Celebrating

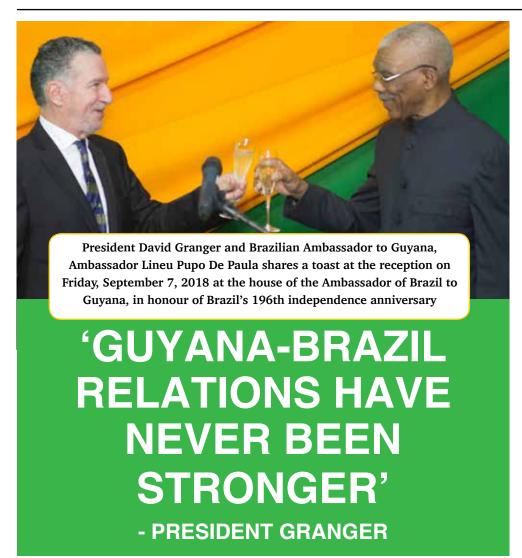




years of Guyana - Brazil relations



PAGE 2 50 years of Guyana /Brazil Relations



As Brazil celebrates its 196th anniversary of independence and 50 years of bilateral ties with the Cooperative Republic of Brazil, President David Granger, said that the ties between the two counties have never been stronger. The Head of State was at the time speaking at a reception held at the residence of the Ambassador of Brazil to Guyana, in honour of the country's 196th independence anniversary.

President Granger noted that Brazil's Independence celebration this year is auspicious as it coincides with the 50th anniversary of the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the two states. He noted that Guyana-Brazil relations are founded, most importantly, on mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, the inviolability of borders and international law and the maintenance of international peace and security.

"Guyana-Brazil relations were reinforced by bilateral talks with President Dilma Rousseff when I attended the Summit of the Common Market of the South in Brasilia in July 2015. High-level engagements have intensified over the past year. They have included my meeting with President Temer on the margins of 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2017; my State visit to Brazil in December 2017 and the signing of two Complementary Agreements; a visit to Guyana, in January 2018, of Dr. Ricardo Jose Barros, Brazil's Minister of Health; a visit, in February 2018, of a high-level Brazilian delegation including then Minister of Defense, the Hon. Raul Jungman and Minister of Justice, Hon. Torquato Jardim; my participation in the World Water Forum hosted in Brasilia in March 2018; and a visit to Guyana by Hon. Aloysio Nunes Filho, Brazil's Minister of External Relations in July 2018," President Granger said.

The Head of State noted that Guyana and Brazil are cooperating within the Union of South American States (UNASUR), the Community of Latin American and the Caribbean States (CEL-AC), the Common Market of the South (MER-COSUR) and the Organization of American States (OAS) to preserve Latin America and the

Caribbean as zone of peace and the Guyana-Brazil relations have witnessed cooperation in agriculture, defence, education, energy, health, infrastructure security, sport, trade, transportation and water.

"Guyana continues to work closely with Brazil to advance infrastructural integration via the planned paved Mabura-Lethem Road. Guyana and Brazil share a common interest in preserving and protecting the Guiana Shield and in providing environmental services to the rest of the world. The Guiana Shield Initiative and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization are important vehicles for protecting our valuable environmental resources. Guyana-Brazil relations have never been stronger. The prospects for renewed cooperation and collaboration have never been brighter. Guyana and Brazil, yearly, are fortifying their long-standing friendship," the President said

Meanwhile, Brazilian Ambassador to Guyana, Ambassador Lineu Pupo De Paula in his remarks, echoed similar sentiments, as he noted that the cooperation between Guyana and Brazil has particularly intensified over the past three years, in a number of areas.

Moreover, he stated that Guyana can continue to be assured of Brazil's support on the Guyana-Venezuela Border controversy.

"I think we have every reason to consider the last three years as one of the most important moments in our long relationship. We are countries that share common values and moreover, we have a large border between us. We are working hard. Brazil welcomes with satisfaction, the decision by the United Nations Secretary General to send the issue of the border controversy to the International Court of Justice. We affirm that the International Court represents the natural course for the settlement of disputes. Guvana can be assured that regional stability will not be shaken. One of the fundamentals of our foreign policy is the respect of international agreement and Brazil also defends the peaceful solution of controversies. Guyana knows that we are brothers, we are neighbours and we will follow the path of progress together," he said. ■



Jair Bolsonaro, has been elected as the 38th president of Brazil. Bolsonaro, will assume office for his four-year term as president on 1 January 2019, succeeding Michel Temer. Bolsonaro, who is a retired military officer, has served as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, representing the state of Rio de Janeiro, since 1991. He is a member of the Social Liberal Party (PSL).

EDITORIAL

50 YEARS OF BILATERAL RELATIONS

On the 26th August 2018, the Governments of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the Federative Republic of Brazil will celebrate 50 years of diplomatic relations. It is an occasion that merits both celebration and a close examination as to why this giant state in South America and its smaller neighbour have managed to conduct fruitful relations across a broad category of areas including trade, health, agriculture and security. Indeed, both countries have undertaken to mark the occasion by engaging in a substantial programme of activities which will include sports, discussions on the state of relations between Guyana and Brazil, cultural programs, food exhibitions and publications among others. This agenda will be reflective of the interaction between the two states and their peoples. It may be legitimately asked how did we get here?

In 1968, the then Deputy Prime Minister of a newly independent Guyana visited Brazil and initiated diplomatic relations which would serve both countries very well over the following fifty years. The establishment of diplomatic relations has served as the basis for fruitful cooperation in a number of areas and created the conditions for the exchange of visits at the highest level of both societies. It is a remarkable fact, that during the period in question, Guyana has enjoyed very good relations with Brazil as compared to any other state in Latin America, especially in the area of security. This has to do with the subscription of both states to certain fundamental principles in international relations and international law such as peaceful development of states, respect for international treaties, non- interference in internal relations, and the peaceful resolution of disputes between states and here it is a question of respect for international treaties and the peaceful resolution of disputes between states which are outstanding. As it is well known Guyana's western neighbour claims some 5/8 of its territory and this has given rise to a fractured and dissonant relationship between the two states. Our neighbouring state of Brazil has made it clear that it does not believe in the revision of international treaties and has given its support to Guyana.

Indeed, the Deputy Ambassador of Brazil, Mr. Ronald Vieira stated the following in an interview with the Guyana Chronicle on the 26th June 2018: "We support Guyana 100 percent on the border [issue] with its neighbouring country; we think the land should not be disputed because

this is Guyana." Of equal significance of the relations between the two countries is the fact that Brazil is prepared to help Guyana with important infrastructure projects, projects that will help Guyana in the long term. For example, Brazil and Guyana worked collaboratively in the completion of the Takutu Bridge and will be responsible for the paving of the road which runs from Lethem to Linden. "There is also the discussion of Brazil's interest in the development of a deep-water port along Guyana's coast."

Apart from these major infrastructural projects a close examination of Guyana Brazil relations reveals the fact that over 70 agreements have been signed between the two countries and this has shown that relations between the two countries have augured well.

The relations between the two countries, born as they are of security, economic, cultural and other important factors, have been regarded by the Government of Guyana as critical to the long-term future development of Guyana. This is reflected in the statement made by President Granger during the visit of Brazil's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Aloysio Nunes Ferreira on July 12th.

"The cooperation has been very wide. As I pointed out, I was one of the first two (Army) Officers to be trained in Brazil 49 years ago, so we had defence cooperation since 1969. It has gone into fields of education, the fields of agriculture. infrastructure development, and you would be surprised at the amount of interaction that has taken place at the level of ordinary residents moving to and from the two countries. Many residents from the Rupununi would go across to Brazil for medical treatment so there are many areas of cooperation but what we are looking at now is the future. We are not looking at the past and we feel that the relations now between these two mature nations should be put on a sounder footing," the Head of State said. The Head of State also noted that the preservation of South America as a 'zone of peace' is essential to Guyana's existence. Brazil, he said, has remained resolute in its commitment to peace on the continent and Guyana is grateful for Brazil's consistent and unwavering support, over the past 50 years, for the peaceful settlement of the territorial controversy with Venezuela. So, we are very grateful to Brazil and the Brazilian Ministry of External Affairs has always been known for taking a principled position and it has never varied. They have been a guarantor of Guyana's territorial integrity" he said. ■

BRAZIL

BACKGROUND: Following more than three centuries under Portuguese rule, Brazil gained its independence in 1822, maintaining a monarchical system of government until the abolition of slavery in 1888 and the subsequent proclamation of a republic by the military in 1889. Brazilian coffee exporters politically dominated the country until populist leader Getulio VARGAS rose to power in 1930. By far the largest and most populous country in South America, Brazil underwent more than a half century of populist and military government until 1985, when the military regime peacefully ceded power to civilian rulers. Brazil continues to pursue industrial and agricultural growth and development of its interior. Having successfully weathered a period of global financial difficulty in the late 20th century, Brazil was seen as one of the world's strongest emerging markets and a contributor to global growth. The awarding of the 2014 FIFA World Cup and 2016 Summer Olympic Games, the first ever to be held in South America, was seen as symbolic of the country's rise. However, since about 2013, Brazil has been plagued by a shrinking economy, growing unemployment, and rising inflation. Political scandal resulted in the impeachment of President Dilma ROUSSEFF in May 2016, a conviction that was upheld by the Senate in August 2016; her vice president, Michel TEMER, will serve as president through 2018, completing her second term.

