



# 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 / 27**

**Decoding Brazilian Foreign Policy**

Dear readers,

Over the last week, the federal government has intensified its international operations, with advances in trade, energy, and climate, with emphasis on President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's trip to Germany, the expansion of more than 600 agricultural markets since 2023, and new trade and financial agreements with the European Union, Asia, and Africa, in addition to positive results in the trade balance and the global climate agenda.

On the presidential trip to Germany, Lula participated in intergovernmental consultations in Hannover and the Hannover Industrial Fair, consolidating a strategic partnership. Commitments of €463.5 million were announced for 2026–2027 in low-carbon agriculture, sustainable mobility, and climate resilience, as well as in cooperation on AI, defense, and the circular economy, reinforcing the Mercosur-European Union agreement and productive integration between the blocs.

In the climate and financial axes, Brazil made progress in consolidating the Climate Fund, with a German contribution of up to R\$ 2.94 billion via KfW, in addition to mobilizing R\$ 52.4 billion since 2023 and R\$ 34.6 billion in 2025 alone. Also noteworthy was the Tropical Forest Forever Fund (TFFF), which has already mobilized US\$ 6.7 billion and received a German commitment of €1 billion from 2027.

In foreign trade, Brazilian agribusiness has expanded its international presence, opening more than 600 markets since 2023, including the Philippines, Cuba, South Korea and Togo. The country has also advanced in diversifying products, such as meat, fruits, and bovine genetic material, strengthening production chains, and increasing global competitiveness. Additionally, macroeconomic indicators pointed to a surplus of US\$ 21.7 billion in the year, with exports growing 18.5% and imports 2.7%, reflecting a positive performance across the agricultural, extractive, and industrial sectors.

In climate diplomacy, Brazil strengthened its role at the G7 in Paris and at the Petersberg Dialogue, defending the Tropical Forests Forever Fund, the coalition of carbon markets, and the use of biofuels for the energy transition. The initiatives involved more than 40 countries and expanded international cooperation on climate mitigation and financing.

Finally, the week consolidated the Brazilian strategy of international insertion, based on energy transition, trade expansion, and climate diplomacy, strengthening its position as a relevant actor in the global agendas of sustainable development, innovation, and international governance.

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

## Economy and Trade Agreements

- The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, André de Paula, participated in the opening of [Agrishow 2026](#), in Ribeirão Preto, alongside Vice President Geraldo Alckmin. In its 31st edition, the fair was the largest agricultural technology fair in Latin America, bringing together hundreds of exhibitors and thousands of visitors, organized by agribusiness entities and held in Brazil until May 1.
- The Brazilian government has concluded negotiations that expand agricultural exports to the [Philippines, Cuba, and South Korea](#), including meat and nuts. The measures strengthen their presence in relevant markets, diversify the export basket, and benefit sustainable production chains. With the announcements, the country has reached 600 openings since 2023, as a result of the joint action between the Ministry of Agriculture and Itamaraty in foreign trade promotion.
- The Brazilian government has concluded negotiations to export bovine genetic material to [Togo](#), expanding opportunities for producers and technical service providers. In 2025, Brazilian agricultural exports to Togo exceeded US\$ 148 million. The measure adds to other recent openings and brings the total to 594 since 2023, as a result of the joint action between the Ministry of Agriculture and Itamaraty to promote Brazilian foreign trade.
- A [Cuban technical mission](#) evaluated Brazilian production systems, advancing in the opening of the Cuban market for fruits such as apples, grapes, oranges, and lemons. Audits in Rio Grande do Sul and São Paulo examined phytosanitary management, traceability, and certification. The initiative, coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture, aims to expand exports, strengthen production chains, and meet international requirements for access to the future Cuban market.
- The acting president, Geraldo Alckmin, appointed Paulo Henrique Rodrigues Pereira [Minister of Entrepreneurship](#), with publication in the Official Gazette. He has already served as national secretary of Consumer Affairs and as President of the Republic. Professor at USP, he holds a PhD in Philosophy and General Theory of Law and has experience in public policies aimed at consumer protection and sustainable economic development at the national level.
- The Ministry of Fisheries participated in the [Seafood Expo Global 2026](#), in Barcelona, to promote Brazilian fish and expand markets, especially in the European Union. The mission included meetings with international organizations and authorities, as well as panels on sustainability. The government highlighted the quality, traceability, and competitiveness of the sector, reinforcing the strategy of international insertion and the consolidation of Brazil as a sustainable supplier of aquatic foods.

