



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 / 08

Decoding Brazilian Foreign Policy

Dear readers,

Over the past week, the Federal Government has intensified its international activities, consolidating advances in the economy, sustainability, security, and diplomacy. As a result, the external sector maintained a solid performance, with a significant trade surplus driven by agribusiness and the mining, quarrying, and manufacturing industries. In addition, foreign investments continued to flow into infrastructure, energy, and telecommunications.

Given this scenario, ApexBrasil stood out in strategic markets by participating in fairs and missions in Amsterdam, Las Vegas, Lisbon, Miami, and Moscow. As a result, sectors such as plastics, fashion, jewelry, and food have expanded their global presence. Initiatives such as Brazilian Beef Connect have promoted beef in Russia, while programs such as Texbrasil, Fashion Label Brasil, and Precious Brazil have introduced high-value-added products abroad. In addition, the agency presented studies on the decarbonization of livestock at FAO and promoted the Amazon bioeconomy in Europe, strengthening sustainability.

In parallel with these actions, exports to the United Arab Emirates and India grew, while the government expanded the Sovereign Brazil Plan to support exporters against external shocks. In the macroeconomic field, the Ministry of Finance presented a model to the IMF based on fiscal balance, social justice, and ecological transition, thereby reinforcing the country's credibility.

However, the external agenda was affected by the Section 301 investigation in the United States. In response, the government challenged the preliminary findings on forced labor, defended its enforcement system, and signaled its intent to use the Reciprocity Law in the face of the risk of tariffs of up to 25%, which threaten industry, agribusiness, and employment. Reflecting this concern, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on economic sovereignty, critical minerals, and diplomatic responses, advocating caution and technical articulation.

On the other hand, at the diplomatic level, Brazil has expanded its activities in multilateral forums, such as the UN, ECOSOC, and the CCPCJ, reaffirming its commitment to international cooperation. In this way, the country participated in debates on global security, including UNIFIL, and on environmental agendas in Antarctica and desertification. Finally, initiatives in migration, education, gender equality and academic integration with Africa and Europe consolidated the international projection in human rights and culture.

