



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 / 22

Decoding Brazilian Foreign Policy

Dear readers,

Over the last week, the Brazilian agenda has shown significant advances in the economy, foreign trade, diplomacy, and in the National Congress, with emphasis on ApexBrasil's performance in international promotion and the expansion of strategic markets.

In the economic field, there was a surplus of US\$ 1.5 billion in the second week of June, with exports of US\$ 8.4 billion and imports of US\$ 7 billion, which demonstrates the dynamism of Brazilian trade. In addition, agribusiness has significantly expanded its global presence, opening 642 new markets since 2023. In this context, the advances in China and Panama stand out, as they began importing fruit pulps, frozen fruits, coconut seeds, and coffee. At the same time, after the opening, Indonesia consolidated its position as the second-largest destination for Brazilian bovine offal, with 12 thousand tons exported and US\$ 19.5 million in exports between January and May 2026.

In addition, ApexBrasil intensified its internationalization actions by promoting trade missions in strategic regions such as South Africa, Russia, Mexico, and Europe. In this way, Brazilian food, beverage, auto parts, leather, machinery, and technology companies participated in events such as VivaTech, Hyvolution, and BIO International Convention. Opportunities were expanded, including the bioeconomy, green hydrogen, and technological innovation, thereby strengthening Brazil's integration into global value chains.

In the diplomatic sphere, Brazil actively participated in the G7 Summit in Évian-les-Bains. In this sense, President Lula defended greater international solidarity, criticized the increase in global inequalities, and reinforced the need for a more balanced economic order. In addition, the negotiations of the Economic Partnership Agreement between MERCOSUR and Japan were announced. At the same time, the country reinforced its multilateral action by supporting the conclusion of the Pandemic Agreement with the WHO.

Also in this area, the Attorney General's Office acted in the United States by requesting dismissal of the lawsuit filed by Rumble and Trump Media against Justice Alexandre de Moraes, defending Brazilian jurisdictional sovereignty and the immunity of the Federal Supreme Court's decisions before foreign courts.

In the National Congress, free trade agreements with EFTA advanced, expanding Brazil's insertion in European and Asian markets. In addition, hearings were held on economic security, which reinforces the legislative debate on strategic issues for national competitiveness.