## Economy and Trade Agreements

- Investigations by the MDIC and the Treasury interrupted [irregular imports](#) with under-declaration and improper classification. Of 50 complaints, 21 were confirmed across various sectors; 26 are still under analysis. Measures such as non-automatic licensing and reinforced inspection strengthened control, canceling licenses and curbing fraud. The GI-CEX's work seeks to ensure fair competition and strengthen the business environment in Brazilian foreign trade.
- In the third week of April 2026, the [trade balance](#) registered a surplus of US\$ 0.878 billion, while the current account recorded a surplus of US\$ 12 billion. In the month, the surplus reached US\$ 7.5 billion; in the year, US\$ 21.7 billion. Exports grew 18.5% and imports 2.7%. There were advances in agriculture, mining and quarrying, and manufacturing, according to data recently released by the MDIC in the period analyzed.
- Ministers presented a proposal for a bill to mitigate the [war's economic impacts](#), using additional oil revenues to reduce fuel taxes. The measure seeks to protect purchasing power without compromising fiscal rules. The government highlighted the need for dialogue with Congress and for continued action to stabilize prices and reduce external effects.
- The Attorney General's Office of the National Treasury reversed an injunction that suspended the [oil export tax](#) for five companies. The TRF-2 reinstated the 12% charge, provided for in a measure aimed at containing fuel prices and inflation. The decision considered the context of geopolitical tensions and highlighted the need for state intervention to protect the domestic market amid the recent energy crisis.
- On a visit to Lisbon, [Lula said that Portugal can be a gateway for Brazilian investments in Europe](#), driven by the Mercosur-EU agreement. He highlighted economic integration, cooperation in strategic sectors, and bilateral strengthening. He defended multilateralism, criticized global conflicts, and highlighted the importance of the Brazilian community in Portugal, as well as advances in the regularization and integration of immigrants in the European country.
- In [Germany](#), Lula celebrated the entry into force of the Mercosur-European Union Agreement, highlighting a new stage of economic integration and strategic cooperation with Germany in clean energy, innovation, and climate. The agreement, valid as of May 1, creates a broad free-trade zone and reinforces multilateralism. During the visit, understandings were signed on defense, artificial intelligence, circular economy and sustainability, expanding investments, productive diversification, economic resilience, and bilateral coordination on global environmental and technological agendas, in addition to international political integration.

## Economy and Trade Agreements

- President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva participated in the [42nd Brazil-Germany Economic Meeting](#) in Hanover, highlighting the historic partnership and defending the expansion of strategic relations amid global challenges. He highlighted economic growth, poverty reduction, advances such as Pix, job creation, and inflation control. He pointed out opportunities in energy, industry, innovation, and health, and defended the Mercosur-European Union agreement and greater productive integration, investments, and bilateral technological cooperation among governments, companies, and institutions.
- [Minister Márcio Elias Rosa](#) participated in the “Good Morning, Minister” program to discuss the presidential mission in Europe, highlighting the Hannover Messe and economic growth. He addressed the Mercosur-EU agreement, industrial policies, such as the New Industry Brazil, and development programs. He also highlighted investments in the automotive sector and measures to protect the industry amid recent global instability.

