

## **THE PATRIMONY OF THE NATION (PN)**

### **O PATRIMÔNIO DA NAÇÃO**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This work proposes the use of the Patrimony of the Nation as a new indicator of wealth of a nation that will come to complement the gross domestic product (GDP) in the objective measurement of the total fortune of each nation. It becomes necessary to use the two indicators of the wealth because no one nation is equal to other, as for aspects related to geography, economy, policy, juridical and those characteristic of its population. Although variable in time, the Patrimony of the Nation is a potential greatness and it is, also, responsible for the accomplishment, every year, of GDP, that is a kinetic greatness. It is shown that the Public Patrimony of the Nation is the sum of all tangible wealth of the public power, directly or indirectly appraised. The Patrimony also possesses an intangible portion, as in the Brazilian case the friendly attitude of his people. The patrimony composition and depreciation, besides their economical, political and social aspects are shown. It is also shown that the Public per capita Patrimony is high and possible threats are appeared, as well as the need for protection.

#### **RESUMO**

Este trabalho propõe a utilização do Patrimônio da Nação como um novo indicador de riqueza de uma nação, que virá complementar o Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) na medição objetiva da fortuna total de cada nação. Torna-se

necessário empregar os dois indicadores da riqueza porque nenhuma nação é igual a outra, quanto aos aspectos geográficos, econômicos, políticos, jurídicos, e aos característicos de seu povo. Embora variável no tempo, o Patrimônio da Nação é uma grandeza potencial e é, também, responsável pela realização, a cada ano, do PIB, que é uma grandeza cinética. Mostra-se que o Patrimônio Público da Nação é o somatório de todas as riquezas tangíveis do poder público, direta ou indiretamente avaliadas. O Patrimônio possui também uma parcela intangível, como no caso brasileiro o espírito amistoso de seu povo. Mostra-se seu detalhamento, em seus aspectos econômicos, políticos e sociais. Mostra-se que o Patrimônio Público per Capita é elevado e apontam-se possíveis ameaças, assim como a necessidade de ser protegido e defendido.

## **RÉSUMÉ**

Ce travail propose l'utilisation du Patrimoine de la Nation comme un nouvel indicateur de richesse d'une nation, qui viendra en complément du Produit intérieur brut (PIB) dans la mesure objective de la fortune totale de chaque nation. Il devient nécessaire d'utiliser les deux indicateurs de la richesse parce qu' aucune nation se ressemble avec une autre, par compte de ses aspects géographiques, économiques, politiques, juridiques, et les caractéristiques de sa population. Bien que variable dans le temps, le Patrimoine de la Nation est une grandeur potentielle et il est également responsable de l'accomplissement, chaque année, du PIB, qui est une grandeur cinétique. Cela afin de montrer que le Patrimoine Public de la Nation est la somme de toutes les richesses tangibles du pouvoir public, directement ou indirectement évaluées. Le Patrimoine possède également une partie intangible, dans le cas du Brésil, le côté chaleureux de son peuple. La composition et l'amortissement du Patrimoine sont affichés, outre les aspects économiques, politiques et sociaux. Il est également montré que le Patrimoine Public par Habitant est élevé et des menaces possibles sont apparues, de même qu'un besoin de protection.

## **Resumen**

El presente trabajo propone la utilización del Patrimonio de la Nación como un nuevo indicador de riqueza, que vendrá a complementar el valor del Producto

Interno Bruto (PIB) en la medición objetiva de la fortuna total generada por una nación. Se hace necesario el empleo de ambos indicadores, debido a las diferencias existentes entre las naciones en cuanto a sus aspectos geográficos, económicos, políticos, jurídicos, y a los característicos de su pueblo. Mismo con la variable del tiempo, el Patrimonio de una Nación es un grandeza potencial y el responsable por la realización, a cada año, del PIB, que es una grandeza cinética. Demuéstrase que el Patrimonio Público de la Nación es la suma de todas las riquezas tangibles del poder público, directa o indirectamente evaluadas. El Patrimonio presupone también una parte intangible, como en el caso brasileño, el espíritu amistoso de su pueblo. Se demuestra su detallamiento y depreciación; así como sus aspectos políticos y sociales. Demuéstrase que el Patrimonio per Capita es elevado y se apuntan posibles amenazas, así como la necesidad de ser protegido y defendido.

