



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

MAY / 11

Decoding Brazilian Foreign Policy

Dear readers,

Over the past week, Brazil's economic, diplomatic, and legislative agenda has been marked by strong external momentum, commercial expansion, and a more intense political-institutional debate in the National Congress. Taken together, these developments signal a more active strategy of international engagement, even amid geopolitical tensions and internal structural challenges.

In the economic sphere, Brazil posted a strong performance in foreign trade, with April 2026 exports of US\$34.1 billion and a US\$10.5 billion surplus, supporting an accumulated trade flow of US\$208.3 billion. At the same time, average real income reached R\$3,367, up 5.4%, reinforcing the partial recovery of income, although regional inequalities and wealth concentration persist.

In addition, the government has advanced liberalization and trade integration measures, including the enactment of the Mercosur Trade Facilitation Agreement and the reduction of import tariffs on 692 products. Initiatives with Singapore, the European Union, and international organizations have strengthened market diversification, while electronic beverage certification has reduced logistics times from up to 20 days to 1 day, increasing regulatory efficiency.

At the bilateral level, the meeting between Lula and Donald Trump at the White House stood out, with discussions of tariffs, critical minerals, investments, and Section 301. As a result, a working group was created with a 30-day deadline for trade negotiations, signaling a pragmatic advance in relations, although uncertainties remain regarding trade asymmetries and regulatory disputes.

In parallel, the National Congress expanded its work on international and economic issues. The commissions discussed relations with the European Union, Iran, and the United States, as well as projects on strategic minerals, migration control, and defense. In addition, the Chamber and the Senate advanced proposals on industrial sovereignty, security, and foreign policy, underscoring greater legislative prominence in the country's global agenda.

Finally, there is a scenario of convergence among economic openness, active diplomacy, and institutional strengthening. However, despite advances in trade, income, and international integration, relevant challenges remain, including inequality, commodity dependence, and political coordination between the Executive and Legislative branches, factors that condition the sustainability of the current cycle of Brazilian economic and diplomatic expansion.

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

Economy and Trade Agreements

- Minister André de Paula met with representatives from Italy and Illycaffè to discuss cooperation in the coffee sector, bilateral trade, and sustainability. The meeting highlighted opportunities under the [Mercosur-European Union agreement](#), climate challenges, and Brazil's regenerative and low-carbon agriculture programs. Authorities also defended expanding international technical cooperation, transferring agricultural knowledge, and strengthening the coffee production chain between Brazil and Italy.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Itamaraty participated in FHA Food and Hospitality Asia 2026 in [Singapore](#), promoting Brazilian products in the Asian market. Thirteen companies showcased food, beverages, coffee, açaí, and animal proteins at the Brazil Pavilion. The initiative sought to expand business, strengthen trade relations, and consolidate Singapore as a strategic platform for access to Southeast Asian markets and the expansion of Brazilian agribusiness.
- The Ministry of Agriculture presented the Brazilian system for international electronic [certification of beverages](#) at the International Organization of Vine and Wine. The tool reduces import times from up to twenty days to approximately one day, eliminates the need for physical documents, and reinforces health and safety. Developed with the Ministry of Management, the system already operates with Argentina and has attracted interest from other countries and international organizations.
- Brazil enacted the [Mercosur Trade Facilitation Agreement](#), which simplifies the import, export, and transit of goods within the bloc. The measure reduces bureaucracy, increases transparency, strengthens regional integration, and encourages customs digitalization. The government highlighted positive impacts for industry, production chains, and small companies, as well as greater legal certainty and predictability in Mercosur's regional trade.
- Minister Márcio Elias Rosa described the meeting between [Lula and Donald Trump](#) at the White House as excellent. The leaders discussed tariffs, investments, rare earths, and the Section 301 investigation. Brazil and the United States will establish a working group to negotiate trade solutions within thirty days. Lula emphasized the defense of democracy and sovereignty, as well as optimism about advances in bilateral economic relations.