## Energy and Infrastructure

- The Ministry of Ports and Airports invests in the qualification of logistics professionals by supporting a master’s degree in port management, for which the third class received diplomas in Brasilia. Promoted by [Spanish institutions](#), the course develops strategic skills. Authorities highlighted international cooperation and its impact on modernizing the sector, training leaders capable of driving efficiency, sustainability, and innovation in Brazilian ports, and strengthening the continuous national institute.
- Petrobras confirmed the [discovery of oil in the pre-salt of the Campos Basin](#), in a well in block C-M-477, off the coast of Rio de Janeiro. Geological indications and samples proved the presence of hydrocarbons. The samples are then analyzed to estimate potential and guide production. The finding reinforces the basin’s relevance, expands reserves, strengthens energy security, and consolidates Brazil’s position in the international oil and natural gas market.
- The [Ministry of Mines and Energy](#) installed the GT-19 to evaluate the infrastructure and the insertion of small modular reactors in Brazil. The group brings together public agencies, regulators, companies, and academia to address technical, regulatory, and institutional aspects. Among the priorities are locations, financing, technology, and labor. The initiative aligns with global trends and aims to strengthen energy security through national strategic guidelines.

## Energy and Infrastructure

- Minister Alexandre Silveira participated in [Hannover Messe 2026](#) alongside Lula, highlighting Brazil's leading role in biofuels. In the national pavilion, initiatives such as Bevant showed leadership in the energy transition. The country presented a clean energy matrix and competitive decarbonization solutions. The agenda also strengthened cooperation with Germany in innovation, industry, energy, and technology, expanding investments, strategic partnerships, and sustainable technological exchange.

## Technology and Defense

- Between April 13 and 16, GSI participated in the [Space Symposium 2026](#) in the USA, bringing together global space sector experts. The delegation followed trends in security, innovation, and space economy, highlighting the protection of critical infrastructures and PNT services. The event reinforced the importance of partnerships and strengthening national capacities to ensure autonomy, resilience, and sustainable Brazilian space competitiveness.
- [Critical minerals](#) gain global centrality by sustaining digital and energy technologies. In Brazil, a project is advancing the creation of a national policy and a sectoral committee to encourage research and innovation. The MCTI evaluates the proposal as initial, highlighting technological challenges and external dependence. The country seeks to develop a more robust production chain, expand investments, and add value, taking advantage of opportunities arising from the international concentration of the market.
- Brazil participated in [China Space Day 2026](#), in Beijing, as a guest of honor, reinforcing space cooperation with China. The event brought together authorities and highlighted missions, innovation, and partnerships. The MCTI delegation emphasized the CBERS program and new projects, such as satellites and space weather. The initiative strengthens technological autonomy, environmental monitoring, scientific exchange, and sustainable development, expanding Brazil's strategic international presence on the global stage.
- The Minister of Science, Technology, and Innovation, Luciana Santos, met remotely with [Cuban Minister Walter Baluja García](#) to discuss cooperation in artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, biofuels, and academic partnerships. The meeting highlighted the educational exchange, RNP's participation, and the More Science at School program, aimed at digital literacy, scientific training, teacher training, and the development of strategic, bilateral, innovative services.

## Technology and Defense

- Two calls for proposals from the [BRICS Framework Program for ST&I](#) promote solutions in health, energy, climate, and food, with US\$ 3 million each. Projects must involve at least three countries. In Brazil, CNPq coordinates participation. The initiatives strengthen scientific cooperation, ensure continuous funding, and advance sustainable development, integrating skills and expanding the practical applications of research in the bloc's emerging countries.
- The MCTI's mission to Europe strengthened scientific cooperation, strategic partnerships, and innovation-based reindustrialization. In [Spain and Germany](#), projects in AI, climate, energy, and critical minerals were discussed, along with the signing of bilateral agreements. The agenda included supercomputing, quantum technologies, and connections with Brazilian researchers abroad, expanding exchanges, financing, and joint technological development between countries.
- At the [NAB Show 2026](#), the Ministry of Communications closed the agenda with a focus on TV 3.0, learned about technological solutions, and signed partnerships. The mission highlighted digital inclusion, interactivity, and innovation, with implementation expected in capitals starting in June. Brazilian and international companies presented advances in software, audio, security, and transmission, consolidating Brazil's leading role in the global sector.