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

Economy, Trade and Investment

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock's mission to [Honduras](#) advanced bilateral cooperation in agricultural research, technological innovation, rural development, and food security. Authorities discussed institutional exchange, training, and agricultural modernization, with the possible participation of Embrapa and Inmet. There was also progress in trade negotiations on agricultural products, strengthening relations between the two countries.
- [Brazil and Guatemala](#) celebrated 50 years of agricultural cooperation by signing a memorandum to expand partnerships in research, innovation, health, bioinputs, animal genetics, and trade. The agreement provides for permanent coordination mechanisms, technical exchange, and joint projects. Opportunities to strengthen investments, agricultural productivity, sustainability, climate adaptation, and bilateral trade relations were also discussed.
- A mission supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock strengthened the presence of Brazilian fruit growing in [India](#), bringing exporters closer to importers, retailers, and logistics operators. The agenda included business meetings, institutional promotion, and participation in the Fresh India Show 2026. The Indian market, with 1.4 billion inhabitants, offers growing opportunities for Brazilian fruits and derivatives.
- [China](#) officially recognized all of Brazil as free of foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination, strengthening health and trade relations between the two countries. The decision expands opportunities for Brazilian exports, especially in the beef and pork sectors. The recognition stems from negotiations conducted by the Brazilian government and reinforces China's confidence in national agricultural health.
- Foreign direct investment in [Brazil's telecommunications sector](#) grew 14% in April 2026, reaching R\$ 3 billion. In the first four months, investments totaled R\$11.5 billion. The advance reflects the expansion of 5G, connectivity networks, and the data center market. The resources strengthen digital infrastructure, expand technological inclusion, and stimulate job creation.
- The [Brazilian trade flow](#) reached US\$ 56 billion in May 2026, with exports of US\$ 32 billion, imports of US\$ 24.1 billion, and a surplus of US\$ 8 billion. In the year, foreign trade totaled US\$ 264 billion, with a positive balance of US\$ 33 billion. Exports grew 8.7%, driven by agriculture, the mining and quarrying industry, and the manufacturing industry.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- The government expanded access to the [Sovereign Brazil Plan](#), reducing the minimum revenue impact required to obtain credit from 5% to 1%. The measure benefits exporters and suppliers affected by the U.S. tariffs and conflicts in the Middle East. The lines finance working capital, exports, innovation, productive modernization, and expansion of industrial capacity.
- The Federal Revenue Service conducts a technical expedition along the [Bioceanic Corridor](#), traveling through Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, and Chile to evaluate the infrastructure, border posts, customs, and ports on the Pacific coast. The mission analyzes customs controls, logistics, risk management, international cooperation, and trade facilitation. The initiative seeks to prepare the agency for increased trade flows and to strengthen regional integration.
- The Ministry of Finance presented three pillars of Brazilian macroeconomic management to the [International Monetary Fund](#): fiscal balance, social justice, and ecological transformation. IMF technicians recognized the resilience of the national economy after meetings with various sectors. The government highlighted controlling inflation, ensuring debt sustainability, strengthening social programs, and fostering growth based on productivity, clean energy, and investment.
- The Brazilian government rejected the preliminary conclusion of [the U.S. Section 301](#) investigation into forced labor, deeming the association between Brazilian competitiveness and labor violations inadequate. He highlighted the country's international recognition for its efforts against forced labor, reaffirmed commitments made in trade agreements, and signaled the possible use of the Reciprocity Law to protect national interests.
- Vice President Geraldo Alckmin said that the Brazilian government will seek to prevent the United States from imposing [25% tariffs on Brazilian products](#) through dialogue. At a press conference, the ministers rejected the U.S. arguments, defended national sovereignty, emphasized that PIX is not up for negotiation, and criticized opposition actions deemed harmful to Brazil's economic interests.
