



WEEKLY REPORT

B R A Z I L ' S I N T E R N A T I O N A L E N G A G E M E N T

APR/ 20

Decoding Brazilian Foreign Policy

Dear readers,

This report presents the main actions of the Federal Government in the context of its international relations, with emphasis on presidential diplomacy, the performance of the National Congress, and recent economic results. Together, these initiatives highlight Brazil's active strategy of international insertion, combining commercial expansion, political cooperation, and institutional strengthening.

First, within the scope of the National Congress, a broad agenda of nominations for Brazilian ambassadors was approved, expanding the country's diplomatic presence in strategic regions. In this sense, names were approved for posts in Congo, Iraq, Poland, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Syria, Australia, Finland, New Zealand, and Thailand, among others. In this way, Brazil reinforces its diplomatic capillarity across Africa, Europe, and Asia while seeking greater diversification of its political and economic partnerships.

At the same time, in the economic field, the data show a robust performance of Brazilian foreign trade. The country recorded a cumulative trade surplus of US\$ 20.9 billion in 2026, indicating a higher inflow of foreign exchange than imports. In addition, agribusiness registered exports of US\$ 38.1 billion in the first quarter, which confirms its central role in the national export basket. Also in this context, the expansion of international markets stands out, with more than 590 new trade openings, and the record of coffee exports, which exceeded 40 million bags in 2025, consolidating Brazil as a global leader in the sector.

In addition, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's trip to Spain represented a central axis of recent foreign policy. During the Brazil–Spain Summit, 15 bilateral agreements were signed covering critical minerals, innovation, culture, energy, science, and human rights. Thus, the agenda strengthened the strategic partnership between the two countries and, simultaneously, advanced the consolidation of the Mercosur–European Union agreement, with a focus on expanding investments and bilateral trade.

Moreover, President Lula continues his European tour with subsequent stops in Germany and Portugal, where the diplomatic agenda is expected to further deepen political dialogue and economic cooperation with key European partners. These engagements reinforce Brazil's efforts to diversify partnerships and expand its presence in strategic forums within Europe.

Finally, the set of actions demonstrates, in an integrated way, the strengthening of Brazilian diplomacy, the expansion of the network of representations abroad, and the dynamism of the foreign economy.

All tools were used in the preparation of this report. All content was reviewed by humans.

Economy and Trade Agreements

- The president of the TRF2 suspended an injunction that barred the oil export tax provided for in MP 1,340/2026. The decision, in response to the AGU, highlighted the extra-fiscal nature of the measure aimed at containing price increases resulting from conflicts in the [Middle East](#). The court assessed that the suspension would cause damage to the public economy and that the companies could contest later, without prejudice to any future return.
- The Brazilian government has concluded negotiations with [Vietnam](#) to export bovine offal. The measure strengthens trade with an important agribusiness destination and expands the use of the production chain. In 2025, the Asian country imported more than US\$3.5 billion in Brazilian products. With this, Brazil has 592 market openings, the result of the joint action of the official Mapa and MRE.
- Brazil's agricultural attaché in [Bangladesh](#) organized 11 business meetings in Dhaka with representatives of the poultry and beef sectors, highlighting Brazil's productive potential. Although the market remains closed, the mission has advanced in negotiations and strengthened relations. Bangladesh, with 173 million inhabitants, imported more than US\$ 2.66 billion from Brazilian agriculture, especially soybeans, sugar, cereals, and other products.
- The [Brazilian government has concluded negotiations](#) that expand agricultural exports to various markets. Saudi Arabia: authorized fruit; El Salvador and Azerbaijan: apples and grapes; Jordan: hay; Ethiopia: fodder seeds. Countries imported billions in 2025. With this, Brazil has reached 591 openings since 2023, as a result of the joint action of Mapa and MRE, which strengthens the diversification of exports.
- [Brazilian agribusiness exports](#) totaled US\$ 38.1 billion in the first quarter of 2026, an all-time record, with a surplus of US\$ 33 billion. The performance reflects the opening of markets, despite the price drop. China led the destinations. There was growth in protein and soybean production, as well as records in several products, evidencing competitiveness, diversification of foreign sales, and consistent, sustainable expansion on a global scale.
- [Market openings](#) expand Brazilian agribusiness exports. Vietnam starts importing pig feet and giblets; Angola authorizes sheep and goat oocytes; El Salvador releases processed chicken meat. Countries imported significant amounts in 2025. With this, Brazil has 578 openings since 2023, as a result of the joint action of Mapa and MRE, which strengthens its international presence.