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

Economy, Trade and Investment

- Less than a year after the opening of the [Indonesian market](#), the country has become the second largest destination for Brazilian beef offal. Between January and May 2026, it imported more than 12,000 tons, totaling US\$19.5 million. The advance reflects the expansion of slaughterhouse qualifications and the strengthening of commercial relations, which boost revenues, reduce waste, and add value to the beef chain.
- The Brazilian government has concluded negotiations to expand national agribusiness's [access to the markets of China and Panama](#). China authorized the import of fruit pulps and Brazilian frozen fruits, while Panama opened its market to coconut seeds and coffee. With this, Brazil has reached 642 market openings since 2023, strengthening exports and adding value to national agricultural production.
- During the [Veja Agro Forum 2026](#), Minister André de Paula highlighted the importance of agribusiness to the Brazilian economy, advances in market opening, and the strengthening of the sector's international performance. He also highlighted the benefits of the Mercosur-European Union agreement for expanding exports and competitiveness, as well as the challenges posed by the next Crop Plan, rural credit, agricultural insurance, and sustainability.
- [Argentina](#) began accepting, at all borders and airports, the International Veterinary Certificate (CVI), issued electronically by Brazil's Ministry of Agriculture, for dogs and cats. The measure eliminates the need for a physical signature and Vigiaagro stamp, simplifying travel with pets. The certificate can be requested online and issued within 48 hours, maintaining the current health requirements.
- Brazilian food and beverage companies participated in a trade mission to South Africa during the [Africa Food Show 2026](#), held in Cape Town. The agenda included a seminar, a business roundtable, and meetings with local buyers aimed at expanding Brazilian agribusiness exports. The initiative brought together public and private representatives and highlighted opportunities to strengthen bilateral trade in the South African market.
- Minister André de Paula brought together Brazil's [39 agricultural attachés](#) abroad to discuss strategies for expanding markets, international negotiations, and strengthening agricultural diplomacy. The meeting highlighted the network's role in opening markets, in cooperation with multilateral organizations, and in promoting Brazilian agribusiness. Since 2023, the work of the attachés has contributed to the opening and expansion of hundreds of commercial accesses.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- The Ministry of Agriculture and [FAO](#) have strengthened cooperation on food security, agricultural defense, and climate action. The meeting highlighted partnerships with Embrapa and Inmet, as well as initiatives in sustainable agriculture, health monitoring, and climate change adaptation. Regional cooperation actions and Brazil's role as an international reference in innovation, sustainability, and food production were also discussed.
- [Brazil and Colombia](#) discussed in Bogotá expanding trade and new bilateral partnerships, reinforcing the relationship as a priority. They highlighted the automotive agreement under ACE 72 as essential for predictability and productive integration. They also addressed industrial cooperation, investments, and strategic sectors, with bilateral trade of US\$ 5.4 billion in 2025.
- Brazil recorded a US\$1.5 billion surplus in the second week of June 2026, with exports of US\$8.4 billion and imports of US\$7 billion. In the month, the surplus was US\$ 4.7 billion, with a [trade flow](#) of US\$ 28.1 billion, which reflects growth in foreign trade.
- The Federal Revenue Service will hold a ceremony to deliver the Compliance Seals of the Revenue Trusts, Revenue Tuning, and Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programs. The event will recognize companies and taxpayers that stand out for tax and customs compliance, transparency, and cooperation, thereby reinforcing legal certainty and the business environment, and will be broadcast live.
- The Ministry of Finance, MDIC, and ABGF launched the Foreign Trade Operations Guarantee Fund ([FGCE](#)), expanding support for the financing of Brazilian exports. The initiative strengthens access to credit for micro, small, and medium-sized companies through the MSME+ modality, with broader guarantees, longer terms, and less bureaucracy. The objective is to increase the competitiveness and international insertion of Brazilian companies.
- The [Federal Revenue Service](#) opened a public consultation on the modernization of import customs clearance rules, with contributions received between 06/18 and 07/08 through the Brasil Participativo platform. The proposal consolidates dispersed rules in a new Normative Instruction, updates the procedures of the Single Portal and Duimp, and seeks to increase transparency, legal certainty, and predictability in foreign trade.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- The Brazilian government, through the Ministry of Racial Equality, the MDIC, and ApexBrasil, announced the winners of the 2nd edition of the [Award for Inclusion and Racial Diversity in Foreign Trade](#). The initiative recognizes companies that promote racial inclusion as a competitiveness strategy, expanding opportunities and diversity in the export sector. The winners will receive support for international agendas or for trade promotion actions.
- The Federal Senate approved two [Mercosur free trade agreements](#) with Singapore and EFTA (Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein), expanding Brazil's international insertion. The treaties reduce tariffs and trade barriers, with strong market opening in Asia and Europe. The measure should boost exports, investment, and the competitiveness of Brazilian companies, with ApexBrasil's support in adapting to the new commercial landscape.