- The Brazilian government expressed outrage at the preliminary conclusion of [the U.S. Section 301 investigation](#), calling it unjustified and politically motivated. Brazil highlighted the U.S. trade surplus, defended the PIX, national trade and environmental policies, criticized internal political interference, and reaffirmed its commitment to bilateral negotiations. It also signaled possible use of the Reciprocity Act to protect its economy.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- [Think Plastic Brazil](#) expanded the international presence of the Brazilian plastics industry at PLMA 2026 in Amsterdam, promoting national companies. The participation resulted in 64 business meetings, 62 strategic contacts, and a business expectation of US\$ 760 thousand. The event strengthened Brazil's image as a competitive, innovative, and sustainable supplier, expanding commercial opportunities and global partnerships.
- ABIEC and ApexBrasil will promote Brazilian beef in [Russia](#) through the Brazilian Beef Connect and the Brazilian Beef Dinner in Moscow. The initiative will bring together importers, distributors, authorities, and exporters to strengthen trade relations and expand business. Between January and April 2026, Russia imported 40.4 thousand tons of Brazilian beef, moving US\$ 178.8 million.
- ApexBrasil supports the [Business Integrity Day](#), promoted by the CGU in Brasília on June 30 and July 1. The event will bring together authorities, experts, and representatives of the productive sector to discuss ethics, compliance, and the fight against corruption. The program includes the 2025-2026 Pro-Ethics Award, which highlights reference companies in governance, transparency, and corporate integrity.
- In the fourth edition of [Amazon Week](#), ApexBrasil promotes the Brazilian bioeconomy and sociobiodiversity in five European capitals. The initiative connects COP30's climate commitments to business opportunities, investment attraction, and international cooperation. Cooperatives, associations, and Amazonian companies offer sustainable solutions that strengthen production chains, income generation, social inclusion, and the international insertion of the Amazon region.
- Brazil will participate in Exponor 2026, in [Chile](#), with 19 companies supported by the Brazil Machinery Solutions program, from ABIMAQ and ApexBrasil. The initiative seeks to expand the national presence in Latin American mining, promoting advanced machinery, equipment, and technologies. The fair will bring together exhibitors from 36 countries, strengthening business, productive integration, innovation, sustainability, and opportunities in the copper, lithium, and strategic minerals markets.
- Think Plastic Brazil coordinates the participation of 20 Brazilian companies in [Expo Pack Mexico 2026](#), strengthening the presence of the national transformed plastics industry in Latin America. The initiative promotes innovation, sustainability, and business generation by connecting manufacturers with strategic buyers. The expanding Mexican market offers opportunities for exports, new trading partners, and the internationalization of the Brazilian sector.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- With the support of ApexBrasil, 46 Brazilian brands participated in [Miami Swim Week](#), the main global beachwear event. Through the Texbrasil and Fashion Label Brasil programs, the initiative promoted design, innovation, and sustainability, expanding the sector's international insertion. The delegation, mostly led by women, reinforced the competitiveness of Brazilian fashion in strategic markets, especially in the United States.
- ApexBrasil presented a study by [FGV Agro](#) and ABIEC on the decarbonization of Brazilian livestock by 2050 to the FAO in Rome. The survey indicates that the recovery of pastures, integrated systems, productivity gains, and new technologies can reduce emissions from the activity by more than 90%, preserving competitiveness, food production, sustainability, and food security in the long term.
- Brazilian exports to the [United Arab Emirates](#) grew 24.8% between January and April 2026, driven by gold sales. The UAE has become the main Brazilian destination in the Gulf, with bilateral trade totaling US\$4.4 billion. A study by ApexBrasil identified 371 market opportunities, highlighted negotiations on the Mercosur-UAE agreement, and noted Emirati investments in logistics, energy, infrastructure, and innovation.
- ApexBrasil will participate in the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum from June 3 to 6 to strengthen trade relations between [Brazil and Russia](#). The agenda includes bilateral debates, business meetings, and promotion of opportunities in food, fertilizers, and industrial goods. The Moscow Office continues to advance trade rapprochement and supported 298 Brazilian companies and Eurasian buyers in 2025.
- From June 1st to 5th, ApexBrasil held the [Export Journey in Lisbon](#), with a focus on Brazilian socio-biodiversity. The initiative brought together 22 participants, including co-operatives and small food and beverage companies. The program included seminars, business roundtables, and technical visits, with the aim of expanding exports, strengthening higher-value products, and bringing Brazilian suppliers closer to the European market.
- [Brazilian companies](#) in the jewelry and gems sectors participated in the COUTURE and JCK Las Vegas fairs between May 28 and June 1, with support from ApexBrasil and the Precious Brazil project. The brands highlighted creativity, authorial design, and production excellence, expanding international visibility, strategic connections, and commercial opportunities, strengthening the Brazilian presence in the global luxury market.

