations in Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Recife and Olinda are famous all around the world. Another important event is the New Year's Eve celebration, held on the beaches of Rio de Janeiro and Salvador.



Carnival in Rio de Janeiro

2. *The city of Rio de Janeiro*

Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the state of the same name, is located in the Southeast region of the country. The Brazilian city best known abroad, Rio is an international tourist destination. It is the second largest city in the country, behind only of São Paulo. It is also known as the Wonderful City and it is the place of birth of the so-called *cariocas*. In 2012, the urban landscape of the city was declared Cultural Heritage Site by UNESCO.

Rio is one of the most important economic, cultural and financial centers in the country. The city is internationally known for its various cultural and iconic landscape sites, such as the Sugar Loaf; *Corcovado* hill, with its statue of the Christ the Redeemer; as well as the beaches in *Copacabana*, *Ipanema* and *Barra da Tijuca* (among others); *Maracanã* soccer stadium; Nilton Santos Olympic Stadium; *Rio de Janeiro* Municipal Theater; the forests of *Tijuca* and *Pedra Branca*; *Quinta da Boa Vista* Park; and the National Library, among many other attractions.



Rio de Janeiro

Rio accounts for the second largest GDP in the country, and has the headquarters of *Petrobras* and *Vale*, the two largest Brazilian corporations, and of the largest oil and telecommunication companies in Brazil, besides the largest media and communications conglomerate in Latin America. Rio is also the second largest research and development pole in Brazil, accounting for 19% of national scientific production. The city was also the capital of Brazil from 1763 to 1960, when the central government was transferred to the recently built city of *Brasília*.

Rio de Janeiro/Galeão International Airport – Antônio Carlos Jobim, located at *Ilha do Governador*, ranks second among the largest airports in Brazil. It has the largest airport area and the second largest landing and takeoff strip in the country.

3. THE BRAZILIAN ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE



Brazilian Army Command and General Staff College (ECEME)

a. History

The Brazilian Army Command and General Staff College (ECEME) is the highest-level teaching organization of the Army, dedicated primarily to the education of senior officers. This school was officially established by decree in October, the 2nd of 1905. Its first class graduated in 1909. In 2020, ECEME will complete 115 years of existence.

The “School of the Method” went through distinct phases and was successively influenced by the military doctrines of Germany, France and the United States of America. Thus, its past can be summarized as its doctrine orientation is presented.

ECEME started its activities in the first decade of the last century. However, the First World War led to the interruption of the teaching activities, in January of 1918, which marked the end of the German influence. In April 1920, the scholar activities were resumed under the guidance of the French Military Mission.

In 1940, ECEME moved to its current facilities in *Praia Vermelha* and, for the first time, welcomed students from partner nations. In this same year, the work of the French Mission with the Brazilian Army ended.

The return of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force that took part in the allied forces efforts in the Second World War, marked the replacement of the French by the North American influence. Since 1945, the military doctrine of the United States of America started to guide College syllabus, resulting in profound changes to its teaching processes, working methods and even to the school environment itself.

Early in the sixties, ECEME entered the stage of designing its own doctrine, aligned with the physiographic features of the South American sub-continent and the national reality. Since then, the College became the laboratory of the Brazilian doctrine.

The Brazilian Army Command and General Staff College is located in the city of *Rio de Janeiro*, alongside *Pão de Açúcar* (Sugar Loaf Hill), one of the most famous postcards of the country.

b. ECEME Telephones and Fax

1) PBX: +55 (21) 3873-3800

2) Duty personnel: +55 (21) 3873-3894 and 3895

3) Section of Politics and Strategy – SPE (for work related services or messages): - Chief Officer: +55 (21) 3873-3860

- BASSIC Coordinator: +55 (21) 3873-3873

- Office: +55 (21) 3873-3862 and 3863

- Fax: +55 (21) 2542-9389

4) Personnel Division: +55 (21) 3873-3879

c. Address

Escola de Comando e Estado-Maior do Exército (ECEME)

