

The Federative Republic of Brazil
Positions for the Security Council (SC)

I. Terrorism: A Comprehensive Solution in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India

“My greatest desire is that the hope that has overcome fear in my country will help vanquish it around the world.”
-- Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, *President of Brazil*

The Federative Republic of Brazil urges all Member States to address terrorism at an international level and as a top priority. Brazil condemns all acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. Brazil is working internationally, regionally, and nationally to combat terrorism, specifically against known terrorist organizations in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India. **Internationally**, Brazil is party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as well as the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). Brazil is working diligently within the United Nations (UN) Security Council (SC) and with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) whose primary responsibility is to “enhance coordination and coherence of counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system.” The Federative Republic of Brazil fully supports Security Council Resolution S/RES/1214 which demands that The Taliban in Afghanistan conclude a ceasefire and resume negotiations under United Nations auspices. Brazil also supports S/RES/1456, specifically clause 1 stating that, “All States must take urgent action to prevent and suppress all active and passive support to terrorism.” In addition, S/RES/1566 and S/RES/1890 which specifically discuss Afghanistan and the development of a working group with the goal of considering measures against individuals and groups committing terrorist acts. Brazil supports S/RES/1904 which encourages a Monitoring Team to ensure compliance with regulations. The Federative Republic of Brazil firmly supports all efforts made during the Kabul Conference in July 2010 sponsored by the Afghan government and co-chaired by the UN, which discussed a plan for improving development, governance, and security in the region. **Regionally**, Brazil is a member of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) and reinforces The Treat of Tlatelolco with the goal of creating a nuclear weapon-free zone to promote peace and prosperity. **Nationally**, the Federative Republic of Brazil stands behind its Constitution, specifically Article 4, numbers VI, VII, and VIII to follow the principles for defense of peace, peaceful settlement of conflicts, and repudiation of terrorism and racism. In addition, Title II Article 5 number XLIII which says, “the practice of torture, the illicit traffic of narcotics and related drugs, as well as terrorism, and crimes defined as heinous crimes shall be considered by law as non-bailable and not subject to grace or amnesty and their principals, agents and those who omit themselves while being able to avoid such crimes shall be held liable.” Brazil urges all Member States to become a part of a five-point action plan that will assist in shutting down terrorist organizations for good and encourage a sustainable and peaceful world. The five point action plan will be known as **P.E.A.C.E.:** **Promote** national security by implementing strict border security programs as appointed by UN officials to protect citizens of each individual nation, as well as increasing transparency to prevent the withholding of potential terrorist information; **Encourage** Member States to share with the private sector any information in national databases that may be related to fraudulent, counterfeit, stolen or lost identities, or travel documents within their own jurisdictions. If an individual is found to be using a false identity, the CTITF should be provided with the information.; **Address** the violation of human rights in the Middle East, specifically Afghanistan, and enforcing laws to be upheld against terrorist organizations such as Al Qaeda, Hezbollah, and the Muslim Brotherhood; **Create** a Monitoring Team to assist in the observation of nations in question as well as to enforce punishments mandated by the Security Council to punish organizations and individuals for terrorist attacks; and, **Establish** yearly Counter-Terrorism Summits held at the UN Headquarters to discuss solutions and implementation in order to build on an international solution to combat terrorism.

II. The Reorganization of the Security Council to Better Represent Developing Countries

“Today’s structure has been frozen for six decades and does not relate to the challenges of today’s world. Its distorted form of representation stands between the multilateral worlds to which we aspire. Therefore I am much encouraged by the General Assembly’s decision to launch negotiations in the near future on the reform of the Security Council.”
-Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, *President of Brazil*

The Federative Republic of Brazil fully acknowledges the need to reorganize the Security Council (SC) to better represent developing countries. Brazil is working internationally, regionally, and nationally to promote growth within the Security Council and to give opportunity to Member States who may not have that otherwise. **Internationally**, Brazil supports former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan when he introduced “In Larger Freedom” and asked the United Nations (U.N) to reach a consensus in 2005 that the Security Council should be expanded to 24 members. Brazil also recognizes Chapter V of the UN Charter, specifically Articles 31 and 32 which acknowledge that any Member State may participate in the SC in discussion of