Energy and Infrastructure

- In Shanghai, the Ministry of Culture and the [NDB](#) discussed strategic investments in Brazilian cultural infrastructure, focusing on financing, innovation, and sustainability. The meeting with Dilma Rousseff highlighted projects to modernize cultural spaces, such as CEUs, and to green-convert the sector. He also addressed the Brazil-China Cultural Year 2026 and the Tela Brasil platform, strengthening international cultural cooperation.
- [Brazilian oil and gas production](#) reached an all-time high in April 2026, with 5.640 million barrels of oil equivalent per day, according to the ANP. The result was driven by the pre-salt, responsible for more than 81% of national production, with emphasis on the Tupi, Búzios, Mero, and Atapu fields, which reinforces the expansion of the Brazilian energy supply.
- The Ministry of Mines and Energy has published guidelines for the [first battery energy storage auction in Brazil](#), scheduled for 2026. The initiative seeks to strengthen energy security, integrate renewable sources, and stimulate the national industry. The contracts will have a 15-year duration and will require high-efficiency batteries connected to the National Interconnected System, contributing to the modernization of the Brazilian electricity sector.
- Alexandre Silveira met in Lisbon with the Minister of Portugal to deepen [cooperation on clean energy](#), innovation, and energy transition. The meeting aligned the bilateral agenda and prepared for the Portuguese minister's visit to Brazil in July. Biofuels, hydrogen, and energy storage were discussed, with an emphasis on Brazil's potential for decarbonization and a low-carbon economy.
- In São Paulo, the MME participated in a regional debate on gas integration in [MERCOSUR and Chile](#), bringing together governments, companies, and international organizations. The meeting discussed infrastructure, energy security, and regulatory harmonization to expand the natural gas market. Studies on regional supply and demand and on the potential of the pre-salt and the Neuquina Basin to strengthen South American energy integration were highlighted.
- The MME participated in the 65th Session of the [OECD Council of Experts](#) in Belize, bringing together countries from Latin America and the Caribbean to discuss innovation, security, and energy integration. The meeting addressed artificial intelligence, smart grids, efficiency, and energy transition. Brazil highlighted its experience in energy planning and reinforced its commitment to regional cooperation and sustainable development in the energy sector.

Energy and Infrastructure

- The MME highlighted, on a [mission to Denmark](#), Brazil's commitment to the planned and sustainable development of offshore wind energy, within the scope of the Brazil-Denmark partnership. The agenda included the exchange of experiences on governance, infrastructure, and integration into the electric system. Brazil highlighted its high technical potential and defended solutions adapted to the national reality to expand the renewable energy matrix.

Technology and Defense

- [Brazil and China](#) have made progress in preparations for the CBERS-6 satellite, the first satellite in the partnership to be equipped with synthetic aperture radar (SAR), which can generate images even through clouds or at night. Experts defined operating procedures, calibration, and data processing. The project will expand environmental, territorial, and natural-disaster monitoring and strengthen bilateral cooperation in space and science.
- The [first two-seat F-39F Gripen fighter](#) was presented in Sweden by Saab to the Minister of Defense and the Brazilian Air Force as part of the FAB's modernization program. The two-seat aircraft will be used for pilot training and operational missions, equipped with advanced training and state-of-the-art sensors. Brazil-Sweden cooperation includes technological, industrial, and defense transfers.
- Alexandre Silveira said in Lisbon that Brazil can lead [global investments in data centers and artificial intelligence](#), highlighting the clean energy matrix and regulatory security. It cited 38 GW in access requests and 7.1 GW equivalent, totaling R\$ 159 billion. He defended Redata and policies such as PNAST to attract investments, promote digital sovereignty, and expand sustainable national technological infrastructure.

Human Rights

- During a UN event in [Vienna](#), Brazil highlighted the protection of children, adolescents, and women whose family members are deprived of liberty. The MDHC defended the recognition of these families as subjects of rights, the preservation of family ties, and the adoption of more inclusive penitentiary policies. The country also highlighted national advances and the importance of penal alternatives, dignified visits, and effective social reintegration.

Human Rights

- Brazil has submitted George Lima's candidacy to the [UN Committee on the Rights of the Child](#) for the 2027-2031 term. The initiative seeks to expand Brazil's role in the international human rights system. The candidate highlighted child protection, children's participation in decision-making, and the strengthening of dialogue between the international and inter-American human rights systems.
- In Bonn, [Germany](#), representatives from Brazil and civil society began participating in the UNFCCC FWG 15 to expand the presence of traditional peoples and communities in the climate negotiations. The delegation advocated for greater inclusion of these groups in the Platform of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples, highlighting the appreciation of traditional knowledge in the formulation of sustainable global climate policies.
- Brazil presented its migration policy at the [V Ibero-American Forum on Migration and Development](#), in Huelva, Spain. The Ministry of Justice highlighted human rights, international cooperation, and the fight against disinformation and hate speech. Representatives from more than 20 countries discussed inclusion, labor mobility, regular migration, social integration, and the creation of a permanent mechanism for technical cooperation among the participants.
- The Ministry of Justice and Public Security launched, in Vienna, the collection "[Norms on the use of force in Brazil](#)", which brings together legal frameworks and guidelines for police action in Portuguese, English, and Spanish. Presented at the main UN forum on crime prevention, the publication reinforces transparency, human rights, international cooperation, and the improvement of police control and integrity mechanisms.