## Human Rights

- The proposal to reduce the working day and end the 6x1 scale was advanced in Congress, approved by the [CCJ](#), and submitted by the government. The Ministry of Human Rights supports the measure, highlighting positive impacts on health, dignity, and social coexistence. The initiative aligns with international commitments and can reduce inequalities, benefiting vulnerable groups and promoting better working conditions in the country.
- The Ministry of Human Rights closes registration for select civil society organizations to be part of the Brazilian delegation to the [19th COSP of the United Nations](#) in New York. The notice provides five vacancies, with regional diversity, technical criteria, and transparency. The entities will pay for participation, contributing to expand social representation and to qualify Brazilian international inclusive public policies.

## Human Rights

- The Ministry of Justice renewed the agreement with the [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees](#) to expand support for the Brazilian refugee system. The partnership strengthens Conare, Operation Shelter, and migration policies through technical assistance and border actions. The initiative seeks to expand protection and access to rights, and consolidate good practices for people in refugee situations in the country.
- The Ministry of Justice participated in a meeting in São Paulo to discuss [the challenges Afghan refugees face in accessing employment](#). The initiative, with the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and partners, sought to engage companies, promote labor inclusion, and share good practices. Afghans face barriers, such as language and professional integration, despite the welcome and protection offered by Brazil.
- The [Ministry of Women](#) repudiated offensive statements by advisor Paolo Zampolli against Brazilian women, classifying them as misogyny and hate speech. The ministry stated that such demonstrations are not freedom of expression, but a criminal practice. The government reiterated its commitment to women's rights, the fight against gender violence, and the promotion of respect, equality, and social justice.
- President [Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva announced the hiring of a thousand federal police officers](#) to reinforce the fight against organized crime. Agents, clerks, delegates, experts, and papilloscopists will be appointed, aiming to fill all positions. The measure expands operations at the borders and in investigations. The Federal Police highlighted operational advances following recent records in blocking illicit funds and in significant financial seizures.

## Tourism and Culture

- At the 7th Latin American and Caribbean Congress of Community Living Cultures, held in [Colombia](#), Circles of the Word promoted debates on culture, inclusion and social transformation. The IberCultura Viva program participated, strengthening public-community alliances. Brazilian authorities highlighted the relevance of community culture. The event brought together various sectors to build shared agendas, promote the exchange of experiences, and consolidate participatory cultural policies.
- This Friday (24), in the Official Gazette of the Union, the ordinance of the Ministry of Culture that established the Celso Furtado Observatory of Creative Economy Program and created the [Brazilian Network of Creative Economy Observatories](#), structuring a national database to subsidize evidence-based public policies in the cultural and creative sector of Brazil on a national scale.