Economy and Trade Agreements

- The government published an ordinance that defines the sectors eligible for R\$ 15 billion from the [Sovereign Brazil Plan](#). It prioritizes technology industries and those affected by US tariffs and conflicts. Resources from the FGE will finance capital, innovation, and productive expansion. The measure aims to strengthen strategic chains, reduce external vulnerabilities, and preserve jobs, with technical criteria based on relevance, foreign trade, and national technological intensity.
- In the second week of April 2026, the [trade balance](#) recorded a surplus of US\$ 4.2 billion, and the current account posted a surplus of US\$ 15.9 billion. At the end of the month, the balance was US\$ 6.7 billion. In the year, the surplus reached US\$20.9 billion. Exports grew 42.2% on a daily average, with emphasis on the mining and quarrying industry, while imports advanced moderately, reflecting the dynamism of Brazilian foreign trade in the recent period.
- Brazil maintains the global leadership in [coffee production and exports](#), with more than 40 million bags exported in 2025. Ports, especially Santos, are essential for the flow. The product is available in more than 100 countries, especially Germany and the USA. Port logistics sustains competitiveness and international presence, consolidating coffee as a strategic item in the Brazilian export agenda.
- The Brazilian government has concluded negotiations to export new products to [Vietnam, Angola, and El Salvador](#). The openings include pig offal, animal genetic material, and processed chicken, expanding markets and opportunities. In 2025, these countries imported significant amounts from Brazilian agriculture. As a result of the joint action of the MRE and Mapa, Brazil has had 578 openings since 2023.
- President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva participated in the [Spain-Brazil Business Summit](#) in Barcelona, highlighting investment opportunities and economic performance. The meeting strengthened bilateral relations and strategic cooperation, including an agreement on critical minerals. Officials have highlighted Spain's role as a relevant investor. The Mercosur-EU agreement and its potential to significantly expand Brazilian exports this year were also highlighted.

Energy and Infrastructure

- The Minister of Agriculture met with representatives of Anda to discuss the [fertilizer market and national strategies](#). The National Fertilizer Plan stood out, aiming to reduce external dependence (currently 85%) and expand domestic production by 2050. The agenda included bioinputs and the opening of markets, reinforcing competitiveness, food security, and technological development adapted to Brazilian conditions.

Energy and Infrastructure

- The Ministry of Cities participated in the [ECLAC Forum in Santiago](#), contributing to the 2030 Agenda and sustainable policies. Brazil presented initiatives in housing, mobility, sanitation, and urban inclusion. He was also a member of the MINURVI meeting, in which regional priorities were defined. The action reinforces the role of the urban agenda in the SDGs, particularly regarding sustainable cities and access to water and basic sanitation.
- Brazil defended greater global cooperation at the IMF in the face of risks amplified by the [war in the Middle East](#), with impacts on inflation and food and energy security. The country highlighted its economic strength, projected 2026 growth of 2.3%, and a robust external position. It also reinforced fiscal commitment, structural reforms, and greater representation of emerging countries in international financial governance.
- [Brazil and Spain](#) signed a memorandum of understanding to expand cooperation on critical minerals, with a focus on investments, innovation, and sustainability. The agreement covers exploration, refining, recycling, and the use of technologies, including artificial intelligence. The partnership seeks to strengthen production chains, support the energy transition, and promote industrial development, while upholding environmental responsibility, knowledge exchange, and the sovereignty of the two countries involved.
- The Ministry of Mines and Energy participated in an agenda on energy efficiency in [China](#), including meetings, technical visits, and exchanges with China and India. The initiative is part of the cooperation with ABDI and Clasp, aimed at strengthening production chains, research, and innovation. The agreement seeks to develop technologies, reduce energy consumption, and increase industrial competitiveness, contributing to decarbonization and energy security in Brazil.
- [Brazil and Spain](#) expanded their partnership during Lula's visit to Barcelona, with the signing of 15 bilateral acts. The agreement on critical minerals, aimed at energy transition, innovation, and investments, stands out. There have also been advances in human rights, science, culture, and transportation. The cooperation reinforces strategic ties and promotes economic, technological, and social development, with a focus on sustainability, sovereignty, and lasting mutual benefits.