Tourism and Culture

- The Solano Trindade School of Culture and Creative Economy ([Escult](#)), of the Ministry of Culture, reached the mark of presence in 100 countries, consolidating itself as one of the largest public platforms for digital cultural training in Brazil. The initiative expands access to professional qualifications, strengthens the creative economy, and projects Brazilian culture internationally through courses and global exchanges.

Tourism and Culture

- [The AKWAABA Festival](#), promoted by the Ministry of Culture and the Palmares Cultural Foundation in São Paulo, celebrated Africa Day and strengthened connections among Brazil, Africa, and the diaspora. The event brought together debates, art, cinema, music, and the creative economy, and aimed to draft the AKWAABA Charter 2026. The program highlighted South-South cooperation, Afro-diasporic memory, and the appreciation of black cultures.
- The Minister of Sport, Paulo Henrique Cordeiro, presented FIFA in Miami with the regulatory framework for the [2027 Women's World Cup](#), reinforcing legal certainty and advancing the tournament's preparations in Brazil. President Gianni Infantino praised the progress and expressed confidence in the event's success, which will be the first Women's World Cup held in South America.
- The MDHC participated in the [International Forum of Women in Tourism](#) in João Pessoa, defending cooperation networks and female protagonism in the sector. The ministry highlighted the importance of public policies aligned with human rights, gender equality, and inclusion. The event featured debates on entrepreneurship, safety, and diversity, including the impacts of the 2027 Women's World Cup on tourism.
- The Minister of Tourism, Gustavo Feliciano, fulfilled his agenda in Amapá with actions aimed at developing [border tourism](#) and improving entrepreneurs' access to credit. In Oiapoque and Macapá, the regional diagnosis, the action plan, and the signing of the protocol with the MIDR will be announced. The program also includes the Brasil Mais Crédito initiative and guidance on Cadastur.
- João Pessoa hosted the [International Forum of Women in Tourism](#), organized by the Ministry of Tourism and UN Tourism, bringing together authorities, businesswomen, and experts to discuss female leadership, safety, entrepreneurship, and inclusion. The event featured debates, panels, and initiatives on women's protagonism and safe, accessible tourism, and launched guides and professional training initiatives in the Brazilian sector.
- Brazil was named the top [South American destination for Chinese](#) tourists by the Trip.com Group platform, leading the regional ranking and surpassing neighboring countries. The Ministry of Tourism highlighted the country's entry into the platform to increase visibility in the Asian market. There were 103122 Chinese tourists in 2025 and 39880 in the first four months of 2026, reflecting recent, sustained, and significant growth.