LOCATION: Eastern South America, bordering the Atlantic Ocean.

CLIMATE: Mostly tropical, but temperate in south.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Bauxite, gold, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, platinum, tin, rare earth elements, uranium, petroleum, hydropower, timber.

GEOGRAPHY: Largest country in South America and in the Southern Hemisphere; shares common boundaries with every South American country except Chile and Ecuador; most of the Pantanal, the world's largest tropical wetland, extends through the west central part of the country; shares Iguazu Falls, the world's largest waterfalls system, with Argentina.

POPULATION: 207,353,391 (July 2017

LANGUAGES: Portuguese (official and most widely spoken language)

Note: Less used languages include Spanish (border areas and schools), German, Italian, Japanese, English, and a large number of minor Amerindian languages

GOVERNMENT: Conventional long form: Federative Republic of Brazil

Conventional short form: Brazil

Local long form: Republica Federativa do Brasil Local short form: Brasil

Etymology: the country name derives from the brazilwood tree that used to grow plentifully along the coast of Brazil and that was used to produce a deep red dye



CAPITAL: name: Brasilia geographic coordinates: 15 47 S, 47 55 W

INDEPENDENCE: 7 September 1822 (from Portugal)

NATIONAL HOLIDAY: Independence Day, 7 September (1822)

CONSTITUTION: Several previous; latest ratified 5 October 1988; amended many times, last in 2016 (2016)

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: Chief of state: President Michel Miguel Elias TEMER Lulia (since 31 August 2016); Vice President (vacant); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

Head of government: President Michel Miguel Elias TEMER Lulia (since 31 August 2016); Vice President (vacant)

Cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

Elections/appointments: President and vice president directly elected on the same ballot by absolute majority popular vote in 2 rounds if needed for a single 4-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held on 5 October 2014 with runoff on 26 October 2014 (next to be held in October 2018)

Election results: Dilma ROUSSEFF reelected president in second round; percent of vote - Dilma ROUSSEFF (PT) 51.6%, Aecio NEVES (PSDB) 48.4%

Note: on 12 May 2016, Brazil's Senate voted to hold an impeachment trial of President Dilma ROUSSEFF, who was then suspended from her executive duties; Vice President Michel TEMER took over as acting president; on 31 August 2016 the Senate voted 61-20 in favor of conviction and her removal from office; TEMER is serving as president for the remainder of ROUSSEFF's term, which ends 1 January 2019

NATIONAL ANTHEM: Name: "Hino Nacional Brasileiro" (Brazilian National Anthem)

Lyrics/music: Joaquim Osorio Duque ES-TRADA/Francisco Manoel DA SILVA

Note: Music adopted 1890, lyrics adopted 1922; the anthem's music, composed in 1822, was used unofficially for many years before it was adopted

ECONOMY: Brazil is the eighth-largest economy in the world.

GUYANA

BACKGROUND: Originally a Dutch colony in the 17th century, by 1815 Guyana had become a British possession. The abolition of slavery led to settlement of urban areas by former slaves and the importation of indentured servants from India to work the sugar plantations. The resulting ethnocultural divide has persisted and has led to turbulent politics. Guyana achieved independence from the UK in 1966. Forbes BURN-HAM led the coalition government which won independence for British Guiana in 1966 and was Guyana's first prime minister. He was the Prime Minister of Guyana from 1964 until he became President in 1980. He held the office of the presidency until his death in 1985. Desmond HOYTE became prime minister in 1985 on the death of his predecessor, Forbes Burnham. In 1992, Cheddi JAGAN was elected president. After his death five years later, his wife, Janet JAGAN, became president but resigned in 1999 due to poor health. Her successor, Bharrat JAGDEO, was elected in 2001 and again in 2006. Early elections held in May 2015 resulted in the first change in governing party and the replacement of President Donald RAMOTAR by current President David GRANGER.

LOCATION: Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Suriname and Venezuela

CLIMATE: tropical; hot, humid, moderated by northeast trade winds; two rainy seasons (May to August, November to January)

NATURAL RESOURCES: Oil & gas, precious and semi-precious stones, rice, bauxite, gold, diamonds, hardwood timber, shrimp, fish.

GEOGRAPHY: The third-smallest country in South America after Suriname and Uruguay; substantial portions of its western and eastern territories are claimed by Venezuela and Suriname respectively; contains some of the largest unspoiled rainforests on the continent.

POPULATION: 737,718 (July 2017 est.)

LANGUAGES: English (official), Guyanese Creole, Amerindian languages (including Caribbean and Arawak languages), Indian languages (including Caribbean Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi), Chinese ()

GOVERNMENT: Conventional long form: Cooperative Republic of Guyana

Conventional short form: Guyana

Former: British Guiana

Etymology: the name is derived from Guiana, the original name for the region that included British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, and French Guiana; ultimately the word is derived from an indigenous Amerindian language and means ""Land of Many Waters"" (referring to the area's multitude of rivers and streams)

CAPITAL: Name: Georgetown Geographic coordinates: 6 48 N, 58 09 W

INDEPENDENCE: 26 May 1966 (from the UK

NATIONAL HOLIDAY: Republic Day, 23 February (1970)



CONSTITUTION: Several previous; latest promulgated 6 October 1980; amended many times, last in 2009 (2017)

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: Chief of state: President David GRANGER (since 16 May 2015); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

Head of government: President David GRANGER (since 16 May 2015)

Cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president, responsible to the National Assembly

Elections/appointments: the predesignated candidate of the winning party in the last National Assembly election becomes president for a 5-year term (no term limits); election last held on 11 May 2015 (next to be held no later than 2020); prime minister appointed by the president

Election results: David GRANGER (AP-NU-AFC) designated president by the majority party in the National Assembly

NATIONAL ANTHEM: Name: "Dear Land of Guyana, of Rivers and Plains"

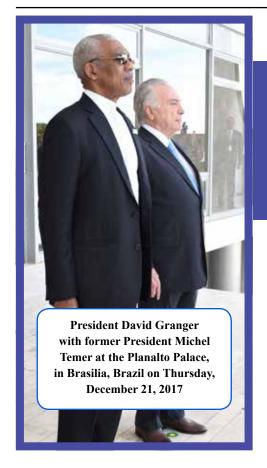
Lyrics/music: Archibald Leonard LUKERL/ Robert Cyril Gladstone POTTER

Note: Adopted 1966

ECONOMY: The Guyanese economy exhibited moderate economic growth in recent years and is based largely on agriculture and extractive industries.



PAGE 4 50 years of Guyana /Brazil Relations



1904 – The King of Italy, Victor Emanuel III, discloses, on June 6, arbitration award on the question of the British Guyana (or question of Pirara) between Brazil and the United Kingdom, dividing the disputed territory as follows: 3/5 to the UK and 2/5 to Brazil

1936 – Signature of the Tri-junction Point Agreement between Brazil, the Netherlands and England, to regulate the border between Brazil, Suriname and Guyana

1968 – Mission of the Government of Guyana, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Ptolemy Reid, in the first high level contact between the two countries. A cultural agreement was signed and the establishment of diplomatic relations was formalised

1971 – Minister of Foreign Affairs Mário Gibson is the first Brazilian and Latin American Foreign Minister to visit Guyana. On the occasion, the establishment of economic cooperation and a cultural convention are agreed and technological cooperation in the field of transport starts

1982 – Signature, in January, of the Agreement on the Construction of an International Bridge over the Tacutu River

1982 – Minister of Foreign Affairs Saraiva Guerreiro visits Guyana and the Guyanese Foreign Minister visits Brazil. Signature of Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, Basic Technical Cooperation Agreement, Basic Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation and a memorandum on the interconnection of the Brazilian and Guyanese road systems

1982 – Visit to Brazil of the President of Guyana, LFS Forbes Burnham

1988 – President José Sarney visits Guyana

1993 – Visit of President Cheddi Jagan to Brasilia

2002 – Visit of Foreign Minister Rudolph Insanally to Brasilia. Establishment of the Brazil-Guyana Bilateral Political Consultations Mechanism

