



Brazil Position Paper

Sena Kilcan



I. Background Information on Country

Brazil is a large country that makes up the eastern half of the South American continent, and is the home of over 200 million people. It is the fifth largest country by area and seventh largest country by population. The name of the country is believed to be coming from the brazilwood tree that once grew in large numbers along the coast, so named by the Portuguese colonists that referred to the valuable red dye it produced. "Brasa" is ember in Portuguese, so Brasil is "red like an amber". Its history begins with the Portuguese colonization in the 1500s. But before that, Brazil was home to various tribes such as the Tupis, Guaranis and Arawaks. 2 years after Columbus' discovery of the New World, Spain and Portugal agreed on dividing these new lands between them in the Treaty of Tordesillas. Portugal began to benefit from Brazil's rich natural resources, especially sugar cane production. However, Spain continued to expand in Latin America. This situation was resolved with the Treaty of Tordesillas signed in 1494. The treaty divided the lands discovered by Portugal and Spain; Portugal took territory from Brazil, while Spain controlled most of Latin America. This treaty is the reason why the western half of South America speaks Spanish while the eastern part speaks Portuguese. With the border line, Brazil has converted into a place where Portugal remains and speaks in its culture. Brazil, which remained a Portuguese colony until the 19th century, declared its independence in 1822 and transformed into modern Brazil. Since that date, Brazil has become one of the most significant economies and powers of the Latin American continent. In addition to Brazil possessing wide natural resources, it also follows a policy that is in favor of regional peace and stability. Lastly, as a founding member of some of the prominent organizations in the region such as the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), it keeps endeavoring to contribute to political and economic integration of the region.

On the issue of maintaining judicial independence and accountability in Bolivia, Brazil, as the biggest democracy in Latin America, supports judicial independence and constitutional state principles of countries, which means it can have a significant role in the revolution processes that aim to strengthen the judgment systems in Bolivia.

On the issue of eliminating the possibility of armed conflict between Venezuela and Guyana, the long-standing border dispute between Venezuela and Guyana which has led to diplomatic and military tensions between the two countries, Brazil again, can play a role in the resolution of the issue. Due to the possible risk of conflict between the two countries due to the resources in the region and the strategic location, this situation poses a threat not only to Venezuela and Guyana, but also to the overall security and stability of South America, which can be shown as a reason for Brazil being a negotiator state with its leader role in South America.

Lastly, on the issue of tackling the ELN insurgency in Colombia, Brazil can and should play a role as a country that is responsible for regional peacekeeping due to its responsibility of the security of shared borders.



II. Past Achievements and Attempts of Country/Organization on the Issues

A. Maintaining judicial independence and accountability in Bolivia:

- Even though Brazil does not have a direct intervention to solve the issue since it would be a breach of national sovereignty regardless of the intention, as one of the most powerful countries in South America, Brazil is giving effort in order to promote regional cooperation and stability. Brazil has decided to adopt an approach that mainly focuses on supporting the legal reforms in Bolivia because it recognizes and is aware of the fact that these reforms are fatal not only for Bolivia's democratic future, but also for regional security and cooperation. Brazil, through regional organizations such as MERCOSUR and UNASUR, promotes reforms of judicial independence in Bolivia by being aware that this issue is not only about Bolivia but also about the whole region. Thus, Brazil tries to embrace a leader role and seek for the solution of the problems in the region. Brazil actively participates in international platforms such as the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS) to ensure judicial independence and the rule of law in Bolivia. In such platforms, Brazil makes some required proposals to monitor and support legal reforms in Bolivia in a way that does not breach the national sovereignty of the country. For example, through institutions such as the UN Human Rights Council and OAS, Brazil follows its own purpose of monitoring judicial independence and human rights violations in Bolivia.

B. Eliminating the possibility of armed conflict between Venezuela and Guyana:

- The dispute started from the 19th century, which clamps down on Venezuela wanting to grab territory nearly the size of Florida from neighboring Guyana, one of the world's largest growing crude oil producers. This land, called Essequibo, makes up two-thirds of Guyana and has large reserves of gold and diamonds. Despite the fact that Brazil has not chosen a side on the mentioned dispute, is clearly cognizant of the fact that this escalating tension between the two countries can lead to regional problems related to security and stability. Brazil has tried to embrace a diplomatic approach which tries to find the middle ground by collaborating with and benefiting the regional organizations such as MERCOSUR and UNASUR. Additionally, in 1966, according to the Geneva convention, it was stated by Brazil that in order to resolve the Essequibo dispute, the related states should collaborate with both Venezuela and Guyana instead of choosing a side.

C. Tackling the ELN insurgency in Colombia:

- Although Brazil is not the direct aim of the ELN revolt, it naturally and in an indirect way feels the impacts of this conflict as its border neighbor in Colombia, so due to its location. Brazil is in collaboration with Colombia on counterterrorism and border security, which they share. Brazil provides support and security cooperation with Colombia, especially in the battle against the illegal activities of the ELN, such as drug trafficking and arms trade. In addition, because of the rising migrations due to the effects of the war, Brazil provides humanitarian aid to refugees coming from Colombia. Brazil's role in combating this insurgency in Colombia has mostly focused on diplomatic help and security cooperation, which are extremely important for regional consistency and security.



III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Country/Organization on the Issues

A. Maintaining judicial independence and accountability in Bolivia:

As one of the most powerful countries in the region, we feel responsible for looking after the security and stability of the South America continent. Since the recent situation that is observed in Bolivia has a potential to affect the region itself as a whole, we should take action without intervening in the policies of Bolivia, an independent country. Thus, for the judicial independence and rule of law to be provided in Bolivia, which will significantly increase the accountability of the government we propose some actions such as:

- the elections and cases involving judges that raise doubts or that lead to the allegation that there is no judicial independence should be reconsidered with the same judges, under the supervision of ambassadors sent by the UN, after ensuring that the judges are not subjected to any pressure,
- For Bolivia and other countries where this problem is observed, a monitoring committee composed of representatives of the UN can be established to monitor the courts of the countries if requested by the plaintiffs. This delegation works in the approved countries, and the countries that do not approve the existence of this delegation are asked to put forward a reason that will be accepted if found valid by the 5 countries with veto power in the UN.

B. Eliminating the possibility of armed conflict between Venezuela and Guyana:

At this point, as Brazil, we need to think about our own borders and the internal security of our country, as well as regional peace, and it should be noted that we attach importance to the solution of this problem as if we were solving our own problem.

- In order to ensure mediation and diplomatic dialogue, we think that Brazil, as a neutral mediator, can bring Venezuela and Guyana together at a common table. Brazil can host peace talks by hosting representatives of Venezuela and Guyana in Brazil to initiate a solution-oriented and diplomatic dialogue process. We may also suggest that the talks be held under the supervision of the United Nations or the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), in order to gain the trust of the two countries.
- As Brazil, we can propose the assignment of independent international observers as a solution to ensure peace in the border regions of the two countries with the consent of both countries to not breach their national sovereignty. These observers can conduct impartial due diligence in potential conflict zones to de-escalate any tensions. This will be beneficial both in ensuring regional peace and security and in reducing tension between countries.

C. Tackling the ELN insurgency in Colombia:

- Peace talks and negotiations are a solution that can be recommended by a country that is neutral on the issue, such as us. The Colombian government may continue direct peace talks with the ELN, encouraging resolution of the issue through diplomatic means. Taking confidence-building measures between the parties by addressing the ELN's demands and complaints can be a good way of supporting the peace process. After the consent and approval of the Colombian government and



the UN, neutral countries like us or international organizations such as the United Nations can increase the transparency of the process by mediating in these negotiations.

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