



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

JUN / 15

Decoding Brazilian Foreign Policy

Dear readers,

Over the past week, the panorama of the Brazilian economy, foreign trade, and the performance of the National Congress showed a consistent cycle of productive expansion, market diversification, and institutional strengthening. In this context, ApexBrasil played a central role in the internationalization strategy of Brazilian companies, while macroeconomic indicators confirmed the resilience of foreign trade and the dynamism of industrial growth.

First, in foreign trade, there was a strong expansion of Brazil's presence at international fairs and missions. In this sense, initiatives such as Seoul Food & Hotel in Mexico and Colombia, as well as Thaifex Asia, brought together dozens of national companies from strategic sectors, including food, the bioeconomy, and high-value-added products. As a result, there were new advances in market diversification, including the entry of Brazilian products into Costa Rica and Panama, as well as the strengthening of agro-industrial exports after Russia's sanitary recognition, which increased the competitiveness of Brazilian animal proteins.

Additionally, ApexBrasil's performance, in partnership with Sebrae, boosted the innovation ecosystem, especially by taking startups to Web Summit Rio and facilitating connections with international investors in areas such as artificial intelligence, sustainability, and bioeconomy. At the same time, recent studies have identified Canada as a strategic market, with bilateral trade of more than US\$ 10 billion and more than 500 opportunities mapped, reinforcing the strategy of geographic diversification of Brazilian exports.

On the domestic economic front, the most recent indicators point to a solid and sustained performance. Agribusiness exceeded US\$16 billion in monthly exports, accounting for more than half of Brazil's external trade. In addition, the country maintains robust trade surpluses and records the highest number of exporting companies. Added to this are advances in the New Industry Brazil and the Single Foreign Trade Portal, which reduce logistics costs, increase efficiency, and generate significant savings. At the same time, policies aimed at critical minerals, bioinputs, and the energy transition strengthen long-term competitiveness and sustainability.

In the National Congress, debates on international agreements, such as Mercosur-EFTA and Mercosur-European Union, that aim to expand market access and global integration stand out. Discussions on budget modernization, fiscal responsibility, artificial intelligence in public management, and data center regulation are also advancing, highlighting a focus on innovation and governance. Finally, topics such as public security, urban mobility, and digital transformation complete the legislative agenda.