any matter at which that Member is affected. In addition, Chapter XVIII, Article 109, number 3 which states that any alteration to the Charter must be recommended by a two-thirds vote and shall take effect once ratified. Brazil affirms discussions made by the General Assembly (GA) in A/RES/63/2 at which a time frame was developed in order to implement the reform of the SC. Brazil encourages building on GA Resolution A/RES/62/557 which defines three main points the regarding reform of the Security Council; 1. The positions and proposals of Member States, regional groups, and other groupings, 2. The five key issues including membership, the power of veto, regional representation, enlarging the Security Council, and working methods of the Council, and 3. Reports from open-ended Working Group on Security Council reform and its work in the 61st and 62nd GA sessions. **Regionally**, The Federative Republic of Brazil is a member of The Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) which combines the two smaller unions of Mercosur and the Andean Community of Nations. Brazil has signed but not yet ratified the UNASUR Constitutive Treaty which declares where the headquarters is located, as well as the South American Parliament. Brazil is also a member of the Group of Four (G4) and works diligently with Japan, India, and Germany to support bids on permanent seats to the Security Council, and encourages the addition of developing nations as well as themselves be included in the reform of the SC. **Nationally**, Brazil works ambitiously and continuously to build a high Gross Domestic Product (GDP) within the country, to expand the development of the nation, and to address basic needs of the people in hopes of showing worthiness of having a permanent seat on the Security Council. Brazil recognizes that the first step in reform is to include two African nations in the Security Council, the three top candidates for the position being Egypt, Nigeria, and South Africa. Brazil also encourages the Security Council as a whole to conclude an even stricter time frame to implement such decisions.

III. Looking at the Three-Fold Strategy of Preventing Crisis, Establishing Security during Crisis, and Building Peace after Crisis

The Federative Republic of Brazil is ambitious toward examining the Security Council (SC) strategies for preventing crisis, establishing security during crisis, and building peace after crisis and determining the most efficient processes of doing so. Brazil firmly believes in the advancement of transparency and security within the SC. **Internationally**, Brazil has served as a member of the SC for nine two-year terms. Brazil has actively assisted in many missions to restore peace and resolve crises including situations in the Middle East, Somalia, Rwanda, Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Kosovo, and more. Within the SC, the development of the Peacebuilding Commission works as an advisory body to help in post-conflict recovery and development in damaged countries. Brazil's diplomat Joao Clemente Baena Soares sits on the High Level Threat Panel (on Threats, Challenges, and Change) which includes former heads of government and ministers as members and is considered some of the best intelligence to discuss Ten Key Threats which are as follows; 1. Poverty, 2. Infectious disease, 3. Environmental degradation, 4. Inter-state war, 5. Civil war, 6. Genocide, 7. Other atrocities such as human trafficking, 8. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), 9. Terrorism, and 10. Transnational organized crime. The Federative Republic of Brazil supports S/RES/1894 concerning the protection of civilians in armed conflict, S/RES/1889 regarding women and peace and security, and S/RES/1887 discussing the maintenance of international peace and security. Brazil recognizes the dire need to address post-conflict peacebuilding and has stated so in the LXII Session of the UN General Assembly and continues to encourage the debates on how to be the most efficient. **Regionally**, Brazil is a founding member of the Organization of American States (OAS) and has continuously worked to reach the goals of the organization such as strengthening peace and security in the region, to prevent disputes between Member States, to promote economic and social development, and to achieve a limitation of conventional weapons. Brazil has been a main contributor to the OAS Peace Fund which is used to promote negotiation, mediation, investigation, and judicial settlements, as well as encouraging peace through the Inter-American Peace Forum. **Nationally**, The Federative Republic of Brazil has devoted attention to the peace and security within the nation and strongly affirms Title I, Article 4, VI of the Brazilian Constitution defining the principle of defense of peace, VII discussing solutions for conflicts, and IX encouraging the cooperation among people for the progress of all mankind. Brazil has developed a four-point action plan to help diffuse chaos during a crisis, to promote the rebuilding of peace after crisis, and to prevent crisis to the best of the ability of the United Nations Member States. This action plan is known as **S.A.F.E**: **Support** all actions taken by the Security Council and subsidiary and advisory bodies to promote safety on an international level, and to support the Peacebuilding Commission to act at its greatest potential as a post-conflict resource for rebuilding societies and establishing proactive solutions; **Address** the need for these issues to be discussed multilaterally to gain input from both developed and developing nations in order to enhance the strength of the bodies within the United Nations, especially the Security Council and its efforts to prevent crises; **Further invites** all Member States of the United Nations to adopt the principles of working interdependently to help avoid conflict in the future, to assist with diffusing conflicts and crises as they occur, and to offer help in the reestablishment of peace in such conditions; and, **Encourage** Member States to recognize the Ten Key Threats which many nations face and to develop efficient solutions to prevent crisis before it happens.