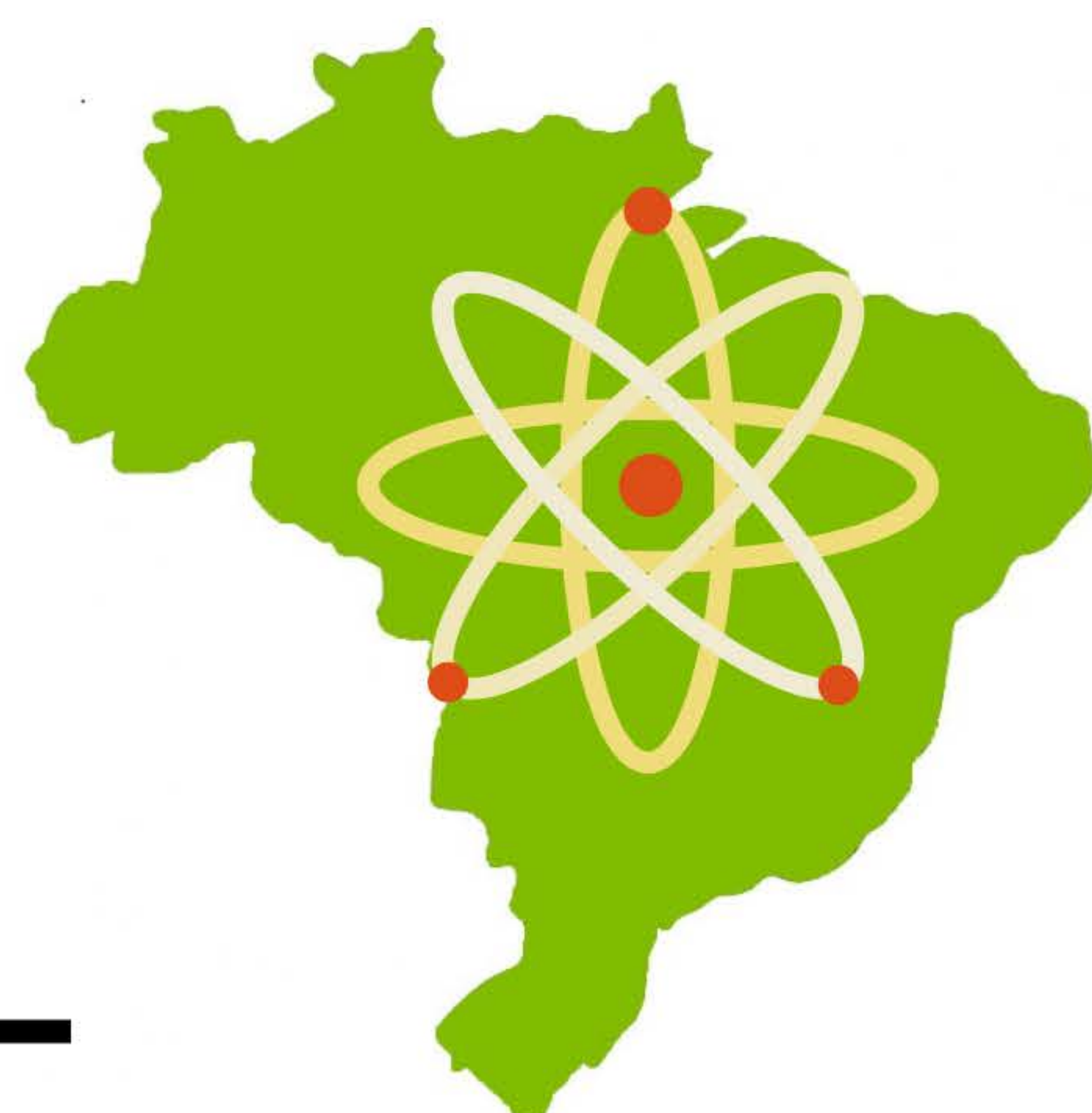


The Evolution of Brazil's Nuclear Policy



Military Dictatorship: 1964 - 1985

1940's - 1950's

Brazil begins to import nuclear technology for civilian use.