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

Economy, Trade and Investment

- Brazil participated in [Seoul Food & Hotel 2026](#), with 16 companies gathered in the Brazil Pavilion. Coordinated by Mapa and Itamaraty, the initiative promoted products such as chicken meat, coffee, açaí, honey, propolis, and essential oils. The action sought to expand exports, diversify markets, and strengthen Brazil's image as a reliable food supplier on the global stage.
- [Costa Rica](#) received the first commercial shipment of Brazilian persimmon, the result of an opportunity identified during a business round promoted by the Brazilian Embassy in San José. After defining the phytosanitary requirements, the fruit entered the Costa Rican market, expanding Brazilian exports and strengthening the market diversification strategy. The advance reinforces the integration between trade promotion and health negotiation.
- [Russia](#) recognized Brazil as a foot-and-mouth disease-free country without vaccination, strengthening confidence in the Brazilian health system and expanding opportunities for agricultural exports. During the official mission, Mapa addressed bilateral trade, fertilizer, and health cooperation. The advance is added to the opening of the fish and nuts sector, reinforcing economic and trade relations between the two countries.
- Brazil participated in Expo ANTAD 2026, in [Mexico](#), with 20 food and beverage companies gathered in the Brazil Pavilion. The initiative promoted national products, strengthened contacts with international buyers, and sought new commercial opportunities. Amid the growth in bilateral trade, the action was part of the strategy to expand exports, diversify markets, and consolidate Brazil's presence abroad.
- Brazil participated in [Alimentec | Anuga Select Colombia](#) with about 50 companies from the agri-food sector gathered in the Brazil Pavilion. The initiative promoted national products, brought exporters closer to Colombian buyers, and strengthened commercial partnerships. In a strategic market for Brazilian agribusiness, the action aimed to expand exports, diversify business opportunities, and consolidate Brazil's presence in the region.
- Brazilian [agribusiness exports](#) reached US\$ 16 billion in May 2026, an 8.2% increase, representing 50.2% of the country's foreign sales. Year-to-date, they totaled a record \$70.5 billion. Soybeans and animal proteins led the performance, while China remained the main destination. The result reflects market diversification, competitiveness, and growing international confidence.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- [Russia](#) recognized the entire Brazilian territory as free of foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination, in line with the new health status granted by the WHO. The decision, the result of the joint action of Mapa and Itamaraty, reinforces international confidence in the Brazilian agricultural defense system, expands commercial opportunities, especially for animal-origin proteins, and strengthens Brazil's position in global markets.
- The Ministry of Agriculture proposed including strategic agribusiness chains in the [Sovereign Brazil II Program](#) to expand access to financial support instruments. The initiative includes sectors such as animal protein, bioenergy, fishing, and aquaculture, recognized for their economic and export relevance. The measure seeks to strengthen competitiveness, stimulate investments, expand markets, and increase productive resilience in the face of global challenges.
- Brazil participated in [Thaifex Anuga Asia 2026](#), in Bangkok, with 14 companies gathered in the Brazil Pavilion. The initiative promoted agri-food products with higher added value, such as coffee, açaí, wines, nuts, and meats. The Brazilian presence has expanded trade contacts, strengthened the country's image as a reliable supplier, and reinforced the strategy of market diversification in Southeast Asia.
- Brazil concluded sanitary and phytosanitary negotiations that opened new markets for agricultural products with [13 trading partners](#), including Argentina, Nigeria, Venezuela, and countries of the Eurasian Economic Union. The authorizations cover animal genetic material, seeds, fertile eggs, nuts, and other products. With this, Brazilian agribusiness has reached 639 market openings in 97 destinations since 2023.
- MAPA's mission to [Panama](#) strengthened bilateral cooperation in fertilizer logistics, bioinputs, and agricultural technology, and identified opportunities to enhance the security of Brazil's supply. The agenda included visits to strategic port terminals and meetings with authorities and productive entities. As a result, Panama opened its market to Brazilian coconut and coffee seeds, expanding bilateral agricultural trade.
- Brazil stood out at the WTO for the progress achieved in the [Único Foreign Trade Portal](#) during the review of the Trade Facilitation Agreement. Initiatives in digitalization, organ integration, flexible licenses, and early dispatch have reduced bureaucracy, costs, and timelines. The results include greater logistics efficiency, reduced cargo clearance time, and potential savings of more than R\$ 40 billion annually.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- The Secretary of Foreign Trade, Tatiana Prazeres, highlighted the importance of regulation in implementing the agreement between [Mercosur and the European Union](#). According to her, in addition to the tariff reduction, factors such as transparency, predictability, and institutional coordination will be essential for expanding trade and investment. The agreement brings together 31 countries, strengthens economic integration, and can generate positive impacts on Brazilian competitiveness.
- During a meeting of the Council, Minister Márcio Elias Rosa highlighted the recovery of the Brazilian industry, which grew 3.1% in 2024 and advanced 1.7% in the first four months of 2026. [Nova Indústria Brasil](#) already supports 428 thousand projects, while the country reached a record of 29,818 exporting companies. The government also highlighted private investments, new commercial agreements, and the appreciation of the Pix brand.
- In the first week of June 2026, the [Brazilian trade balance](#) registered a surplus of US\$ 3.2 billion, with exports of US\$ 8 billion and imports of US\$ 4.7 billion. In the year, the positive balance reached US\$ 35.9 billion. Exports grew 37.6% year-on-year, driven by agriculture, the mining and quarrying industry, and the manufacturing industry.
- Undersecretary Carolina Grottera highlighted government initiatives to strengthen the chain of [critical and strategic minerals](#), with a focus on investments, innovation, and sustainability. Among the measures are incentivized debentures, the Eco Invest Brasil program, research and innovation funding, and the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy. The objective is to add value to national production and position Brazil as a protagonist of the global energy transition.
- [Brazil and Sweden](#) signed a bilateral Social Security agreement that guarantees reciprocal social security protection to workers in both countries. The instrument allows the addition of contribution periods for retirements and pensions and avoids double contributions during temporary commutes. The measure will benefit about 20,000 Brazilians residing in Sweden and strengthen the legal security of workers and companies.
- During the [114th International Labor Conference of the International Labor Organization](#) in Geneva, Minister Luiz Marinho highlighted Brazil's commitment to the just transition, equal pay, and the protection of platform workers. Brazil has participated in multilateral debates on sustainable development, social justice, and the regulation of digital work, reinforcing its role in promoting decent work and international cooperation.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- During the [114th International Labor Conference of the International Labor Organization](#), Minister Luiz Marinho highlighted Brazil's advances in promoting decent work, including discussions on reducing working hours, the record creation of formal jobs, and wage appreciation. He also defended the responsible use of artificial intelligence, the strengthening of labor rights, and Brazil's commitment to international standards and multilateral cooperation.
- At the [ILO Conference](#) in Geneva, Minister Luiz Marinho intensified international articulations on decent work, digital platforms, artificial intelligence, and the reduction of working hours. He participated in tripartite, regional, and bilateral dialogues and signed memoranda of cooperation with Switzerland and Spain. He also reinforced the defense of collective bargaining, social equality, and international cooperation.
- ApexBrasil and Sebrae took almost 100 Brazilian startups to [Web Summit Rio 2026](#), promoting pitches, mentoring, and business rounds with international investors. The delegation highlighted solutions in artificial intelligence, sustainability, and bioeconomy, as well as a strong female presence. The initiative expanded global connections, attracted foreign capital, and strengthened the internationalization of the Brazilian innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem.
- The [Brazilian Renderers project](#), a partnership between ABRA and ApexBrasil, participated in Agrofest Peru 2026, in Lima, to promote Brazilian animal recycling and expand exports of animal meal and fats. The initiative included the Business Connection Peru round, which brought local exporters and buyers closer together, strengthened trade relations and institutional cooperation, and created business opportunities in the Peruvian market.
- [Think Plastic Brazil](#) participated in Expo Pack Mexico 2026 alongside 21 Brazilian companies transforming plastics, holding 583 business meetings and 474 business contacts. The initiative generated US\$ 1.1 million in immediate business and is expected to generate US\$ 10.5 million over the next 12 months, strengthening Brazil's presence in the Mexican market and expanding opportunities in Latin America.
- At the opening of [National Environment Week 2026](#), ApexBrasil highlighted sustainable international trade as an instrument for environmental conservation, income generation, and the strengthening of the Amazon bioeconomy. President Laudemir Müller highlighted the impacts on Brazil's image, investment attraction, and market access. The event also inaugurated an exhibition on the results of the Amazon Fund and on regional sustainable development.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- [Brasília Design Week 2026](#) brings together, from June 8 to 14, designers, companies, artisans, and institutions to discuss innovation, culture, territory, and creative economy. With support from ABIMÓVEL, ApexBrasil, and Sebrae, the event features exhibitions, workshops, lectures, and fairs. Highlight for the Design + Industry Exhibition, which connects creation, production, competitiveness, Brazilian identity and markets on a national and international scale.
- A study by ApexBrasil points to [Canada](#) as a strategic market for Brazilian exports and investments. In 2025, bilateral trade reached US\$10.4 billion, with Brazilian exports totaling US\$7.3 billion. The country advanced to ninth position among Canadian suppliers. The survey identifies 526 trade opportunities and highlights negotiations on the Mercosur-Canada agreement, as well as an increase in Canadian investment in Brazil.
- ApexBrasil and Sebrae took almost 100 Brazilian startups to [Web Summit Rio 2026](#), highlighting solutions in artificial intelligence, sustainability, and internationalization. The delegation brings together companies from all regions of the country, with 40.6% female leadership, and a strong presence in bioeconomy and ESG initiatives. The program includes exhibitions, mentorships, pitches, business roundtables, and global connections.
- ApexBrasil promoted a [mission to Spain](#) to strengthen partnerships in research, development, and innovation between Brazilian and Spanish companies, with a focus on the energy transition. Held in Madrid and Valladolid, the initiative was part of the TechMakers program and brought together development institutions from both countries. As a result, the webinar on June 16 will present opportunities for technological cooperation, financing, and internationalization of innovative projects.
- During NaturalTech 2026, ApexBrasil holds an international business round of the Exporta [Mais Brasil](#) program focused on functional foods and supplements. The initiative connects 51 Brazilian companies with buyers from Asia, North America, Latin America, Europe, Africa, and the Middle East, promoting exports of nutritional supplements, functional ingredients, plant-based products, and superfoods across segments with growing global demand.
- ApexBrasil reinforced its international agenda at the [Bahia Farm Show 2026](#), highlighting exports, market opening, and investment attraction for agribusiness. President Laudemir Müller highlighted support for small, medium, and large producers, the expansion of cooperation with cooperatives, and Brazil's leadership in the cotton sector. The fair brings together hundreds of exhibitors and strengthens the global presence of the current sustainable Brazilian agribusiness.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- At [FAO](#), ApexBrasil presented a study by FGV Agro and ABIEC indicating that emissions intensity from Brazilian livestock could fall by up to 92.6% by 2050. The report highlights crop-livestock-forest integration, pasture recovery, and productivity gains, thereby maintaining high meat production while using less land. The initiative reinforces Brazil's environmental credibility and long-term global export competitiveness.
- ApexBrasil participated in a session at the European Parliament during [Amazon Week](#), defending the socio-bioeconomy, cooperativism, and the standing forest. Female leaders highlighted the role of traditional communities, family farming, and sustainable bioindustry. The meeting strengthened cooperation among Mercosur, the European Union, and the private sector on productive traceability, social inclusion, and income generation based on environmental conservation in the Amazon.
- ApexBrasil's +Fairs Program has expanded its operations in [Russia](#) through a partnership with ITE Group, creating opportunities for Brazilian companies at strategic food, construction, agribusiness, packaging, and forestry industry fairs. The initiative foresees installing up to 255 booths by 2031, strengthening Brazil's business presence in Eurasia, and stimulating exports, investments, and new international business.