## **Introduction**

We seek to establish with this work a new concept, that we call the Patrimony of the **Nation**, consisting of the sum of all wealth, private and public, existent in the country or abroad. Thus, it becomes a new indicator of a nation's wealth, which will complement the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the objective measurement of the total wealth of each nation.

## **Concept of Patrimony of the Nation**

The Private Patrimony, as of the individual person or as of the private company, is synthesized and fully measurable, annually, by declaring the tax sent to the Internal Revenue Service. The Brazilian private wealth, therefore, is the result of the sum of these assets, the least of which were not declared by exemption or other reasons.

The Public Property, in turn, is the total public wealth of the nation, specifically those in the ground, in the marine space and in the aerial, which is composed of the goods contained within the nation. With this, it opens up the prospect of formulating a new indicator of a nation's wealth, based on the premise that no

nation is equal to another in regard to its geographic, economic, political, and legal aspects, and the characteristics of its people.

The Patrimony of the Nation (**PN**) is the sum of all the wealth of the country, directly or indirectly measurable. Thus, the **PN** consists of the Private Patrimony of the Nation (**PrPN**) belonging to any existing private wealth in this country, all individuals and private companies, and the Public Patrimony of the Nation (**PuPN**) belonging to the Union, states and municipalities.

The formula for calculating the Patrimony of the Nation is the following:

$$\mathbf{PN = PrPN + PuPN} \quad \mathbf{(1)}$$

In order to emphasize this new indicator **PN**, we will call it henceforth Patrimony Brazil (**PB**), for the purpose of what follows.

Although variable in time, the Patrimony Brazil - **PB** (or equity of the Brazilian nation) is a potential greatness and is also responsible for carrying out each year the Gross Domestic Product (**GDP**), which is a kinetic quantity.

The Patrimony Per Capita (**PPC**) is the division of **PB** by the Brazilian population.

### **Considerations on the Private Patrimony Brazil**

As we have seen, the Private Patrimony Brazil (**PrPB**) is the sum of individual private wealth (**IPrPB**) with the corporate private wealth (**CPrPB**), expressed by the following equation:

$$\mathbf{PBPr = PBIPr + PBCPr} \quad \mathbf{(2)}$$

The Individual Private Patrimony Per Capita (**IPrPPC**) is the division of **IPrPB** by the Brazilian population. The Corporate Private Patrimony Per Capita (**CPrPPC**) is the division of **CPrPB** by the amount of Brazilian companies of all sizes.

### **Considerations on the Public Patrimony Brazil**

The Public Patrimony Brazil (**PuPB**) is understood as the sum of all wealth in the country or outside it, but belonging to the government, specifically, in the country, in the soil, in the air and in the sea space. To be more explicit, the **PuPB** is understood as the result of adding two sums of tangible quantities, directly or indirectly assessed.

$$\mathbf{PuPB} = \Sigma (\mathbf{PuPBd})_j + \Sigma (\mathbf{PuPBi})_k \quad (3)$$

The first sum considers the  $j$  ( $= n$ ) public goods directly evaluated (**PuPBd**), sometimes easily calculated, as for example, the oil reserves. In turn, there are other public goods directly assessed, which are more difficult to be calculated, as the supply of oxygen provided by the Amazon rainforest, and the biodiversity, associated with Brazilian ecosystems. They are goods directly evaluated that contribute directly to the growth of the nation heritage.

The second sum considers the  $k$  ( $= 3$ ) public goods indirectly assessed (**PuPBi**) that contribute directly to the growth of the nation heritage. We understand the indirect evaluation such as that which will be in an indicator concerning some aspects of the people that contribute directly to the growth of the nation's wealth in relation to the following attributes:

- level of intellectual development of the people (**PuPBi**) 1;
- creativeness and inventiveness of the people (**PuPBui**) 2, and
- industrious and entrepreneurial capacity of the people (**PuPBi**) 3.

