



# 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/ 06**

**Decoding Brazilian Foreign Policy**

Dear readers,

The period under review highlights the strong dynamism of Brazil's foreign policy, alongside significant institutional changes and the consolidation of a multifaceted international agenda. The articulation among foreign trade, sustainability, innovation, global governance, and South-South cooperation stands out as a central pillar of the country's engagement.

At the institutional level, changes are observed in the leadership of key ministries, including renewed leadership at MDIC, MDA, MAPA, the Ministry of Cities, and the Ministry of Transport, as well as the strengthening of technical teams in planning and development. These changes reflect the impact of this year's electoral cycle, which reshaped political priorities and guided the composition of the government while preserving administrative continuity. The aim is to balance political renewal with the maintenance of core strategic guidelines, emphasizing innovation, productive inclusion, ecological transition, and regional development.

On the economic front, Brazil recorded the creation of 255,321 formal jobs in February 2026, with a notable contribution from the services sector. Positive performance was also observed across industry, construction, agriculture, and commerce, reinforcing the labor market's resilience amid an external environment marked by uncertainty and financial constraints.

In foreign trade, the country expanded its international integration through negotiations and the diversification of strategic partners, particularly in Asia, Africa, and Europe. Progress was made in agreements with Vietnam, South Korea, and other emerging markets, alongside participation in trade fairs and export promotion initiatives.

In the areas of sustainable development and innovation, Brazil advanced in implementing a regulated carbon market, strengthening the Amazon bioeconomy, and expanding climate financing. Projects related to energy transition, critical minerals, and green industry reinforce their position within low-carbon global value chains.

In infrastructure and energy, investments in logistics, shipbuilding, and territorial integration stand out, along with international partnerships focused on port modernization and climate resilience. The energy sector consolidates the country's strategic role in the global transition.

Finally, in diplomacy, Brazil deepened relations with Latin America, Africa, Europe, and Asia, engaging in issues such as peace, global governance, and multilateralism. Progress was also made in human rights and social inclusion, reaffirming its commitment to a more just, sustainable, and inclusive international order, grounded in dialogue, cooperation, and the strengthening of multilateral institutions.

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

## Economy and Trade Agreements

- Brazil debuted at the Alimentaria fair in [Barcelona](#) as part of the strategy to promote agribusiness. Coordinated by Mapa and ABIMAPI, the participation presented products such as açaí, coffee, and cachaça. The event registered great international interest, expanding commercial prospects. The initiative reinforces the sector's external insertion, especially in light of the Mercosur-European Union rapprochement and the growth of Brazilian exports to the current European market.
- [Minister Simone Tebet](#) defended a democratic, fair, and inclusive Brazil during the presentation of the Panel of Judicial Sentences in Brasilia. The system has gathered data on writs and RPVs since 2007, reinforcing public transparency. Tebet highlighted advances made by the MPO, including social participation in the PPA, expenditure reviews, and strengthened budget management and social control over public resources.
- Brazil held the [First National Fair of Machinery and Technologies for Family Farming](#) in Campinas, promoting innovation and inclusion. Organized by the MDA, the event brought together thousands of participants, exhibitors, and technologies to increase productivity and sustainability. It also encouraged partnerships, policy dialogue, and international cooperation, highlighting the strategic role of family farming in development, food security, and equitable access to innovation.
- The government launched the [National Bioeconomy Development Plan](#), articulated by the MDIC, the MMA, and the Treasury, to promote sustainable development based on biodiversity. The initiative integrates environmental and industrial policies, encourages innovation and social inclusion, and strengthens traditional communities. It also provides for investments from the Amazon Fund, which will support thousands of families, cooperatives, and scientific projects aimed at the socio-bioeconomy in the Brazilian Legal Amazon.
- The federal government has started public consultations on the [Mercosur negotiations with Vietnam and South Korea](#). Conducted by the MDIC, the initiative seeks contributions from society to qualify the Brazilian position. The negotiations involve a broad agreement with Korea and a preferential agreement with Vietnam, which allow for identifying opportunities, challenges, and interests of the economic sectors in the ongoing international trade negotiations.
- Brazil generated [255,321 formal jobs in February 2026](#), according to the New Caged, totaling 2.38 million admissions and 2.12 million dismissals. All sectors posted positive balances, with Services in the lead. São Paulo led among the states. Young people aged 24 or younger were the majority among the candidates, and the average salary was R\$ 2,346.97.

