

The **OMNIDEF ANALYSIS** is a monthly publication with analyses\* about themes addressed in the previous month of **OMNIDEF** and identified as the most relevant for the National Defense context.

### Highlights

#### DEFENSE PUBLIC POLICIES

- BRIEF CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT COVID 19
- STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND CONTROL OF THE CORONAVIRUS
- THE CORONAVIRUS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

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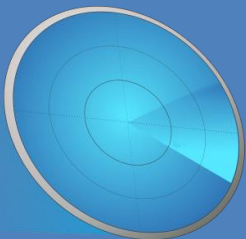
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## DEFENSE PUBLIC POLICIES

### ANALYSIS 1

#### Brief considerations about COVID 19

**Author:** *Fernanda Carvalho Peixoto*

**Co-Author:** *Marcos do Vale Araujo*

We are experiencing a health crisis that poses a potential threat to global public health with the emergence of a viral respiratory disease, now called Coronavirus Disease 2019 or simply COVID-19 by the World Health Organization (WHO), and whose agent identified as SARS-Cov-2 is part of a family of viruses (*coronaviridae*) related to outbreaks of pneumonia, which produced Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome in 2002-2003 in China, SARS-CoV; and later in 2012-2015, Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome, MERS-CoV.

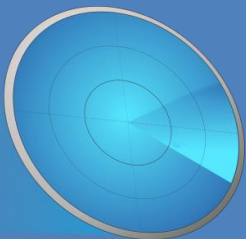
All these agents, in common, are related to respiratory infections that can evolve from a simple cold to a more severe pneumonia, which is the case of this new epidemic, COVID 19. The epicenter of the disease was the city of Wuhan, Hubei district in China, and since December 2019 the WHO officer in the country had been reporting cases of patients with non-specific pneumonia of unknown cause. Thus, in January the WHO started to intensify epidemiological surveillance measures for this new event, following the spatial progression, inside and outside China, and the evolution of new cases.

The first 45 cases that occurred in Chinese territory still in December of last year evolved mostly to pneumonia and death, particularly in patients with an associated comorbidity, i.e. Individuals who had some kind of prior disease, including the elderly. Brazil is signatory of the International Health Regulations (IHR), being one of the 196 state members that share the recommendations and sanitary measures adopted by WHO to act in situation of global public health risk. At the beginning of the year, the World Health Organization declared international public health emergency, as a measure of pressure and collection from countries, of a coordinated action to contain and control the epidemic by this new coronavirus. This declaration of emergency was not due to the increase in the number of cases, the lethality of the disease or even the performance of the country that is its epicenter, but to the risk of international spread and the need for intergovernmental coordination of response.

In Brazil, the Federal Government and health authorities involved have been mobilizing and since the last 22 Jan 20, under the coordination of the Ministry of Health, the CENTER FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS IN PUBLIC HEALTH was activated.

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Until today, it has not been possible to identify the primary source, the reservoir, which originated SARS-CoV -2, that is, there is no evidence suggesting a specific host as the reservoir of the virus, we live a situation of rapid evolution where investigations are underway. One of the initial hypotheses involved the Seafood wholesale market in Wuhan, which sold live birds, aquatic products and various types of wild animals to the public in poor sanitary conditions, until it was closed on January 1, 2020, when the first reports of suspicious cases suggested an epidemiological link of frequenters and bank owners. It should be noted that COVID 19 is a ZOOONOSE, that is, infections shared between humans and animals. According to WHO, about 75% of emerging diseases have an animal reservoir, and their proliferation is often due to the extrapolation of coexistence between humans and animal sources, creating situations so that a biological agent can cross the barrier between different species, overcome the human-animal interface, spreading across national and international borders.

So far it has shown a low lethality behavior (3.4%), but with a high degree of transmissibility. This was one of the decisive issues for WHO to establish the level of international health emergency, its high transmissibility capacity and the need to integrate intergovernmental actions to deal with this new epidemic, with potential to become a pandemic.