These three characteristics, not only belong to Brazilian property, but are also active in the generation of the Gross Domestic Product. At the moment, we can say that the monetization of these attributes is not a trivial procedure and requires the definition of an indicator that can be used universally.

The Public Patrimony Per Capita (**PuPPC**) is the division of **PuPB** by the Brazilian population.

### **Detailing of the Public Patrimony Brazil**

The Public Patrimony Brazil (**PuPB**) consists of two segments: the tangible and the intangible.

The measurable part of public property is the segment which can be calculated or estimated, and is made partially explicit in the 1988 Brazilian Constitution, in Article 20.

By Art. 20, goods that belong to the Union are<sup>1</sup>:

*I - those who currently belong to it and those that may be attributed to it in future;*

*II - the lands necessary for the defense of borders, the fortifications and military constructions, the federal routes of communication and environmental preservation, as defined by law;*

*III – the lakes, rivers and any streams of water on lands owned by the Union estate, or bath more than one State, or serve as boundaries with other countries, or extend into foreign territory or proceed there from, as well as the marginal lands and the fluvial beaches;*

*IV - the fluvial and lake islands in zones bordering other countries; the sea beaches; the oceanic islands and coastal islands, excluded those containing the Municipalities headquarters, except those affected to the public service and to the federal environmental unit, and those in the art. 26, II;*

*V - the natural resources of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone;*

*VI - the territorial sea;*

*VII - the marine land and the alluvium deposited on the soil;*

*VIII – the potentials of hydraulic energy;*

*IX - the mineral resources, including those in the subsoil;*

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<sup>1</sup> 1988 Brazilian Constitution

*X – the natural underground cavities and the archaeological and prehistoric sites;*

*XI - the lands traditionally occupied by Indians.*

*§ 1st – It is guaranteed under the law, to the States, the Federal District and municipalities, as well as to the direct administration bodies of the Union, participation in the result of oil or natural gas, water resources for generation energy and other mineral resources on their territory, continental shelf, territorial sea or exclusive economic zone, or financial compensation for such exploitation.*

*§ 2nd - The range of a hundred and fifty kilometers wide, along the land border, known as the border region, considered critical to homeland defense, and the occupation and use shall be regulated by law.*

As foreseeable, the Constitution is rather vague and broad, when states, in paragraph 1st of Article 20, that are property of Union *those goods that currently belong to it and those that may be assigned to it.*

Preliminarily, we are evaluating some public goods of the first summation.

To obtain the directly assessed part of the tangible segment of the Public Patrimony Brazil, one must quantify the financial assets listed in Table 1, that are estimated at something around R\$ 80 trillion (approximately US\$ 50 trillion). Taking the Public Patrimony Brazil as R\$ 80 trillion, the Public Patrimony Brazil Per Capita, for a population of 191.5 million (Jul 2009), we arrive at the figure of approximately R\$ 420 thousand per capita.

One could say that every Brazilian citizen is wealthy. And from the moment that the Brazilian citizen becomes aware of that, for sure, he will require the protection of his heritage.

Table 1. Public Patrimony Brazil - an estimate of the tangible segment

<b>PATRIMONY BRAZIL (the list below does not exhaust this potential)</b>
<b>1. 1. Natural Resources<sup>2</sup></b>
Territorial Extension of the Union
Water Reserve in the Guarani Aquifer <sup>3</sup>
Mineral Reserves <sup>4</sup> and non-mineral <sup>5</sup>
Mass fishy, marine and fluvial
Biodiversity associated with forest ecosystems
Birds and Wildlife
Oxygen Reserve
Agricultural areas and means
<b>2. 2. Infrastructure for education and R &amp; D</b>
Schools of 1st and 2nd grade
Technical Schools
Universities and Colleges
Libraries
Centers of R & D
Companies for design and engineering
Digital Inclusion
<b>3. 3. Infrastructure of transport</b>
Maritime and river
Rail
Road <sup>6</sup>
Aviation <sup>7 8</sup>
<b>4. 4. Infrastructure of health, including hospitals, clinics, laboratories</b>

<sup>2</sup> Ministério das Relações Exteriores, (1979) "Brasil", Departamento de Comunicações e Documentação, Edição Numerada, Exemplar nº 6033, Brasília.