Energy and Infrastructure

- In Bonn, Brazil reaffirmed cities' role in implementing the global climate agenda at the UN conference. Representatives of the Ministry of Cities participated in debates on [climate governance](#), urban financing, and the implementation of the Paris Agreement goals. In ICLEI and CHAMP, multilevel cooperation was highlighted; ICBC focused on low-carbon construction and housing, and the Chaillot Declaration was discussed.
- The MIDR presented the first integrated development plans for the [Legal Amazon border strip](#), with participation from states, municipalities, and local communities. The documents define priorities for Arco Norte Rondônia, aiming to achieve sustainable development, reduce inequalities, and promote regional integration. They cover five axes: infrastructure, environment, social inclusion and security, and support for international cooperation and migration management.
- The Ministry of Mines and Energy participated in the [Brazil-UK Dialogue](#) on strategic minerals and the energy transition, promoting international cooperation and knowledge exchange. The event brought together governments, companies, and investors to discuss investment, innovation, and sustainability. Brazil presented actions to strengthen the competitiveness of the mineral sector and highlighted openness to partnerships that expand resilient and sustainable global chains.

Energy and Infrastructure

- The [Merchant Marine Fund](#) contracted R\$ 14.43 billion between 2023 and 2026 for 849 projects, strengthening the naval industry, logistics, and job creation in Brazil. The investments boost shipyards, modernize the fleet, and expand inland navigation. The resources reach several regions, especially Amazonas, Santa Catarina, and Pará, promoting economic development and territorial integration.
- Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia have made progress toward a trilateral management model for the [Paraguay River Waterway](#), aimed at logistical integration and strengthening regional navigation. The agreement provides for the coordination of services such as signaling, monitoring, and waterway maintenance. The proposal seeks efficiency, security, and regulatory predictability to expand trade and economic development in South America.
- Brazil presented a [portfolio of railway projects worth billions to investors](#), banks, and companies during the Ministry of Transport's mission in Beijing. The agenda sought to attract foreign capital and expand strategic partnerships for infrastructure. Institutional meetings and a technical visit to the Tianjin high-speed system were held, strengthening bilateral dialogue and cooperation in transport.