2003 – Working visit of President Bharrat Jagdeo to Brazil (July 30)

2005 – President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva visits Guyana (February 15)

2007 – The work on the Bridge over the Tacatu River is resumed

2007 – President Lula visits Georgetown to participate in the Rio Group Summit Meeting (March 2 and 3)

2007 – The Interior Minister of Guyana, Clement Rohee, visits Brasilia (September)

CHRONOLOGY OF BILATERAL RELATIONS

2008 – President Bharrat Jagdeo participates, in May, in the Extraordinary Meeting of Heads of States where the Constitution Treaty of UNASUL was signed, in Brasília

2008 – President Bharrat Jagdeo participates in regional Summit Meetings (Rio Group, UNA-SUR and CALC) at Costa do Sauípe, Bahia (December)

2009 – The bridge over the Takutu River opens to people and vehicles in July and is inaugurated by the Presidents of Brazil and Guyana (September 14)

2009 – The Meeting of the Border Committee is held in November, in Boa Vista

2010 – President Bharrat Jagdeo visits Brasilia. Signature of the Memorandum of Understanding on phytosanitary safety of products of vegetal origin

2011 – Visit of Minister of Foreign Affairs Antonio Patriota to Georgetown, where meetings with then President Bharrat Jagdeo and his counterpart Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett are held (August)

2012 – Foreign Minister Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett visits Brasilia to meet her counterpart. Signature of Memorandum of Understanding between Brazil and Guyana on infrastructure projects (Brasilia, February 6-7)

2013 – At the Mercosul Summit, Guyana and Suriname become Observers members of the mechanism

2013 – The Foreign Ministers meet at the margins of the MERCOSUR Summit in Montevideo and establish the Brazil-Guyana Joint Commission for the Development of Infrastructure Projects

2015 – President David Granger visits Brasilia and holds meeting with President Dilma Rousseff, on the occasion of the MERCOSUR Summit

2016 – Visit of Minister Mauro Vieira to Georgetown, when he is received by the President of Guyana, David Granger, keeps a working meeting with Foreign Minister Carl Greenidge, and visits the Secretary-General of CARICOM, Ambassador Irwin LaRocque (March 2)

2017 – Brazil-Guyana Border Committee (Lethem, June 5-6)

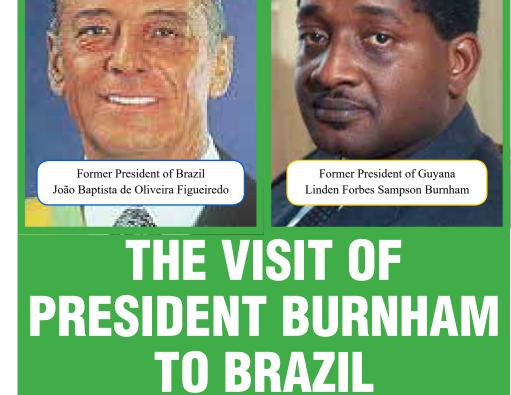
2017 – Visit to Brazil of the Vice-President and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guyana, Carl Greenidge, and of the Minister of Infrastructure, David Patterson (June 28)

2017 – Visit to Brazil of the President of Guyana, David Arthur Granger (Brasilia, December 20-21)

2018 – Visit of Minister Aloysio Nunes Ferreira to Guyana (Georgetown, July 12)

Visit of Brazilian Minister of Defence, Raul Jungmann to Guyana (Georgetown, February 9) ■





Ambassador, Ronald Austin Director of the Foreign Service Institute

The visit of President Burnham to Brazil on the 6th October 1982 was important for several reasons. Of these, the security issues as well as the economic ones were of extraordinary significance. The oil crisis and the global recession which it triggered has its origin in the Yom Kippur war of 1973. This crisis resulted from a blockade imposed on the western states for supporting Israel and this soon caused mayhem in the economic international system. As a small, open and vulnerable economy, Guyana was hit hard by this crisis and this was manifest by 1980. It was clear to President Burnham that the traditional partners of the nation such as USA and Britain and the other industrialized countries of the west, consumed as they were, at this time, by the crisis were unlikely to offer any major assistance to Guyana. In any case, such assistance could only be forthcoming if Guyana had, first, reached an agreement with the IMF.

Unfortunately, Guyana was at the time, locked into rather delicate and difficult negotiations with the IMF beginning in 1978. Brazil therefore, presented a prospect of one country which might be able to help Guyana ride out the economic storm it was facing. A lot of planning went into this aspect of our relations with Brazil. But surely it was a security question that made the prospect of a Head of State visit to Brazil most attractive. To explain what I mean I will have to pick my way through a rather complex and difficult situation. I begin with the Protocol of Port of Spain of 1970. That Protocol, among other things, apart from calling for better relations between the two states, (Venezuela and Guyana) expressly calls for bad claims of the territory of Guyana by Venezuela, yet Venezuela persisted. 1970 was the period during which for the first time, Venezuela started to publish maps to show that the area west of Venezuela was Venezuelan territory. The Protocol itself was never ratified by the Venezuelan Congress and Venezuela did not relent in its objection to investments in the Essequibo area. The Government of Guyana had granted oil exploration rights to a West German firm DEMITEX but the then Venezuelan theld a press conference on the

17th October 1972 to register the objection of the Government to this development. The Government of Guyana, stood firm, issuing a statement to the effect that "The developmental activities in relation to the county of Essequibo, like all developments are in exercise of Guyana's sovereign rights and in the discharge of the Government's sacred duty to improve the living standards of its people after almost two centuries of colonialism."

These negative trends however, were countered when Venezuelan President, Carlos Andres Perez visited Guyana in 1978 and relations seemed to improve when Perez expressed his support of the upper Mazaruni hydro-electric scheme and signaled his clear intentions to improve relations with Guyana. But this good period did not last. By 1980, Venezuelan President, Herrera Campins who was much more, right-wing and nationalist than his immediate predecessor, assumed power, and Venezuela's hostility towards Guyana resumed. The Protocol of Port of Spain was scheduled to come to an end in June 1982 and the question was what must be done by both Governments?

The President of Guyana Mr. Forbes Burnham was invited to visit Venezuela and it was clear that this question would form an important part of the discussions of that visit. Mr. Burnham duly did so and held discussions with President Campins and other Venezuelan officials. At the end of that visit no communique was issued. However, the Venezuelans elected not to have a communique issued nor a joint statement and there was uncertainty as to what would happen to the Protocol of Port of Spain. Stranger things have happened in diplomacy, but the message conveyed from one Head of State to Mr. Burnham while he had enplaned was that Caracas was unlikely to resume the Protocol of Port of Spain; this must rank as one of complete novelty. It is no secret that the Venezuelan decision not to resume the Protocol did not sit well with his colleagues.

Upon his arrival in Guyana, Mr. Burnham, therefore, decided there must be a strategy to counter the decision taken by Venezuela. The first thing he did, on the advice of one of Guyana's superior diplomats was to find a distraction which

Continued on page 13

GUYANA, BRAZIL AGREEMENTS

When Guyana became an independent nation on 26 May 1966, it was faced with the situation of its western neighbour Venezuela refusing to recognise western Essequibo as part of the Guyanese state. In the light of the Venezuelan claim, the post-independence period was marked by a diplomatic offensive by Guyana to win solidarity internationally. There was intensive diplomatic activity with Brazil; friendship with which, in the view of Guyana, could positively counter-balance the Venezuelan threat. President Forbes Burnham quickly realised the importance of cultivating good relations with Brazil which had initially remained neutral over the Venezuelan claim. In 1968 July, Venezuelan President Raul Leoni decreed that his government believed strongly, as it always did, in the sanctity of treaties and the fruitful fulfilment of international agreements. This statement was favourable to Guvana and was regarded as support to its position in the border issue with Venezuela. It also helped to promote closer bilateral relations, and the number of signed agreements that followed. These agreements have witnessed cooperation in agriculture, defence, education, energy, health, infrastructure security, sport, trade, transportation and water.

• On 26-30 August 1968 Attorney General and Minister of State, Sir Shridath Ramphal and the Deputy Prime Minister Ptolemy Reid visited Brazil for discussions with leaders of the Brazil-



President David Granger and former President Michel Temer led their respective delegations in discussions on improving bilateral cooperation in Brasilia, Brazil in December 2017.

ranchers launched an armed uprising against the Guyana government - an uprising encouraged by Venezuela - Brazil in a precautionary move, mobilised its troops in the border region. Many of the local Indigenous resindents who supported the rebellion fled to Brazil when the uprising collapsed; some of them were held by the Brazilian army and handed over to the Guyanese security authorities across the border. This might have been the genesis of military cooperation between

financing. The following month, Guyana's Ministry of Communications and Works entered an agreement with the Brazilian construction firm Paranapanema, to construct the highway.