Technology and Defense

- The GSI has established a working group to update the strategic planning for the Integrated [Border Protection Program](#). The initiative meets the TCU's determination and provides for goals, indicators, and governance. The plan will involve several ministries and prioritize institutional integration and intelligence sharing, aiming to strengthen border protection against illicit activities and improve coordination among participating agencies.
- The GSI received 190 participants from strategic courses of the [Armed Forces](#) during an ESG visit. The program included an institutional lecture, debates with leaders, a demonstration of presidential security, and a visit to the Planalto. The activity reinforces the agency's role in institutional security, intelligence, cybersecurity, and strategic affairs, promoting high-level integration and training among participating Brazilian service members.
- Brazilian researchers Mariangela Hungria and Luciano Moreira were included on the [Time 100 list of the 100 most influential people](#). Both were supported by CNPq. Mariangela developed bioinputs to increase agricultural productivity, while Luciano developed a method using the Wolbachia bacterium to reduce dengue. His research highlights the impact of Brazilian science on innovation, public health, and food security, with concrete results.
- The CGEE promoted a seminar on climate intelligence in the [BRICS](#), highlighting scientific cooperation and the use of evidence in the formulation of public policies. The event presented data on the growth of scientific production and Brazil's role in bioenergy and resilient agriculture. He also highlighted challenges in cooperation among the bloc's countries and underscored the importance of science in tackling global climate change.
- [Brazil and Spain](#) advanced in cooperation for the transformation of the State, with an agreement to modernize public administration. The partnership includes the use of artificial intelligence, data governance, digital services, and people management. It provides joint projects, training, and technical exchange. The initiative seeks to improve public services, increase state efficiency, and strengthen evidence-based policies, with direct impacts on citizens.
- Brazil presented the ECA Digital at the [Global Age Assessment Summit](#), highlighting age verification, child protection, and privacy. The law provides parental control, transparency, and reporting of crimes. The event brought together governments, companies, and experts, emphasizing less invasive solutions, such as zero-knowledge proof. The Brazilian delegation discussed the implementation and international cooperation in digital security for children and adolescents.

Human Rights

- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship participated in Geneva at [the 5th edition of the UN Permanent Forum for People of African Descent](#), which aimed to debate rights, reparatory justice, and racial equality during the Second International Decade for People of African Descent. Brazil integrated the agenda with bilateral meetings, debates on the memory of slavery, and international articulation to strengthen global anti-racist policies.
- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship participated in [the 9th ECLAC Forum on Sustainable Development in Santiago](#), bringing together governments and civil society to assess the 2030 Agenda. Brazil presented inclusive urban policies, highlighted social participation in the governance of the SDGs, and reinforced actions in human rights, with the homeless population and in international cooperation for the implementation of the regional agenda.
- The Minister of Human Rights and Citizenship, Janine Mello, participated in Brasilia in the opening of the seminar on combating [anti-Semitism](#), promoted by the MRE. The event discussed policies to combat hatred and discrimination, reinforcing the importance of the memory of the Holocaust and democracy. The minister highlighted the commitment to human rights, the prevention of violence, and the promotion of human dignity.
- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship published a public notice to select civil society organizations to be part of the Brazilian delegation to [the 19th UN Conference on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in New York](#). The process reinforces social participation, provides for five vacancies with regional representation, and seeks to expand the diversity and incidence of organizations in international public policies.
- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship participated in the [9th ECLAC Forum on Sustainable Development in Santiago](#), reinforcing Brazil's role in the 2030 Agenda with a focus on human rights. The performance highlighted social participation, democratic governance, and the territorialization of public policies, as well as the resumption of institutions and the defense of racial equality as a central axis of sustainable development in the region.
- The Minister of Racial Equality, Rachel Barros, participated in Barcelona as part of the official agenda of President Lula's entourage, focusing on strengthening [Brazil-Spain cooperation](#) on racial equality. In a bilateral meeting, the update of the memorandum of understanding and new joint actions were discussed. He also highlighted the fight against racism in sports as a priority for international cooperation between the two countries.

Human Rights

- The Ministry of Racial Equality was part of the Brazilian delegation at [ECLAC's 9th Forum on Sustainable Development in Santiago](#), presenting racial equality policies and progress on SDG 18. The mission highlighted the production of disaggregated data, the fight against structural racism, and regional cooperation. He also reinforced the integration between public policies, racial justice, and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America.
- The Minister of Racial Equality, Rachel Barros, spoke at the opening of the [V Permanent Forum of People of African Descent of the UN](#), in Geneva, and highlighted Brazilian racial equality policies as fundamental to strengthening democracy. She affirmed advances in the Lula government, creation of the ministry, fight against hunger, affirmative action, recognition of structural racism, and international commitments such as SDG18, COP30, and global reparatory justice
- Minister of Women, Márcia Lopes, participated in [the First Brazil-Spain Summit](#) in Barcelona, where a memorandum of cooperation was signed, focusing on gender equality and the fight against violence against women. The agreement provides for the exchange of public policies, such as the Women Living without Violence Program, as well as actions for prevention, justice, menstrual dignity, education, and international protection for migrant women.