## Economy and Trade Agreements

- In 2025, [the general government's borrowing reached 7.4% of GDP](#), driven by expenditure growth exceeding revenue growth. Treasury data show an increase in spending, especially with interest, and a slight increase in revenues. The states and the Union recorded deficits, while the municipalities recorded surpluses. The result reflects fiscal pressures, high debt costs, and methodological changes in public statistics.
- Brazil presented a study on transparency and exchange of tax information in Latin America, within the scope of [PTLAC](#). The diagnosis points to advances but highlights challenges in integrating data, cryptoassets, and real estate. The initiative seeks to strengthen regional cooperation against tax evasion and asset concealment, consolidating recommendations to increase the effectiveness of tax policies and promote greater tax justice.
- Brazil presented a study on tax progressivity in [Latin America](#), highlighting extreme inequality and fiscal regressivity. The report proposes a minimum tax on large fortunes to expand social justice and tax collection. The initiative reinforces Brazil's leadership on the global agenda, articulating regional cooperation and G20 debates to advance more equitable and sustainable tax systems in the face of current economic and social challenges.
- The Ministry of Finance has advanced in implementing the Brazilian carbon market, debating the [SBCE](#) with the financial sector. The system provides for regulation, emissions monitoring, and the creation of tradable assets. Authorities highlighted challenges and steps until 2030, as well as the importance of partnerships to position Brazil as a global leader, ensuring transparency, robust governance, and integration between regulated and voluntary markets.
- The MIDR has initiated international funding to finance [sustainable infrastructure](#), with resources from multilateral organizations. The strategy uses regional funds and Treasury hedges to attract investments and reduce currency risks. Partnerships raise ESG standards and drive projects in less developed regions. The blended finance model combines public and foreign resources, strengthening production chains and expanding access to credit in Brazil.
- The [Merchant Marine Fund](#) approved R\$ 409.7 million for the naval industry in Amazonas, to be used for the construction and maintenance of vessels. The projects should generate jobs, expand inland navigation, and strengthen regional logistics. The initiative boosts shipyards, reduces transportation costs, and is part of the federal economic development strategy, with a direct impact on local mobility and supply.

## Economy and Trade Agreements

- President Lula said that the government will act [to mitigate the impacts of the war](#) in the Middle East on food and fuel prices. He highlighted the inspection against abuses, the social advances of the Bolsa Familia, and the fall in inflation. He also highlighted improvements in employment, income, and education, as well as Brazil's leading role in renewable energy and in policies to reduce inequalities and expand social inclusion.
- The ceremony of transmission of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock was held in Brasilia, with the inauguration of [André de Paula, who succeeds Carlos Fávaro](#). The new minister highlighted the continuity of public policies, innovation, sustainability, and the strengthening of Embrapa. Fávaro presented a balance sheet that highlighted market expansion, rural credit records, and the growth of Brazilian agribusiness.
- The Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture ([MDA](#)) transferred the position from Paulo Teixeira to Fernanda Machiaveli, the first woman to command the portfolio. The event highlighted the continuity of policies aimed at family farming, agrarian reform, and inclusion in the countryside. The new minister reinforced her commitment to sustainability, food production, and social justice in rural areas.
- Márcio Fernando Elias Rosa, lawyer and professor, was appointed Minister of Development, Industry, Commerce, and Services ([MDIC](#)), succeeding Vice President Geraldo Alckmin. Former executive secretary of the portfolio since 2023, he takes over with the mission of continuing the New Industry Brazil and development policies. A jurist with extensive experience in the São Paulo Public Prosecutor's Office, he has worked in public management, justice, and social rights.

## Energy and Infrastructure

- The Official Gazette officially appointed [Vladimir Lima as the new Minister of Cities](#), replacing Jader Filho, who will run in the elections. A civil engineer and career civil servant, Lima participated in an agenda with Lula and reinforced the commitment to accelerate the Minha Casa, Minha Vida program. Since 2023, the program has added millions of hires and deliveries, expanding the supply of housing and investing in urban mobility.
- The Ministry of Mines and Energy participated in an international meeting on the lithium value chain, promoted by [CEPAL](#) in Argentina. The initiative strengthens regional cooperation, innovation, and sustainability in the sector. Brazil highlighted lithium as strategic for the energy transition, expanding technological and global integration capabilities, and contributing to public policies aimed at competitiveness and adding value to the mineral.