Other technical cooperation agreements signed over the years.

1) Back in April 2002, Secretary General of the Ministry of External Relations of Brazil Ambassador Osmar Vladimir Chohfi led a 15-member delegation to Georgetown and signed several bilateral agreements.

(1a) Minister of Home Affairs Ronald Gajraj signed a memorandum of understanding between the Guyana Police Force and Brazil's Federal Police under which the two governments were required to put administrative measures in place to establish a joint committee of the two forces to make recommendations for more effective law enforcement between the two countries.

(1b) Minister of Fisheries, Other Crops and Livestock Satyadeow Sawh signed an agreement for two agriculture-related projects. The Brazilian Government was required to send specialists to advise on the identification and introduction of an appropriate variety of cassava for food security in the hinterland and the Acoushi Ant control project was intended to incorporate agro-ecological systematic practices in the control of Acoushi ants in the hinterland.

(1c) On the same occasion, Chief-of-Staff of the Guyana Defence Force Brigadier Michael Atherly also signed an agreement to stabilise the site in the Loo Lands where the arsenal explosion had occurred. That agreement also provided for the Brazilian Government to send specialists to train Guyanese military technicians to deal with explosives and explosive devices.

2) President Lula da Silva's state visit in February 2005 provided another wave of agreements.

(2a) Guyana's Minister of Foreign Affairs Rudy Insanally and Brazil's Minister of External Relations Celso Amorim signed one agreement to facilitate cooperation between Guyana's non-existent Foreign Service Institute and Brazil's prestigious Rio Branco Institute, in areas of information technology exchange and capacity building

(2b) Minister of Education Dr Henry Jeffery and Brazil's Darso Germo signed a second agreement on education – to allow collaboration in post-graduate training, distance education and use of information technology, adult education,

planning and educational management and vocational and professional education – between the two countries

(2c) The Ministers of Health, Dr Leslie Ramsammy and Humberto Costa, signed yet another agreement — complementing the basic January 1982 agreement on technical cooperation — for cooperation in health, especially in border districts and to establish a bi-national commission on health for that purpose.

3) President Bharrat Jagdeo has paid several visits to Brazil over the past decade.

(3a) In July 2003, accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Rudy Insanally, Minister of Transport and Hydraulics Anthony Xavier, Minister of Education Henry Jeffrey, Minister of Tourism Manzoor Nadir and Chief Executive Officer of the Guyana Office for Investment Geoffrey da Silva, the President visited Brazil. Important agreements were reached in the Trade Sector including the Partial Scope Agreement and the Land Cargo Transportation Agreement. As a result of that visit, Guyana benefitted from assistance in agriculture and education and cooperation in the Environmental, National Resources, Energy and Security sectors, mainly the deep harbour project and the Guyana-Brazil highway project.

4) In July 2015, Guyana-Brazil relations were reinforced by bilateral talks with President Dilma Rousseff when President David Granger attended the Summit of the Common Market of the South in Brasilia. High-level engagements have intensified over the past year.

5) An updated Air Services Agreement was signed between the two countries to further enhance air connectivity and the operation of air services between the two countries. A complementary technical cooperation agreement was also inked to provide support for seed certification, pest risk analysis and modernisation of plant health services in Guyana.

(5a) In June, 2017 the agreements were signed during an official visit to Brasilia by Vice-President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carl Greenidge and Minister of Public Infrastructure, David Patterson following an invitation from the Foreign Minister of Brazil, Aloysio Nunes. During deliberations with Minister Nunes, talks centered on the development of infrastructure linking Guyana and Brazil, the promotion of trade and investment and technical cooperation in agriculture, water resources management and other areas, as well as collaboration on issues of interest to the communities in the Region of the Guvana-Brazil border. Moreover, in the area of infrastructure, the focus was placed on steps to be taken jointly to advance the paving of the Linden to Lethem road as a complement to work already initiated covering the Linden to Mabura Hill segment and the bridging of the Essequibo River at Kurupukari.

6) During a State visit to Brazil in December 2017, President Granger signed the Complementary Agreement to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the Federative Republic of Brazil which created the Brazil-Guyana Joint Commission to Develop Infrastructural Projects; and The Complementary Agreement to the Basic Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the Federative Republic of Brazil for the Implementation of the Project, 'Technologies to Reduce the effects of drought in Region 9 of Guyana. ■



ian government. As a result, a cultural agreement was signed and an agreement was reached for the opening of a Brazilian embassy in Georgetown. In November 1968, Brigadier General José Horacio de Cunha Garcia eventually took up his post as the first Brazilian ambassador to Guyana.

• Brazil too saw advantages in pursuing closer relations with Guyana. Brazil was interested in the port of Georgetown to gain access to the Caribbean and was thinking of construction of a highway to link its Roraima state with Georgetown. With this in mind, the Brazilian Foreign Minister in August 1969 invited Minister Ramphal to Brasilia where they signed technical cooperation and commercial agreements. The two Ministers also had preliminary discussions on a proposal for Brazil to obtain eventual free port facilities in Georgetown on the completion of the envisaged highway.

• In January 1969 when some Guyanese

the two countries which moved forward in October 1969 when two senior officers of Guyana Defence Force (GDF), including its commander Brigadier David Granger, went to Brazil in October 1969 for training in combat operations. Then in April 1970, a Centre of Brazilian Studies was inaugurated in Georgetown.

- In October 1982, President Forbes Burnham visited his counterpart President João Figueiredo and the initial agreement for the construction of a highway which was intended eventually to link Boa Vista and Georgetown was signed. This visit was accompanied by a raft of agreements for cooperation in agriculture, energy development, education, health, scientific research and other things.
- In October 1989, President Desmond Hoyte, visited Brazil and, with his counterpart President José Sarney, signed the agreement for the highway construction to start with Brazilian

PAGE 6 50 years of Guyana /Brazil Relations



GUYANA – BRAZIL AGREEMENTS

Cultural Agreement between Guyana and the Federative Republic of Brazil

Date Signed: 1968-08-28 City: Rio de Janeiro

Signatories: H.E. Dr. Ptolemy A. Reid, the First Deputy Prime Minister of Guyana & H.E. Jose de M. Pinto, Minister of External Relations

Description: The parties agreed to promote cultural interchange to support the work performed in its territory by institutions dedicated to the study, research and diffusion of arts and letters.

Joint Declaration made by the Minister of State, Sir Shridat Ramphal of Guyana and Foreign Minister Mario Gibson Barboza of Brazil- Georgetown,

Date: 1971-11-1971

Category: Technical Cooperation

City: Georgeown

Signatories: Hon. S.S. Ramphal, Attorney General of Guyana & Foreign Minister Mario Gibson Barboza of Brazil

Description: During this visit discussions were held on aspects of technical co-operation in fields of agriculture, mines and forests, hydroelectric power, communications and education; cultural exchange and economic co-operation.

Memorandum of Understanding on Co-operation in Agriculture and Agro-Industry between the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and the Federative Republic of Brazil

Category: Cultural, Sports and Education Date Signed: 1982-10-05

Citv: Brasilia

Signatories: Hon. Rashleigh E. Jackson, Minister of Foreign Affair, Guyana & Hon. Ramiro Guerreiro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brazil

Description: The parties agreed to allow the free passage of materials for the purpose of agriculture and agro-industry.

Guyana - Brazil Joint Declaration

Date Signed: 1982-10-06

Signatories: H.E. Joao Baptista de Oliviera Figueiredo, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil & H.E. L.F.S. Burnham, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana

Description: H.E. LFS Burnham paid an official state visit to Brazil, where a variety of topics were discussed. Six agreements were signed.

Joint Communiqué issued during the Official visit to Brazil of the President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, H.E. Cheddi Jagan

Date Signed: 1993-11-18

Signatories: H.E Cheddi Jagan & H.E Itamar Franco

Description: Talks were held on international affairs, regional issues and, particularly, on bilateral relations. During this visit, there was an Exchange of Notes which established the Group on Consular Co-operation and it was decided that the Brazilian-Guyanese Joint Commission on Economic, Technical and Cultural cooperation would be reactivated.