- ApexBrasil will hold the [4th Online Auto Parts Business Roundtable](#), between October 14 and 30, 2026, connecting Brazilian companies to distributors in Russia and the CIS. The initiative seeks to expand exports to Eurasia, particularly in the automotive after-market sector, by leveraging high regional demand and reliance on parts imports.
- [ABIMÓVEL and ApexBrasil](#) met to align the 2027–2028 strategic planning of the Brazilian Furniture project, aimed at the internationalization of the Brazilian furniture industry. The meeting strengthened the partnership between the institutions and discussed results, trade promotion strategies, innovation, sustainability, and access to foreign markets, including opportunities related to international agreements and the strengthening of the sector's global presence.
- Brazilian tanneries participate in the Lineapelle NY fair, in New York, on July 15 and 16, with the support of the [Brazilian Leather project](#), a partnership between the CICB and ApexBrasil. Nine companies represent the sector at the international showcase of fashion and leather, strengthening the presence of Brazilian products in foreign markets, especially in the United States.
- Brazilian companies in the machinery and equipment sector handled US\$ 22.69 million in business at Exponor 2026, in [Chile](#), with the support of the Brazil Machinery Solutions program, ABIMAQ, and ApexBrasil. The result includes both immediate contracts and future projections, reinforcing the national industry's presence in strategic markets in Latin America, especially those related to mining and energy.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- ApexBrasil participated in [Hyvolution Brasil 2026](#) in São Paulo, reinforcing its agenda to attract investment in the low-carbon hydrogen sector. The Agency promoted business roundtables, meetings with investors, and debates on decarbonization, as well as initiatives such as Invest in Brazil – Hydrogen, highlighting the country's potential in the low-carbon economy.
- Brazil will participate in the BIO International Convention 2026 in San Diego (USA) with a delegation led by Abiquifi and ApexBrasil, bringing together more than 150 professionals from the [biotechnology and health sectors](#). The agenda includes promoting innovation, attracting investments, and forming global partnerships, with a focus on positioning the country as a strategic hub in health, biotechnology, and scientific research.
- ABIEC and ApexBrasil carried out missions to promote [Brazilian beef in Russia and Mexico](#), strengthening trade relations and expanding export opportunities. The actions included business roundtables, institutional meetings, and contacts with importers, generating expectations of more than US\$7 billion in future business and reinforcing the sector's international presence.
- ApexBrasil carried out a trade mission to [South Africa](#) during the Africa Food Show, in Cape Town, with the participation of 10 Brazilian companies from the food and beverage sector. The initiative included seminars, technical visits, and business roundtables, resulting in prospecting and an immediate sale, which strengthened Brazil's presence in the African market.
- Brazil participated in the [Sustainable Aviation Futures Congress 2026](#), in Amsterdam, to promote investment opportunities in sustainable aviation fuel (SAF). Led by ApexBrasil, the delegation presented Brazil's potential in biofuel production, highlighted expanding projects, and sought to attract international investors, reinforcing the country's position as a potential global leader in the aviation energy transition.
- Brazil participated in [VivaTech 2026](#) in Paris through ApexBrasil, bringing 15 startups with technological solutions in areas such as artificial intelligence, health, climate, and industry. The initiative seeks to expand the internationalization of Brazilian innovation, attract investments, and strengthen the country's presence in the global technology ecosystem, especially in the European market.
- Brazil will participate in the [Shoes and Leather Vietnam 2026 fair](#) in Ho Chi Minh City between July 8 and 10, with five leather-sector companies supported by the Brazilian Leather project, a partnership between CICB and ApexBrasil. The initiative seeks to expand exports to Vietnam, an important global market for the leather and footwear chain.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- Bilateral trade between [Brazil and Argentina](#) reached around US\$ 31 billion in 2025, with strong growth in Brazilian exports, which reached US\$ 18.1 billion. Argentina is the third largest destination for Brazil's exports and the main partner in Mercosur. The ApexBrasil study identifies more than 1,900 commercial opportunities in industrial, agro-industrial, and service sectors.
- [The Amazon Fund](#) celebrated the approval of R\$ 1.3 billion annually for projects and the strengthening of its performance, with ApexBrasil's support for the international promotion of the Brazilian bioeconomy and sustainability. The partnership seeks to consolidate Brazil's image as a leader in the green economy, connecting Amazonian communities to international markets and expanding conservation and sustainable development initiatives.
- ApexBrasil has opened registration for the [Exporta Mais Brasil program](#) aimed at the honey and propolis sectors, with international business rounds in Fortaleza and Brasília. The initiative connects producers and cooperatives to foreign buyers, promoting the internationalization of Brazilian beekeeping. Registration is free and runs until June 19.