## Energy and Infrastructure

- The [MPO's Planning Secretariat](#), in partnership with the United Kingdom, presented a study on the adaptation of critical infrastructures in Brazil. The work analyzes the impacts of climate change and the costs of inaction, proposing resilience measures. The event brought together authorities and experts, strengthening technical dialogue and contributing to the improvement of public policies and sustainable planning in the country.
- The government opened a bid for the dredging of the Mirim Lagoon, with an investment of R\$ 52.7 million by the New PAC. The initiative aims to improve navigability, safety, and logistical efficiency, and to strengthen [integration with Uruguay](#). The work expands waterway transport, reduces costs, and boosts regional development, benefiting commerce, services, tourism, and competitiveness in the South of Brazil year-round.
- Renan Filho left the Ministry of Transport due to electoral pressure and was replaced by [George Santoro](#). His administration highlighted the resumption of investments, concessions, and infrastructure works, with a focus on logistics and road safety. Santoro takes over with a commitment to continuity. The period saw auctions, railroad expansion, and project recovery, consolidating advances and expanding Brazil's economic competitiveness.

## Technology and Defense

- The [BRICS](#) have defined priorities to strengthen science, technology, and innovation, and to expand the role of young people. Under Indian leadership, the agenda includes cooperation, emerging areas, and digital autonomy, including the submarine cable project. Brazil highlighted the advances of its presidency, including meetings, an innovation plan, and joint funding calls, consolidating the bloc's performance in technological development in the Global South.
- A partnership between the MCTI, Paraíba, and a Chinese center will create, in João Pessoa, the [International Center for Quantum Computing](#), with an investment of R\$ 150 million. The space will house two quantum computers, with a focus on research, training, and innovation. The initiative strengthens technological sovereignty, international cooperation, and scientific development, with applications in health, agriculture, and finance, as well as training specialists in the field.
- The Ministry of Defense, ApexBrasil, and Abimde signed an agreement of R\$ 19.6 million to boost [exports in the defense sector](#). The initiative will support companies at international fairs and projects, expanding their global presence. The agreement reinforces the sustainability of the industry, reduces dependence on the public budget, and strengthens institutional coordination to promote international insertion and the development of the Brazilian strategic sector.

## Technology and Defense

- The [MDIC](#), in partnership with the IDB, launched a free training on negotiations between ICTs and companies, with a focus on intellectual property and technology transfer. The course is part of the National Intellectual Property Strategy and aims to strengthen skills and the innovative ecosystem. There will be three online editions, with limited vacancies, aimed at professionals from the public and private sectors and Brazilian scientific institutions.
- The Ministry of Justice oversees the [Network of Integrated Public Security Intelligence Centers](#), which connects regional units to the national center. The measure formalizes governance, cooperation, and data sharing among security forces. The initiative strengthens the integration between the Union and the states, expands the capacity to respond to organized crime, and consolidates a more efficient national intelligence system.

## Human Rights

- [Rachel Barros](#) was sworn in as Minister of Racial Equality in a ceremony at the Planalto Palace in Brasilia, attended by authorities and social movements. She highlighted the legacy of the black movement's struggles, and her personal trajectory was shaped by quota policies. The minister reinforced the commitment to affirmative action, the inclusion of quilombolas, and the strengthening of racial equality policies in Brazil.
- During the mission to Brazil, the UN rapporteur, [Gehad Madi](#), met with the MDHC to evaluate migration policies. The government highlighted actions such as Operation Shelter and the Here is Brazil program, reinforcing the commitment to human rights. Recent challenges and institutional measures have been discussed. The rapporteur recognized advances and pointed out the country's potential as a global reference in rights-based migration governance.
- The MDHC's participation in the [187th session of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in Brasilia](#) reinforced Brazil's commitment to democracy and human rights. The country highlighted social inclusion, political participation, and memory policies. It also signed a cooperation agreement with the Court and held talks with the IACHR. The Gabriel Pimenta case showed advances in reparation, protection, and the formulation of national structuring public policies.
- On March 30, 2026, the [UN Human Rights Council](#) approved, by consensus, an unprecedented resolution proposed by Brazil on the rights of homeless people. The initiative recommends integrated actions in housing, health, education, and employment, in addition to combating violence and discrimination. The country also reinforces the social inclusion and dignity of these vulnerable populations on the global stage.