## Tourism and Culture

- The Executive Secretary of the Ministry of Culture (MinC), Márcio Tavares, carried out an official mission in Manchester, [United Kingdom](#), participating in the Beyond Growth seminar on policies for cultural and creative industries. The event inaugurated a Brazil-UK research program. He defended Creative Brazil, cultural diversity, and territorialization as a basis for public policies for sustainable development.
- [The Athlete Grant Program of the Ministry of Sports set a record in 2026](#), with 11,182 athletes contemplated, following the publication of a new list in the Official Gazette of the Union. 297 new beneficiaries were included in different sports categories. The minister highlighted the program as the largest in the world for individual athlete support, reinforcing its role in national sports development.
- The Executive Secretary of the Ministry of Tourism (MTur), Fernanda Norat, met with the [UNESCO](#) representative in Brazil to strengthen international cooperation in the sector and invite the entity to participate in the Women in Tourism Forum, in João Pessoa. The meeting highlighted sustainable tourism, female inclusion, and appreciation for creative cities, reinforcing partnerships in public policy and sustainable development.
- [Spending by foreign tourists in Brazil](#) continued to rise in 2026, totaling R\$ 16 billion in the first quarter, up 12% from the previous year, according to the Central Bank. The performance aligns with records of international arrivals and air movements, reinforcing the recovery and the strategic importance of tourism for the Brazilian economy and job creation.
- The Ministry of Tourism (MTur) will promote, during the 10th Tourism Fair in Fortaleza, a seminar on the [Brazil-China Cultural Year 2026](#), focusing on strengthening bilateral ties and expanding tourism between the countries. The event will discuss the Chinese market, connectivity, and culture, amid the growing flow of Chinese tourists to Brazil and training initiatives in the sector.

## International Cooperation

- On April 24, the Brazilian government formalized its adhesion to the OECD Cooperative Research Program for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems ([CRP](#)), in Paris. The initiative strengthens scientific cooperation in tropical agriculture, expands Brazil's participation in international debates, and reduces exchange costs. The measure involves the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture and Livestock.

## International Cooperation

- The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, André de Paula, met with [IICA representatives](#) on Wednesday (22) to strengthen technical-scientific cooperation with a focus on sustainable agriculture. Projects were discussed, including an institutional platform supported by Embrapa and the creation of a regional innovation hub in the Americas, which would expand South-South cooperation and technology transfer.
- The Ministry of Entrepreneurship of Brazil and the [Ministry of Economy of Spain](#) signed a Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises and expand their internationalization. The agreement provides for cooperation in innovation, digitalization, and market access. The initiative reinforces the strategic role of MSMEs and dialogues with the Mercosur-European Union Agreement and with new commercial opportunities.
- The Minister of Education, Leonardo Barchini, met with the [Cuban Minister Walter Baluja García](#) to strengthen educational cooperation between Brazil and Cuba. The meeting addressed higher education, academic mobility, research, and food security initiatives. Commitments were made to new calls for proposals for the Jorge Amado Chair Program and to expand joint training and scientific cooperation initiatives.
- The Ministry of Management and Innovation participated in a forum in Beijing, where Esther Dweck presented the Brazilian agenda for the transformation of the State and signed [two memorandums with China](#) for the modernization of public management and the training of civil servants, reinforcing cooperation in digitalization, training, innovation, social inclusion, and strengthening state capacities for the sustainable and efficient development of public services.
- The Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services and the [World Bank](#) adjusted the schedule of the public notice for the exchange of civil servants, extending the curriculum analysis until May 1. The other stages were rescheduled, with preliminary results on May 5 and subsequent interviews, aiming to select the technical candidate for the position of specialist in digital transformation in Côte d'Ivoire.
- The [Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services](#) signed two memorandums with China to expand cooperation in document management, technological innovation, and territorial governance. The agreements involve the National Archives and the Chinese Ministry of Natural Resources, strengthening data integration, digitalization, digital public infrastructure, and the modernization of the State through the strategic use of technologies and information.