Energy and Infrastructure

- The first 100% electrified container terminal in Latin America was inaugurated at the [Port of Suape](#), with private investment exceeding R\$ 2 billion. The structure increases the port's capacity by 55%, incorporates advanced technology, and strengthens Pernambuco's logistics infrastructure, generating jobs and boosting regional economic development.
- The MIDR made it possible to start the construction of the logistics terminal linked to the Port of Pecém, with an investment of R\$ 4.4 billion and integration with the [Transnordestina Railway](#). The 8.3 km branch will expand cargo flow from the Northeast, strengthening exports and reducing logistics costs, with operational tests already underway.
- A study led by the MME proposes the [National Rare Earths Strategy](#) to transform Brazil's mineral potential into economic development and reindustrialization. The document points to Brazil as the holder of large reserves and recommends expanding processing, innovation, and legal certainty. The initiative seeks to integrate the country into global value chains with higher added value.
- Minister Alexandre Silveira received a mission from the [IAEA](#) and presented Brazil's nuclear sector policy, aimed at modernizing governance, strengthening regulation, and advancing technological innovation. The meeting highlighted the importance of nuclear energy for energy security and decarbonization, as well as for preparing for new technologies and international cooperation.

Energy and Infrastructure

- The MME participated in the [SAF Global Congress](#) in the Netherlands, the world's main event on sustainable aviation fuels, presenting advances in Brazilian policy and investment opportunities in the sector. Brazil highlighted its productive potential, with relevant SAF capacity, and defended international cooperation to accelerate the decarbonization of global aviation.
- [Brazil and the Netherlands](#) signed a work plan for 2026–2028, aimed at strengthening cooperation in energy transition and bioeconomy. The agreement, derived from a COP30 memorandum, provides for technical exchange, research, and investments in SAFs, hydrogen, biofuels, CCS, and the circular economy. The initiative seeks to accelerate decarbonization and consolidate strategic partnerships for sustainable innovation.
- Brazil signs a partnership with JetSmart to expand air connectivity with [Argentina](#). The low-cost airline will launch a direct route between Maceió and Buenos Aires, with sales in July and flights in December. The initiative reinforces regional integration, meets the growing demand of passengers, stimulates tourism, expands competition, and strengthens the company's presence in the Brazilian market.
- Minister Tomé Franca concluded his mission in Buenos Aires with meetings aimed at strengthening air cooperation between [Brazil and Argentina](#). The meetings addressed route expansion, regional integration, the business environment, and regulatory exchange. The initiative seeks to bring markets closer together, boost tourism, and improve air connectivity in South America through greater coordination between governments and companies.
- [The Green Waterway](#), an initiative of the Ministry of Ports and Airports, serves as a model of sustainable development by integrating infrastructure, safety, and navigation management along the Manaus-Barra Norte axis in Amazonas. The project strengthens river transport of strategic cargo, increases logistics efficiency, and predicts strong growth in flow until 2035, contributing to regional integration, the reduction of inequalities, and economic development.
- Minister Tomé Franca participated in the [International Waterway Dialogues](#) meeting in Buenos Aires, highlighting the potential of Mercosur waterways to expand logistics integration, attract investments, and promote sustainability. The event discussed corridors such as Paraguay-Paraná and Tietê-Paraná, as well as innovation and financing. The agenda reinforced regional cooperation and the strategic role of waterways in South American economic and environmental development.

Energy and Infrastructure

- The extension of the [Northern Network](#) in Mato Grosso marks a new cycle of railway expansion in Brazil, with the delivery of 160 km of track and a cargo terminal on BR-070 in Dom Aquino. The project, with more than R\$ 5 billion in private investments, is part of the New PAC and reinforces the logistics integration of agribusiness to the Port of Santos, increasing efficiency, flow capacity, and national competitiveness.

Technology and Defense

- The CGU and the [Government of Mozambique](#) held a meeting to exchange experiences on the modernization of auditing and the use of digital technologies in public control. The e-CGU system and the ALICE tool, based on data and artificial intelligence, for the preventive inspection of contracts, were presented. The meeting strengthened international cooperation and the use of digital transformation to strengthen administrative integrity.
- The MCTI highlighted advances in space sovereignty during the [SpaceBR Show](#), with the signing of projects totaling R\$88.4 million in investment by Finep. The initiatives include the development of the Brazilian Micro Launcher, national propulsion systems, and maritime monitoring technologies. The projects are part of Nova Indústria Brasil's strategy, aimed at technological autonomy and the strengthening of the national space industry.
- Brasília launched the Aerospace Innovation Hub at the [UnB Technology Park](#), bringing together government, universities, startups, and companies to strengthen the space and defense sectors. The initiative, in partnership with AEB and FAPDF, integrates laboratories, supercomputing, and geospatial data to develop solutions in AI, drones, nanosatellites, and security, positioning the DF within the G20, BRICS, and ITU, and influencing nations in space and aerospace technology.
- Brazil assumes an international role in telecommunications by acting in forums such as the G20, the BRICS, and the ITU, influencing global connectivity and regulatory rules. The country maintains a seat on the [ITU Council](#) until 2026 and is running for reelection and strategic positions. The performance increasingly strengthens, sustainably and with global reach, digital policies, inclusion, innovation, and multilateral governance of the sector on the world stage.

Technology and Defense

- For the first time, Brazil hosted the [Pan American Assembly of Military Medicine](#) of the CIMM, bringing together countries from the Americas to strengthen cooperation in military health. The meeting highlighted joint action in humanitarian crises, disasters, and health emergencies, with a focus on logistics, CBRN risks, and civil-military integration, expanding technical exchange and regional coordination in complex operational and humanitarian contexts.
- The MDIC launched an initiative in Porto Alegre to accelerate the development of climate resilience technologies, connecting companies, universities, startups, and governments. Funded by the [Euroclima program](#), the project promotes partnerships, business roundtables, and public notices aimed at resilient infrastructure solutions. The action seeks to strengthen innovation, prevention, and response to extreme weather events, and to expand cooperation between Brazil and Europe in sustainable development.