Joint communiqué Issued during the visit of the Hon. Clement J. Rohee, M.P., Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guyana to Brazil on August 25, 1997

Date Signed: 1997-08-25

Signatories: Clement Rohee, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Amb. Luiz Felipe Lampreia, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Brazil

Brazil-Guiana Joint Declaration on the occasion of the State Visit of the President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, Cde. H.E. Hugh Desmond Hoyte, S.C. to the Federative Republic of Brazil during the period October 3 to 7, 1989

Date Signed: 1989-10-04

Date Signed: 1989-10-0

City: Brasilia

Signatories: Presidents Hugh Desmond Hoyte and José Sarney

Description: Joint Declaration on the occasion of the State Visit of the President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, Cde. H.E. Hugh Desmond Hoyte, S.C. to the Federative Republic of Brazil during the period October 3 to 7, 1989.

TAKUTU BRIDGE INAUGURATION Joint Communique on the Meeting between their Excellencies the President of Guyana and Brazil on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Bridge over the Takutu River, Guyana -Brazil.

Category: Joint Communique & Agreed Minutes Date Signed: 2009-09-14

Description: President Bharrat Jagdeo expressed his gratitude to the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the assistance provided in the completion of the Takutu Bridge and expressed satisfaction that its commissioning was taking place on the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Presidents noted that this will encourage tourism and the integration of Guyanese and Brazilians. They also acknowledged the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding for the creation of a Frontier Committee and the Agreement to establish a Special Border and Transport Regime for Lethem and Bonfim.

EXCERPTS FROM PRESIDENTS, FOREIGN MINISTERS, AMBASSADORS FROM GUYANA AND BRAZIL

"Our security is best assured by active and harmonious cooperation in economics and other fields and through the resolute pursue of programmes of action which will hasten the realisation of our shared vision for the full integration of our hemisphere. Happily, relations between Guyana and Brazil stands as a monument in this field. The programmes of cooperation, which we have undertaken will serve to promote the common integration of our region, and our peaceful border, settled as they have been by agreement, facilitated that cooperation."

President of the Cooperative
Republic of Guyana, His Excellency
L.F.S Burnham, speaking on the
state dinner held in his honour by
His Excellency, President of the
Federative Republic of Brazil, Joao
Baptista de Olivera Figueredo at
Itamaraty Palace.
October 5, 1982

"Brazil is rediscovering Guyana. Our commercial sector is increasingly sought out by Brazilian companies interested in opening offices here. Thanks to the work of authorities of both countries, the Brazilian presence in Guyana, which is already large, tends to keep growing in the upcoming years. As I said, we are countries that share common values, and, moreover, we have a large but still unexplored border full of potentialities ... Guyana knows that we are brothers, we are neighbors and we will follow the path to progress together. I am 100% confident of this."

Ambassador Lineu Pupo De Paula speaking at the 196th Anniversary of the Independence of Brazil September 7, 2018

"We are here to realize a dream of thirty years. With the inauguration of the bridge over the Takutu River, we take a concrete and irreversible step. We are integrating Guyana and Brazil and bringing prosperity to our peoples. This is the first physical link between two countries that have long lived from back to back. We are making our border a meeting point. We will not just be neighbors. We want to be partners to realize the potential of our Amazonian heritage. The bridge over the Takutu River is only the first step in this endeavor. The paving of the Lethem-Lindem road will be our next challenge."

President of the Federative
Republic of Brazil, His Excellency
Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva,
speaking on the occasion of the
Inauguration of the Takutu River
Bridge
September 14, 2009

"The cooperation has been very wide. As I pointed out, I was one of the first two (Army) Officers to be trained in Brazil 49 years ago, so we had defence cooperation since 1969. It has gone into fields of education, the fields of agriculture, infrastructure development, and you would be surprised at the amount of interaction that has taken place at the level of ordinary residents moving to and from the two countries. Many residents from the Rupununi would go across to Brazil for medical treatment so there are many areas of cooperation but what we are looking at now is the future. We are not looking at the past and we feel that the relations now between these two mature nations should be put on a sounder footing," the Head of State said."

President David Granger speaking during an interview at the conclusion of a meeting with Minister of External Relations of Brazil, Aloysio Nunes Ferreira Filho at State House, Georgetown on July 12, 2018

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GUYANA BRAZIL RELATIONS

Remarking the borders between the two countries



Guyana and Brazil re-marked their shared border during a four-day exercise in November 2017. The process was started in 1994 but was stalled for years due to funding issues on both sides. A team headed by Adrian Cheong, a Senior Land Surveyor, and also comprising Captain Joselyn McAllister, from the Guyana Defence Force (GDF) and three technical and field officers from the Guyana Land and Surveys Commission

(GLSC) facilitated the re-marking process. Due to the density of the forests in the border region, only four marks, BG15 to BG19, was re-marked during the four-day exercise. The remainder will be done at a later stage. The exercise was aimed at solidifying the friendship between the two countries and demonstrating mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Excellent Military Cooperation



In the field of Defence, Guyana and Brazil have always enjoyed excellent bilateral military cooperation. For almost fifty years, GDF ranks have been afforded the opportunity to train and study with the Brazilian Army and Brazilian sol-

diers have been afforded the same opportunities here. Only recently, the Brazilian Government donated \$26M in equipment for the GDF's Robert Mitchell Jungle and Amphibious Training School at Makouria.

TAKATU BRIDGE



The Takatu Bridge is a bridge over the Takatu River linking, south western Guyana) to northern Brazil.

Built by the Brazilian government, the Takatu River Bridge establishes an all-weather road connection between Guyana and Brazil, connecting the newly commissioned town of Lethem in Southern Guyana to Bonfim,the border settlement on Brazil's Northern Border. The bridge was a project within the Initiative for the Integration of the Regional Infrastructure of South America (IRSA); a development plan to link South America's economies through new transportation, energy, and telecommunications projects.

The bridge was completed in 2009 and opened on 31 July 2009. Its official inauguration was on

14 September 2009, in the presence of leaders of both countries.

Before the bridge was built, small pontoons and outboard boats were used to transport vehicles and travelers across the border.

The bridge now serves a vital connection between the two countries as goods and services continuously flow across both borders and tourists can now easily access surrounding areas.

Lethem has immensely benefited with a steady and consistent influx of Brazilian shoppers who flock the local Guyanese and an increasing number of Chinese stores. Guyanese can also now easily access Brazilian goods from nearby towns and cities such as Boa Vista and Manaus.

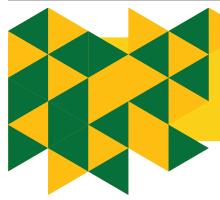
Guyanese delegation woos Brazilian investors



Brazilian Investors expressed great enthusiasm about investing in Guyana following a three-day Trade and Investment Exploratory Mission to the State of Roraima, Boa Vista, Brazil. The Mission which was attended by a 12-member team from Guyana including Minister of Business, Dominic Gaskin, Chief Executive officer of the Guyana Office for Investment (Go-Invest) Owen Verwey, Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission (GL&SC) Commissioner Trevor Benn and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture. During the three-day visit, the local team visited several

farms within the State of Roraima and observed Brazilian farming techniques where they were informed that farm lands are used throughout the year and various crops are planted on the same land. Additionally, Minister of Business, Dominic Gaskin, delivered the feature address at an investors' forum held at the Federation of Industries building in the State of Roraima. The Minister told those present at the forum that the time is right for the private sector to take the lead and seize the opportunities created through bi-lateral agreements between the two countries.

PAGE 8 50 years of Guyana /Brazil Relations

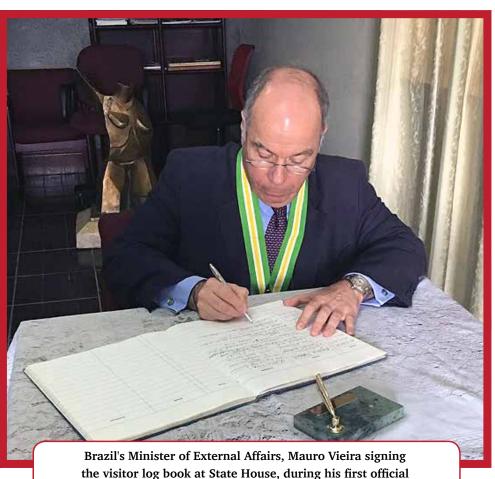


50 YEARS OF GUYANA









visit to Guyana on March 2, 2016

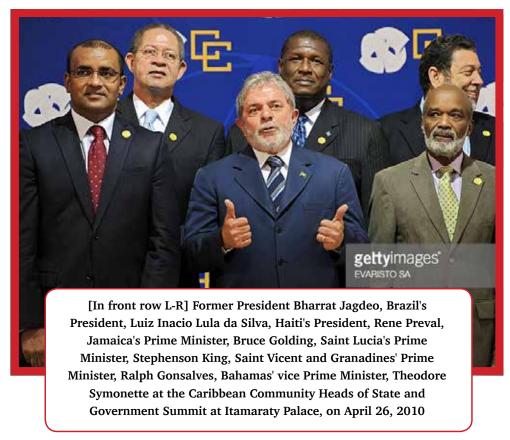






4/BRAZIL RELATIONS









PAGE 10 50 years of Guyana /Brazil Relations

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GUYANA BRAZIL RELATIONS

Reducing drought in the Rupununi



Residents in the Deep South, Region 9 will no longer be affected by droughts as eight wells have been drilled in Aishalton, Chukrikednau, Karaudarnau, Achiwuib, Awarawaunau, Marunranau, Shea and Baisahidrum. The wells were officially handed over to the communities on November 28. They will provide the residents with access to large quantities of water at a good temperature.