Praça General Tibúrcio, 125

Urca - Rio de Janeiro – RJ

ZIP Code: 22.290-270

CHAPTER III

BRAZILIAN ARMY STRATEGIC STUDIES INTERNATIONAL COURSE (BASSIC)

1. OBJECTIVE

With the purpose of promoting knowledge and experiences exchange in the areas of policy and strategy among senior army officers and Brazilian partner nations, and to provide these officers the opportunity to know the most relevant aspects of our country in the political, military, social, economic and scientific-technological fields, on December 9th, 2013, the Brazilian Army Commander decided to create the Brazilian Army Strategic Studies International Course (BASSIC).

2. DURATION

The course will be held at the Brazilian Army Command and General Staff College (ECEME), located in the city of *Rio de Janeiro*, where the highest-level courses of the Brazilian Army are developed.

This year, it is aimed at a staff of eleven (11) Colonels / Lieutenant Colonels among whom: three (03) are from the Brazilian Army and eight (08) from partner nations. The course lasts eighteen (18) weeks and it is delivered in English all along.

3. SYLLABUS

BASSIC works in partnership with the Fundação Getúlio Vargas (Getúlio Vargas Foundation - FGV), one of the most recognized Superior Institutions in Brazil.

BASSIC syllabus focus on five core modules:

- Politics;
- Strategy and Geopolitics;
- Economy;
- Prospective; and
- Defense.

Each module applies specific methodology that provides the exchange of knowledge and experiences. Teaching strategies actively engage the officers in group discussions, working groups, lectures, seminars and debates.

The course will explore key conceptual strategic issues: Geopolitics, Strategy, International Relations, International Law, Economics, Prospective, Defense Industry, Security and Defense.

4. MAIN ACTIVITIES

Two trips will be carried out during the course. The first one encompasses: the center of political power in the country, *Brasília - Federal District*; and the Amazon Region. The second one encompasses the center of political economy, scientific and technological power: the axis *Rio de Janeiro - São Paulo*.

These trips aim at supplementing the study of topics discussed in the classroom and providing students with knowledge about the Brazilian power regarding infrastructure, science and technology, national defense industry and natural resources and the efforts made by the country in the fields of environment preservation, sustainable development and governance.

The course will also offer the students cultural and professional visits, in order to make them familiar with the Brazilian history, culture and the Brazilian Army.

5. DAILY ROUTINE

Daily activities will start at 07:20, with the coordination meeting held at the BASSIC Auditorium. Classes will start at 07:30, comprising five (05) periods of class in the morning and five (05) periods in the afternoon. The lunch is from 12:00 pm to 13:00 pm and the last time is, generally, reserved for physical training. Sometimes research work and preliminary studies related to the subjects that will be discussed in the following day will be carried out in the afternoon. This type of activity may be done at the school or at home, according to the school work planning.

On national and international commemorative days, a ceremony will take place at ECEME's Auditorium, normally at 07:20, with all courses participants in attendance. The international students of the BASSIC will be asked to give a short presentation on their respective countries national date.

Timetable of Activities:

Coordination Meeting	07:20	
Start of Working Hours	07:30	
Instruction	1 st Period	07:30 – 08:15
	2 nd Period	08:25 – 09:10
	3 rd Period	09:20 – 10:05
	4 th Period	10:20 – 11:05
	5 th Period	11:15 – 12:00
Lunch	12:00 – 13:00	
Instruction	6 th Period	13:00 – 13:45
	7 th - Period	13:55 – 14:40
	8 th Period	14:50 – 15:35
	9 th - Period	15:45 – 16:30
	10 th - Period	16:40 – 17:30
End of Working Hours	17:30	

During classes, participants will be allowed to use their personal computers, which is a **highly recommended** procedure for research, and the preparation of presentations and assignments.

Participants will have Wi-Fi access inside the classroom, in the auditorium and in the cafeteria area.

As a higher education institution, ECEME encourages the free flow of ideas within the academic environment as a critical principle of teaching experienced professionals.