Human Rights

- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship presented the ECA Digital in an international mission organized by [UNESCO](#) and the Alana Institute, with visits to France, the United Kingdom, and Belgium. The initiative promoted exchanges on the regulation of digital platforms and the protection of children and adolescents. Brazil highlighted its legislation as a reference and sought to strengthen international cooperation for secure digital governance.
- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) participated in [Ghana](#) at the conference on UN Resolution 80/250, which addresses transatlantic slavery and reparatory justice. Brazil reinforced its commitment to memory, truth, and international cooperation. The agenda included bilateral meetings with Ghana on reparations and historic dialogues.
- Brazil promoted, at the [UN](#), in Geneva, an unprecedented debate on LGBTQIA+ indigenous peoples, highlighting the impacts of territorial violence, racism, and LGBTQIAphobia. The MDHC presented the Bem Viver+ program, which has already reached 133 territories and 3,250 people. The initiative strengthens rights, cultural diversity, community protection, and international cooperation in support of inclusive global policies.
- The Minister of Racial Equality, Rachel Barros, participated in a UN conference on Resolution 80/250 in Accra, [Ghana](#), which recognizes the trafficking of enslaved Africans as a crime against humanity. He defended historical reparation, dialogue, and international cooperation. It also held bilateral meetings with Ghanaian officials to expand racial equality policies.

Human Rights

- MIR's [Global Southern Paths program](#), in partnership with Sebrae, took 29 Brazilian Afro-entrepreneurs, researchers, and leaders to China for an immersion in innovation at the Ningbo Polytechnic University. The mission promoted academic cooperation, access to technologies such as artificial intelligence, and the strengthening of Afro-entrepreneurship and racial justice.
- The Federal Government has opened a public consultation for the I National Plan on Migration, Refuge and Statelessness ([PlaNaMigra](#)), coordinated by the MJSP, which establishes guidelines for the reception, protection, and inclusion of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons. Built in an interministerial and participatory manner, the plan organizes actions in five axes focused on rights, governance, and social integration.

Tourism and Culture

- The Ministry of Culture inaugurated the [Brazil Audiovisual Platform](#) stand at the Shanghai International Film and TV Market during the International Film Festival. The initiative, supported by BNDES, is part of the Brazilian mission in China and seeks to expand the internationalization of the audiovisual sector, promote business, and strengthen partnerships with Asian investors and distributors during the Brazil-China Cultural Year 2026.
- The Ministry of Culture has carried out technical visits to Shanghai Media Group and ByteDance in Shanghai to strengthen audiovisual [cooperation with China](#). The agendas addressed co-production, TV 3.0, artificial intelligence, games, and content circulation. The mission is part of the Brazil-China Cultural Year and seeks to expand partnerships, technological innovation, and exchange in the audiovisual sector between the two countries.
- Brazil recorded an all-time high in [Chinese tourist arrivals](#) in May 2026, with 15,380 visitors, representing a 75% increase over the same period in 2025. Year-to-date, growth is 43%, driven by the visa waiver that began in May. The government also promoted actions in China to expand routes, partnerships, and investments in bilateral tourism.

International Cooperation

- [Brazil, Guyana, and IICA](#) signed a Letter of Intent to create the Caribbean Science, Technology, and Innovation Hub for Sustainable Agriculture, strengthening regional cooperation in agriculture, trade, and food security. The initiative seeks to promote innovation, productivity, and resilience in the face of climate change, with support for Brazilian experience in agricultural research and South-South cooperation in the Caribbean region.
- The Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming participated in the [BRICS Ministerial Meeting on Agriculture](#) in India, reaffirming Brazil's commitment to food security and sustainable agriculture. The countries advanced a joint declaration with guidelines for agri-food cooperation, highlighting innovation, trade, climate resilience, and support for family farming as strategic pillars to address global food system challenges.
- Brazil participated in the [Our Ocean Conference 2026](#) in Kenya, highlighting the importance of aquatic food for food security, employment, and the resilience of food systems. The country highlighted advances in the recovery of fisheries data and statistics, as well as investments in science and monitoring. With 8,500 km of coastline, 5,000 landing points, and 1.9 million artisanal fishermen, it has strengthened cooperation.
- In the [BRICS](#), Brazil highlighted fisheries and aquaculture as central elements for food and nutrition security during the 16th Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture, held in India. The government reaffirmed its commitment to sustainability, social inclusion, and support for artisanal fishing, recognizing the sector as a strategic priority globally. The bloc accounts for a large part of world production.
- The Inter-American Development Bank ([IDB](#)) has allocated nearly \$10 billion to the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty since its inception, and is expected to reach \$25 billion by 2030. In Rome, President Ilan Goldfajn discussed expanding integrated financing to support national policies, social protection, and productive inclusion, strengthening international cooperation, and fighting poverty.
- The Ministry of Development and Social Assistance launched the Solutions Acceleration Plan (PAS COACT) in Bonn, [Germany](#), to integrate food security and climate action policies. The initiative seeks to transform international commitments into concrete actions, promoting more sustainable and resilient food systems. The plan provides for international cooperation, training, and technical support between countries.