Tourism and Culture

- The 7th Latin American Congress of Community Living Cultures began in [Colombia](#) with the participation of IberCultura Viva, a cooperation program of 14 countries chaired by Brazil. The event brings together about 450 people in three cities, promoting cultural exchange, training, and community policies. The Ministry of Culture highlights networks, political dialogue, and the strengthening of Latin American popular culture over 10 days of travel.
- The Minister of Culture, Margareth Menezes, and the Spanish Minister Ernest Urtasun signed two cultural cooperation agreements in Barcelona during [the First Brazil-Spain Summit](#). The instruments expand actions in the creative economy, heritage, audiovisual and artistic mobility, and include an unprecedented agreement on culture and sustainability that integrates the ecological transition, innovation, and the exchange of experiences between the two countries.
- The Minister of Culture, [Margareth Menezes](#), fulfilled her agenda in Madrid during an official mission to Spain, visiting the Cañada Real and the Quinta del Sordo Contemporary Creation Center. The activity highlighted cultural cooperation between the countries, focusing on community art, social inclusion, and urban memory. The minister learned about projects with migrant women and art and territory initiatives.

Tourism and Culture

- [Representatives of Ibero-American countries](#) met in Porto for the XXXIV Meeting of the Intergovernmental Council of Iberorquestras Juvenis, the program's main decision-making body. The meeting discussed governance, financing, strategic planning, new projects, and cultural cooperation. Brazil, through Funarte, reinforced its participation in the initiative aimed at musical training, social inclusion, and artistic exchange among young people in Ibero-America.
- The Minister of Culture, Margareth Menezes, fulfilled an official agenda in Cape Verde, with visits to historical heritage sites and cultural institutions, as well as meetings with authorities. The mission strengthened cultural and economic cooperation between the countries, highlighting historical ties, Afro-Atlantic memory, and artistic exchange. Partnerships in cultural training, the creative economy, and the strengthening of bilateral relations between [Brazil and Cape Verde](#) were also discussed.
- The Ministry of Sports mourned the death of [Oscar Schmidt](#), at the age of 68, highlighting his trajectory as one of the biggest names in world basketball. The former player was the Brazilian National Team's highest scorer and the Olympic record holder for points. He was also inducted into the FIBA and COB Halls of Fame, leaving a historical legacy in Brazilian and international sport.
- Brazil registered a record number of [international tourists](#) in the first quarter of 2026, with 2.33 million arrivals by air, up 19.4% compared to 2025. In total, there were 3.74 million foreign visitors. The growth reflected government actions to promote connectivity, infrastructure, and tourism, with Argentina, Chile, and the United States standing out as the main emitters.
- At [WTM Latin America 2026](#), the Brazilian government announced an emergency measure for the airline industry in response to rising fuel prices: the temporary suspension of federal taxes on aviation kerosene. The initiative was detailed by the Ministry of Tourism as a response to international tensions, aimed at reducing costs, maintaining competitiveness, and encouraging tourism in the country.

International Cooperation

- The Office of the Comptroller General of the Union ([CGU](#)) received a delegation from the General Inspectorate of Administration of the State of Angola for a technical exchange in auditing and internal control. The institutions discussed cooperation and good practices, including technological modernization and tools such as ALICE and the e-Patri system. The visit strengthened the partnership between agencies from Portuguese-speaking countries.

International Cooperation

- [Brazil and Japan](#) strengthened their bilateral partnership in digital agriculture by closing the CoPADi project, held at Embrapa in Brasilia. The program brought together institutions from both countries and promoted innovation, precision agriculture, and data integration. Platforms, APIs, and field tests were developed. The project strengthened the digital transformation of Brazilian agriculture and international scientific cooperation.
- Brazil was announced as the host country of the 26th UPAEP Congress in 2030 during the meeting held in Cascais, [Portugal](#). The decision reinforced the country's relevance in international postal cooperation. The Brazilian participation highlighted regional integration, logistics modernization, and e-commerce. The event marked the end of the Brazilian performance with diplomatic articulation and institutional strengthening in the multilateral postal sector.
- The Ministry of Entrepreneurship received, in Brasilia, a [delegation from Singapore](#) to deepen cooperation in innovation, sustainability, and support for MSMEs. The meeting continued negotiations that began in 2025 and advanced the implementation of the Framework for Innovation and Sustainability. The partnership covers AI, clean energy, and green finance, strengthening the insertion of small businesses in the global digital economy.
- The Ministry of Entrepreneurship participated in the Zukunftstag Mittelstand in [Berlin](#) for the first time, meeting with leaders and representatives of MSMEs. The event discussed the opportunities offered by the Mercosur-European Union agreement for small businesses. The agenda reinforced the internationalization of Brazilian companies, cooperation with Germany, and preparations for Hannover Messe 2026, including innovation, digitalization, sustainability, and global value chains.
- The [Cadastro Único](#) celebrated its 25th anniversary, consolidating itself as the main Brazilian instrument for identifying low-income families and as an international reference in social policies. It gathers data from millions of people and subsidizes programs such as Bolsa Família and BPC. Integrated into the federal bases, it supports the formulation of public policies and is recognized as a global model of social inclusion.
- The transformation of [food systems](#) in the face of climate and social change was discussed in an international webinar promoted by the MDS and the MDA. The meeting brought together experts and the government based on the EAT-Lancet 2025 report. The discussions highlighted the need to integrate science and public policies to reduce inequalities, promote sustainability, and ensure healthy eating, with emphasis on Brazilian experiences.