Nonetheless, such freedom requires from participants the responsibility of recognizing that, even if strong debate is encouraged when analyzing academic subjects, **the discussion arising naturally between professionals in this environment must be conducted in a disciplined and respectful way**, avoiding controversial subjects which are not related to the subject planned for discussion in the classroom.

ECEME is an educational institution that encourages complete freedom of expression in all academic endeavors. Comments made by speakers and participants will not be attributed to them in any public forum or to any individual without the express permission of the speaker or participant. When requested, ECEME's education sector records lectures on video and other presentations, for academic, historical and promotional purposes. Audio recordings are made only with the express permission of the speakers. No recordings are intended for public release unless required by law or unless ECEME's Public Affairs Office receives permission from the individuals involved.

CHAPTER IV

GENERAL INFORMATION TO THE COURSE PARTICIPANTS

1. PROCEDURES BEFORE THE TRIP TO BRAZIL

a. Visa application

Before starting your trip to Brazil, the participants of the BASSIC must address the Brazilian Embassy or Consulate in their home country to apply for an appropriate visa for their stay in Brazil during the course. The government of their respective countries is responsible for issuing the passport and for assisting them in obtaining the entry visa to Brazil.

Therefore, the participants selected for the BASSIC must check on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) - <http://www.portalconsular.mre.gov.br/legalizacao-de-documentos/sites-dos-postos/por-ordem-alfabetica> - the address of the Brazilian Embassy or Consulate in their home country for contact about the procedures and guidance on how to apply for an entry visa to Brazil.

Participants should send an email in order to establish the first contact with ECEME and the BASSIC Coordinator: ciee.eceme@gmail.com.

b. MBA's Certificate

During the Brazilian Army Strategic Studies Course, the student will attend also a Master in Business Administration Course in *Fundação Getúlio Vargas* (FGV). The FGV is among the world's 10 best think tanks, according to the "2017 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report", published by the University of Pennsylvania. For this purpose, you should bring the following documents:

– Certified copy of the highest level education diploma. Documents, which are in languages other than English and Portuguese, should be handed over duly translated in English or Portuguese and attested by the respective Embassies/Foreign Affairs Ministries/ Establishments.

– 06 (six) photos of 30 mm x 40 mm in size for the document.

- A professional curriculum. There is no format for this document.
- Certified copy of the academic record.
- Certified copy of the ID or Passport.
- Completed registration form.

2. PRESENTATION FOR THE BEGINNING OF THE COURSE

Participants should be arriving (**highly recommended**) in Rio de Janeiro , Brazil, from **July 4th to July 8th , 2022** for the beginning of general administrative procedures and installation in the city.

All international students must be ready, in military uniform, at ECEME on July 11th, 2022.

Educational activities will start on **July 11th**. Throughout the whole week (**July 11th to July 15th**), the detailed administrative measures will be taken together with Brazilian sponsors. By this time, participants will be acquainted with the school facilities and its neighboring area.

a. First actions in Rio de Janeiro

- 1) Reporting to ECEME with passports.
- 2) Sending personal data to BASSIC Coordinator's email.
- 3) Registering in the Registry of Taxpayers (CPF).

Regarding CPF issuing, the participants can anticipate this step presenting a special request at the Brazilian Embassy in home country. Doing so, you will save time in the first week, getting more free time to enjoy *Rio*. It is highly recommended!

- 4) Opening a bank account.
- 5) Introduction to ECEME's facilities and the *Circulo Militar da Praia Vermelha* (CMPV – Military Club).

b. Date of presentation

- **July 11th, 2022 (Monday).**

c. Conditions for submission

1) Time: 07:30 am.

2) Venue: **SPE Auditorium – Auditório Marechal Henrique Lott (AMHL - BASSIC's Auditorium).**

3) Uniform: **8th B1 (or similar), with beret** (see pictures below).