International Cooperation

- At the [ECLAC conference](#), the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance presented Brazil's main policies to reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion. The highlights were the Unified Registry, which serves as a basis for identifying vulnerabilities, and the Bolsa Família, which serves more than 19 million families. The country recorded a drop in poverty and left the Hunger Map.
- Brazil, in partnership with [Cuba](#), hosts the international HELP course, aimed at strengthening the response to public health emergencies. Held in Brasília, it brings together professionals from different countries to improve preparedness, management, and response capabilities to health crises and disasters. The training combines theory and practice, addressing topics such as surveillance, ethics, communication, and international humanitarian coordination.
- Brazil received a technical visit from the [WHO and PAHO](#) to present national experiences in the fight against leishmaniasis, with a focus on surveillance, diagnosis, treatment and prevention in the SUS. The initiative brought together experts and civil society to strengthen international cooperation and share good practices. The country highlighted advances, including rapid tests, new technologies, and vector control and management strategies.
- At the G7, Brazil, together with the WHO, leads a global call to conclude the [Agreement on Pandemics](#), with a focus on the PABS system for pathogen sharing and equitable access to vaccines and treatments. The initiative seeks to avoid the inequalities experienced during COVID-19 and strengthen international cooperation for future global health emergencies.
- The Council participated in the [Assembly of the Peoples of the World](#) in Salvador, an event focused on intercultural dialogue and international cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean. The agenda discussed democracy, human rights, labor, artificial intelligence, and sustainability. The collegiate highlighted the importance of social participation in the formulation of public policies and reinforced Brazil's role in regional international cooperation.
- Women farmers, technicians, and researchers from [Guinea-Bissau and Brazil](#) will participate in an exchange at Quilombo Kalunga, in Goiás, to share ancestral knowledge and sustainable food production practices. The initiative seeks to strengthen food security, value female protagonism, and promote cooperation between traditional Afro-Brazilian and African communities through cultural activities, visits, and exchanges of experiences.

International Cooperation

- Brasília hosts an international forum with representatives from 19 countries to discuss land access and the strengthening of family farming. The meeting discusses land governance, agrarian reform, and public policies for sustainable rural development. The initiative is part of international [cooperation with FAO](#) and seeks to reduce inequalities, increase food security, and share global experiences on land tenure and family farming.
- Brazil, in partnership with [UNOPS and ABC](#), invests in improving socio-educational units for adolescents, aiming to provide safer, more dignified, and more modern spaces. The project includes construction and renovations, the reduction of the vacancy deficit, and the strengthening of public management. The initiative promotes citizenship, social inclusion, and the protection of human rights.
- A publication by [ABC and UN-Habitat](#) brings together the results of the Urban Symmetry Program in Cape Verde, which focuses on urban planning and sustainable housing. The initiative strengthened public policies, created housing mapping methodologies, and prepared municipal plans. The material shares innovative solutions that can be adapted by countries in the Global South.
- RAES launches the Regional Agenda 2026–2030 to strengthen sustainable school feeding across [Latin America and the Caribbean](#), with participation from 18 countries. The document defines priorities such as governance, financing, purchases from family farming, and food education. The initiative seeks to expand regional cooperation and strengthen food security.

Environment and Sustainability

- Researchers from Brazil and abroad participated in an MCTI [seminar on desertification](#) in the semi-arid region, in which they discussed the causes, impacts, and technological solutions. Studies indicate an advance of 75,000 km² per decade in the semi-arid areas of Brazil since 1960, especially in the Northeast and northern Minas Gerais. Experiences from Insa and international organizations were presented, along with water reuse and adaptation technologies.
- [World Albatross Day 2026](#) highlights habitat restoration as a central axis of the conservation of migratory seabirds, such as albatrosses and petrels. The campaign reinforces international cooperation in the face of threats such as incidental fishing, pollution, and invasive species. In Brazil, ICMBio coordinates Planacap, with actions to monitor, mitigate fishing, and protect reproductive areas.