Technology and Defense

- The MCTI is studying the creation of a [research center on rare earths](#), after a proposal from academic institutions in Minas Gerais. The initiative seeks to strengthen science, technology, and innovation in the strategic mineral sector. Brazil has the third-largest reserves in the world, with 21 million tons distributed across several states, which are essential for the energy transition and for technologies of high industrial complexity.
- The Ministry of Defense coordinated the Main Planning Conference for Exercise Feline 2026 in Foz do Iguaçu, with the participation of the [Brazilian Armed Forces](#) and CPLP member states. The meeting defined operational details of a multinational simulation scheduled for August. The exercise aims to strengthen interoperability, international cooperation, and preparedness for peacekeeping missions and humanitarian actions in complex scenarios.
- The Ministry of Defense strengthened bilateral cooperation with Finland during Minister José Mucio Monteiro's official visit to Helsinki. The meeting with Minister Antti Häkkinen resulted in the signing of a [declaration of intent on defense technology](#). The agenda included visits to companies in the space sector and industrial meetings, expanding partnerships and technological exchange between the countries.

Technology and Defense

- Minister Márcio Elias Rosa announced that [Pix](#) was recognized by the BPTO as a highly renowned trademark, becoming the first federal government-linked trademark to achieve this status. The recognition expands its legal protection in all sectors of the economy. The official publication will take place on June 16 in the Industrial Property Journal, in accordance with the Industrial Property Law.
- [Brazil and the European Union](#) formalized the Digital Partnership in Brasilia, increasing strategic cooperation in technological transformation. The agreement integrates Brazil into a select group of European priority partners and expands collaboration in artificial intelligence, digital identity, data protection, technological infrastructure, cybersecurity, and digital public services. The initiative strengthens digital governance, sovereignty, and people-centered innovation in an overall sustainable and inclusive way.
- Brazil and the European Union sign a [Digital Partnership](#) that elevates bilateral cooperation to the political-strategic level. The agreement, based on almost two decades of dialogue since 2007, will be formalized in Brasilia. The instrument expands collaboration in artificial intelligence, digital public infrastructure, connectivity, data protection, semiconductors, high-performance computing, scientific innovation, and global governance of the digital environment of the digital partnership.

Human Rights

- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship hosted the [Inter-American Commission on Human Rights](#) in Brasilia to discuss advances and challenges in protecting human rights in Brazil. The meeting addressed the protection of defenders, LGBTQIA+ policies, and international cooperation, strengthening institutional exchange and commitment to democratic guarantees, as well as cooperation within the inter-American rights system.
- Brazil reaffirmed its commitment to LGBTQIA+ rights at a meeting of the [OAS](#) and the World Bank, highlighting efforts to combat violence and promote economic inclusion. Minister Janine Mello highlighted the social and economic impacts of discrimination and presented policies, such as the Rogéria Form and the National LGBTQIA+ Decent Work Plan, as well as World Bank data on economic losses. He also advocated for regional cooperation and for producing evidence to support inclusive public policies.
- Brazil presented the [AMASWeb platform](#) to the UN and defended digital accessibility as an essential condition for social participation. The MDHC highlighted advances and challenges in the inclusion of people with disabilities in virtual environments, emphasizing the internet as an infrastructure of rights. The initiative promotes the evaluation of websites, the monitoring and correction of digital barriers across global public and private services, and digital environments.

Human Rights

- Minister Janine Mello fulfilled her agenda at the [OAS](#) in Washington, reinforcing international cooperation on human rights. She met with the IACHR to discuss cases, monitoring, and strengthening the inter-American system. She also addressed LGBTQIA+ rights, economic inclusion, SIMORE Brazil, and regional cooperation. The agenda highlighted dialogue with international organizations, institutional advances, and Brazil's commitment to protection and democracy on the American continent.
- The MDHC launched an action at the [UN](#) to address the stigma against people affected by leprosy, integrating policies of reparation and historical memory. The initiative seeks to expand public knowledge, combat discrimination, and promote human rights. The program reinforces social inclusion, recognizes violations of compulsory isolation in Brazil, and strengthens policies of reparation and dignity for those affected.
- Minister Janine Mello opened the [19th UN COSP](#) in New York, reaffirming Brazil's commitment to inclusion and the rights of people with disabilities. She highlighted policies such as the “New Living without Limits” plan, biopsychosocial assessment, and actions against ableism. She also emphasized social participation, accessibility, and international cooperation in implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Minister Janine Mello met with [Brazilian migrants](#) in the United States during a mission to the UN in New York to present the “Aqui é Brasil” program, aimed at the humanized return of returnees in vulnerable situations. The meeting promoted dialogue with the community, discussed improvements in consular reception, and strengthened interinstitutional cooperation. The minister highlighted the importance of caring for migrants and teams, strengthening the channels of support, protection, and accompaniment for Brazilians abroad in situations of social and humanitarian risk.
- A delegation from [Haiti](#) visited the Safe Woman Integrated Center in Brasilia to exchange experiences with Brazil in the fight against gender violence. The meeting, promoted by the MJSP, brought together Haitian authorities and UN Women as part of a South-South cooperation initiative. The visit highlighted good Brazilian practices, the integration of data and strategies to prevent femicide, strengthened public policies to protect women, and promoted international cooperation on security, human rights, and gender equality among the participating countries.