2. UNIFORMS AND CIVILIAN DRESS CODE

To attend the BASSIC, officers should bring the equivalent uniforms to those worn by Brazilian officers, which are mandatory. The most frequently used uniforms will be:

- For instructions sessions, trips and visits: 8th B1 (with the olive-green jacket as coat) and the 9th B2 (combat uniform), according scheduled.



8th B1

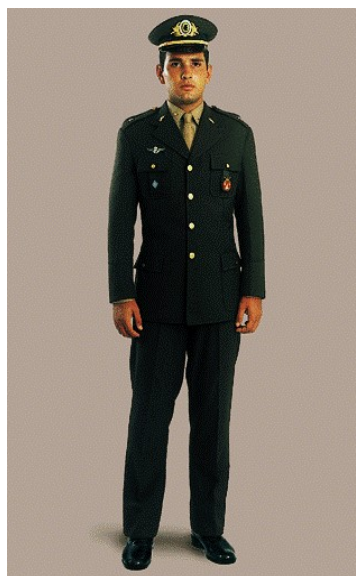


9th B2

- For general and graduation ceremonies: 4th Uniform and 5th A1.



4th Uniform



5th A1

*** Remarks: Berets are acceptable.**

Participants must also have casual business clothing (suit and blazer) and casual social attire (dress pants with long sleeved shirt).

3. FINANCE

Expenses related to transportation and lodging are not covered. The cost of a monthly lease of a furnished flat, for a contract period from four to six months, in the South Zone of *Rio de Janeiro* (*Copacabana, Botafogo, Flamengo* neighborhoods) ranges from around 8 hundred dollars (US\$ 800.00) per month (for one-bedroom or studio flat) up to around one thousand and five hundred dollars (US\$ 1,500.00) per month (for a two-bedroom apartment). The previously mentioned districts are approximately at a twenty-minute distance by bus or ten-minute ride by taxi from ECEME.

Breakfast and lunch will be offered to the participant officers who wish to have their meals at the school. Course-related costs (teachers, translation, teaching materials, support texts, etc.) will be covered by ECEME, however, **bringing own personal computers is strongly recommended.**

To the Study Trips in the Brazilian Territory, participants of the BASSIC will be granted for hotel and meal expenses and will also be provided with air tickets and ground transportation as required.

During the course, the officers coming from abroad will not be paid any amount related to salaries or any allowance, and such payments will fall under the responsibility of the officer's country of origin.

During the week July 11nd to July 15th, ECEME will carry out the procedures required for the opening of bank accounts at *Banco do Brasil* (or another associated bank) to enable participants to receive the amounts related to the Study Trips, as previously mentioned. **In order to do so, CPF card (registration number) is mandatory.**

4. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

When necessary, the participants of the BASSIC will be eligible for the basic health care offered by ECEME's Medical Sector, however this assistance will not be extended to participant family members.

For more complex health problems faced by foreign participants of the BASSIC and their family members in Brazil, the health care offered by the Military Health Care Organizations (OMS) of the Army will comply with the diplomatic principle of reciprocity between the country of origin and Brazil.

Therefore, the medical hospital assistance offered to the foreign officer attending the BASSIC will be the same offered by his country of origin to Brazilian military personnel attending a course of studies in that country, and this assistance may be offered at no cost or even be partially or fully reimbursed.

A list of the military hospital/clinics in Rio de Janeiro is presented below:

- *Hospital Central do Exército (HCE):*

Rua Francisco Manoel, 126 – Benfica

Telephones: (21) 3891-7000 / (21) 3890-4874

- *Policlínica Militar do Rio de Janeiro (PMRJ):*

Rua Moncorvo Filho, 34 – Centro

Telephone: (21) 2505-4800

- Policlínica Militar da Praia Vermelha (PMPV):

Praça General Tibúrcio, 83 - Urca

Telephone: (21) 2543-1056

- Hospital Geral do Rio de Janeiro (H Ge RJ):

