I. The role of natural resources in fueling armed conflict

Brazil is concerned about the role natural resources play in perpetuating conflict and is glad 1st Committee is addressing the topic of “The role of natural resources in fueling armed conflict”. Since the end of the Cold War the occurrence of violent civil conflict has been on the rise. This is especially the case in poorer countries. Many of these nations are home to some of the most commercially desirable and under-exploited mineral deposits. Unlocking these vast mineral reserves may be the key to reduce poverty within these nations.

Conflicts in Sierra Leone, the Congo and Nigeria demonstrate the absence of a critical factor needed to translate resource wealth into widely shared peace and prosperity. The violence in Sierra Leone has been sustained by this country’s readily accessible diamond wealth, which rebel groups have sold to international brokers to purchase arms and supplies. Likewise, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the conflict is now driven by open competition for minerals and other easily looted resources. As a special assessment mission of the United Nations reported to the Security Council in 2001, “the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has become mainly about access, control and trade of five key mineral resources…Business has superseded security concerns. The only loser in this huge business venture is the Congolese people” Even in wealthy countries there is considerable amount of inequality. Nigeria made $300 billion in oil revenues during the last 25 years, but 60% of its people live on less than $2 a day.

In short term mineral production can reduce the possibility of conflict through economic development. On the other hand, large-scale mining may contribute to conflict by creating grievances inequitable distribution of impacts and benefits - that contribute to violent uprising.

Brazil is recognizing that the trade in conflict diamonds is a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict. Noted in Security Council resolution 1459 of January 28, 2003, in which Brazil strongly supported the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds. It believes that the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme should substantially reduce the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict and should help to protect legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of resolutions on trade in conflict diamonds.

Brazil acknowledges that emphasis must be placed on development as a tool of crisis prevention as well as a means to ensure sustainable recovery and social and economic progress in the aftermath of crisis.

II. Measures to prevent terrorist acquisition of nuclear weapons

Brazil is deeply concerned by the growing risk of terrorist’s squaring weapons of mass destruction. It urges member States to undertake and strengthen national and international measures to prevent proliferation of mass destruction weapons, their delivery means and related materials and technologies.

In the wake of the 9/11 attacks, the political will to limit proliferation has never been stronger, and that multilateral cooperation is essential to keep WMD (weapons of mass destruction) from falling into the wrong hands. Security can best be achieved through political
agreements and institutions to limit dangerous and wasteful arms races, stem proliferation, and reduce tensions. No civil defense plan or missile defense system will make countries immune to chemical, biological, and nuclear attacks, and avoidance is largely irrelevant against terrorists. In the wake of a major terrorist attack with WMD, “responding” will be a largely meaningless concept. The focus must be on prevention denying or making as difficult as possible, efforts to buy, build, transfer or steal these weapons of mass destruction and deliver them. This requires multilateral cooperation to strengthen arms control and disarmament regimes.

Brazil has turned away from their nuclear aspiration; as well all the countries of the region (except Cuba) that are members of the Latin American nuclear free zone. In 1990 Brazil and Argentina established an international agency called the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC) to inspect nuclear facilities in each country. The two countries also signed the Quadripartite Agreement, drawn up between ABACC and the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Association), which allows IAEA inspectors to draw independent conclusions.

On September 28 2001, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1373 reaffirming its clear condemnation of the terrorist attacks, which took place on September 11th 2001, and expressing its willpower to stop all such acts. Resolution 1373 also established the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), made up of all 15th members of the Security Council. The CTC is working to increase the capability of States to fight terrorism.

Brazil is fully aware of the problem and it is promoting and supporting trade control regimes in technically sensitive areas such as fissile materials, chemical and biological agents and their component elements, research, development and production facilities for WMD, missiles, launchers and guidance systems, special metals and fuels. Brazil is fully aware of the fact that international terrorism is a serious threat to the global security, and declares that no causes justify terror. It makes a note of deep regret that not all of the members of the international community are fully committed to fight against terrorism. It recognizes the fact that poverty and lack of human rights and democracy is the main cause for terrorism. Brazil affirms that new effective measures and reforms should be adopted within the United Nations Organization to fight international terrorism. It calls upon the member states to increase the cooperation within the Security Council’s Counter-terrorism committee (CTC) in all fields, especially in intelligence exchange, early warning, terrorist’s funds control and anti-proliferation measures. In addition encourages further funding and strong international support of IAEA activities for monitoring in field of nuclear and atomic systems.
Committee: Second Committee: Economic and Financial  
Country: Brazil  
Delegate: Matthew Long, Wichita State University