## Human Rights

- Between March 25 and 28, the MDHC held a seminar in Amazonas on migration, borders, and climate justice for the LGBTQIA+ population. The event brought together participants to map vulnerabilities, promote dialogue, and articulate public policies. The initiative highlighted socio-environmental impacts, strengthened local networks, and integrated the preparation for the national stage, expanding visibility, social protection, and inclusion in border regions.
- The MDHC participated in institutional events in [Argentina](#) at the invitation of the government of Buenos Aires on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the military coup. The program included visits to memory sites and debates on the Cóndor Plan, identity, and reparation. The initiative strengthened regional cooperation, the exchange of experiences, and the articulation in policies of memory, truth, democracy, and the guarantee of non-repetition.
- The MDHC participated in an [international conference in Rio](#) on the prevention of violence against children and adolescents in organized crime. The event brought together authorities and experts to discuss integrated strategies. Representatives highlighted qualified listening, full protection, and articulation between public policies. The initiative reinforces the commitment to qualify institutional responses, expand cooperation, and confront lethal violence in a structured way.
- The [National Council for the Promotion of Racial Equality](#) held its 96th meeting in Brasília, discussing ADPF 973, the 2nd Planapir, the 25th anniversary of Durban, and the Latin American Forum for Sustainable Development. Minister Anielle Franco highlighted her management and instituted the 5th Conapir. The meeting reinforced the continuity of racial equality policies in Brazil with social participation.
- [Migrants](#) who apply for residence for work or investment in Brazil will be able to pay the fee via Pix or credit card as of April 2026, which will facilitate access to the service. The change reduces bureaucracy and expands payment options. Before, only the bank slip was used. The fee remains at R\$ 168.13, and there is an exemption for refugees and vulnerable people.
- Consea celebrated Sofia Monsalve's appointment as the [UN Rapporteur on the Right to Food](#). A Colombian specialist, he worked at Fian International and contributed to global debates on food security. Rapporteurs monitor violations, recommend policies, and conduct investigations. The appointment reinforces the defense of the right to food, especially for vulnerable populations worldwide.

## Tourism and Culture

- The [Audiovisual Secretariat](#) participated in the International Panorama Coisa de Cinema, where it debated policies to strengthen exhibition in Brazil. Initiatives such as the Paulo Gustavo Law, PNAB, and Proinfra were highlighted, along with actions to expand public access and training. Diffusion programs, space mapping, and exhibition networks aim to decentralize and expand Brazilian cinema nationwide.
- [Brazil and Angola](#) signed cultural agreements in Brasilia, strengthening cooperation in memory, arts, and exchange. Partnerships between institutions, a bilateral memorandum, and a joint declaration were signed. The digitization of historical documents on slavery stands out. The initiative expands access to collections, promotes artistic and academic exchange, and reinforces historical, cultural, and political ties between the two countries.
- The [National Arts Policy](#) was made official by decree, aiming to expand access and guarantee cultural rights in Brazil. The framework establishes principles, guidelines, and objectives to protect, value, and promote the arts. The initiative contemplates various artistic languages, strengthens cultural agents, and provides for federative cooperation, social participation, and continuous policies for the development, inclusion, and preservation of Brazilian cultural diversity.
- [Minister Margareth Menezes](#) met with Angolan Minister Filipe Zau in Brasilia to strengthen cultural cooperation between the two countries. The meeting highlighted cultural exchange, appreciation of identities and languages, and partnerships in cultural policy. There was also an exchange of experiences on financing, such as the Rouanet Law, aimed at expanding joint initiatives and mutual benefits between the countries.
- Brazil submitted the candidacy of Forró Tradicional to [UNESCO](#) for recognition as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, with possible recognition in 2027. The initiative involves federal agencies and cultural entities. Forró, a national heritage since 2021, brings together northeastern rhythms. If approved, it will integrate other recognized Brazilian expressions, reinforcing the cultural appreciation and international promotion of the country's intangible heritage.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs received the sculpture "[Cardenal](#)", by Artur Lescher, for the Itamaraty Palace collection. The work was created for the reflecting pool of the Amazon Garden by Burle Marx. Lescher, a highlight of Brazilian contemporary art, has international recognition, with exhibitions and works in major museums and collections worldwide.