Environment and Sustainability

- In 2026, Brazil recorded the highest volume in history of resources for controlling deforestation and fighting forest fires, with an extraordinary credit of R\$ 337.5 million for the [MMA, Ibama, and ICMBio](#). The budget exceeds the previous record by 24% and reinforces funding for inspections, firefighters, and infrastructure. The actions are part of environmental policies that have contributed to a significant reduction in fires across all biomes.
- The Amazon Fund announced a R\$150 million public notice to expand [access to water](#) for indigenous communities in Acre, Amazonas, and Pará. The initiative, called Sanear Indígena, should benefit more than 20.8 thousand people in 351 villages by implementing social technologies for water collection and treatment. The program integrates productive inclusion and environmental sustainability actions.
- Brazil reinforced its international leadership in combating climate disinformation during a UN event in Bonn, within the framework of the UNFCCC. The country, co-chair of a global initiative with the [UN and UNESCO](#), defended the integrity of information as the axis of climate action. Commitments, funding, and international cooperation among governments, academia, and civil society were presented to expand the availability of reliable information on climate change.

Diplomacy

- The Attorney General's Office (AGU) participated in the IV Latin American Congress of Advocacy and State Attorneys' Offices in [Costa Rica](#), which brought together representatives from 13 Latin American countries and Spain to discuss public integrity and the fight against corruption. The event discussed transparency, asset recovery, good management practices, and legal cooperation.
- The Attorney General's Office (AGU) asked the U.S. Court to dismiss a lawsuit filed by [Rumble and Trump Media against Justice Alexandre de Moraes](#), defending Brazilian sovereignty. The petition sustains immunity from jurisdiction regarding the acts of the STF and states that the Court's decisions cannot be questioned abroad.
- The Government of Brazil welcomed the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the [United States and Iran](#) to end the conflict in the Middle East, which began in February. The country highlighted the mediating role of other states and advocated the full cessation of hostilities, stressing that diplomatic dialogue is essential for lasting peace.

Diplomacy

- Brazil celebrated the election of Professor George Galindo as a judge of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea ([ITLOS](#)) for the 2026–2035 term, in a vote held at the UN in New York. The choice reinforces the country's prestige in the law of the sea and its tradition of participation in international legal bodies.
- The Brazilian government has announced new market openings in [China and Panama](#) for agribusiness products. China authorized imports of frozen pulp and fruits, while Panama released coconut seeds and coffee. With this, Brazil has 642 new openings since 2023, resulting from the joint action of the MRE and MAPA.
- President Lula and the Prime Minister of Japan announced the start of negotiations on the Economic Partnership Agreement between [MERCOSUR and Japan](#). The decision was taken after a meeting on the sidelines of the G7 in France, based on the strengthening of the strategic dialogue that began in 2025 and the progress in bilateral trade discussions.
- [President Lula](#) and WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus released a joint letter on the conclusion of the annex to the Pandemic Agreement, focused on the sharing of pathogens and access to benefits. The text highlights the importance of the agreement to strengthen prevention, preparedness, and response to public health emergencies. The leaders call for global engagement, cooperation, and urgency in concluding the talks.
- President Lula will participate in the [G7 Summit](#) in Évian-Les-Bains, France, on June 16 and 17, 2026, at the invitation of Emmanuel Macron. It will be his tenth participation in the group, with debates on economic growth, international partnerships, and artificial intelligence, as well as bilateral meetings. Brazil participates as an extended guest in the G7's ministerial and working agendas.
- At the [G7 Summit](#) in Evian, Lula said that international solidarity is diminishing while global inequalities are increasing, criticizing the cuts in development aid and the advance of neoliberalism. He defended cooperation, the fight against inequality, and the reduction of poor countries' debt, and cited Brazilian initiatives such as the TFFF, the Alliance Against Hunger, and the debate on artificial intelligence and critical minerals.
- President Lula said, at a press conference after the [G7](#) in Evian, that the meeting is an opportunity to debate the balance and imbalance of the global order. He defended greater investment by rich countries in developing nations, criticized extractive models, and highlighted the need for new global consumers. He also mentioned Brazil's advances in digital regulation and trade agreements.