The project is a joint venture between the Engineering Corps of the Guyana Defence Force (GDF) and the 6th Construction Battalion of the Brazilian Armed Forces with support from the Civil Defence Commission (CDC), Guyana Defence Force (GDF), Guyana Water Incorporated (GWI), Hydrometeorological office and the Ministries of Communities and Public Infrastructure.

The venture stems from a complementary agreement to the 1982 Technical Cooperation Agreement made between the governments of

Guyana and Brazil, in December 2017 to addresses the issues of water scarcity and climate resilience in the Deep South.

Delivering the feature address at the handing over ceremony in Aishalton, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carl Greenidge commended the Brazilian and Guyanese team for an outstanding job.

"Guyana is a country susceptible and exposed to droughts and floods and this area is no exception to that... This is a continuous process you have to ensure that they [wells] continue to work and we will continue to ensure that the technology to reduce the effect of drought in Region 9 is an initiative that will bear fruit," Minister Greenidge said.

Providing an overview of the project, Commanding Officer 6th BEC Brazilian Army, Lieutenant Colonel, Vandir Pereira Soares detailed: "The well in Aishalton is 80 meters depth with a flow rate of 5,000 litres per hour; Karaudarnau 80 meters depth, flow rate 4,500 litres per hour,

Awaruwaunau 100 meters depth, flow rate 4,000 litres per hour, Chukrikednau 80 meters depth, flow rate 6,000 litres per hour, Maruranau 80 meters depth flow rate 6,000 litres per hour, Shea 100 meters depth 4,000 litres per hour, Achiwuib 6 meters depth, flow rate 6,000 litres per hour, Baisahidrum 8 meters depth, flow rate 6,000 litres per hour."

Minister of State, Joseph Harmon noted that while the project initially faced challenges it was successfully completed on time (within two months) due to interagency cooperation. The minister reaffirmed that this project is a reflection of government's commitment towards providing all citizens with a "good life" regardless of where they live.

He thanked GDF and the Brazilian army and all parties involved for their outstanding performance for a great job done, particularly the Ministry of Public Infrastructure and contractor for excellent work on the roads to provide access to the communities.

BRAZILIANS MAKE INVESTMENT IN SAVANNAHS AGRI PROJECT



A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was recently inked between NF Agriculture Inc and investors of Lucas do Rio Verde which will see the commencement of an Agricultural Village in Guyana's Intermediate Savannah. The Agreement was signed at the Rio Verde Research

Foundation in Mato Grosso state in south central Brazil. The MOU caters for the construction of bioethanol stations, a state-of-the-art Research Institute, large-scale agricultural production of corn and soybean and banking institutions among other ventures.

Guyana/Brazil road link

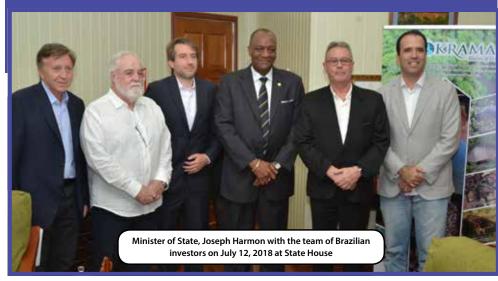


Authorities in Guyana and Brazil are working to complete the terms of reference for the design of the Lethem to Mabura Hill within two months. Director of Northern and Western South America at the Brazilian Ministry of External Affairs, H.E. Norberto Moretti, has revealed that efforts are being made to open the bidding process by the end of the year. "The goal by the end of the year is to have the biding going on. It's an ambitious timetable but it's a realistic one and we are working very hard to get it done," he said. Ambassador Morretti also believes that there is great interest on the part of the Brazilian government to get the road completed. The journey from Le-

them to Georgetown takes as much as 13 hours, depending on the state of the road. It has recently become impassable. Once paved, the projection is that the trip will take no more than five hours. The two countries are also examining possible funding arrangements to pave the road from Mabura Hill to Lethem. Phase one of the project covers approximately 125 kilometres of the road (Linden to Mabura Hill) and also includes a bridge across the Kurupukari Crossing. The much-anticipated Linden-Lethem road is among the infrastructural projects that may soon come on-stream under the China Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GUYANA BRAZIL RELATIONS

Brazilian investors looking to tap into Guyana's oil and gas opportunities



A team of Brazilian investors on July 12, 2018 met with Minister of State, Joseph Harmon and expressed interest in long-term investments in the Oil and Gas, Public Infrastructure and Business Sectors. During the meeting, Minister Harmon committed to further discussions with the team of investors and expressed Government's commitment to collaborating particularly in the Public Infrastructure sector, as part of its preparatory efforts for the emerging Oil and Gas Sector. The team, which comprised Alexandre Saverin, Yucatan Reis, Luis Panelli, John Forman and Jose Mario de Castilho, was updated on recent

developments in the sector, including the significant amounts of oil discovered offshore Guyana in the Stabroek Block, ExxonMobil's operations and President David Granger's decision to create the Department of Energy. According to Minister Harmon, Guyana has one opportunity to get things right in the Oil and Gas Sector, therefore government is putting all the necessary measures in place to achieve positive results. He committed to arranging a special meeting with the team along with Minister of Public Infrastructure, David Patterson to discuss possible projects.

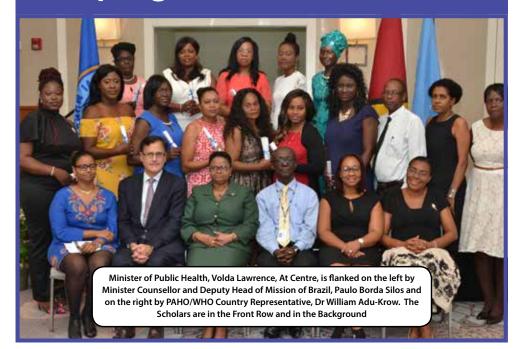
Govt mulls partnership with Brazil's health sector



The Ministry of Public Health is considering partnering with neighbouring Brazil, to have Guyanese living in communities along the border, seek medical care there. The implementation of this possible plan should not face many challenges since residents of those communities already utilise the health services of the Portuguese-speaking nation. It takes residents of Region Eight just about four hours of travel to access the closest hospital in Brazil, in the town

of Uiramuta. In cases where the hospital there cannot handle those cases, patients are referred to the hospital in Boa Vista. The idea was put to the Brazilian Minister of Health Dr. Ricardo Jose Magalhes Barros during a recent official visit to Guyana by herself and a delegation. The team was in Guyana to discuss areas in which the two states can strengthen cooperation, particularly in the health sector.

Thirteen Guyanese pursuing masters, doctorals programmes in Brazil



Thirteen Guyanese women are pursuing masters and doctoral degrees having obtained brazilian nursing scholarships, following a collaboration, Guyana, Brazil and the Pan-American Health Organisation/ World Health Organisation (PAHPO/WHO). The scholarship programme is geared towards support-

ing efforts to enhance human resources development in the health sector. Eight, of the women will do the masters degree in the medical programme, while the remaining five will do a doctoral programme in public health. The Brazilian government will bear the cost of both programmes.