## Tourism and Culture

- The Ministry of Tourism has opened applications for selecting Brazilian villages for the “[Best Tourist Villages](#)” seal of the UN Tourism, until May 13, 2026. The program values sustainability, culture, and local development. Applications go through national and international stages. Each country can indicate eight locations. The recognition boosts tourism, income, and cultural preservation in communities with distinct identities and traditions.
- The Ministry of Tourism has opened a new registration process for agencies interested in serving [Chinese tourists](#), with applications due by April 17. The initiative aims to qualify the sector and expand visitor arrivals from China amid discussions about visa reciprocity. Companies must be included in Cadastur and adhere to the ADS system. The measure strengthens cooperation and internationalization of Brazilian tourism.

## International Cooperation

- The Ministry of Agriculture participated in [Aguasur 2026 in Chile](#), promoting Brazilian aquaculture products and technologies. The Brazil Pavilion hosted meetings and highlighted exports, especially tilapia. It also launched Fish Expo 2026. The fair brought together 550 exhibitors and 30 thousand visitors. The event reinforced Brazil-Chile trade cooperation, driven by the agreement in force since 2022, expanding opportunities in agribusiness.
- The Ministry of Management participated in a [mission to the Netherlands](#) to study models of territorial administration and modernize land governance. The delegation learned about the Kadaster system, digital strategies, and data integration. He also visited the University of Twente. The initiative seeks to adapt the LADM model to Brazil, strengthening institutional integration, technical standardization, and digital transformation in territorial management.
- The Ministry of Racial Equality participated in the [9th Inter-American Week on People of African Descent at the OAS](#) in Washington, with Luiz Barros. The event brought together governments and experts to discuss racial equality and combating racism. Brazil highlighted the memory of slavery, negotiated a regional declaration, and strengthened cooperation. Panels addressed culture, sports, and inclusion as tools for promoting rights and broad sustainable development.
- The [Ministry of Indigenous Peoples concluded the Kuntari Katu program](#), training 28 leaders for international action. The event marked a public notice with eight scholarships for indigenous people in the diplomatic contest. The initiative strengthens the inclusion and presence of indigenous people in strategic spaces. With training starting in 2024, the program trained participants for global negotiations, expanding diversity and indigenous protagonism in Brazilian diplomacy.

## International Cooperation

- Brazil hosted the [Second Diplomatic Dialogue on Health and Climate in Brasilia](#), bringing together authorities and experts to advance the agenda towards COP31. The meeting highlighted the Belém Plan of Action, the integration of health and climate, the challenges of financing and governance, and the need to translate international commitments into concrete actions for the most vulnerable populations globally.
- [RAES](#) launched a study on school feeding in six countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, highlighting advances in governance and regulatory frameworks but challenges in nutrition and financing. The report provides recommendations to strengthen public policies, expand coverage, improve infrastructure, encourage purchases from family farms, and promote regional cooperation for sustainable, more equitable food security.
- A Brazilian mission trained 82 technicians in [Cameroon](#) in the mechanization of cotton cultivation and rural extension, within the scope of South-South cooperation coordinated by ABC. The initiative promotes accessible technologies, which can increase productivity by up to 71%. The project prioritizes participatory methodologies, local adaptation, and strengthening of family farming, income, and sustainability of the cotton production chain.
- [Malian mission visits Brazil](#) to learn about the cotton production chain, in an initiative coordinated by ABC. The exchange highlights sustainable practices, family farming, and rural extension. The cooperation seeks to strengthen productive capacities, raise incomes, promote food security, and encourage more efficient, resilient agricultural systems adapted to the local realities of the African country.

## Environment and Sustainability

- On Friday (27/03), the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture held a panel at CMS [COP15](#) on mitigating the incidental catch of small cetaceans, in cooperation with ZOPACAS. Organized in partnership with international partners, the event was part of discussions that began on Thursday on Amazonian catfish. The Regional Action Plan was approved, providing for governance, monitoring, scientific cooperation, and protection of shared habitats between countries.
- On Monday (03/30), a workshop at the Ministry of Finance discussed [CBAM](#) and its impacts on the Brazilian industry. The European mechanism was seen as both a challenge and an opportunity, requiring the measurement and reporting of emissions. Brazil highlighted its clean matrix, but faces methodological differences. Authorities defended robust MRV, integrated action, and strategies to ensure international competitiveness and the recognition of national attributes.