International Cooperation

- During the [Lisbon Forum](#), the substitute attorney general of the Union, Flávio Roman, defended structural actions as exceptional instruments to face complex violations of rights, without unduly expanding the judicial power. He highlighted the institutional dialogue and the AGU's performance in the consensual resolution of conflicts. In Portugal, he presented Brazilian experiences in public advocacy, technology, arbitration, and the reduction of contemporary state litigation.
- [CGU and the International Anti-Corruption Academy](#) held a meeting in Fortaleza with representatives of 14 Latin American countries to discuss the evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption agencies. The event discussed transparency, integrity, political financing, and the use of technology, as well as improving IACA's global methodology for measuring institutional performance. The initiative seeks to strengthen international cooperation and public trust.
- Brazil joined, for the first time, the [International Committee of OceanObs29](#), the main global conference on ocean monitoring. Represented by Janice Trotte-Duhá of INPO, the country will participate in defining scientific strategies for the oceans. The initiative strengthens international cooperation, expands the Global South's presence, and supports responses to climate, environmental, and coastal challenges.
- Representatives of the Ministry of Communications participated in a [mission to Estonia and Finland](#) to learn about advanced models of digital government, electronic identity, artificial intelligence, and digital inclusion. The initiative promoted the exchange of experiences and highlighted Brazilian programs, such as Computers for Inclusion. The visit reinforced the commitment to digital citizenship, reducing inequalities, and modernizing national public services.
- The delegation of the [Dominican Republic](#) met with the MDS and the MDA to learn about Brazilian policies to combat hunger and poverty and to promote family farming. As a founding member of the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, the country seeks to expand its social programs. Successful and relevant Brazilian experiences were highlighted, such as PAA, PNAE, Rural Development, Crop Guarantee, Land Credit, and Pronaf.
- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship and [UNHCR](#) have signed a memorandum of understanding to strengthen the protection of refugees, stateless persons, and others in need of international protection. The partnership provides for training, exchange of good practices, production of technical materials, combating xenophobia, promoting social inclusion, and strengthening the participation of migrant leaders in public policies and in spaces for dialogue.

International Cooperation

- The executive secretary of the [MDHC](#), Caroline Reis, represented Brazil at the 46th RAADH in Asunción, advocating for regional cooperation, social participation, and the strengthening of human rights. He presented ECA Digital as a good practice in child and adolescent protection, highlighted ObservaDH, and participated in debates on information systems, institutional coordination, and the exchange of experiences among Mercosur countries and their members.
- The [First Forum of Brazil-Africa Rectors](#), promoted by the Ministry of Education in Brasilia, resulted in the signing of 291 new cooperation agreements between Brazilian and African universities, surpassing the 235 existing partnerships. The understandings cover student mobility, scientific exchange, and joint research. The event brought together rectors from more than 30 African countries and strengthened internationalization, academic cooperation, and sustainable development.
- The Ministry of Education and the [German Academic Exchange Service](#) (DAAD) discussed expanding educational cooperation between Brazil and Germany, with a focus on language teaching and triangular initiatives with Africa. Joint projects in renewable energy and sustainability were highlighted, such as EnergIFE and Professionals of the Future, which have already trained thousands of teachers and students for the green economy.
- The Minister of Labor and Employment, Luiz Marinho, participated in the [114th International Labor Conference](#), held by the ILO in Geneva. The meeting brought together governments, employers, and workers to discuss labor rights, digital platforms, artificial intelligence, and decent work. Marinho participated in plenary sessions, bilateral and ministerial meetings, as well as articulations on just transition, south-south cooperation, and solidarity economy.
- [The UN's 2025 Annual Report](#) highlighted the results of cooperation with Brazil in implementing the 2023-2027 Cooperation Framework. The UN System has supported public policies on human rights, climate, the fight against poverty, justice, and decent work, through technical assistance and institutional strengthening. The document also recorded contributions to the 2030 Agenda, COP30, the BRICS and the strategic review of the framework.
- The partnership between [Brazil and UNICEF](#) has consolidated itself as a reference in South-South cooperation, meeting 40 international demands and carrying out 50 technical missions in more than 20 countries. Coordinated by ABC since 2011, the initiative has supported policies for social protection, nutrition, sanitation and children's rights. The trilateral model strengthened institutional capacities, expanded global impacts, and projected Brazilian expertise internationally.