**Topic A: Implementation of the New Partnership for African Development**

I. Recognizing that over half of Brazil’s 180 million people are of African decent, and Brazilian society was built on the work, the sweat, and the blood of millions of Africans, Brazil has a significant debt to pay to Africa. Brazil has a political, moral, and historical obligation to assist the continent of Africa in its quest to further develop economically, socially, and politically. Brazil has been leading an international effort to forge stronger solidarity measures across the global south, specifically with Africa. In this rapidly globalizing world where the developed countries have their own tools for controlling the international markets and trading systems, it is politically and economically correct for countries of the developing world to establish their own joint action to promote their own economic interests.

Brazil has strived to further its relations with a number of African countries. Brazil is set to spend upwards of 172 million dollars in cooperation deals with an impressive number of African countries, and would like to see these numbers increase in the future. Brazil will continue to work to increase bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements with the nations of Africa. Brazil has, and would like to continue, to build mutually reinforcing relationships that are based on exchanges of views and experiences. Specifically, Brazil would like to pool its resources with the nations of Africa to establish mechanisms in order to solve the problems related to science and technology, health, defense, natural resource use, and sustainable economic and political development.

As a developing country who has achieved an impressive level of growth, both politically and economically over the past half century, Brazil both understands and appreciates the difficulties many African nations currently have in their pursuit to develop. While Brazil has the highest levels of external debt in the world, the country has made important advances in re-structuring its economy to decrease its debt and reduce the harmful effects it has on its economy. Brazil has also been active in the WTO, and actively seeks to reduce the barriers its exports, specifically those pertaining to agriculture, face in the international market. Brazil also recognizes the detrimental effect of HIV/AIDS, and is actively seeking to produce medicines that can benefit both Brazil and Africa. Brazil looks forward to future opportunities to cooperate with the many nations of Africa to solve the problems that hinder most developing nations.

From its inception, Brazil has been a strong supporter of the New Partnership for Africa. Brazil, and is strongly supportive of the idea of encouraging the African nations to become more involved with the development of their own continent. Brazil believes that the potential capabilities of NEPAD can be reached, proving to the developed world its legitimacy and strength in solving many of Africa’s problems. Brazil recognizes that good governance is crucial for the success of NEPAD, as it is imperative for the creation of a secure and prosperous business environment, which will encourage the investment and assistance of the developed world. The African Peer Review Mechanism will prove to be a crucial tool in ensuring a stable political and economical environment in Africa. The increased and sincere participation of African leaders will be the only way the APRM can be an effective tool in promoting
development in the region. Bearing in mind that there will not be international economic stability or freedom from terror as long as the world does not have an international system that is just and democratic, the developed world must recognize the their intrinsic interests in the development of the entire continent of Africa. The nations of Africa and Brazil, as well as the rest of the developing world, must form a common position in order to prove to the developed world the importance of development for everyone.

**Topic B: Plan of Action fro the International Year of Microcredit 2005**

II. In the past twenty-five years, Brazil has experienced a substantial amount of economic growth. Yet, in many parts of Brazil, intense poverty remains. Income distribution in Brazil is among the most inequitable in the world, with the wealthiest 20 percent of Brazilians garnering close to 70 percent of the nation’s income. Sixty percent of Brazil’s population lives below the poverty line; one in four survive on less than one dollar a day. Unfortunately, Brazil recognizes that its current situation closely mimics that of much of the developing world. One fifth of the world population living in the highest income countries holds 86% of the world GDP, 82% of the world exports and 68% of all foreign direct investment.

Microcredit is a practical and effective solution to help bridge the gap between the worlds’s rich and poor. Brazil recognizes the importance that microcredit and microcredit institutions play in helping bring millions of people internationally out of abject poverty. Currently, more than 54 million people receive benefits from microcredit loan programs in Brazil. Brazil recognizes that helping the world’s poor makes good social and economic sense. If family members are included, approximately 100 million people, or 61 percent of Brazil’s population, depend directly on microcredit for their livelihood.