International Cooperation

- [Sudan's ambassador](#), Ahmed Swar, met with Minister Wellington Dias at the MDS to discuss strengthening bilateral relations and cooperation in the fight against hunger. Brazil highlighted advances in the area and the exit from the Hunger Map. Sudan presented its national actions, while both reinforced the importance of exchanging experiences in the Global Alliance.
- The Ministry of Education received the [Jordanian ambassador](#) to formalize the country's intention to join the Student Agreement Program, expanding educational and scientific cooperation with Brazil. Jordan becomes the 75th participating country. The agreement strengthens academic exchange, focusing on areas such as artificial intelligence, climate change, and agriculture in arid regions.
- The Ministry of Education received a delegation from [Tanzania](#) to deepen educational cooperation between the two countries, focusing on academic mobility, vocational education, and food security. The meeting discussed expanding the PEC-G and the exchange between universities and teacher training. It also advanced the partnership in school feeding and climate sustainability, including the technical visit to the IFB and the strengthening of South-South cooperation.
- The Ministry of Education received a delegation from [Hubei University](#) to expand cooperation with Brazilian higher education institutions and federal institutes. The Chinese university presented its research trajectory on Brazil and its performance in Portuguese courses. The meeting strengthened academic partnerships and bilateral initiatives in scientific innovation, including exchange programs and scholarships.
- The Ministry of Education presented the Pé-de-Meia program at the High-Level Education Conference in [Suriname](#), highlighting it as a policy to encourage vulnerable students to stay in school. The program links benefits to educational goals and serves millions of students, thereby reducing school dropout rates. The Brazilian initiative was shared as an international reference in inclusion, equity, and the strengthening of basic education.
- The Ministry of Health participated in a meeting in Buenos Aires with [Argentina](#) and Mexico to launch the international health cooperation agenda. The meeting discussed strengthening public systems, access to medicines, innovation, and reducing waiting times. Brazil presented experiences with the SUS, and the agreements provide for technical exchanges and the continuation of negotiations in the coming weeks, including new joint institutional visits.

International Cooperation

- The Ministry of Health is leading a partnership with Brazilian institutions and the [University of Oxford](#) to develop cancer vaccines that train the immune system to recognize tumor cells, thereby expanding prevention and early diagnosis. The strategy, in cooperation with the United Kingdom, includes research on the Epstein-Barr virus and Brazilian participation in pioneering clinical trials in the country.
- [Brazil-Spain cooperation](#) was highlighted at the 1st Summit in Barcelona, during President Lula's European mission, with a focus on strengthening the strategic partnership and expanding the dialogue on sustainable development. The countries reinforced joint actions in social inclusion, environment, health, and innovation, as well as trilateral and South-South projects. A future Brazil-Spain Alliance was announced.
- The 4th Meeting of the Americas and the Caribbean on Food Systems Transformation, held in [Panama](#), brought together countries to discuss financing, implementation, and cooperation on sustainable food systems. Brazil participated through various ministries and presented the InovaSAN project, which integrates family farming, public procurement, and the fight against waste. The initiative strengthens international cooperation and articulates food security and climate policies.
- ZARC, Embrapa's tool, was applied in [Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador](#) to support the management of climate risks in agriculture, guiding planting planning and reducing losses in the Dry Corridor. The South-South cooperation project involved FAO and Brazilian institutions, generating risk maps, building technical capacity, and strengthening institutions. The initiative expands agricultural resilience and regional food security.

Environment and Sustainability

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock participated in the [BAW Congress 2026](#) in Valencia, an international forum on agricultural biotechnology that brings together governments, industry, and research to discuss sustainable agriculture and bioinputs. Brazil highlighted policies such as the National Bioinput Plan and the Conecta Map, reinforcing its global role. The country will host the event in 2027, in Campinas.
- The MEC participated in the seminar on [international cooperation in the Amazon](#), held in Brasilia, to strengthen the implementation of the Declaration of Belém and advance in the reactivation of the Amazon Education Commission. The meeting discussed good practices among countries in the region, the role of universities, and sustainable development strategies. It also evaluated recent results and strengthened pan-Amazonian cooperation and the climate agenda.