## International Cooperation

- A Brazilian delegation concluded meetings in Montevideo to advance the “[Indigenous Citizen, Citizen Frontier](#)” project, funded by FOCEM with about US\$ 15 million. The initiative seeks to reduce inequalities in border regions by expanding indigenous access to water, housing, and basic services. The project is still under technical evaluation in Mercosur, after discussions on structure, budget, and feasibility.
- The [Y20 2026 Summit will be held in Washington](#) between August 10 and 14, bringing together young people from G20 countries to develop policy recommendations for the final Communiqué. The process includes tracks on the economy, energy, digital innovation, conflict, and food security. Brazil will have a delegation of five representatives from public policy, youth, science, health, and the environment.
- The Ministry of Education, in partnership with [FAO and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency](#), launched the 2026 Exchange Cycle on school feeding in the School Feeding Network. The initiative seeks to strengthen feeding programs, integrate family farming, and promote sustainable systems. The course takes place between May and June 2026 and focuses on managers and technicians from 18 countries.
- [President Lula and Chancellor Friedrich Merz](#) held the III Brazil-Germany Intergovernmental Consultation Meeting in Hanover, reinforcing the strategic partnership that began in 1963 and focusing on sustainable development and climate change. The meeting consolidated new commitments of €463.5 million for 2026–2027, aimed at the Amazon, low-carbon agriculture, sustainable mobility, and climate resilience in Brazilian municipalities.
- The project “[Innovation for the reduction of agro-environmental risks in the Central American Dry Corridor](#)” was closed in Guatemala, consolidating the ZARC as a tool for agricultural planning and climate management. The South-South Cooperation initiative between Brazil and the FAO trained technicians, generated risk maps, and adjusted planting practices, thereby strengthening family farming and evidence-based decision-making.

## Environment and Sustainability

- A webinar highlighted the Ministry of Finance’s leadership in the [COP30](#) climate agenda by integrating trade, finance, and environmental regulation. The Tropical Forest Fund, the carbon market coalition between Brazil, China, and the European Union, and the Brazilian Emissions Trading System were discussed. They also advanced the Sustainable Taxonomy, seeking to attract investments and reduce inequalities and global sustainable development.

## Environment and Sustainability

- The Minister of the Environment represented Brazil at the [G7](#) in Paris, highlighting actions to protect the ocean and biodiversity, such as the Albardão National Marine Park, the COP15 on Migratory Species, and the Tropical Forests Forever Fund. He defended international cooperation, climate finance, and the implementation of the BBNJ Agreement for the conservation of global oceans.
- The Minister of the Environment defended at the [Petersberg Climate Dialogue](#) that the global energy transition requires different mitigation solutions tailored to each country. He highlighted the role of biofuels as a quick and lower-cost alternative to reduce emissions, especially in developing countries, citing the case of hybrid buses in Brazil.
- The [Interministerial Committee on Climate Change](#) held the first meeting of the Climate Plan's Adaptation, Mitigation, and Monitoring subcommittees, marking the transition from the planning phase to the implementation of climate policies in Brazil. The new instances reinforce governance, technical monitoring, and interministerial coordination of federal climate actions.
- The Minister of the Environment participated in the [Petersberg Climate Dialogue](#) in Berlin with representatives from more than 40 countries to discuss mitigation, climate finance, and the Paris Agreement. He highlighted the Tropical Forests Forever Fund and the role of biofuels in the energy transition. He reinforced COP30's leadership in actions against deforestation and fossil fuels.
- [Brazil and Germany](#) signed agreements to expand cooperation on the circular economy and the fight against environmental crime during a meeting in Hanover. The initiatives include a bilateral dialogue on the sustainable use of resources and a joint declaration against crimes such as deforestation and illegal mining. Germany also announced a possible contribution to the Brazilian Climate Fund.
- The governments of [Brazil and Germany](#) signed a joint declaration in Hanover, in which Germany expresses its intention to contribute up to R\$ 2.94 billion to the Climate Fund, through KfW. The fund, operated by BNDES and led by MMA, finances climate mitigation and adaptation projects, having mobilized R\$ 52.4 billion since 2023 and expanded the scale of green investments in Brazil.
- In the context of the bilateral meeting between [Lula and Friedrich Merz](#), on April 20, 2026, in Hannover, Brazil and Germany reaffirmed their commitment to the conservation of tropical forests and to the Tropical Forests Forever Fund. The mechanism was recognized as innovative, based on results. Both countries announced financial support and cooperation for its global implementation.