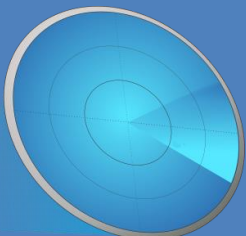
There are reports of imported cases of the disease in European countries of people with a history of passing through (traveling) China. At that time, Brazil did not have notification for the disease but this situation has been changing progressively, almost in real time new information about suspected and confirmed cases arrives, all over the world, including the American continent. There is no specific treatment or vaccine yet, but the whole scientific community has been working on it. The Ministry of Health has carried out and has complied with all health measures to train its staff, especially with emphasis on surveillance, in order to identify possible first cases in the national territory.

The preventive measures to be adopted include controlling the transit of people at ports, airports and customs facilities, such as sound warnings about the main clinical signs and temperature measurement of passengers coming from regions with confirmed cases of the disease. The same is expected with regard to the adoption of control measures by ANAC to the crew, being of personal and compulsory interest in case of suspicion that the passenger seeks the health authority.

Other even more important recommendations are those related to the care with personal and environmental hygiene, the importance of the correct hand washing and the adoption of the respiratory label in order to avoid the dispersion of the microorganism in the environment protecting the individual himself. So far, the actions that we hope should be carried out by health authorities have been happening regularly, every day there is new information and the importance of having knowledge of what is happening and how to prevent this type of disease is fundamental.

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Furthermore, it is important to say that the Ministry of Defense with the partnership of other agencies such as the Ministry of Justice and Security, ABIN, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply of the Government Emergency Group to deal with this type of event, having been its fundamental participation in the success of Operation Return of repatriation of the Brazilians who were in Wuhan.

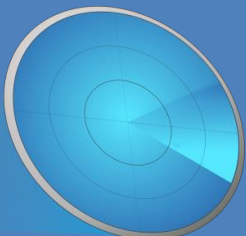
Currently, the laboratories of FIOCRUZ in Rio de Janeiro, Evandro Chagas in Pará and the Adolfo Lutz Institute in São Paulo are certified to perform the conclusive diagnosis for SARS-CoV 2. The detection period can normally vary from 48 to 72 hours, and the method adopted is PCR identification and metagenomics. Initially, in case of clinical suspicion, samples are screened by the Central Laboratory (LACEN) for the disposal of other viral agents causing respiratory disease (rhinovirus, influenza virus, for example). At this point, what the WHO defines as a suspect case is taken into consideration: people who show the clinical signs of a respiratory disease such as cough, myalgia, fever and who have a recent history of international travel in the Asian continent, especially through Wuhan. In these cases, there is a need for isolation of the patient until the complete identification of the etiological agent, for confirmation or not, of the disease; this is what we call a negative panel (it is verified among a series of viral agents, including the common flu agent, what kind of morbidity that person has). If the panel is negative for known viruses then it moves on to a more specific analysis that will ascertain the identity of that viral genome.

We know that for the microbiological world there are no borders, with the increase in international traffic of people and goods in the world, studies estimate that a microorganism can take up to 36 hours to cross from one end of the planet to another.

Finally, by participating in the elaboration of cases related to health insecurity in Defense Scenarios 2040, it was possible to evaluate the risk and implications for Defense in the face of a viral respiratory epidemic such as the one caused by the coronavirus, configuring a pandemic. According to the defense scenario: "The flows of people and goods could promote the rapid proliferation of human, animal and pest diseases, leading to uncontrolled killing and/or famine, causing sociopolitical instability inversely proportional to the governance capacity of each state... in the case of PANDEMY, the capacities of agencies dedicated to health issues, as well as to border control, ports and airports, are likely to be exhausted, requiring the emergency action of armed forces".