Environment and Sustainability

- [The Global Biodiversity Fund](#) has approved the Vítuke project, led by the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, with funding to strengthen indigenous territorial management and biodiversity conservation in all Brazilian biomes. The mechanism, implemented by the World Bank and Funbio, prioritizes indigenous leadership and integrates environmental protection actions, also expanding initiatives in the Caatinga and indigenous lands.
- The Ministry of Management and Innovation participated in the ECLAC Forum in Santiago to discuss the [2030 Agenda and sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean](#). Brazil highlighted the National Strategy for Sustainable Public Procurement, which uses government procurement to promote innovation and socio-environmental responsibility. The country also held bilateral meetings to expand regional cooperation in public policies.
- [Brazil and Uruguay](#) advanced cooperation in the management of the Mirim Lagoon during a binational workshop in Pelotas, focusing on completing the transboundary diagnosis of the basin. The study will serve as the basis for a joint strategic plan for the sustainable use of water. The project, supported by FAO, reinforces governance, climate, and sustainable development actions in the border region.
- [The Pantanal Declaration](#), launched by Brazil at COP15 of the CMS, already brings together 19 countries committed to protecting migratory species and their habitats. The initiative, initiated by Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay, increased adhesions in less than a month. The agreement strengthens international cooperation to address habitat loss, climate change, and global environmental degradation.
- MDA Ordinance No. 83/2026, published in the Federal Official Gazette, regulated the [Climate Adaptation Strategy for Family Farming](#) (EACAF) within the scope of the Crop Guarantee, establishing guidelines, criteria, and implementation procedures. It was intended to strengthen the resilience of family farming in the semi-arid region, integrating income protection and productive inclusion, without replacing the financial benefit of the program in Brazil.

Diplomacy

- President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva is on an [international mission to Europe](#) from April 17 to 21, with stops in Spain, Germany, and Portugal. The trip included political meetings, multilateral forums, and strategic agreements focused on democracy, inequality, and climate. The highlights were the Brazil-Spain Summit, the participation in Hannover, and the high-level meetings with European and business authorities.

Diplomacy

- Considering the evolving [situation in Cuba](#), Brazil, Spain, and Mexico expressed concern about the humanitarian crisis, advocated for measures to alleviate suffering and prevent further aggravation, and committed to a coordinated response. They reiterated their respect for international law, sovereignty, and the peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as their support for dialogue, human rights, and a lasting solution for the country.
- The Brazilian president will make an official [visit to Portugal](#) on April 21, meeting with the Prime Minister, Luís Montenegro, and the President, António José Seguro. The agenda will address innovation, digital governance, nanotechnology, and bilateral communities. In 2025, trade reached US\$ 4.5 billion, with a Brazilian surplus, alongside reciprocal investments in the industrial, energy, and infrastructure sectors.
- The Brazilian government welcomed the [ceasefire in Lebanon](#), reaffirmed support for Lebanese sovereignty, and urged Israel to withdraw its forces from the south of the country. It urged the parties to respect the truce, to ensure an end to hostilities and the return of displaced people. It also highlighted Resolution 1701 and supported the United States-mediated dialogue in search of a lasting solution.
- During the visit to Barcelona, several agreements were adopted between [Brazil and Spain](#), including cooperation on critical minerals, science, culture, equality, and consular issues. Acts on air transport, entrepreneurship, and public management were also signed. The concluded negotiations covered agriculture, social security, social economy, and telecommunications, consolidating a broad and diversified bilateral strategic partnership between the two countries.
- [Brazil and Spain](#) held the first bilateral Summit in Barcelona, led by Pedro Sánchez and Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, consolidating a strategic partnership. They defended democracy, human rights, multilateralism, and UN reform. They addressed global conflicts, climate, energy, and economic cooperation. They strengthened EU-CELAC ties, Mercosur-EU agreement, innovation, security, culture, migration, and sustainable development, with a new meeting in Brazil in 2028.
- The Brazilian government learned with regret of the shooting attacks on April 14 and 15 in schools in the cities of Siverek and Kahramanmaras, [Turkey](#). Brazil expressed condolences to the families of the victims and expressed solidarity with the Turkish government and people, reaffirming its commitment to international solidarity and the defense of global peace in an official statement released.