A number of institutions have been active in the promotion and distribution of microcredit in Brazil, which is recognized, both in Brazil and internationally, as an effective tool in order to combat poverty, create jobs and generate income, and consequently, promote social re-inclusion. In Brazil, microcredit is granted by institutions of several distinct legal forms, which are subject to distinct regulations, guided by both public and private legal institutions. In the private sector, a large number of effective microcredit programs have been carried out by the Microentrepenuer Credit Granting Association. In addition, Brazil’s Banco do Nordeste, with the creation of the CrediAmigo microfinance program, in coordination with the World Bank, has played an effective role in the promotion and distribution of microcredit, helping to reduce poverty in the country.

While Brazil has been pleased with the results of current microcredit initiatives introduced to the country and the international community, it is widely recognized that more work needs to be done to promote and enhance microcredit initiatives. Brazil currently lacks a specific organized policy towards microcredit and microcredit programs. Brazil is cognitive of the fact that this hinders current initiatives in the area and that many other countries share a similar situation in this regard. Brazil encourages further and enhanced cooperation between the private and public sector in regards to microcredit. Further cooperation between the two sectors will allow for increased participation and sustainable access involving microcredit programs.
I. Promotion of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

II. The Situation in Myanmar

Maintaining high regard and grave concern for the preservation human life and human rights worldwide, the Federative Republic of Brazil’s views coincide with the general United Nations (UN) outlook on the situation of documented and persistent human rights violations in Myanmar. Maintaining a pro-human rights voting record congruent with several UN human rights declarations and resolutions, Brazil acknowledges and deplores human rights violations in Myanmar.

The human rights violations occurring within Myanmar today include genocide and religious prejudice. Myanmar’s Muslim population, or Rohingya, comprises between 4-5 percent of the national citizenry. Confined to the northern part of the Rakhine province in western Myanmar, this group remains the single most oppressed ethnic and religious minority. The second most oppressed ethnic and religious sub-group is the Rakhine, the country’s Buddhist population also confined to the same province. Since 1988, Amnesty International has documented numerous cases of genocide and extrajudicial killings enacted upon the Rohingya and Rakhine populations. Furthermore, the Muslim Rohingya are continually denied fundamental human rights. They endure restricted domestic travel rights, and their international travel rights are virtually nonexistent. They are subject to various forms of extortion and arbitrary taxation, suffer confiscation of privately owned land and the destruction of private housing, sent to labor camps at random, and face severe marriage restrictions. The Rohingya population also faces negligence by the tatmadaw regime because they are continually denied official citizenship. In addition to these violations, Rohingya women live in fear of rape, a widespread sex crime largely attributed to tatmadaw soldiers.

These persistent human rights violations have produced an enormous overflow of Rohingya 250,000 refugees into nearby Bangladesh since the 1990s. After 236,000 of these refugees were forcefully repatriated to Myanmar through the mutual efforts of the tatmadaw and the Bangladesh government, an additional 200,000 Rohingya squatters have moved into the Cox’s Bazar region of Bangladesh. Myanmar and Bangladesh’s forced repatriation of these peoples violates the 1951 UN Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons, under which they are guaranteed protection without discrimination to race, religion and country of origin.

As evidenced by the extrajudicial killings of Rohingya and Rakhine as performed by the tatmadaw police force, Myanmar directly violates the UN General Assembly Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, which Brazil signed in December 1979. Furthermore, Brazil has ratified an additional nine treaties that establish expert committees to monitor human rights policy implementation. Concerning the violations toward the Rohingya and Rakhine minorities, Brazil signed the International Labor Organization’s Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries in 1991.

Paolo Sergio Pinheiro, a Brazilian native, the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights to Myanmar, continually urges an immediate end to all forms of racial, ethnic and religious
intolerances in addition to all other human rights violations in the country, as discussed above. The Special Rapporteur, as well as the Brazilian government being a federative republic, supports a National Convention incorporating all political parties.

Applauding the UN’s historical concern for human rights, Brazil both acknowledges and deplores all human rights violations in Myanmar. Brazil has reinforced this position through historic support in the form of ratification votes to several UN codes, declarations and conventions, to which Myanmar is held accountable. In order to secure a safer, healthier and more human rights-oriented future for Myanmar, both the UN and the international community must continue to condemn these violations and continue to draft policies pertinent to Myanmar condemning their persistent human rights violations. More specifically, Brazil praises the activities of UNAIDS and the World Health Organization for their work within Brazil and calls all nations to aid these international organizations the mission to Myanmar.