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Finally, regarding the existence of biocontained laboratory facilities for the manipulation of infectious agents considered of high sanitary risk, Brazil has the Federal Laboratory of Agricultural Defense (LFDA) NB AG3+ of Pedro Leopoldo/MG, equivalent to NB4 human, part of the network of laboratories of the Ministry of Agriculture. Therefore, the State has been feeling the need to create laboratories with the highest level of Biosafety for the development of research, production of vaccines and drugs and diagnostic methods for emerging agents that require high / maximum level of biocontainment. In time, on the subject, the Academic Cooperation Program in National Defense - PROCAD (Edital 15/2019) approved as relevant the theme Management and Governance in Biosafety, of the Federal University of Viçosa. ■

## News published by OMNIDEF

*G1 – 09/02/2020*

### **Primeiro boletim aponta que repatriados estão sem sintomas de coronavírus, diz Ministério da Defesa**

O Ministério da Defesa divulgou boletim na noite deste domingo (9) informando que os brasileiros repatriados da China devido ao surto do coronavírus continuam sem qualquer sintoma da doença. As avaliações foram feitas pelo Ministério da Saúde. Esse foi o primeiro boletim divulgado desde que o grupo chegou à Base Aérea de Anápolis nesta manhã. Segundo o boletim, os 58 hóspedes - 34 repatriados e os 24 membros da tripulação que realizou o resgate - que estão no Hotel de Trânsito passaram por todas as avaliações clínicas.

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*Terra – 29/02/2020*

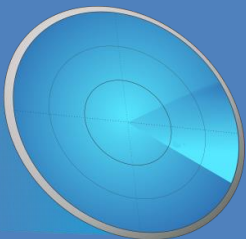
### **Casos suspeitos de coronavírus crescem 13% no Brasil**

O número de casos suspeitos de infecção pelo novo coronavírus, o Covid-19, no Brasil aumentou nas últimas 24 horas de 182 para 207 neste sábado, 29. O País já tem dois casos confirmados da doença, ambos em São Paulo. O Estado de São Paulo concentra quase a metade dos casos em investigação, são 91. O número de suspeitas de coronavírus no Estado cresceu 37% desde a sexta-feira, 28, quando havia 66 notificações. Ainda segundo os dados do ministério, 79 casos já foram descartados. Depois de São Paulo, o Rio Grande do Sul é o Estado com maior número de casos suspeitos, 27 - mas o número se manteve estável nas últimas 24 horas.

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## DEFENSE PUBLIC POLICIES

### ANALYSIS 2

#### State sovereignty and control of the coronavirus

**Author:** *Ricardo Rodrigues Freire*

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*Gabriela Paulucci da Hora Viana*

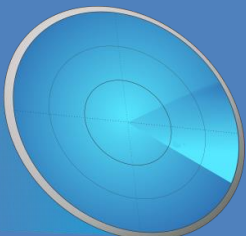
For a better understanding of this subject, a retrospective is important. In the 1500 to 1600s, the world experienced almost 80 years of wars and conflicts in Europe, and such conflicts gave rise to the formation of the International System based on a model of sovereign states, which today we call the "Westphalian model of national states". This model has been reproduced in the constitutions of practically all countries. In Brazil, in the Federal Constitution of 1988, it is clear that the country calls itself a sovereign national state, which watches over its territorial integrity and its right to self-determination. These prerogatives are repeated, basically, in all the countries of the International System.

With hindsight, we passed through the end of the great world conflicts of 1914-1918 and 1939-1945, seeing an improvement in the norms of the International System with the creation of the United Nations (UN), derived from the signing of the UN Charter. Since the creation of the UN, the Westphalian model has been preserved. It should be noted that the UN Charter begins with the assertion that "We, the peoples of the United Nations", thus showing that the format of the organization is given by the national states and its deliberations take place through a general assembly, which is a forum that normalizes and regulates the International System, thus perfecting the model of anarchic tendencies proper to Westphalia. In Brazil's case, a protagonist in the creation of the United Nations and an actor with a significant role in this forum since its inception, the country's alignment with the decisions emanating from the UN General Assembly must be assumed.