## Diplomacy

- The [Federal Supreme Court](#) unanimously upheld the constitutionality of Law 5,709/71, which restricts the sale of rural land to foreigners and to companies with foreign capital. The Attorney General's Office defended the measure on legal, geopolitical, and economic grounds, aiming to protect territorial sovereignty and food security, and to prevent land speculation in the country during the trial of lawsuits involving Incra and investment control.
- On April 23, a cocktail party was held to present the candidacy of Professor George Rodrigo Bandeira Galindo to the [International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea](#) for the 2026-2035 term, with the presence of Mauro Vieira and Herman Benjamin. Foreign representatives became familiar with the candidate's platform, based on impartial, independent, and technical action aimed at strengthening the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
- The Brazilian government has concluded negotiations that allow agricultural exports to [Cuba, the Philippines, and South Korea](#), including meat and nuts. The markets add up to billions of dollars in recent trade and benefit sustainable production chains. As a result, agribusiness has created 600 openings since 2023, thanks to the joint action between Itamaraty and the Ministry of Agriculture in the recent promotion of Brazilian foreign trade.
- The Brazilian government has concluded negotiations to export bovine genetic material to [Togo](#), including semen and embryos, expanding opportunities for producers and technical service providers. In 2025, Brazil's agricultural exports exceeded US\$ 148 million. The measure brings the number of market openings to 594 since 2023, as a result of joint action between Itamaraty and the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture.
- During Lula's visit to Hannover, [Brazil and Germany](#) adopted several bilateral acts, covering climate, defense, innovation, space, artificial intelligence, critical minerals, and the circular economy. Declarations, memorandums, and letters of intent were signed, as well as industrial cooperation and climate finance, aiming to deepen strategic dialogue, strengthen technological partnerships, and expand economic, scientific, and environmental cooperation between the countries in the current period.
- [Brazil and Germany](#) reaffirmed their commitment to the conservation of tropical forests and to support the Tropical Forests Forever Fund, a results-based financing mechanism. The fund seeks to promote sustainable development and fight poverty. Germany and Brazil announced financial contributions and cooperation to operationalize the instrument, integrate it into the global climate architecture, and expand international participation in environmental protection.

## Diplomacy

- [Brazil and Germany](#) held intergovernmental consultations in Hannover, reaffirming a strategic partnership based on multilateralism, democracy, and cooperation. They highlighted advances in trade, defense, climate, innovation, and energy, as well as support for the Mercosur-EU agreement. The countries advocated peaceful solutions to global conflicts and international reforms, announcing several bilateral agreements and joint initiatives for sustainable development, security, and global inclusive growth.
- At [Hannover Messe 2026](#), Lula said that Brazil seeks global prominence in the energy transition and a strategic partnership with Germany in innovation and clean industry. He highlighted the renewable energy matrix, biofuels, and national technological capacity. He defended international cooperation, sustainable competitiveness, and a new role for the country as an economic and environmental power, expanding investments, innovation, and productive integration into global markets.

## National Congress

- The Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee of the Chamber of Deputies will hold a public hearing on Tuesday to debate the operational and financial links between [organized crime and terrorism](#). Proposed by Deputy General Pazuello, the discussion highlights similarities between factions and terrorist groups, as well as international connections involving trafficking, money laundering, and illicit financing, which indicates the need to improve national legal instruments.
- The Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee of the Chamber of Deputies approved a bill that changes the rules for the [naturalization of immigrants](#). The text requires four years of continuous residence, prohibits the benefit to those who respond to criminal proceedings, and requires proof of lawful means. It provides for term reductions and maintains the final decision to the Ministry of Justice, for analysis by the CCJ and the Senate.
- The Public Safety Commission may vote on invitations to the director general of the Federal Police, Andrei Rodrigues, and to delegate Marcelo Ivo de Carvalho to provide clarifications on the performance in the US and the connection with [ICE](#). It is also analyzing projects on female participation in the security forces, a safe school environment, and the carrying of weapons by traffic agents at the meeting scheduled for Tuesday.



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