Human Rights

- The Government of Brazil reaffirmed its commitment to defending [human rights](#) and the Amazon during a ceremony at Itamaraty in honor of Dom Phillips and Bruno Pereira. The event marked the award of an environmental journalism contest with more than 900 entries, promoted by ministries and international organizations. The initiative reinforces the fight against misinformation, the protection of indigenous peoples, and the strengthening of the memory of forest defenders, with the participation of family members and engaged civil society entities.

Tourism and Culture

- Between June 6 and 8, the Ministry of Culture strengthened Brazil's presence in [China](#) during a mission led by Executive Secretary Márcio Tavares. The agenda included visits to museums, art centers, and creative economy spaces in Shanghai and Beijing, as well as institutional meetings. The initiative expanded cultural cooperation and artistic exchange between the two countries as part of a bilateral partnership.
- During an official [mission to China](#), the Ministry of Culture highlighted the progress of Brazilian animation at the Chongqing International Animation Film Week. Executive Secretary Márcio Tavares participated in the event's opening, which is part of the Brazil-China Cultural Year. Two national productions were selected, reinforcing audiovisual exchange, cultural cooperation, and the internationalization of the Brazilian creative industry in the animation sector.
- The exhibition "Portinari's Brazil" at the [National Museum of China](#) in Beijing opened with about 50 works by the Brazilian artist, reinforcing cultural cooperation between the two countries. The initiative is part of the Brazil-China Cultural Year 2026 and featured participation by the Ministry of Culture, highlighting art as an instrument of diplomacy and international rapprochement.
- The [Ministry of Culture](#), through the Audiovisual Secretariat, launched a public notice for R\$ 1 million to support Brazilian professionals in the sector's participation in international events. The cultural exchange initiative will finance participation in festivals, exhibitions, and audiovisual markets abroad, with registrations open until November 2026, aiming to expand the circulation and projection of Brazilian production.

Tourism and Culture

- The Brazilian short film “[VIOLETA](#)”, made with resources from the Paulo Gustavo Law, was selected for festivals in Italy and Greece, which expands its international presence. Directed by Bi Naluna, the film addresses gestational grief from personal experiences and reflections on silence and motherhood. The independent production highlights the strength of the Brazilian audiovisual sector and the support of public cultural policies.
- The Government of Brazil instituted the National System of Long-Distance Trails and Connectivity ([Sintrilhas](#)), which regulates policies encouraging visitation to protected areas. The measure integrates biodiversity conservation and sustainable tourism, with shared governance between federal agencies, states, and civil society. The system expands trails, standardizes signage, and strengthens ecotourism and sustainable regional development.
- Under Brazilian leadership at [UN Tourism](#), a working group was approved to create the “Spaces of Peace” initiative, which aims to transform former conflict zones into tourist destinations with symbolic and educational value. The proposal, articulated with Colombia, Spain, and the United Arab Emirates, seeks to develop an international methodology to resignify territories through tourism and the culture of peace.
- The Ministry of Tourism’s [Statistical Yearbook of Tourism](#) has been resumed and shows the sector’s strong post-pandemic recovery. Data from 2022 to 2024 indicate growth in international tourism, with 6.7 million visitors in 2024, an increase in international events, and a record of 95.2 million domestic arrivals, confirming the consolidation of tourism’s recovery in Brazil.
- Brazil intensifies cooperation with [France and Spain](#) in tourism during the presidency of the Executive Board of UN Tourism, seeking to expand air connectivity, promote sustainable tourism, and strengthen international integration. Bilateral meetings highlight the record number of foreign visitors to Brazil in 2025 and the sector’s global growth. The agenda reinforces multilateralism, regional development, and European strategic partnerships in international tourism cooperation.

International Cooperation

- CGU has formalized a memorandum of understanding with the [Hong Kong](#) Independent Anti-Corruption Commission to cooperate on investigations, prevention, and business integrity. The initiative strengthens Brazil’s strategy for engagement with global anti-corruption networks. The delegation also participated in an APEC event, was part of the IAACA agenda, and held bilateral meetings to exchange best institutional practices and strengthen international governance.

International Cooperation

- [CGU and UNODC](#) reinforced international cooperation in the fight against corruption during a meeting in Brasilia. The meeting addressed the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the improvement of monitoring mechanisms, and new joint initiatives. UNODC highlighted Brazil's progress in integrity, while CGU reaffirmed its commitment to good practices, multilateral consensus, and global governance.
- The chief minister of the GSI, Marcos Amaro, held an official agenda in London to strengthen [Brazil-UK cooperation in cybersecurity and the protection of critical infrastructure](#). In a meeting with the National Cyber Security Centre, the exchange of experiences and best practices was discussed. He also spoke at King's College London about Brazilian institutional security initiatives, reinforcing international dialogue and digital resilience.
- The Ministry of Agriculture of [Trinidad and Tobago](#) expanded bilateral cooperation in agriculture, research, and food security. Genetic exchange, agricultural trade, health certifications, fertilizers, and agricultural innovation were discussed. The agenda included visits to CARDI and the Cocoa Research Center, with a focus on strengthening partnerships in genetic improvement, cocoa, bioinputs, and sustainable development in the Caribbean region.
- MCTI and the [UN Global Compact](#) – Brazil Network signed a cooperation agreement through 2029 to strengthen climate adaptation in the business sector. The partnership will promote biodiversity, climate transparency, emission inventories, and the use of the AdaptaBrasil platform. Actions include data sharing, studies, training, and support for business strategies aligned with science and sustainable development.
- Brazil participated in the first meeting of the [BRICS Working Group on Sport](#), held under India's presidency, where sports cooperation, technological innovation, and traditional sports were discussed. The meeting was prepared for the ministerial meeting in August and discussed initiatives such as technology applied to sports, the exchange of athletes, and the appreciation of indigenous modalities, continuing the institutional advances achieved by the Brazilian presidency in 2025.
- The Minister of Sport, Paulo Henrique Cordeiro, met with Mexico's ambassador, Carlos García de Alba, to discuss cooperation to develop [Olympic and Paralympic sports](#). The meeting covered potential joint actions and the strengthening of inclusion and sports integration. There was also an invitation to an exhibition at the embassy and to continue bilateral strategic negotiations between the two countries' technical and diplomatic teams.