## Environment and Sustainability

- The [Council of the Green Climate Fund](#) has approved financing for Brazil to support sustainable soy production in the Cerrado. The program will receive \$85 million from the GCF and \$340 million in co-financing. It provides for a reduction of 25.6 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e and protection of about 380 thousand hectares of native vegetation. The initiative reinforces the Country 2025 Program.
- [Marina Silva highlighted the Ministry of the Environment's reconstruction since 2023](#), including institutional strengthening, increased staffing, and budget. It presented a reduction in deforestation in the Amazon and Cerrado, as well as advances in inspection, bioeconomy, climate financing, and social participation. He highlighted the outcomes of COP30, forest restoration, and integrated public policies, advocating for continuity, cooperation, and sustainable development, alongside climate justice and ongoing international action.
- The Government of Brazil launched the [National Bioeconomy Development Plan](#) (PND-Bio), with R\$ 350 million from the Amazon Fund, to boost the bioeconomy and integrate sustainable development, innovation, and social inclusion. The plan strengthens production chains, environmental conservation, and income generation, benefiting traditional communities. It sets targets for bioindustry, sustainable agriculture, health, tourism, and biofuels by 2035.
- The [COP15 of the Convention on Migratory Species](#), held in Campo Grande, ended with advances in the protection of 40 species, including 16 present in Brazil. 70 measures aimed at conservation and international cooperation were approved. Brazil has led important proposals, strengthened multilateralism, and pushed forward actions to protect migratory routes, habitats, and biodiversity on a global scale.

## Diplomacy

- [Brazil and Bolivia](#) signed a memorandum that modernizes the 1951 bilateral air agreement, expanding connectivity between the countries. The new understanding eliminates flight restrictions, allowing companies to set routes and frequencies based on demand. The measure should increase passenger and cargo supply, strengthen bilateral trade, and improve regional logistics and competitiveness.
- [Brazil and the Netherlands](#) celebrate, in 2026, 200 years of bilateral relations, which began in 1826 with the recognition of Brazilian independence and the appointment of a Dutch diplomatic representative in Rio de Janeiro. In 1828, the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce was signed. The bicentennial will feature cultural, scientific, and political events, reinforcing historical ties, international cooperation, and commitment to multilateralism.

## Diplomacy

- The Brazilian government expressed regret for the deaths in the [1982 Falklands War](#) and reaffirmed support for the resumption of negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom for a peaceful solution to the controversy. Brazil maintains a historical position in favor of Argentine rights over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia, and the South Sandwich Islands, and has supported diplomatic dialogue since the nineteenth century.
- The Brazilian government condemned attacks on the [UN mission in Lebanon](#) (UNIFIL) that killed three Indonesian peacekeepers and injured others, as well as Israeli attacks that killed Lebanese journalists. Brazil said that such actions violate international and humanitarian law, expressed condolences to the victims, and called for an immediate end to hostilities, in line with the ceasefire and UN resolutions.
- The Brazilian government expressed grave dismay over the massacre that took place on March 29 in the Artibonite region of [Haiti](#), which left more than 70 dead, as well as injured and homeless. He expressed condolences to the families of the victims and solidarity with the Haitian people, and called on the international community to support Haiti in public security, social development, and institutional stabilization.
- Minister Mauro Vieira carried out a working visit to the [Democratic Republic of Congo](#), where he met with Minister Thérèse Kayikwamba Wagner in Kinshasa. The meeting strengthened bilateral cooperation across agriculture, defense, education, mining, and trade. The parties advocated regular consultations, UN reforms, strengthening multilateralism, and support for peace, and signed an agreement on the activities of diplomatic dependents.

## National Congress

- The Senate approved an agreement between [Brazil and Tunisia](#) on cooperation in science, technology, and innovation. The text provides for the exchange of researchers, the realization of joint programs, and rules on the use of technologies. The initiative strengthens Brazil's international insertion, stimulates innovation and academic internationalization, and expands partnerships with African and Mediterranean countries in the bilateral scientific and technological sphere.



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