Avenida Duque de Caxias, 1551 – Vila Militar

Telephone: (21) 2457-1700

ECEME will assist in every possible way to ensure student's medical needs are met during their stay with us; however, medical liability is a personal responsibility. Before arriving in Brazil, participants must check the health plan coverage. **We strongly encourage students to consider acquiring a travel health insurance plan** for their stay with us. It is **important to bring an ample supply of controlled medications, in case you make use of any.**

5. EMERGENCIES

In case of an accident or incident involving a participant of the BASSIC or a family member, ECEME must be promptly informed for follow-up on the event and to take the required action. Participants must promptly contact the school at (21) 3873-3860 / 3862 / 3863 or cell phone number (+ 55 21) 99729-1757 for event reporting to the head of SPE and the BASSIC Coordinator (+55 21) 97699-3756.

Course participants will receive a booklet containing all the numbers of the mobile phones of course officers, and the order of priority to be followed to make calls in case of emergency.

6. ACCOMMODATIONS

ECEME will make a locker room available to BASSIC participants during working hours for changing clothes and personal hygiene. **The school does not offer accommodations and participants will be required to have an appropriate domicile or hotel reservations for the period of the course in advance.** Please note that participants are recommended to look

for accommodations in areas nearby ECEME, in order to prevent complications with daily displacement resulting from traffic problems.

7. MEALS

During the course, the participants of the BASSIC will be allowed to use the mess hall of ECEME for breakfast and lunch, at no cost, with the exception of Fridays when activities will end in the morning and lunch will not be offered. Dinner will not be offered by ECEME, being under the responsibility of participants.

During the study trip, participants may be required to pay for some meals. In that case, they will receive the necessary amount of per day for such expenditures.

Special requests about specific diet may be submitted by the participants, which the College will make all efforts to fully meet.

8. SAFETY

As a large city, Rio de Janeiro faces challenges related to safety, which may be actually mitigated by adopting relatively simple procedures, related especially to the places where you go and the best time to carry out certain activities. Thus, at the beginning of the course the team of instructors will give a safety briefing to BASSIC participants, when details will be provided on ECEME internal safety procedures, and those related to the level of safety in certain areas of the city.

Welcome to BRAZIL And Have A Great Course!

CHAPTER V

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

a. If you need to contact ECEME, contact the Section of Politics and Strategy - SPE (working hours: Monday to Thursday from 7:30 am to 4:30 pm; Friday from 7:30 am to noon). In December and January, the working hours of the Course Division will be subject to school timetables.

b. The electric grid in Rio de Janeiro is 110 V / 60 Hz.

c. The participants may enroll in *Círculo Militar da Praia Vermelha* (CMPV – Military Club) during the course period, with access to provided services.

d. We ask participants to contact BASSIC Coordinator by e-mail (ciec.eceme@gmail.com), with the purpose of creating an e-mail group.

* - **Note:** State full name and country of origin on the email body. Additional detailed information regarding the city of Rio de Janeiro should be requested from the website: visit.rio/en/welcome/.

2. MILITARY CLUBS

a. *Círculo Militar da Praia Vermelha* (CMPV), located at *General Tibúrcio Square, Praia Vermelha*. Telephone: (21) 2295-3397.

b. *Clube Militar da Lagoa*, located at 391, *Jardim Botânico Street, Jardim Botânico*. Telephone: (21) 2197-8888.

3. SHOPPING CENTERS

a. *Rio Sul Shopping*, located at 116, *Lauro Müller Street, Botafogo*. Telephone: (21) 3527-7200.

b. *Botafogo Praia Shopping*, located at 400, *Praia de Botafogo Street*, *Botafogo*. Telephone: (21) 3171-9559.

c. *Casa e Gourmet*, located at 97, *General Severiano Street*, *Botafogo*. Telephone: (21) 2541-4045.

d. *Shopping Leblon*, located at 290, *Afrânio de Mello Franco Avenue*, *Leblon*. Telephone: (21) 3138-8000.

4. SPORTS

Círculo Militar da Praia Vermelha (CMPV) offers several sports options, such as soccer, swimming, martial arts, gymnastics, *pilates*, body building, dance, among others.