Diplomacy

- The acting president, Geraldo Alckmin, received a report from the Wise Group with proposals to strengthen the economic partnership between [Brazil and Japan](#). The document addresses cooperation in critical minerals, artificial intelligence, energy, bioeconomy, and production chains. The meeting takes place amid progress in negotiations on the Mercosur-Japan agreement, which began after the meeting between Lula and the Japanese prime minister at the G7.

National Congress

- Deputy General Girão defended, in a meeting with Austrian parliamentarians, the classification of the [PCC and CV](#) organizations as terrorist groups, arguing that these factions operate in drug and arms trafficking and exercise territorial control in Brazil. He also highlighted the vulnerability of borders and the need for greater international cooperation in the fight against organized crime.
- The text reports a public hearing at [CREDN](#), in which authorities point out that Brazil acts simultaneously as an origin, destination, and transit route in the international trafficking of persons. Experts highlight the use of social networks and technology in victim recruitment, the need for greater cooperation among public agencies, and the strengthening of investigations conducted by the Federal Police.
- The Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense approved the holding of a public hearing on the [National Policy for Underwater Cable Infrastructures](#), a topic considered strategic for international connectivity, digital sovereignty, and communications security in Brazil. The debate will bring together experts and institutions to discuss governance, resilience, and the impacts of data infrastructure on the global economy and digital transformation.
- CREDN approved a mission of parliamentarians to [Ukraine](#) to explore opportunities for investment, trade, and technical cooperation in the context of post-war reconstruction. The initiative seeks to expand bilateral relations in energy, agriculture, and defense, highlighting Brazilian contributions in biofuels and electrical infrastructure. Parliamentarians highlight major Ukrainian demands and defend Brazil's participation in international projects aimed at the country's economic and technological recovery.
- CREDN approved a request for information to the Ministry of Finance and the TCU on the issuance of [Brazilian sovereign bonds in yuan](#) in China. Deputy Evair Vieira de Melo requests data on the schedule, amounts, agencies involved, the Central Bank's position, and exchange rate impacts. The initiative seeks to clarify the financial and geopolitical risks of the operation in the context of international economic disputes.

National Congress

- The Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense ([CREDN](#)) approved the holding of a public hearing on Bill 1659/2024, which regulates the receipt of foreign funds by NGOs in Brazil. The proposal establishes rules, controls, and restrictions for civil society organizations. Parliamentarians defend transparency and broad debate on the legal, constitutional, and international implications of the measure under discussion within the national legislature.
- The Senate Plenary approved, as a matter of urgency, the free trade agreement between [Mercosur and EFTA](#), which will be forwarded for promulgation. The treaty provides for the reduction or elimination of tariffs on more than 97% of exports between the blocs, expanding market access and strengthening Brazil's international insertion in industrial, agricultural, and various service sectors.
- The Senate approved the free trade agreement between [Mercosur and Singapore](#), signed in 2023, which will be enacted and enter into force after ratification by the bloc's countries. The treaty provides for immediate tariff exemption on exports from Mercosur to Singapore and the gradual elimination, over 15 years, of tariffs on almost 96% of Singapore's products. The agreement expands trade, investment, and market access in Southeast Asia.
- The joint commission was established to analyze the MP authorizing up to R\$ 15 billion in credit to exporters under the [Sovereign Brazil Plan](#). The measure seeks to support companies affected by tensions in international trade and expand financing instruments, including working capital and innovation. The collegiate will be chaired by Arlindo Chinnaglia, with Randolfe Rodrigues as vice president and Alan Rick as rapporteur. The voting deadline is July 22.
- The National Congress held a solemn session to celebrate the 118th anniversary of [Japanese immigration to Brazil](#), highlighting the historical, cultural and economic importance of this bilateral relationship. Parliamentarians highlighted the integration of the Japanese-Brazilian community, cooperation between countries, and the legacy in agriculture, culture, and national identity. The tribute reinforced the bonds of friendship, respect, and peaceful coexistence between Brazil and Japan, as well as the mutual contribution to the development of both nations.
- The Foreign Relations Commission approved two international agreements with France and China to expand [audiovisual co-productions](#) and strengthen the presence of Brazilian cinema abroad. The texts recognize works co-produced as national in partner countries, facilitating access to incentives and investments. The measures stimulate cultural exchange, reduce regulatory barriers, and expand opportunities for producers and professionals in the Brazilian audiovisual sector in strategic international markets.



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