<sup>3</sup> Universidade da Água (2008), "Aqüífero Guarani, Universidade da Água", [www.uniagua.org.br/website/default.asp?tp=3&pag=aquifero.htm](http://www.uniagua.org.br/website/default.asp?tp=3&pag=aquifero.htm).

<sup>4</sup> [www.seicom.pa.gov.br/diram/docs/trab\\_public/diversos/min\\_para/Mp05.doc](http://www.seicom.pa.gov.br/diram/docs/trab_public/diversos/min_para/Mp05.doc), (2008), "Rochas ígneas ultramáficas".

<sup>5</sup> BNDES (1993), "O Setor Mineral – Reserva das Principais Substâncias Mineraias – 1993", [www.bndes.gov.br/conhecimento/bnset/bnsetmin.pdf](http://www.bndes.gov.br/conhecimento/bnset/bnsetmin.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> Etur (2008), "Estações Rodoviárias no Brasil", [www.etur.com.br/conteudocompleto.asp?idconteudo=6354](http://www.etur.com.br/conteudocompleto.asp?idconteudo=6354).

<sup>7</sup> O Estado de São Paulo(21/07/2007), "Em 6 anos, São Paulo terá novo aeroporto, ao custo de R\$ 5bilhões...", [www.estado.com.br/editorias/2007/07/21/cid-1.93.3.20070721.4.1.xml](http://www.estado.com.br/editorias/2007/07/21/cid-1.93.3.20070721.4.1.xml).

<sup>8</sup> INFRAERO (2008), "INFRAERO – Aeroportos Brasileiros", [www.infraero.gov.br/impr\\_noti\\_prev.php?ni=655&menuid=impr](http://www.infraero.gov.br/impr_noti_prev.php?ni=655&menuid=impr).



<b>and equipment</b> <sup>9</sup>
<b>5. 5. Infrastructure of telecommunications, including radio, telephone, TV, satellite</b>
Radio
Fixed and Mobile Telephone
TV
Satellite
<b>6. 6. Infrastructure of energy</b>
Investments in hydropower resources <sup>10</sup>
Oil <sup>11</sup>
Natural Gas <sup>12 13</sup>
Coal <sup>14 15</sup>
Nuclear <sup>16 17</sup>
Firewood and charcoal
Cane and other renewable resources
<b>7. 7. Infrastructure of public company</b>
Petrobras <sup>18</sup>
INFRAERO <sup>19</sup>
Brazilian Post and Telegraph
IMBEL
EMGEPRON

<sup>9</sup> DATASUS (2008), "DATASUS-CNESNet – Cadastro Nacional de Estabelecimentos de Saúde", [http://w3.datasus.gov.br/datasus\\_n/default.php?area=040208](http://w3.datasus.gov.br/datasus_n/default.php?area=040208)

<sup>10</sup> O Estado de São Paulo (27/04/2008), "O verdadeiro preço de Itaipu", [www.estado.com.br/suplementos/ali/2008/04/27/ali-1.93.19.20080427.8.1.xml](http://www.estado.com.br/suplementos/ali/2008/04/27/ali-1.93.19.20080427.8.1.xml).

<sup>11</sup> InvestNews, Gazeta Mercantil (18/08/2008), "Com pré-sal, previsão é de que País terá reservas de 55 bilhões de barris", [http://indexet.gazetamercantil.com.br/arquivo/2008/08/18/31/Com-pre\\_sal.-previsao-e-de-que-Pais-tera-reservas-de-55-bilhoes-de-barris.html](http://indexet.gazetamercantil.com.br/arquivo/2008/08/18/31/Com-pre_sal.-previsao-e-de-que-Pais-tera-reservas-de-55-bilhoes-de-barris.html).

<sup>12</sup> "Ministério de Minas e Energia", ANP Tab. 2.18, [www.mme.gov.br/site/menu/select\\_main\\_menu\\_item.do?channelId=1432&pageld=10780](http://www.mme.gov.br/site/menu/select_main_menu_item.do?channelId=1432&pageld=10780).

