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**Nuclear Disarmament**

**and International Security**

**Country: Federative Republic of Brazil**

**Committee: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)**

**Delegate: Ayşe Uras**

**Brazil is pleased to announce its candidacy for a non-permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). As the only candidate from the Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC), the Brazilian claim is anchored in the country’s historic commitment to international peace and security and to the defense and protection of human rights, fundamental freedoms, and human dignity, as established by our Constitution.**

**Brazil is proud to have fulfilled, since 1946, ten mandates as a non-permanent member of the UNSC. In these occasions, it actively contributed to the Council’s work regarding both the discussion and approval of resolutions in New York and the fulfillment of mandates in peacekeeping operations and special political missions in the Americas, Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East.**

**The Brazilian government will continue to defend the Security Council’s role in the prevention and resolution of threats to international peace and security, always in accordance with the purposes and principles established by the Charter of the United Nations and with respect for the sovereignty of all nations. Additionally, it undertakes to maintain, to the extent of its capacities, an effective contribution to the United Nations peacekeeping missions.**

**Brazil’s participation in the Security Council will promote the defense of the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the resolute defense of fundamental freedoms, the respect of human dignity, and the prevalence of human rights, in order to build a genuine and lasting peace, based on the pillars of democracy and justice.**

**Brazil will continue to advocate the strict respect for International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law, with utmost attention to the individual freedoms and fundamental guarantees, both by the parties to armed conflicts and by the Security Council in the adoption of sanctions and other measures to support international peace and security.**