1979 - 1989

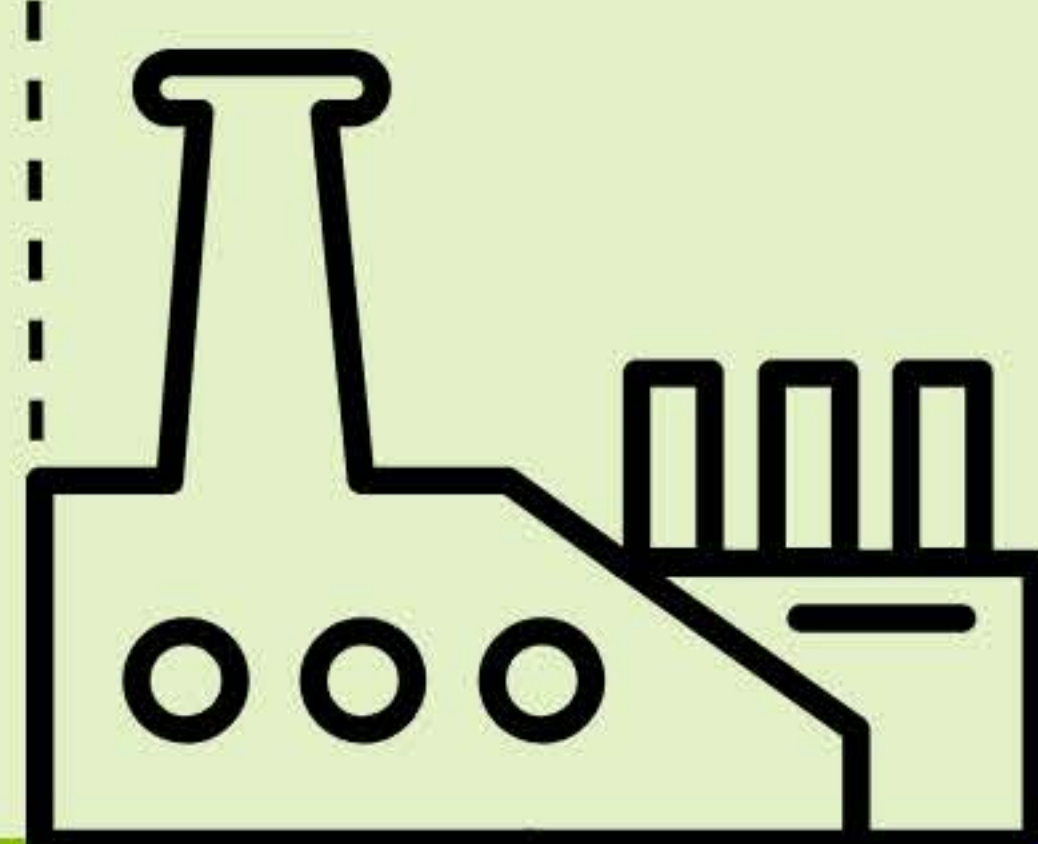
Brazil's military begins to enrich uranium and develop a missile program and nuclear power submarine program.

1975

Brazilian-West German Nuclear Agreement is signed, the single largest technology transfer in history (\$4 billion), giving Brazil the technology to establish a "complete" nuclear-fuel cycle.

1980's

After international backlash to its nuclear program, Brazil creates the Parallel Project, building secret, small-scale underground research facilities for enrichment technology.



1990's

Funding for nuclear projects decreases and transparency increases.



1988

Article 21 of the new Brazilian Constitution declares that all nuclear activity must be for peaceful purposes only.

1991

The only binational safeguards organization in existence, The Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC), is created to verify the peaceful use of nuclear materials.

1994

Brazil signs the Treaty of Tlatelolco, declaring Latin America a nuclear-weapon-free-zone. The treaty was originally drafted in 1967.

1998

Brazil signs on to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) thirty years after its creation, making it one of the latest additions.

2004 - 2006

Brazilian government clashes with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) after denying it unfettered access to their new nuclear fuel factory in Rio de Janeiro.



2008

Brazil's National Defense Strategy declares it will not sign an Additional Protocol to its existing safeguards agreement with the IAEA until the NPT nuclear-weapon states disarm.

2018

Speaking at the Wilson Center, Admiral Leal Ferreira estimates that the Navy's Nuclear Powered Submarine Project will be completed by the year 2020.



"We **repudiate nuclear armament** and are fully aware of the serious effects that its spread could bring to mankind. Nevertheless, it is imperative that **no immediate or potential obstacles be created** that might in any way present **hindrance** to the full utilization of nuclear energy for **peaceful purposes**."

Marshal Artur da Costa e Silva
President of the Brazilian military government (1967-69)