<sup>13</sup> Ministério de Minas e Energia (2006) "Preços médios de referência do gás natural (2006)", Tab. 2,18 –ANP, [www.mme.gov.br/site/menu/](http://www.mme.gov.br/site/menu/).

<sup>14</sup> DNPM (2001), "Sumário Mineral", [www.dnpm.gov.br/assets/galeriadocumento/sumariomineral2001/Sumário%20Parte%201.doc](http://www.dnpm.gov.br/assets/galeriadocumento/sumariomineral2001/Sumário%20Parte%201.doc)

<sup>15</sup> ANEEL, "Carvão Mineral", [www.aneel.gov.br/aplicacoes/atlas/pdf/08-Carvao\(2\).pdf](http://www.aneel.gov.br/aplicacoes/atlas/pdf/08-Carvao(2).pdf)

<sup>16</sup> INB, "INB – Reservas de Urânio no Brasil", [www.inb.gov.br/reservasBrasil.asp](http://www.inb.gov.br/reservasBrasil.asp)

<sup>17</sup> "O preço do urânio: GoodnightMoon", <http://goodnight-moon.net/sociedade/o-preco-do-uranio/>

<sup>18</sup> Petrobras ultrapassa Microsoft em valor de mercado", Google Discovery, <http://googlediscovery.com/2008/05/20/petrobras-ultrapassa-microsoft-em-valor-de-mercado/>

<sup>19</sup> Uol (2008), "Brasil domina lista de maiores empresas das bolsas latino-americanas", em 10/01/2008, <http://noticias.uol.com.br/ultnot/economia/2008/01/10/ult1767u111414.jhtm>.

CPRM-Companhia de Pesquisa Mineral Resources
<b>8. 8. Financial infrastructure</b>
Central Bank
Banco do Brasil <sup>20</sup>
BNDES
Casa da Moeda
Caixa Econômica Federal – CEF
<b>9. 9. Infrastructure for housing</b>
Cities, buildings, housing and works
<b>10. 10. Infrastructure for tourism and leisure</b>
Tourist sites
Museums
The beauty of their natural assets
<b>11. 11. Infrastructure protection and public safety</b>
Army - facilities, equipment, facilities and human capital
Navy - idem
Air Force - idem
Federal Police - idem
Road Police - idem
National Force - idem
<b>12. 12. Assets abroad - embassies and other</b>
<b>13. 13. Monetization of the educational level of the people</b>
<b>14. 14. Monetization of creativity and inventiveness of the people</b>
<b>15. 15. Monetization of capacity, industrious and enterprising of the people</b>

### Considerations on the Intangible Public Patrimony Brazil

The intangible part of the **PuPB** includes the population: their character, their nationality, their degree of culture and education, their ability to hire and use

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<sup>20</sup> Ibidem.

their knowledge (ability and creative intelligence and entrepreneurial), its intensity in research and development (R & D) and inventive (generation of patents), the use of their knowledge, their arts and music, among others.

### **Economic aspects of the Public Patrimony Per Capita**

The importance of the Patrimony Brazil is magnified if we observe that it will allow every citizen to know how much is rich, by the sum of their own individual private equity with the Public Patrimony Per Capita, the resulting portion from the share of public property to all Brazilians.

The Public Patrimony Per Capita is therefore an indicator of the wealth of each Brazilian citizen, resulting from the public property.

When the per capita public equity is high, its value indicates that a poor person can be considered rich, though not of a private heritage.

This kind of wealth can and should result in an exercise of citizenship more demanding and acting, by part of the whole population. The rulers come to be seen as trustees who, by the electoral commission, have the responsibility to look after the property and interests regarding Public Shareholders to Brazil, consequently, responsible for the Public Patrimony Per Capita.

### **Political and social aspects of the Public Patrimony Per Capita**

The political demands arising from the Public Patrimony Per Capita are supra-partisan and supra-ideological.

While acknowledging the existence of different perspectives to the management measures related to the Public Patrimony Brazil with a view to obtaining income, it is expected that the Brazilians from different shades fight for convergent objectives.

Given the understanding of what is the Public Patrimony Brazil, consequently, we believe that the Brazilian citizens will exercise a concrete citizenship, resulting in a behavior more responsible and demanding.