International Cooperation

- At an [FAO workshop](#), the MDS highlighted the importance of governance for reducing hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean. Secretary Valéria Burity presented the resumption of Sisan in 2023 and advances in the Brazil Without Hunger Plan, which significantly reduced food insecurity in the country. Brazil went from 33 to about 6 million people living in hunger.
- [Mercosur Educational](#) held the 68th Meeting of Ministers of Education in Asunción, formalizing Uruguay's handover of the pro tempore presidency. The meeting defined guidelines for the 2027–2028 biennium, focusing on guaranteeing the right to education, inclusion, permanence, and completion of educational trajectories, and on reinforcing regional integration and the continuity of educational policies among member countries.
- The Ministry of Management, in partnership with the [OECD](#) and other institutions, promotes a webinar focused on Latin America and the Caribbean on the use of behavioral sciences in public policy. The event brings together managers, researchers, and international organizations to share experiences, discuss challenges, and strengthen regional cooperation. The initiative seeks to improve evidence-based public decision-making by integrating insights into human behavior.
- [Brazil and the Dominican Republic](#) expand cooperation in water security and climate adaptation through a technical mission under the Water Producer Program. The exchange celebrates the 25th anniversary of the Brazilian initiative and promotes the exchange of experiences on water resource conservation, payments for environmental services, and nature-based solutions, including visits to projects in Brazilian river basins.
- The Brazilian experience of tripartite social dialogue was highlighted at the International Labor Conference in Geneva as an example of participatory construction of public policies. The [II National Labor Conference](#) was presented as a reference for cooperation among government, workers, and employers. The meeting strengthened South-South exchange and the exchange of experiences with partner countries and the International Labor Organization.
- Brazil and the [International Labor Organization](#) strengthened their strategic partnership at a meeting in Geneva, focusing on South-South Cooperation and the promotion of decent work. The meeting evaluated joint initiatives in labor governance, social protection, and social dialogue, highlighting the Brazil-ILO program as an international reference. The partnership seeks to strengthen institutions, reduce inequalities, and expand the exchange of good practices among countries in the Global South.

International Cooperation

- Delegations from Lesotho, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda visit Pernambuco to learn about Brazil's National School Feeding Program. The South-South cooperation mission, organized by Brazilian institutions and the [World Food Program](#), seeks to share food security practices, family farming purchases, and sustainable management. The initiative strengthens school programs and public policies in the participating countries.
- [Brazil and Germany](#) have signed a Complementary Adjustment for the new phase of the TerraMar II Project, strengthening cooperation to protect coastal and marine biodiversity. The initiative, integrated with the sustainable development program, seeks to expand integrated ecosystem management, support marine spatial planning, and combat pollution. The project also promotes social inclusion, gender equity, and the sustainable development of the blue economy.
- Brazil received a [delegation from Haiti](#) on a South-South cooperation mission, organized by ABC and UN Women, to learn about Brazilian experiences in addressing gender-based violence. The visit brings together security, justice, and women's policy institutions, with a focus on prevention, protection, and integrated care. The program includes visits to public agencies and training for agents specialized in the Brazilian theme.

Environment and Sustainability

- Brazil promoted an international debate on sustainable livestock at [FAO](#) in Rome, bringing together governments, the private sector, academia, and multilateral organizations to discuss food security, productivity, and climate action. The meeting highlighted policies grounded in scientific evidence, international cooperation, and adaptation to national realities. The discussions emphasized innovation, appropriate metrics, and sustainable practices to strengthen production chains and achieve global goals.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock presented Brazil's advances in the regulatory framework for bioinputs at [GreenTech Amsterdam 2026](#) in the Netherlands. The event brought together government, companies, and researchers to discuss innovation and sustainability in agriculture. The country highlighted legal certainty, technological stimulus, and the competitiveness of the agricultural sector, as well as expanded international cooperation and the visibility of Brazilian public policies.
- On June 17, the MCTI will hold an International Seminar at the [Chamber of Deputies](#) to discuss efforts to combat desertification in Brazil's semi-arid region. The event will bring together national and international experts to examine the causes, impacts, and scientific and technological solutions. The initiative aims to strengthen public policies, socio-productive inclusion, and sustainability, and to prepare contributions for the UNCCD COP17.