As a result of the reorganization that has taken place, international society has felt the need to normalize certain issues that are transversal and of common interest to the different nations. This debate has arisen in relation to the problems of transport, postal services, human rights and, in particular, the subject discussed here, health. In 1948, therefore, World Health Day is celebrated and the World Health Organization (WHO) is created, a body of paramount importance to the UN, since health crises in an increasingly cosmopolitan world affect the entire International System and require immediate and coordinated responses from all countries.

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In the sense of WHO organizational structure, it is divided into regional offices in different parts of the globe, in which in the American continent it is necessary to understand WHO's conjugation with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), effective, capillary and institutionally structured organizations, in which Brazil is also a protagonist. In WHO, for example, the Executive Committee has a permanent Brazilian seat, lending the national representation in this forum.

The coronavirus crises and other past crises, have taught nations the need to comply promptly with the WHO guidelines, since its technical standards determine procedures for the elimination of certain contagion. Therefore, for the treatment of specific disease, the State must accept these regulations, since almost two hundreds UN member countries are also WHO signatories.

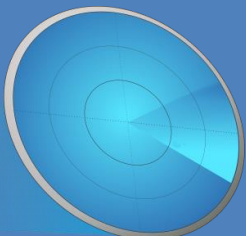
In this sense, data sharing is of paramount importance, especially nowadays, when this happens in a fast and simple way. For example, it was observed on the WHO website that there was only one case of death outside China with this coronavirus crisis. Soon after, the media was already linking another fatal victim. Thus, this portal was quickly updated, thanks to the data sharing and the international cooperation. In addition, countries must also accept the participation of foreign experts from the WHO, who visit the affected countries, in order to transmit good practices for the control of that infectuous disease, epidemic, contagion, or whatever it is. Particularly, in relation to China, WHO technicians guided and checked the country's procedure for the control of this disease.

In addition, problems have arisen from the repatriation of foreigners. This was evidenced by the clashes of interests, since certain countries wanted to repatriate their nationals who were in China, while the Chinese government was focused on containing the flows of infected or possibly infected people. Therefore, there was, and still is, a clear need for China to isolate the victims of the virus. In this way, it's necessary that this impasse results in an agreement that makes this desired repatriation effective.

As a result of good mediation, such agreements were obtained between China and several countries, such as the US, UK, Italy, France and now Brazil, which has already sent aircraft and specialized teams for repatriation of Brazilians who were on Chinese territory. However, this was in line with Chinese interests, because every time a foreigner, at the time of his departure, presented a feverish picture, or some possibility of infection, he was not repatriated, but isolated and treated in China.

Then it is observed that national interests need to be colimated in order to preserve the sovereignty of the States, but that the focus of good practices to contain this epidemic by restricting the flow of people should be maintained. Therefore, countries need to be aware that those populations that are infected need to be controlled and isolated. China has done it and countries that have received people who are sick, or suspected of being, should do so too.





From what has been said, it can be concluded that in the face of epidemics such as that caused by the coronavirus this year, there is a false idea that state sovereignty should be limited or relativized. However, it's exactly the opposite. Thanks to state sovereignty, to the organized capacity of nation-states, to their specialized bureaucracy, it has been possible, in a quickly way, to adopt measures that have contained the advance of this disease. In which they have been truly essential for maintaining the well-being of international society.

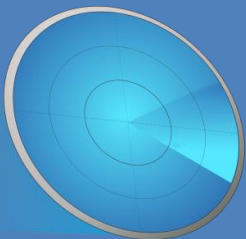
It is possible to question the fact that the International Security has a conflictant role with the security of each country and whether the actions of the WHO, with the aim of mitigating the crisis caused by the coronavirus, would not eclipse national sovereignty. Therefore, it is suggested to reflect on the model of society inherited from ancient Greece. In it, the conformation of society takes place within the family, followed by the villages, from there to the city and to the city-states. Thus, considering the fortress of the mother cell, the family, the future groupings tend to be also strong.