Environment and Sustainability

- The meeting of the [Brazil-China Cultural Year](#) discussed the strategic role of culture in adapting to climate change, bringing together government, academia, and civil society. The Green Territories of Culture program was presented, proposing to transform cultural facilities into hubs of sustainability and resilience. The discussions highlighted international cooperation, nature-based solutions, and the integration of culture, urbanism, and the environment to construct more sustainable territories.
- [Rio Nature Climate Week](#) was held in Rio de Janeiro, connecting the Global Climate Action Agenda and the axes of energy transition, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture, and urban resilience. The MDA participated in the event and presented the TERRA Solutions Acceleration Plan, in an international partnership, aimed at expanding agroecology and strengthening family farming and traditional communities.
- The Ministry of the Environment presented, in Brasilia, the advances in the national policy for the recognition of [Other Effective Conservation Measures](#) (OCECs) at a Latin American debate on biodiversity. The initiative brings together government and civil society to expand inclusive conservation that values indigenous and traditional territories. Brazil highlighted the integration of public policies, regional cooperation, and the use of technologies for monitoring and reconnaissance of protected areas.
- The MMA received the [Secretary of State for Climate and Environment of Norway](#) in Brasilia and reinforced the bilateral partnership in initiatives such as the Amazon Fund and the TFFF. The meeting highlighted the results in reducing deforestation and Norwegian support for climate finance. The energy transition, plastic pollution, and international cooperation on biodiversity and climate were also discussed.
- The MMA participated in Hiroshima in the meetings of [the Antarctic Treaty and the Environmental Protection Committee](#), which discussed the impacts of climate change and the strengthening of conservation on the continent. Data on ice loss, endangered species, and new protected areas were analyzed. Brazil, an active member of PROANTAR, has strengthened international scientific cooperation and environmental protection measures in Antarctica.
- The MMA participated in Minas Gerais in a meeting with pastoralist peoples, researchers, and international representatives to prepare recommendations for [COP17 on Desertification](#). The initiative discussed efforts to combat drought, land degradation, and climate change, while valuing traditional knowledge. The contributions subsidized Brazil's position in multilateral negotiations and strengthened the social participation of traditional communities in global environmental governance.

Environment and Sustainability

- At the [Rio Nature & Climate Week](#) conference, the Minister of Indigenous Peoples, Eloy Terena, said that the climate crisis is a matter of democracy and territorial rights. He highlighted the 35% reduction in deforestation in the Amazon, defended the protection of indigenous territories, criticized inequalities in climate finance, and proposed the Global South's leadership towards COP31 and a collective future.

Diplomacy

- The Brazilian government expressed disagreement with the USTR's preliminary conclusion in the [Section 301](#) investigation into forced labor-related imports, which affected 59 countries and the European Union. He considered the protectionist measure, reaffirmed Brazil as a reference in the ILO in the fight against forced labor, and defended international cooperation and legal instruments to mitigate the global economic impacts on Brazil.
- Brazil presented the [Brazil Plan Against Organized Crime](#) in Vienna at the 35th UN CCPCJ and the UNODC forum. Senajus highlighted multilateralism, sovereignty, and international cooperation in confronting transnational criminal organizations. The country advocated for asset recovery, arms control, and combating human trafficking, as well as strengthening criminal justice and joint global and international responses.
- The Brazilian government deplored the attacks on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon ([UNIFIL](#)), which resulted in the death of a Serbian blue helmet and the injury of two others. He condemned violations of international law, expressed condolences and reaffirmed support for Lebanon's sovereignty, the ceasefire and the withdrawal of Israeli troops, as well as demanding protection for UN missions.
- Brazil was elected to the United Nations Economic and Social Council ([ECOSOC](#)) for the 2027-2029 term, with 181 votes. The Council coordinated UN agencies and formulated recommendations on development, human rights, and social welfare. The election reflected the recognition of Brazil's role in reducing inequalities and promoting sustainable development and global peace.
- Minister Mauro Vieira visited the [Grand Duchy of Luxembourg](#), the first by a Brazilian chancellor since 1911, and met with Xavier Bettel to discuss bilateral relations, trade, and sustainability. He participated in the International Climate Finance Days and dealt with the TFFF. The meeting strengthened cooperation in climate investments and finance, highlighting Luxembourg as an important economic partner of Brazil at the European and international levels.