Regardless of their ideological convictions and their party ties, the public and the media should require from governments at any level, federal, state and municipal:

- a professional demeanor and effective custodian of public assets;
- the defense and protection of Patrimony Brazil;
- the respect for the constitution prescriptions, providing the Education, Health, Public Security, and the Military Forces with the proportionate means to the assets stature of Brazil; and,
- the funds that are appropriate, to the necessary extent, contained and properly covered by the Union budget.

Insofar as this indicator of the Patrimony of the Nation is understood and absorbed by all social, political and business strata and with all these injunctions in mind, we believe that candidates for elective offices, during the pre-election period, will have the opportunity to express their plans, concerning the Public Patrimony Brazil and its defense.

The people general understanding of the **PB** and of the generated public wealth per capita will constitute a factor of national integration, as all the Brazilian, from the Oiapoque to Chui, tend to think similarly in regard to their assets from public origin.

The legislative representations of the Brazilian will be strongly committed to positive results in the process of expansion of the national wealth.

### **The constitutional mission of defending the Patrimony of the Brazilian Nation**

Consequently, we would like to provide some clarifications and make suggestions as to how it could improve the defense of the Patrimony Brazil.

The current constitution has assigned, on behalf of every Brazilian, the power to ensure the national defense to the Union, by the requirement of art. 21, paragraph I: *the national defense is ensured by the Union.*

Further, the current constitution<sup>21</sup> granted, even in the name of every Brazilian, the responsibility of preserving our heritage to the Armed Forces. The role assigned to the Armed Forces is established in Article 142<sup>22</sup>:

*Article 142 - The Armed Forces, comprised by the Navy, the Army and the Air Force, are national institutions, permanent and regular, organized on the basis of hierarchy and discipline, under the supreme authority of the Republic President, and are intended to the homeland defense, the guarantee of constitutional powers and, at the initiative of any of them, the law and the order.*

Thus, the constitution not only gave the Armed Forces the responsibility to defend our heritage, but charged to the Union the responsibility of ensuring the necessary resources to national defense.

In other words it is constitutional duty of Union the provision of financial resources to capacitate our Armed Forces.

In turn, the need to preserve our heritage requires the Armed Forces to work to obtain the necessary means to fulfill their constitutional duties with competence and effectiveness.

### **The danger of greed related to the unprotected heritage**

The history of warfare is vast in unquestionable examples.

Many countries take effective care, but when they fail, for example, as was the recent case of Kuwait, they pay a high price for negligence. Kuwait possessing an incredible asset, it did not have in 1991 armed forces commensurate with their degree of wealth.

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<sup>21</sup> Ibidem, 1988 Brazilian Constitution

Thus, it aroused the greed in its neighbor, Iraq's Saddam Hussein, and was quickly overwhelmed, leading to the Gulf War of 1991.

Predominantly motivated by economic interests, the allies, led by the United States, launched a counter-offensive, defeated Iraq and returned the territory of Kuwait to their original owners...

### **Threats to Patrimony Brazil**

With regard to South America, Brazil has few external threats, whether related to the large size or the immense riches.

In terms of conflict, the process of rapprochement with Argentina, since the 1980s, virtually inhibited any potential threat to Brazil in the southern cone.

From the western border, the political and economic instability in Bolivia raise concerns about the integrity of that country and the continuity of supply of natural gas that is vital to the Brazilian economy.

Still in the western border, Colombia has been successful in recent skirmishes against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

From the northern border, a latent instability has been installed on behalf of unexpected behaviors of Venezuela.

Currently, the major source of concern is the international greed associated with the Amazon and the wealth stored in its territory. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the like, with build bases in developed countries and areas of expertise in indigenous territories, lost their discretion and openly advocate the privatization of the Amazon, arguing that Brazilians do not have the capacity to maintain and manage the region.

The current level of protection of our resources may not be able to avoid impositions, supported by the dissimulation of NGOs and the like, or even by force, which may be set up in undesirable and unacceptable losses of equity.

As another recent example, Brazil found a huge source of oil in deep water, in the pre-salt, which also needs to be protected.