III. Combating the Roots of Terrorism

Terrorism is now a global problem facing every nation in the world community. Measures should be taken not only in combating terrorists themselves, but in looking at the root causes that provide breeding grounds for radicals to recruit members to such desperation. With such a focus, ECOSOC can play a pivotal role.

Brazil actively supports the mission of ECOSOC to promote higher standards of living, full employment with economic and social progress, identifying solutions to international economic, social, and health problems, helping in international cultural and educational cooperation, and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Brazil also supports ECOSOC supervision and implementation of the eight Millennium Development Goals, including halving extreme world poverty by 2015.

Brazil is a current participant in several subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC including: the Commisions on Human Rights, Sustainable Development, the Condition of Women, Crime Prevention and Penal Justice, Drugs, Science and Technology for Development, as well as the support group for Guinea Bissau. Brazil supports the role of ECOSOC as defined by the Monterrey Consensus, at the International Conference on Financing for Development held in Monterrey, Mexico in 2002, recognizing each nation’s primary responsibility for its own development with increasing accountability for rich and poor nations: greater assistance from developed nations and greater responsibility from developing ones.

The Federal Constitution of Brazil establishes that the abolition of terrorism and racism are among the primary principles governing our international relations. It also places terrorism among the heinous crimes of which perpetrators cannot benefit from the possibility of bail, grace or amnesty.

Brazil supports resolution 1373 of the Security Council mandating the suppression of terrorist financing and the improvement of international cooperation and information sharing to prevent acts of terrorism. Brazil recognizes that terrorism is a threat to international peace and security, and that states have a right to individual and collective self-defense. Brazil also realizes that under international law, self-defense is subject to
proportionality and necessity, as well as humanitarian law. Brazil urges that the political, legal, and humanitarian implications be addressed and analyzed when dealing with terrorist threats.

Brazil urges the international community to use the United Nations as a tool for combating terrorism. It provides the forum for building a global coalition that can legitimately develop a long-term response to terrorism and its causes, where the role of the Security Council is heavily relied upon to resolve conflict as the only international body entitled to authorize coercive action. This will ensure that the international response to terrorism, in particular when involving the use of force and the imposition of coercive measures, shall be guided by the principles set out in the Charter and in international law.

By working together through global bodies like the United Nations, an international consensus and approach can be reached that ensures united cooperation in dealing with terrorists, and an elimination of the social and economic factors that contribute to terrorist activities.
Committee: Security Council
Country: Brazil
Delegate: Joseph Penney, Wichita State University

Topic A: The Situation in Iraq

Brazil believes that the situation in Iraq is currently one of the most critical international issues that the United Nations has to deal with. It is true that Brazil was greatly disappointed by the unilateral military action undertaken in Iraq without the expressed authorization of the Security Council, but this is not because it is any particular policy of ours to be hostile to any country, specifically, the United States of America. While Brazil does recognize that, in this issue, we are at odds with the United States, and Brazil refutes any congressional efforts to malign our country, we believe that we will be able to maintain friendly bilateral relations with the United States in our many other areas of mutual interest. What did drive Brazil’s opposition to the military action in Iraq is the fundamental belief that there be an international system in place in which no single state feels itself able to make war on another, except in the cases of self defense and preemption of an immediate, not eventual, attack. It is also important that all peaceful and diplomatic options be exhausted before the invasion of a sovereign state. This is the only way to prevent invasions by powerful counties based on such things as commercial/economic interests or imperialism. This is the only way that 170 million Brazilians, living in the third largest democracy in the world, and also all the worlds people will be able to govern themselves as they choose in accordance with the principals of self-determination and democracy. Brazil encourages all countries, particularly those seated on the Security Council, to recommit themselves to the spirit of collective action and the observance of international law so that all people will have the chance to live freely and peacefully.