Environment and Sustainability

- The Government of Brazil announced actions to strengthen environmental protection and tackle climate change during the [World Environment Day](#) ceremony. Measures for biome conservation, payment for environmental services, and sustainable development were presented. The National Policy for the Recovery of the Caatinga and the Recaatingar program were highlighted. The MCTI reinforced the role of science in the formulation of public policies.
- The Ministry of Finance held a dialogue with the airline industry on implementing the [Brazilian Emissions Trading System](#) (SBCE), focusing on monitoring, reporting, and verification of greenhouse gases in aviation. The meeting addressed regulatory harmonization, the carbon market, and sector competitiveness, and explored the integration of policies such as ProBioQAV and the cap-and-trade model.
- The Federal Government instituted the [National Plan for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities](#), a participatory plan, to guide public policies for 28 social segments in Brazil. The plan sets guidelines for territorial protection, social inclusion, sustainable production, and human rights, and reinforces inter-ministerial governance while ensuring funding already provided for in the current Multi-Year Plan.
- The [Amazon Fund](#) completes 18 years with 5.3 billion reais in donations and 153 projects approved for sustainable development. Since the resumption of governance in two thousand and twenty-three, the annual pace of approvals has quadrupled, from three hundred million to one billion and three hundred million reais, with expanded and sustainable global international cooperation.
- Areas under [deforestation](#) alert fell by 37.5% in the Amazon and 8.2% in the Cerrado between August 2025 and May 2026, according to Deter/INPE. The data indicate progress in the government's environmental policies, with reinforcement of inspection, monitoring, and institutional cooperation, bringing the country closer to the goal of zero deforestation by 2030, stimulating sustainable development and continuous national environmental protection.
- The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and BNDES presented, at a press conference in Brasilia, the results of the [Amazon Fund](#) since its resumption in 2023. The balance highlighted the expansion of projects, the strengthening of international cooperation, and actions to combat deforestation, forest restoration, and support traditional communities and sustainable indigenous peoples.

Diplomacy

- On 10 June 2026, the [International Day Against Piracy](#) highlighted the link between illicit markets and organized crime. Authorities warned that counterfeit products financed criminal activity and posed risks to consumers' health and safety. The government has strengthened inspection, awareness-raising, and cooperation efforts to reduce the circulation of illegal goods in the country.
- [Brazil and the European Union](#) have, over two decades, consolidated a strategic digital partnership based on regulatory cooperation, innovation, and technological sovereignty. In 2026, they strengthened data governance, artificial intelligence, and connectivity, promoting sustainable development and respect for human rights. The initiative expanded technical exchanges, aligned digital policies, and strengthened multilateral cooperation in international forums relevant to the global digital agenda.
- In 2026, [Brazil and the European Union](#) signed a Digital Partnership that elevated bilateral cooperation to the political-strategic level. Building on almost two decades of dialogue, the initiative intensified efforts in artificial intelligence, data protection, connectivity, semiconductors, and high-performance computing. The agreement strengthened digital governance, scientific and technological innovation, and digital public infrastructure between the parties.
- In 2026, [Russian health authorities](#) recognized the entire territory of Brazil as free of foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination, consistent with the status granted by the World Organization for Animal Health. The decision, the result of joint action by the MRE and MAPA, reinforced confidence in the Brazilian health system and expanded access to animal proteins in the Russian market.
- In a videoconference, [Lula and Claudia Sheinbaum](#) reviewed progress in bilateral cooperation and recent political dialogue, focusing on energy, biofuels, and a possible agreement between Petrobras and Pemex. They agreed to update the trade framework, expand cooperation in health, tourism, science, and innovation, defend multilateralism, international law, and non-interference, and strengthen strategic bilateral relations in Latin America.
- The Brazilian government has learned of a 7.8-magnitude earthquake in Mindanao, [Philippines](#), which caused deaths, injuries, population displacement, and damage to infrastructure. Foreign Minister Mauro Vieira expressed condolences and solidarity with the Philippine authorities. There are no Brazilians among the victims. Itamaraty maintains its consular duty to provide emergency assistance to Brazilian citizens abroad.

Diplomacy

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced, with regret, the death of retired diplomat [Sergio Mauricio da Costa Palazzo](#), which occurred on June 5, 2026, in France. A graduate of the Rio Branco Institute, he joined the Foreign Service in 1977 and retired in 2013. He served in missions at the UN, in embassies and consulates in several countries, and at Itamaraty in Brazil.
- The Brazilian government congratulated the Ambassador of Bangladesh, Khalilur Rahman, on his election to preside over the 81st session of the [UN General Assembly](#), with a one-year mandate starting in September. Brazil highlighted the importance of the body for multilateralism, international law, and global governance, reaffirming its commitment to the principles of the United Nations Charter.
- President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva will participate in the [G7 Summit in France](#) on June 16 and 17, 2026, marking his tenth participation in the event. The agenda includes discussions on international partnerships, balanced economic growth, and artificial intelligence, as well as bilateral meetings with leaders from Japan and France and discussions on global governance.

National Congress

- Senator Mara Gabrilli participated in the 19th UN Conference on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ([COSP19](#)) in New York, representing the Senate on the Brazilian delegation. The meeting brought together governments and civil society to discuss inclusion, accessibility, and the fight against violence. The parliamentarian contributed to the debates and highlighted advances under the convention, defending public policies on care, autonomy, and expanded social participation.
- Experts met at the Senate during an [OECD](#) event to discuss the modernization of public accounts and the Budget in Brazil and Latin America, with a focus on transparency, fiscal governance, and the use of artificial intelligence. The debate highlighted the need for structural reforms, greater efficiency in public spending, medium-term planning, and strengthened fiscal responsibility and international cooperation.
- The Senate will analyze the free trade agreement between [Mercosur and EFTA](#) after approval in the Chamber. The treaty provides for the liberalization of tariffs on industrial and agricultural goods, expanding access to European markets. Rapporteur Nelsinho Trad highlighted trade diversification and noted that 97% of exports will benefit from preferential conditions, strengthening Brazil in international trade and promoting sustainable economic cooperation among global blocs.