Another significant example is that the world is concerned about the water. It is said that the water will, in the twenty-first century, display the strategic value that oil sported during the twentieth century. In this case, Brazil can legislate with more tranquility because there is time available before the commencement of the water exploitation of the Guarani Aquifer. Nevertheless, Brazil has about 70% of the aquifer, which has a useful annual recharge of 40 billion cubic meters, representing an immense richness in potential state of exploitation.

The international greed can be activated at any moment ...

Brazil is a rich and peaceful country, but need to work closely with the security sustained by its armed forces so that the Brazilian population is benefited by a process of development and enrichment, characteristic of a developed country.

What is the developed country that neglects its armed forces? That not have them strategically made, ready to become an effective force capable of immediate action?

The low level of military spending in Brazil can be attributed to the myopic perception that the country has few external threats, limited to those related to their neighbors. The vision is myopic because it does not evaluate the immense wealth of the Amazon, the pre-salt and the Guarani Aquifer, as we have mentioned.

Looking this wealth, may exist covetous eyes of other nations, heavily equipped with armed forces...

## **Conclusion**

Based on the above reflections, it can be concluded that Brazil and its inhabitants are rich, boasting a significant public assets, in many, many times higher than that of most nations. Therefore, the responsibility of the constituted government, principally of the federal government, is immense.

The competent management of the Brazilian Public Patrimony and the protection of Private Equity, generator of wealth, should have as goals: to generate a better quality of life, to reduce poverty, to increase per capita income and to create conditions for full protection of this heritage.

Aside of this management, there will be a concrete application of citizenship. It is the Brazilian citizen requiring care and demanding result from governmental measures related to getting the best performance out of the Public Assets in Brazil.

Basic for objective conjunctions is the allocation of responsibilities to the elected for the executive and legislative powers, relating to the goods and interests resulting from the wealth of the country and their preservation and best use.

In this context, we believe that it is needed to switch the focus of government policy, replacing the action of **to give** by **to provide**. Projects valorizing to give (as the Family Purse) generate a positive effect on the economy (along with the social benefit), but they do not generate a movement that allows a consistent growth of the individual wealth, since money provision remains constant. In this case, wealth is not a product of work, but only a consequence of the to give. As the cycle is uniform (all the same every year), the tendency is to stagnate.

Considering the monetary bulk, however large, the tax revenue is finite and the process is limited to itself. Thus, the government should **to provide** and not **to give**, without depleting the following argument: to provide the means for education, for research and development, for health, for public safety and for national defense, for infrastructure (roads, railways, coastal, ports, energy matrix, etc), allowing the generation of more jobs.

Finally, it is to spend a money supply in order to meet growing wealth and consolidate always longed income distribution, with the aim of causing social mobility by work, increasing the population in classes B and C and decreasing D and E.

As discussed the Armed Forces have a constitutional obligation to protect this vast Brazilian heritage. Although the Ministry of Defense recently has



established a Policy and Defense Strategy, Brazil is far from providing its military means commensurate with the economic dimension of their wealth.

Unfortunately, Brazil lately relegates these important institutions, keeping away from securing the financial resources to adequately meet the operational needs of its armed forces with modern and efficient equipments and to enforce compliance, shutting any desires related to Heritage Brazil.

Therefore, it is necessary to establish a broad national debate on equity Brazil to the Brazilian people wake up in the social consciousness of the need for effective protection of their wealth. The objective to be attained is the Brazilian society to press the executive and legislative to act for preserving this heritage that belongs to all Brazilians.

How then to proceed with that national wealth from public and private origin that also belongs to him, which makes up the heritage of the Nation?

In the same proportion, the Union must meet the defense exercised through its armed forces and the conditions to expand the means of education and health.

This "Brazilian Paradox" reminds us of an indecision: a rich country like Brazil acts as if it was poor.

The question is whether there is a willingness to create conditions to protect this heritage that is ours, of all Brazilians, effectively and competently. Unfortunately, here, again, it is not related to national security to its source of wealth and not even to the defense strategy.

When that will occur in the correct proportion ...? We are waiting for a mobilization and we hope it happens soon.