Diplomacy

- The [Brazilian government](#) obtained, through a joint note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and MAPA, China's recognition of the entire national territory as free of foot-and-mouth disease, after more than 20 years of negotiations. The decision expanded the opportunities to export beef and pork to the Chinese market. The result reinforced bilateral health cooperation and boosted Brazilian agribusiness on the international stage.
- At a [ministerial meeting](#), President Lula defended Brazil's sovereignty against external pressures and said the country would not adopt a subordinate posture toward the great powers. He reinforced the strategy of dialogue with the United States on tariffs without compromising national interests. Lula highlighted multilateralism, criticized taxes, and confirmed his participation in the next G7 meeting in France.

National Congress

- The [Senate Foreign Relations Committee](#) follows the announcements of new US tariffs on Brazilian products. The president of the commission, Senator Nelsinho Trad, defended dialogue, technical articulation, and caution before any retaliation. CRE will listen to affected sectors, collect data on potential impacts, and may intensify conversations with Brazilian and U.S. authorities in the coming weeks.
- The president of the Foreign Relations and National Defense Committee, Senator Nelsinho Trad, said that the moment requires caution in the face of [the United States'](#) threat to impose a 25% tariff on part of Brazilian exports. The senator requested concrete data from the productive sector to assess the potential impacts and did not rule out sending a new Brazilian diplomatic mission to the US.
- Authorities and experts expressed support for the creation of a [National Policy on Critical and Strategic Minerals](#) during a public hearing at the Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense. The Senate is analyzing two bills aimed at regulating and using rare earths and strategic minerals: PL 4,443/2025, by Renan Calheiros, and PL 2,780/2024, approved by the Chamber.
- One hundred years ago, Brazil was at the center of one of the biggest diplomatic crises of the League of Nations when it vetoed Germany's permanent entry into the Executive Council, seeking its own seat. Isolated, he left the organization in 1926. The episode illustrates the challenges of Brazil's international ambition, comparable to the current bid for a permanent seat on the [UN Security Council](#).

National Congress

- The Senate approved the creation of the [Brazil-Estonia Parliamentary Group](#), an initiative of Senator Flávio Arns. The collegiate will seek to strengthen legislative dialogue and deepen bilateral relations. Parliamentarians highlighted opportunities for cooperation in trade, investments, digital transformation, data protection, cyber governance, and e-government, areas in which Estonia is recognized as a world reference.
- The Senate approved a criminal legal cooperation agreement between [Brazil and India](#), allowing the exchange of evidence, information, and bank and criminal records, as well as joint searches, asset confiscation, and the temporary transfer of prisoners. The partnership covers joint investigations and crimes prior to the agreement, except for cases that affect sovereignty or national security, or that have a specific political nature.
- Parliamentarians, experts, and sector representatives highlighted the strategic role of [critical minerals](#) in the energy transition, defense, artificial intelligence, and advanced technologies. In a debate at the Foreign Relations Committee, they defended a regulatory framework that expands investments, value addition, industrialization, and legal certainty. Brazil was identified as a relevant player due to its large reserves of rare earths and other minerals.

POÉTICA CAMPESINA

A WORLD OF VALUES,
MEMORIES AND ASPIRATIONS

BRAZIL-SPAIN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITION

~ DIEGO CEANO

~ JOCELINO SOARES

~ CODO

~ JAIR LEMOS

~ SHIRLENE PÉROLA NEGRA

~ LINHAS DA RESISTÊNCIA

~ MATIZES DUMONT

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OPENING

JUNE, 8 | INSTITUTO CERVANTES | 7:00 pm

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