Brazil donates MMR vaccines to Guyana



Brazilian Ambassador to Guyana, Lineu Pupo de Paula, on Tuesday, December 17, 2017 handed over a quantity of Measles, Mumps and Ruebella (MMR) virus vaccines to the Ministry of Public Health in Georgetown. Receiving the donation were Minister of Public Health Volda Lawrence, Director of Family Healthcare Services, Dr. Ertenesia Hamil-

ton and Focal Point for Adolescent Health, Dr. One-ka Scott. A total of 10,000 units were received to aid in the continued fight against the MMR viruses. This was the second donation by Brazil to Ministry of Health. In 2017, Brazil and PAHO/WHO donated drugs to help counteract Leishmaniasis, a parasitic disease found in tropical and sub-tropical countries. ■

PAGE 12 50 years of Guyana /Brazil Relations

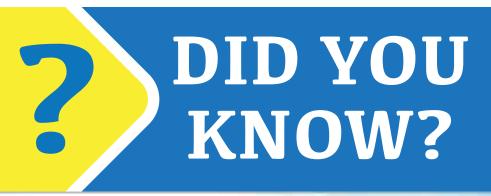
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS FROM THE BRAZIL - GUYANA RELATIONS

Guyana-Brazil partner for football development



Following a visit to Brazil by the Guyana's Football Federation (GFF) several projects will soon be implemented which are expected to significantly boost local football. The Guyana Football Federation Elite League will benefit from significant capacity building partnerships after the GFF met with Presidents of Vasco da Gama and Botafogo FR football clubs. This initiative will see the introduction of an elite referees' programme, a player exchange programme and the

recruitment of a Coach Instructor to build capacity among the elite coaches and coaches across the country. The programme will see referees' courses being offered to both males and females, exchange programmes, and local match officials' exposure to professional football in Brazil. Recently, the players, management and staff of the Golden Jaguars benefitted from a historic "Train and Play" Camp in Rio de Janeiro in August 2018, the players, management and staff.



- Distance from Brazil to Guyana is 2,249 kilometers.
- 2. The air travel distance is equal to 1.397 miles.
- 3. The shortest distance between Brazil and Guyana by air is 2,249 km= 1,397 miles.
- 4. If you travel with an airplane (which has average speed of 560 miles) from Brazil to Guyana, it





Guyana to emulate Brazil's sustainable school feeding programme



A fact-finding mission to the Capital City Vitoria in neighbouring Brazil in October 2017 by officials of the Food and Agriculture Association (FAO)/ United Nations Development Fund (UNDP), the Ministry of Education along with members of civil society, opened avenues for best practices that could be incorporated into Guyana's school feeding programme. The mission comprised of a delegation from the Government of Guyana led by First Lady Sandra Granger. It also comprised several ministers of government and technical officers within these ministries. The United Nations was represented by the UN resident coordinator/UNDP resident repre-

sentative, the FAO representative and the PAHO/WHO representative. After comprehensive presentations on the sustainable school feeding programme at the national, state and municipal levels by representatives of the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE) and by the authorities of Vitoria, the mission visited a primary/secondary school and a daycare centre/ nursery school to observe the management of the school feeding programme. Brazil is said to have a very highly rated sustainable school feeding programme, which Guyana believes can work well.

GUYANA'S RELATIONS

THE VISIT OF

PRESIDENT BURNHAM

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George Wilfred Talbot, Ambassador

Honorary Consulate of Guyana in Rio de Janeiro Address: Rua Lauro Muller Nr. 116 Grupo 2604 - Torre Rio Sul - Botafogo Zip Code: 22290-160 Rio de Janeiro-RJ Tel: +55 (21) 2542 9595 Website: cel_paulo@hotmail.com Head of Mission: Honorary Consul Cel. Paulo Gomes dos Santos Filho

Consulate General of Guyana in Boa Vista

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Frederico Zimmermann Neto



Contributing writers: Chairman of the Task Force for the celebration of 50 years relations, Audrey Waddell, Director, Department of the Americas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ambassador Charlene Phoenix; Director of Foreign Service Institute, Ambassador Ronald Austin; Consultant, Foreign Service Institute, Karla Pestana. Text and photos also by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Service Institute



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would de-emphasize the importance of the Venezuelan decision. The instrument for such de-emphasis was a well-organized and well attended forum for the liberation of Southern Africa from the 30th April – 3rd May 1982 in Georgetown which was attended by several significant organizations,

From page 4

Governments and liberation movements. Yet Mr. Burnham and his advisors recognized that the liberation forum and other related diplomatic activities would not be enough to counter Venezuela's diplomatic aggression. A period of focus on Guyana's relation with Brazil began around this time and every effort was made for such a visit at the highest level to Brazil mainly because not only was Brazil a big and powerful country in the hemisphere but also because its position on several critical and international matters aligned with those of Guyana. It is easy to highlight what they are: respect for international treaties, the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, respect for International Law and non-interference in internal affairs of countries. I can affirm that the hostility and aggression emmanating from our western neighbour zand the similar ill-concealed hostility of the of the Reagan administration, drove the Burnham Government to seek a closer relationship with Brasilia. Between 1982 and October of the same year, all avenues for a high-level visit were explored. When it was clear

that a decision on such a visit was not emerging from the Brazilian Government, Burnham dispatched some of his top officials to determine what might be an impediment to such a visit and how soon it could take place. The visit of these officials took place between June and September of 1982. It was clear to the Guyana delegation, of which I was fortunate to be a member, that Brazil was waiting for such a visit and immediately took the necessary measures to indicate that the visit by Mr. Burnham would be welcome. This was immediately communicated, and immediate steps were taken for such to be realized.

Mr. Burnham, along with a large delegation visited Brazil on October 6th, 1982. Discussions were held on a wide range of political, economic and cultural matters and this is reflected in the Joint Communique which was issued at the end of the visit. Of cardinal importance was what was said on the border controversy between Guyana and Venezuela: "President [João Baptista de Oliveira] Figueiredo [the 30th President of Brazil] took note of the position expressed by President Burnham and reaffirmed, in accordance with the traditional Brazilian position, Brazil's hope that a mutually acceptable settlement of the issue can be achieved through one of the peaceful means mentioned in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations." ■

RONALD AUSTIN AMBASSADOR DIRECTOR FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the government ministry in Guyana responsible for directing the nation's external relations and the operations of its international diplomatic missions. Carl Barrington Greenidge has directed the ministry as Minister of Foreign Affairs since May 2015.

Foreign Service Institute

Head: Director of the Foreign Service Institute, Ambassador Ronald Austin

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PAGE 14 50 years of Guyana /Brazil Relations

BRAZIL PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR GUYANA IN BORDER CONTROVERSY



"I firmly believe that in the 21st century there is no place for old territorial disputes. Guyana has the right and I agree that the government has a duty to seek the development of the country. The common goal should be the welfare of all peoples of the region. South America is a place of peace and will continue to be because Brazil will not accept any turmoil in its borders," said Ambassador of Brazil to Guyana, Lineu Paula Da Paula. The ambassador made this statement at a function to celebrate Brazil's 193rd Independence Anniversary at his Residence, in Guyana in September 2015.

This is an excerpt of the speech made by Ambassador Lineu Da Paula at the 196th Independence Anniversary celebration.

"As always, I would like to reaffirm the commitment of the Brazilian government to the territorial integrity of Guyana. Brazil welcomed with satisfaction the decision of the United Nations Secretary General to send the issue of the border with Venezuela to the International Court of Justice in The Hague. We reaffirm that the International Court of Justice presents the natural course for the settlement of disputes. As I said in previous years, Guyana can also be sure that regional stability will not be shaken by kind of extemporaneous demands. One of the fundamentals of our foreign policy is the respect of international agreements and Brazil will always defend the peaceful resolution of controversies."

Ambassador Lineu Da Paula was once again reiterating his country's position on working to ensure peace in the region, while protecting Guyana's borders.

Brazil has long reaffirmed its support for Guyana in the age-old controversy with Venezuela. Venezuela is claiming that the 1899 Arbitral Tribunal Award, which had given more than 90 percent of an area to then British Guiana (now Guyana), is null and void. Approximately 118 years

Following that State Visit and Guyana's attendance at the MERCOSUR Summit held in Brazil



after that award was issued, Guyana remains resolute in its position that a juridical course of action is the only means through which this matter can be permanently resolved.

Brazil's support for Guyana was reaffirmed in December last year, when President Granger met with the President of Brazil, Michel Temer. at the same time, Minister of Foreign Affairs Carl Greenidge said that Brazil was updated on Venezuela's contention that the 1899 Award is null and void, and informed that the country remains resolute in its original position.

Earlier this year, United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Gutteres referred the Guy-

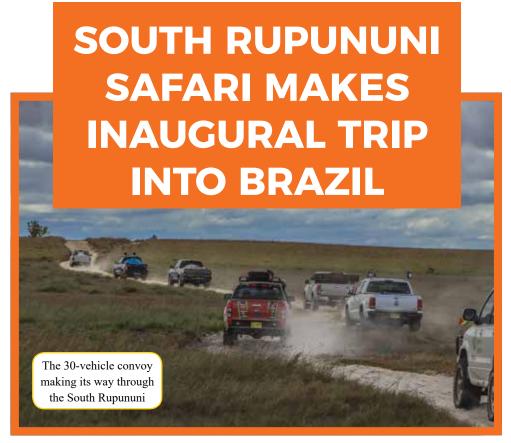
ana-Venezuela controversy to the ICJ. He determined that the Good Offices Process had failed to achieve a peaceful settlement of the controversy. Guterres took a formal and binding decision, under Article IV, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, to choose a different means of settlement under Article 33 of the Charter.