Diplomacy

- The President of the Republic is making an [official visit to Germany](#), participating in the Hannover Industrial Fair, the Brazil-Germany Economic Meeting, and high-level inter-governmental consultations. Brazil is a partner country of the fair, with 300 companies and startups. Trade, investment, technology, climate, defense, and global governance will be discussed, strengthening bilateral relations and strategic cooperation in multiple economic areas and sustainable international policies.
- [The First Brazil-Spain Summit](#) was held in Barcelona on April 17, under the leadership of Lula and Pedro Sánchez, during which agreements were signed in the areas of the economy, science and technology, critical minerals, health, culture, gender equality, entrepreneurship, and air transport. The following day, the Democracy Always Forum met, reinforcing bilateral cooperation. Spain was an important commercial partner and investor of Brazil, with a consolidated history.
- The Brazilian government has informed with satisfaction that the [Government of Japan](#) has granted agrément to Ambassador Paulo Roberto Soares Pacheco as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil in that country. Paulo Roberto Soares Pacheco has been Brazil's ambassador to Chile since 2020. According to the Constitution, the nomination will be submitted to the Federal Senate for formal approval.
- President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva participated in the closing of the [Global Progressive Mobilization](#) in Barcelona, defending democracy, multilateralism, and social justice. In his speech, he said that the progressive camp should fight inequalities, confront neoliberalism and extremism, and strengthen democratic institutions. He highlighted the global fight against hunger, misinformation, and wars, advocating for hope and continued popular participation.
- President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva said that strengthening multilateralism and reforming the [UN](#) were essential to confronting conflicts and protecting democracy. He defended greater representation in the Security Council, criticized wars, inequalities, and disinformation, and stressed the need for global regulation of digital platforms and shared digital sovereignty among nations in the contemporary international scenario.
- On a visit to Barcelona, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva participated in [the First Brazil-Spain Summit](#) and highlighted the historical ties between the countries. In a joint statement with Pedro Sánchez, he defended reducing inequalities, strengthening multilateralism, and fighting extremism. 15 agreements were signed across critical minerals, security, labor, science, and bilateral economic cooperation.

Diplomacy

- In Barcelona, [Lula and Pedro Sánchez](#) defended democracy and the fight against inequality during the Democracy Always Forum. Lula criticized the weakening of institutions and the advance of extremism, while Sánchez highlighted the need for international cooperation and inclusion of social and academic actors to address the concentration of wealth and strengthen global democratic governance.

National Congress

- In Brasilia, Deputy Luiz Philippe de Orleans e Bragança defended the [Armed Forces](#), calling for deterrence power and greater investments, proposing to allocate 0.5% of GDP to the sector. He criticized technological dependence and deindustrialization, highlighted lessons from recent conflicts and demanded his own strategic agenda for defense and foreign policy, in addition to criticizing the Immigration Law. He was accused of posing a growing risk to national security.
- The [Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense](#) approved PL 2523/2019, by Luiz Philippe de Orleans e Bragança, which changes the naturalization criteria, reinforcing its discretionary nature. It also approved proposals on the documentary requirement for migrants and the redefinition of the military forum. Rapporteurs highlighted state sovereignty, public interest, and the need for greater migratory control and institutional legal security in contemporary Brazil.
- The Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense approved a [mission to Guyana](#) to verify the situation of imprisoned Brazilians, proposed by Hélio Lopes. The initiative seeks to evaluate consular assistance and detention conditions in the face of recurrent arrests linked to illegal mining in border areas, reinforcing the need for state protection for Brazilian citizens abroad.
- The CREDN approved a motion proposed by Luiz Philippe de Orleans e Bragança, which denounced alleged violations of due process in cases of the “[coup plot](#)”. The text will be sent to international organizations, highlighting alleged political bias, the abusive use of the judiciary, and restrictions on fundamental guarantees, and requesting external monitoring of the Brazilian situation and its recent institutional developments.
- CREDN approved the request of Luiz Philippe de Orleans e Bragança for a public hearing on [mineral sovereignty and rare earths](#). The debate will bring together government agencies and the productive sector, highlighting the importance of these inputs for defense and industry. The initiative seeks to strengthen strategic policies, expand production capacity, and advance projects on critical minerals in contemporary Brazil.