So in the International System, as National Security is strong, so will International Security. Using the example of a chain, which works and has its resistance demonstrated by the link with the lowest load capacity, i.e. the weakest link, it determines the resistance of that chain. So if there is a chain with all the strong links, its resistance will be greater. So if in the International System there are national states that enjoy good security conditions, the system as a whole will be good. On the other hand, if there is a certain country within the global framework where security is weak, the whole system will suffer from that weakness. The safer and stronger the countries are to control these epidemics, the more robust and secure the International System will be.

Thus, in relation to the impacts of the coronavirus in the National Defense, the first concern there should be is about the self-preservation of the means. When the Armed Forces are employed in any kind of operation, they must be strategically concentrated in a particular region. This is done by air, sea, river or land transport. In this strategic concentration, there must be health measures to preserve the troops. Otherwise, the coronavirus could decimate the personnel even before their employment.

The word "security" is an extremely controversial word and refers to a "feeling": people feel safe. This is how the Brazilian National Defense Policy advocates it. The term "defense", on the other hand, has a kinetic character and is materialized by actions, by effective and concrete measures. Usually, people confuse Defense with Armed Forces. However, it is fundamental to say that Defense can be seen under a restricted or broad bias. The restricted bias is the use of the Armed Forces in External Defense. In the broader concept, the Armed Forces are also employed in dealing with domestic problems, in development actions, in social welfare, which is the case dealt with specifically here: the coronavirus.





Another important impact is the use of the Armed Forces to close the borders, as has been done on other occasions, as a result of their articulation throughout the country, especially along the border strip - as the example of foot-and-mouth disease. In addition, the Armed Forces can be used to evacuate people from a certain area that is suffering the effects of an epidemic. They can also be used to contain people, as is the case now for the isolation of returnees at Anápolis-GO Air Base.

For this specific picture, it should be noted that there was a great concern on the part of the Brazilian government to define the legislation that regulates this isolation, since it is a very sensitive task given to the Armed Forces: to limit the right to come and go of the citizen. These people who will come from China and be isolated in a military organization are effectively facing the "fear of death". It should be noted that this subject is treated with great zeal by Freud, and psychoanalysis dedicates itself deeply to this uncomfortable relationship of the human being in relation to the finitude of life.

So, how to act if in the face of this fear there is an attempt to escape the isolation area? What is the legal support for the coercive containment of the isolated citizen by the troops? Therefore, in the face of such complexity, it is evident that the legislation in force needed to be adapted and to present minutiae that do not provoke dubious interpretations as to what can and cannot be carried out by the military involved in such an operation.

Finally, the Armed Forces can be used in traffic control, to lend their logistics for refueling, or, as is done in the operations of the Guarantee of Law and Order, to strengthen police means in the control of people, to avoid possible looting caused by the refueling, as well as for control of rationed means. ■

## News published by OMNIDEF

*Defesa TV – 09/02/2020*

### **Exército Brasileiro atua na segurança biológica com descontaminação de aeronaves e Hospital de Campanha**

Na madrugada do dia 9 de fevereiro, os aviões da Força Aérea Brasileira (FAB) pousaram na Base Aérea de Anápolis com os 34 civis repatriados de Wuhan, na China. Apesar de não contar com nenhum passageiro que apresente os sintomas do corona vírus, a Operação Regresso à Pátria Amada dá início a uma nova e importante etapa: a descontaminação de aeronaves e viaturas pelas quais passaram os civis trazidos da cidade que é o epicentro da infecção.