Brazil recognizes, however, that war in Iraq has already occurred, and once the UN has recommitted itself to the protecting state sovereignty and promoting peace, we must end the debate on the starting of such a war and move forward to the important role the United Nations must have in dealing with the reality of post war security and reconstruction. Brazil is greatly pleased with implementation of democratic elections in Iraq on January, 31st 2005. Yet, Brazil is concerned with the inability of those largely Sunni populations living in certain regions to vote effectively because of lack of infrastructure and very real security threats. Even in Baghdad at least 25 people, perhaps more, died in rocket attacks and suicide bombings. Brazil hopes that the government in Baghdad, with the support of the international community, will find a way for these disenfranchised people to participate in the forming of their state constitution. Brazil is also aware that, even after this milestone election, there are many issues to tackle in Iraq. According to the UN World Food Program approximately 25% of the population of Iraq is highly dependent on the UN for food, and millions are malnourished and have insufficient access to food in spite of UN efforts. The UN Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) informs us that, even in those areas of Iraq that are actually electrified, there is only an average of between 11 and 15 hours of electricity available per day. Sanitation systems have also not reached the required capacity. Schools must be constructed, teachers hired; there is much work to do. Brazil grieves over our personal national loss in the death of our countryman UNAMI Head of Mission Sergio Vieira de Mello in the series of bombings on UNAMI Baghdad offices by insurgents that prompted the moving of UNAMI offices out of Iraq. It seems now that, while the Iraqi people require humanitarian aid, humanitarian aid requires enhanced security. Brazil thus calls on the Security Council to implement the recommendations provided by the U.N. Secretary General on enhancing security, and calls on member nations at large to contribute aid and an international security detail for aid workers and UN offices. This would hopefully allow us to eventually bring some UNAMI offices and functions back into a more secure Iraq. The UN’s ability to address these issues is critical in the effort to end the terror and foster hopes for democracy in Iraq.

Topic B: The Situation in Sudan

Brazil is deeply concerned with the continued violence against civilians and aid workers in the Darfur region of Sudan. As is the case in Iraq, the people need humanitarian aid, but humanitarian aid requires security. Our concern is magnified by the fact that reports of violence such as; killings, rapes, destruction of property and displacing of people continue despite numerous Security Council resolutions condemning
the violence which have also included invocations of Chapter VII authority, as seen in Resolution 1556(2004) and Resolution 1564(2004). Certainly this tragic situation underscores the importance of regional and international collective action, and Brazil welcomes all efforts by the United Nations and the African Union as well as other regional groups. To address this crisis we believe that a greater emphasis should be placed on disarmament of all violent parties, including the Janjaweed and the rebel groups operating in the region. There must be no support by state actions, including the Sudanese government, of any violent group in this conflict. Protection of aid workers in this dangerous territory is also a critical goal. As stated by the Secretary General in his progress report of September 28th, 2004 the United Nations, the African Union and the government of Sudan in Khartoum must work together to accomplish these goals.

While Brazil voted in favor of United Nations Resolution 1564(2004) considering the possibility of oil sanctions to ensure full cooperation by the Sudanese government we do not believe that the time has come to go any further towards implementing such sanctions. There are new situations in Sudan, including a peace agreement between the government of Sudan and the National Democratic Alliance, the main opposition group in the south that was signed in January, 2005. Brazil hopes these moves towards peace in south Sudan will help facilitate peace in the Darfur region in the west. Also, Brazil believes that sanctions could have negative economic effects on the population of Sudan on the whole, as occurred in Iraq under oil sanctions. Brazil thus believes that oil sanctions must be kept on the table in case the time comes when they are needed but be reserved as a last resort. At this time Brazil considers it is appropriate to prepare an effective international body, such as the International Criminal Court, to be ready to prosecute any individuals designated as war criminals by investigative efforts that are currently ongoing and being reported, such as those being done by the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur. By prosecuting these individuals we will ensure that those who are responsible for atrocities and the loss of lives suffer punishment rather than adding to the suffering of the population at large, as oil sanctions would risk doing. Brazil also hopes to see expansion of the current peacekeeping and observing efforts in Sudan by the African Union continue so as to better the ability to protect innocent civilians and international aid workers in the region. We call on the United Nations to support the AU in any way deemed necessary in this, including contributing logistical support.
Committee: Historical Security Council  
Country: Brazil  
Delegate: Mike Harris, Wichita State University

I. Representation of China

The government of Brazil stands firmly in support of the Republic of China (ROC), as well as its Ambassador who legitimately represents the people of both mainland China, as well as Taipei and the islands of Fujian. There has been a movement in recent years within this body, as well as the General Assembly (GA) to recognize the People’s Republic of China (PRC) as the sole representative of all of Chinese citizens. It is the hope of Brazil that the Security Council (SC) recognizes that the ROC is a founding member of this United Nations, as well as permanent colleague of ours on this distinguished body.