National Congress

- The Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense approved, with the opinion of Luiz Philippe de Orleans e Bragança, the new [Brazil-United Kingdom Agreement on Air Services](#). The text modernizes the rules, expands operational freedom and competition, provides safeguards against subsidies, and replaces the restrictive 1946 model, aligning the country with the contemporary global dynamics of the international airline industry.
- CREDN approved public hearings, proposed by Carla Dickson, to discuss [international human trafficking](#), with a focus on consular assistance, technology, and international cooperation. The group will also visit Marajó for diagnostic and inspection purposes. The initiative seeks to strengthen the articulation between public agencies and international organizations in the fight against this crime and in the protection of Brazilian victims.
- The [CREDN](#), chaired by Luiz Philippe de Orleans e Bragança, warned of alleged erosion of sovereignty and institutional credibility, citing the arrest of Alexandre Ramagem and possible irregular cooperation between authorities. The deputy criticized international organizations and the UN, pointing to politicization, a loss of neutrality, and risks to cooperation, and advocated clarifications and institutional accountability in the contemporary global scenario.
- The Foreign Relations Committee approved a mission to the US, proposed by Jorge Seif, to monitor [Brazilians in custody](#), including Alexandre Ramagem. The agenda includes visits to Orlando and Washington, verification of consular assistance, dialogue with authorities, and analysis of the extradition treaty, with the aim of ensuring rights, transparency, and international cooperation in the protection of Brazilian citizens abroad.
- Brazil's Federal Senate has approved [six nominations of diplomats](#) to serve as ambassadors to Congo, Iraq, Poland, Kenya, Syria, and Sri Lanka. The appointments go to hearings in the Foreign Relations Committee. Other recent nominations include Australia and South Korea, with North Korea, Greece, and Nepal pending further deliberation.
- After 26 years of negotiations, the [Mercosur-European Union agreement](#) entered into provisional force in May 2026, connecting large-scale economies. The treaty reduces tariffs, expands market access, and redesigns Brazil's international insertion, but reveals industrial asymmetries, risks of deindustrialization, and the need for competitiveness policies, safeguards, and productive adaptation in the long term.

National Congress

- The Senate approved the nomination of João Alfredo dos Anjos Júnior for the embassy in [Kenya](#), with cumulative performance in Uganda, Burundi, and Somalia. A diplomat since 1994, he will prioritize trade and negotiations. Kenya is the regional one; Uganda and Burundi offer technical cooperation; Somalia faces instability. The relations cover agriculture, health, and education, with potential for bilateral economic expansion.
- The Plenary approved Jorge Geraldo Kadri as ambassador to [Sri Lanka and the Maldives](#). A diplomat since 1984, he intends to expand exports, agricultural cooperation, and aircraft supply. Sri Lanka occupies a strategic position in the Indian Ocean and has maintained relations with Brazil since 1960. The agenda includes health, family farming, and trade, strengthening bilateral ties, and Brazilian presence in the region.
- The Senate approved Alfredo Cesar Martinho Leoni as ambassador to [Iraq](#). An experienced diplomat, he intends to expand trade relations with a country in the midst of reconstruction and economic growth. Iraq, which is relevant to the energy sector, requires foreign investment and expertise. Bilateral trade is marked by Brazilian agricultural exports, with potential for expansion amid recent political stability and opportunities for Brazilian companies.
- The Senate approved Luiz Cesar Gasser as ambassador to [Poland](#). An experienced diplomat, he defends expanding bilateral trade. Poland, the largest economy in central and eastern Europe, is a relevant partner for Brazil, with bilateral trade totaling US\$ 2.4 billion. Brazilian exports include soybeans, coffee, and minerals, while the European country supplies medicines, machinery, and auto parts, strengthening bilateral economic and historical relations.
- The Senate approved João de Mendonça Lima Neto as ambassador to [Congo](#), accumulating representation in the Central African Republic. An experienced diplomat, he has served in several countries and currently works in Mumbai. Congo has greater stability, while the Central African Republic faces challenges. The role requires expanded diplomatic management and action in different contexts in contemporary Central Africa.
- The Senate authorized Mato Grosso do Sul to contract a loan of US\$ 200 million from the [IBRD](#), with a guarantee from the Union. The resources will finance the Rodar MS program, aimed at improving and adapting the climate of highways. The project plans to recover 730 km, benefit the municipalities, and increase logistical security through PPP, after proving the fiscal balance and state capacity.

National Congress

- The Senate approved the [nomination of four diplomats](#) to the embassies in Australia, Finland, New Zealand, and Thailand. The names were analyzed in accordance with the Constitution and had already passed the Foreign Relations Committee hearing. The nominations are part of the regular process for designating permanent missions, while other nominations are still pending a vote by the full Senate.
- The Senate approved, by unanimous vote, the nomination of diplomat Haroldo de Macedo Ribeiro as Brazilian ambassador to [Finland](#). The name had already been questioned at the CRE. Graduated in law, he joined Itamaraty in 1992 and currently heads the embassy in Poland, bringing diplomatic experience to the new international post and strengthening bilateral relations with a Nordic European country.
- The Senate approved André Odenbreit Carvalho as ambassador to [Thailand](#), with a focus on relations with Laos. An experienced diplomat, he will prioritize commercial expansion. He has worked in Argentina, Russia, and the United Kingdom and currently heads the consulate in Miami. The appointment reinforces Brazil's presence in Southeast Asia and seeks to expand agricultural exports and diversify regional economic and strategic partnerships.



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