As events were taking shape, on February 7, Brazilian President Michel Temer sent a high-level delegation to Guyana to pledge military support to defend Guyana in case Venezuela attempted to invade the disputed Essequibo area. Leading the delegation was Brazil's defence minister Raul Jungmann. In Guyana, Jungmann, said Brazil believes in the establishment of borders within all ways; the principle of diplomacy; respect for sovereignty; independence; and our endurance between us and our neighbours." The Brazilian Defence Minister "pledged military support to defend Guyana in case Venezuela undertook an attempt to invade the disputed Essequibo area."

Deputy Ambassador of Brazil to Guyana, Ronaldo Vieira has also spoken on the Brazil's desire to see Guyana's controversy with Venezuela resolved permanently and in a diplomatic manner. "We support Guyana 100 percent on the border [issue] with its neighbouring country; we think the land should not be disputed because this is Guyana," said Deputy Ambassador of Vieira said.

He said Brazil has supported Guyana's methodology of dealing with the issue, noting that Guyana did well by taking the matter to the United Nations (UN) which then referred the matter to the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

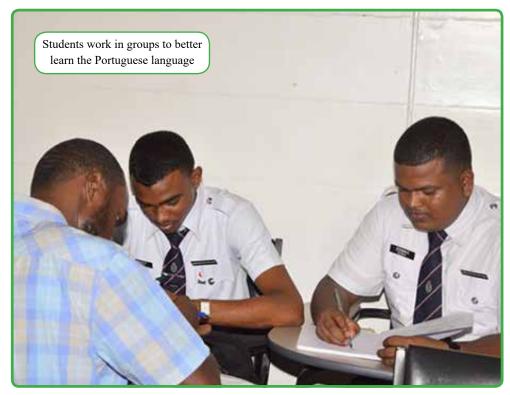
"We support that Guyanese have the right of their land," Vieira contended, adding that it is a pity that the Venezuelan Government is not willing to participate at the level of the ICJ. ■



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs collaborated with Rainforest Tours to host the first ever South Rupununi Safari: Brazil Edition. The safari, one of several activities to commemorate 50 years of diplomatic relations between Guyana and Brazil, was held from November 25 -25. It was a great experience that drew adventurers from 10 countries including in the re-

gion and the United States of America. Adventurers from some 10 countries participated in the expedition. Over in Brazil the trekkers were treated to a cultural night and sightseeing in the capital of Roraima. In the South Rupununi, the safari gave back to the indigenous communities they visited.

PUBLIC SERVANTS LEARNING PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE



AS part of celebrations marking 50 years of bilateral relations between Brazil and Guyana, some 40 students are being taught Portuguese at the Brazilian Embassy in Georgetown.

The persons being taught are from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the wider public service.

The aim of the initiative is to facilitate understanding of the Portuguese language with a view to enhancing political, diplomatic and commercial relations.

As such, the teaching provided focuses not only on language learning but also on narrowing cultural relations through didactic and post-didactic materials that give meaning to the work context of the course.

The students are divided into two groups and meet twice a week at the Brazil-Guyana Cultural Centre located on Church Street, Georgetown.



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Telecommunications, launched limited stamps commemorating the 50-year anniversary of bilateral relations between Guyana and Brazil. The simple launch took place in the boardroom of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on October 19, 2018. Minster of Foreign Affairs, Carl Greenidge said the stamps mark 50 years of positive and productive relations between Guyana and Brazil. Minister of Public Telecommunications, Catherine Hughes pointed out this is the third commemorative stamp

Guyana has issued in celebration of its relations with Brazil. In 2003, Guyana printed limited edition stamps commemorating 35 years of bilateral relations between the two countries. In 2009, another limited-edition stamp was printed to commemorate the commissioning of the Takatu Bridge, which was constructed with assistance from Brazil. The stamps launched on October 19, 2018 are also limited edition. They are two versions of the stamps which are valued at GY\$280 with first-day covers available to stamp collectors. ■

BRAZILIANS IN GUYANA



Brazilians in Guyana are mostly miners. There are also Guyanese of Brazilian descent. They currently about 10,000.

Brazilian mining in Guyana dates back to the early nineties. The influx of Brazilians into the country was largely as a result of Brazil's recent mining policies. Significant federal enactments in the early 1990s, saw mining areas curtailed, and mining activity severely restricted, in part due to the growing environmental concern for forest land. In Brazil, the issue of mining in areas like Roraima was also linked to the rights of Indigenous peoples. The influx of Brazilians into the mining industry in Guyana can be seen as a recent phenomenon. The border between Brazil and Guyana is long and porous. While some high-income Brazilian miners and workers can afford the plane journey from Boa Vista as a means of entering the country, others use the time-tested routes

of land and water

During the month of June, it's the season of "Festa Junina", and Guyanese and members of the diplomatic community get to have a taste of the flavour, frolic and excitement of Brazil. To celebrate the June festival, a gala celebration of the festival at the Brazil-Guyana Cultural Centre at 309 Church Street, Queenstown.

Ambassador of Brazil to Guyana, Lineu Paula Da Pauladuring his speech at the 196th Independence Anniversary celebration and 50 years relations with Guyana noted, "The 22nd edition of our Festa Junina was another great event. At the traditional party in Georgetown, in 2018, we broke the record of guest, with about 2500 people, between children and adults...the secret to the success of the event was the massive participation of volunteers. About 60 volunteers participated in the production of the Festa Junina. ■

50 YEARS OF GUYANA/BRAZIL RELATIONS



on the Brazil side of the border

The riverside plaza Orla Taumanan in Bao Vista. It is no more than an hour and a half away from the Guyanese border town of Lethem to the Brazilian city by road



PRESIDENT GRANGER EXTENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT ELECT

His Excellency
Jair Bolsonaro
President Elect of the
Federative Republic of Brazil

Excellency

On the occasion of your election as President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, during this fiftieth anniversary year of Guyana-Brazil relations, I extend on behalf of the Government and people of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana sincere congratulations and best wishes for a successful tenure.

Our two countries share a long tradition of friendship and cooperation. I look forward to working with you to further strengthen these relations and to advance peace, security and prosperity for our two countries and the South American continent.

Please accept Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

David GrangerPresident of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IN BRAZIL WILL NOT AFFECT LINDENTO LETHEM ROAD PROJECT – BRAZILIAN OFFICIAL

A senior government official from Brazil's Ministry of External Relations has revealed that the commitment to build an all-weather road from Lethem to Linden remains a priority for the country even with a change of government. Head of the Division of Venezuela, Colombia and Guyana, Ana Beatriz Nogueira, recently said the "the organs responsible for infrastructure in Brazil are aware of the strategic importance of the Linden-Lethem road." She further explained that while some key appointments are political in nature, the Secretary of Infrastructure assured that the necessary budgetary arrangements have already been made. "They have a technical corps that is not usually affected by political changes," she said. Norgueira led a delegation of some 30 officials from various agencies in Brazil to meet with Guyanese counterparts at the Seventh Meeting

of the Bonfim-Lethem Border committee that was held in Bonfim on October 30 and 31, 2018. Meanwhile, Chief Transport Planning Officer in Guyana's Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Patrick Thompson, provided an update on the project during discussions. "The paving of 454 kilometres of the Linden to Lethem Road and the construction of a deep sea port remain priorities on the infrastructure agenda for Guyana," he expressed. The Linden to Lethem roadway is being done in phases, starting with the approximately 125 km section from Linden and Madura Hills. Some US\$120M has been guaranteed by the United Kingdom Caribbean Infrastructure Partnership Fund (UKCIF) and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). In his update at the meeting, the Chief Planning Officer stated that a recently identi-



fied international engineering firm is expected to begin the design process in January 2019 which is expected to last for 10 months. The Guyana-Brazil Joint Commission on Infrastructure is pursuing the detailed designs for Phase 2 of the project, which is the 320 km section between Mabura Hills and Lethem. "We are looking forward eagerly to the day when the journey between Georgetown and Lethem is reduced to a mere 4 hours," Thompson added. Meanwhile, a study is being conducted by a firm from the Netherlands to determine the location for a deep sea port close to the mouth of the Demerara, Essequibo or the Berbice River. "Once completed, Guvana will advertise for expressions of interest from national and international firms desirous of constructing and operating the port in a public private partnership with the Government of Guyana," he revealed. ■