The realities of the conflict between the superpowers grow ever apparent to our international community. This conflict has forced the rest of the world to evaluate the most pragmatic way to ensure their own viability should there be escalation, however, it has also led to short-sighted decisions that pay little regard or respect towards history or towards the future. Many nations find themselves looking no further than now, and this is simply not an acceptable foreign policy strategy.

The government of Brazil is extremely concerned with the expansion of non-democratic ideals throughout the world, and the consequences it carries for our futures. This body should work towards a negotiation to this conflict that focuses on the citizens of both mainland China and Taipei. The United Nations was founded as a body that was determined to act with the principle of universality. Brazil is deeply concerned that unless an impasse can soon be reached, this body will turn its back on the millions of citizens of Taipei. This is unacceptable. Article 4 and Article 55 of the United Nations charter both enumerate that our organizations must remained focused on opening itself to all persons of the world, and express the need for the principle of universality. We cannot ignore the importance of the guiding principles espoused in this document. They must be our model for decision-making.

Brazil urges this body to stand behind our colleague from the ROC, and vocalizes its opposition to the claims of the illegitimate PRC. Brazil does urge this body to consider ways to negotiate an amicable solution to what we see as a growing conflict. We as a body must consider all options regarding the representation of the Chinese people, and we urge patience throughout the process. While Brazil does not accept the claims of the PRC, it does however recognize that it is imperative that the Chinese people have representation on this body. Brazil would support the establishment of a working group to consider the legalities and options available to finding a solution to this disagreement.
II. Situation in the Middle East

The recent escalation of tension in the Middle East can be described as nothing less than an immediate issue for this body to consider and act upon shall we wish to continue the formal cease fire, called for by the General Assembly, that has been in place since 5 November, 1956. Brazil recognizes the right of the Government of Israel (GOI) to defend itself and its people from the continued attacks by Arab militants based strategically throughout the region, but implores the GOI to use restraint in response to unprovoked aggression.

The Brazilian Government has worked with the United Nations to bring a lasting peace to the Middle East since the recent onset of hostilities following the withdraw of British troops on 14 May, 1948. Brazil, along with the United States and other members of the free democratic world, have long recognized the State of Israel and have condemned, along with this body, actions that threaten peace and the lives of the innocent victims of violence in Israel. The Suez Canal Crisis of 1956 again forced our Security Council to face the conflict between Arab and Jewish citizens of the Middle East. Unable to act as a body, Brazil supported the General Assembly when it was transferred the matter, and subsequently created the United Nation’s Emergency Force to act as a buffer between Israel and Egypt. We also supported President Eisenhower of the United States when he threatened to impose trade sanctions against countries involved in this aggression.

In the recent years Brazil has again become concerned with the situation in the Middle East. This body has born witness to the creation of the militant Arab Al-Fatah group in 1957 and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1964. With these organization’s creation has came an increased number of attacks by militant Arab guerillas aimed at disrupting the lives of innocent Jews living in peaceful democratic society, especially from 1964-1967. It has also crippled the efforts of the United Nations Relief and Welfare Agencies (UNRWA) to protect innocent refugees caught in the conflict. This agency has been vital since its inception in 1848 to be a neutral party interested only in bringing about the protection of all human rights for refugees.

Brazil hopes this body will act to prevent the continued Egyptian shelling of Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) in the Sinai as well as Arab Guerilla incursions into East Jerusalem and Tel Aviv by militants based Jordan. Brazil also wishes this body to urge restraint upon Syrian and its continued shelling from its strategic military position in the Golan Heights. These actions are the only things that can prevent the current troop amassments in Israel from attacking their neighboring assailants. These attackers are armed with weapons provided through communist connections, and the action of the Israeli’s could only be seen as preventing the expansion of communism into a free and legitimate democratic country. Brazil believes that stopping cross-border incursions and military retaliations, addressing the refugee question in the region, and securing and protecting the borders of the states involved all are key to finding a lasting peace.