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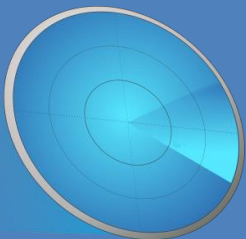
*EXAME – 10/02/2020*

### **Ministério da Defesa terá R\$ 11 milhões para usar contra coronavírus**

O governo federal publicou a Medida Provisória 921/2020, que abre crédito extraordinário de R\$ 11,287 milhões em favor do Ministério da Defesa para aplicação nas ações de "enfrentamento da emergência de saúde pública de importância internacional decorrente do coronavírus". O texto está publicado no Diário Oficial da União (DOU) desta segunda-feira. A edição da medida foi antecipada pelo Broadcast, com fontes. O crédito extraordinário serve para abrir caminho para cobrir despesas imprevistas.

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## DEFENSE PUBLIC POLICIES

### ANALYSIS 3

#### The coronavirus and its implications for national security

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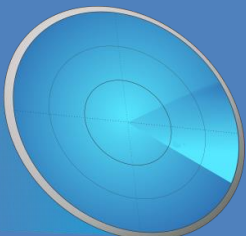
In order to deal with national security, it is important to understand what security is. Until some time ago, the term was specifically geared to the war zone. Notably, from the Copenhagen School and its understandings, there was the widening of this term and other types of security began to be analyzed, such as economic, environmental and human security itself, which is the case in question, involving health. National Security, for what the National War College advocates, is an area that is focused on everything that can be perceived as an obstacle to the fundamental objectives or in its maintenance, such as national development itself, which may be impacted by a type of epidemic like the coronavirus.

National Security has two strands: an external one and an internal one. The external aspect, as we could very well imagine, would be soldiers guarding the border against the invasion of an enemy force and, analogously, in this case the coronavirus has a contingent capable of mitigating, diminishing and fighting the entrance of this virus in our territory, either with contingent at airports, in the port area, on the roads and in the several other accesses to the national territory.

A favorable factor for the containment of the entrance of the coronavirus in Brazil refers to the fact that, being the Chinese territory the central point of this event, a flight from China to Brazil needs a stopover in other countries, arriving in Brazil with a pre-check previously made in another nation. As for the internal Brazilian environment, already considering the appearance of this virus in the interior of the country, it is necessary to have in mind the establishment of a detection, isolation and treatment contingent of these virus carriers. This contingent, in fact, already has a pre-determined central place of isolation: the Base of Anapolis, where the group of Brazilians brought from China will spend a period of quarantine.

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If this external and internal protection is done, with regard to the maintenance of national security and economic and human development on Brazilian soil, there will also be a need to focus on the area of Information Security, because today, the information of the Brazilian State needs to be timely and enlightening, to avoid misinformation and fake news, which can cause social harm and a sense of insecurity to society. Finally, international security would not have a role conflicting with the national security of a country, but convergent with the objective of mitigating the actions of the coronavirus. ■

## News published by OMNIDEF

*Agência Brasil – 05/02/2020*

### **Senado aprova lei com medidas de contenção do coronavírus no Brasil**

O Senado aprovou, na tarde de hoje (5), o projeto de lei (PL 23/2020) que estabelece regras e medidas para controle, no território brasileiro, da epidemia do coronavírus. A matéria foi aprovada ontem (4) à noite na Câmara dos Deputados e seguiu para a apreciação dos senadores. O texto segue para a sanção presidencial. O trâmite foi rápido.

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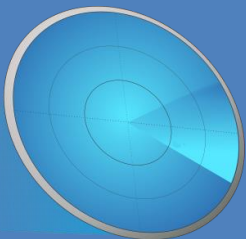
*EBC – 06/02/2020*

### **Coronavírus: ministro e secretários discutem plano de contingência**

O ministro da Saúde, Luiz Henrique Mandetta, reiterou hoje (6) a importância de as pessoas se vacinarem contra gripe, de forma a evitar um número maior de casos suspeitos do novo coronavírus no país. Segundo o ministro, como não há, até o momento, nenhum caso confirmado da doença, não há como justificar campanhas preventivas ao coronavírus, no lugar de campanhas de maior utilidade para o público brasileiro.

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