National Congress

- Experts defended, in the Senate, the strengthening of [cooperation](#) between Portuguese-speaking countries to expand access to education. The debate highlighted common challenges, such as inequalities in access and school permanence. Representatives of the Lusophone Network and the government proposed a framework for articulation between parliaments and civil society to promote more inclusive, integrated, and effective public education policies in Portuguese-speaking countries.
- Senator Sergio Moro defended, in the Plenary, the United States' decision to designate the [PCC and the Red Command](#) as terrorist organizations, stating that the measure can strengthen the fight against money laundering and the factions' international operations. He also defended the toughening of criminal legislation and criticized the federal government's positions on public security.
- The Senate approved the authorization of a US\$150 million loan from the [Andean Development Corporation](#) to Fortaleza, intended to finance the Urbanization and Mobility Program. The resources will be used for infrastructure works, urban mobility improvements, and environmental actions. The project seeks to reduce social vulnerabilities and strengthen climate adaptation, with a direct impact on the population of Ceará's capital.
- The Senate approved the authorization for a US\$40 million loan from the [Andean Development Corporation](#) to the municipality of Caxias do Sul, intended to finance the Digital Transformation and Smart City Program. The project aims to modernize public management through digital technologies, data integration, and greater administrative efficiency, with an 18-year term and a focus on innovation.
- At a public hearing in the Senate, experts discussed a [project to regulate data centers](#) focused on artificial intelligence. Brazil was identified as an attractive destination for investment due to its renewable energy matrix and growing digital demand. It was argued, however, that the expansion should be accompanied by rules on sustainability, digital security, and innovation, thereby strengthening technological sovereignty and transforming digital infrastructure into an engine of economic development.
- The joint committee to analyze MP 1,341/2026, which reduces the term of tax benefits for [cocoa imports](#) under the drawback regime, was established in the Senate. Deputy Gabriel Nunes was elected president, and Senator Zequinha Marinho was elected rapporteur. The measure seeks to protect national producers, especially those from Bahia and Pará, without harming the export industry, which depends on some imported raw materials. Congress has until July 9 to deliberate on the proposal.

National Congress

- The Senate held a special session to celebrate the [80th anniversary of the Fulbright Program](#), an academic exchange initiative that has already taken thousands of Brazilians to the United States and brought Americans to Brazil. Officials highlighted its role in educational diplomacy, scientific production, and strengthening bilateral relations. Created in 1946, the program currently operates in more than 140 countries and forms global research and cooperation networks.
- The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies will hold a public hearing to discuss the technologies used by criminal organizations in [international human trafficking](#). The meeting will bring together experts, authorities, and representatives of civil society to discuss prevention, repression, and care for victims. Parliamentarians point out that trafficking is a serious violation of human rights, involving sexual exploitation, forced labor, and other forms of violence against people in vulnerable situations.
- The Committee on Foreign Affairs and National Defense of the Chamber of Deputies once again discussed the [use of Brazilian embassies abroad](#) and approved two requests on transparency and criteria for serving authorities. One of the requests questions the Foreign Ministry's refusal to disclose data on official accommodation, even after a decision by the CGU, while the other concerns the criteria for supporting parliamentarians on international missions. The deputies defend greater publicity, isonomy, and clear rules in diplomatic action.
- The Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee of the Chamber approved a motion of [repudiation of Iran](#) for the inappropriate use of the image of Christ the Redeemer in political and ideological content. The video, produced with artificial intelligence, showed the monument in symbolic confrontation with the Statue of Liberty. Parliamentarians said that the action disrespects the Christian faith, the Brazilian cultural heritage, and the principles of diplomacy, and criticized the political context of the Iranian regime.
- The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies approved requests for the government to explain Brazil's position on the United States' classification of the PCC and the Red Command as [terrorist organizations](#). Parliamentarians want clarification from the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Defense, as well as the invited authorities. The focus includes impacts on sovereignty, international cooperation, public security, and the fight against transnational organized crime.

National Congress

- The Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee of the Chamber of Deputies approved an invitation to Minister Mauro Vieira to address the tariffs imposed by the [United States](#) on Brazilian products. The objective is to discuss negotiation strategies and the economic impacts on national exporters. A public hearing will also be held with representatives of the government and the productive sector to assess the effects on foreign trade, competitiveness, investments, and Brazilian production chains.
- Authorities participated in a public hearing at the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee of the Chamber and admitted that there is no consolidated data on the international [trafficking of children and adolescents](#). The debate was part of a working group on the subject and highlighted the need for international cooperation and research technologies. The disappearance of a Brazilian woman in London was also addressed, with a request to strengthen consular and diplomatic action with the British authorities.
- Experts have warned in the House of Representatives that [human trafficking](#) has been directed to digital scam centers in Southeast Asia. Victims are lured by job promises, have their documents withheld, and are forced to commit online fraud. Government representatives highlighted underreporting, criminals' use of technology, and the need for international cooperation, financial investigation, and integrated efforts to combat organized crime.
- The Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee of the Chamber of Deputies will hold a public hearing to discuss consular assistance and the protection of Brazilians abroad, with a focus on combating [international human trafficking](#). The debate, requested by MP Carla Dickson, will address challenges related to support for victims, the use of technologies in grooming, international cooperation, and reception policies. The initiative seeks to improve legal mechanisms and strengthen the State's action against transnational criminal networks.



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