Economy and Trade Agreements

- The Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services hosted a delegation from the [European Parliament](#) to discuss strengthening trade relations between Brazil and the European Union. Officials highlighted the Mercosur-EU agreement as a strategic instrument for economic, technological and geopolitical integration. The meeting addressed investments, ecological transition, the digital economy and industrial cooperation, as well as actions to expand the participation of Brazilian companies in the opportunities offered by the bilateral agreement.
- In April 2026, [Brazilian exports](#) reached an all-time high of US\$ 34.1 billion, while imports totaled US\$ 23.6 billion, generating a surplus of US\$ 10.5 billion. For the year, the trade flow reached US\$ 208.3 billion. The agriculture, mining and quarrying, and manufacturing industries recorded growth in exports, which boosted the positive performance of Brazilian foreign trade in the period analyzed.
- During the opening of [FEIMEC](#), Minister Márcio Elias Rosa defended industrial policy as essential for generating employment, income and economic development. The government highlighted measures to encourage innovation, productivity, industrial modernization and the expansion of foreign trade. International agreements, tax reductions on machinery and the strengthening of the competitiveness of Brazilian industry were also discussed in meetings with business and sector representatives.
- At a Gecex-Camex meeting, the [government zeroed the import tax on 692 products](#) and approved measures to strengthen the Brazilian industry in the metallurgical, packaging, and electric battery sectors. The reductions include diabetes medications, supplies, food supplements, air traffic equipment, and detergents. Most of the items are capital goods, information technology, and telecommunications products without domestic production.
- A decree issued by the Brazilian government enacted the [Mercosur Trade Facilitation Agreement](#), signed in 2019 by Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. The agreement aims to simplify the import, export and transit of goods, with a focus on transparency, harmonization, digitalization and customs cooperation. It also provides for risk management, electronic document exchange, business consultations and the modernization of regional commercial procedures.
- Geraldo Alckmin, in Brasilia, received a [delegation from the European Parliament](#) to discuss strengthening relations among Brazil, Mercosur, and the European Union. The acting president highlighted the strategic importance of the trade agreement between the blocs, calling it a “win-win.” The European Union is Brazil’s second-largest trading partner. The European delegation will also hold meetings in the National Congress and in Rio de Janeiro.

Economy and Trade Agreements

- The [average real monthly income in Brazil](#) reached an all-time high of R\$3,367 in 2025, up 5.4% from 2024, according to the IBGE. Labor earnings reached R\$3,560, while the wage bill totaled R\$361.7 billion. The share of Brazilians with income also reached a record. Despite these advances, regional inequalities and income concentration remained high.

Energy and Infrastructure

- [Petrobras](#) started urea production at Araucária Nitrogenados (PR), marking the resumption of the unit, which had been hibernated since 2020. The project is part of the plan to reactivate the fertilizer sector, with R\$ 870 million in investment and job creation. The company also expands capacity at other plants, aiming to reduce external dependence and strengthen Brazilian agribusiness.
- Representatives of the Ministry of Cities met with the [Metropolitan Area of Barcelona](#), FNP and AMEP to discuss strengthening the metropolitan agenda in Brazil and abroad. The meeting focused on cooperation among cities, inter-federative governance and proposals for UN-Habitat. Urban challenges such as mobility, housing and sustainability were discussed, with an aim to achieve integrated solutions and the international exchange of urban experiences.
- The Ministry of Communications has advanced negotiations with the [IDB and the World Bank](#) to finance the implementation of TV 3.0 in Brazil, with credit of up to US\$ 500 million approved by Cofix. The objective is to modernize the stations and expand interactivity and online presence. Meetings have defined the technical and operational requirements. Tests of the technology are already underway in Brasilia, with the support of EBC and international partners.
- The Chamber of Deputies approved the bill establishing the [National Policy on Critical and Strategic Minerals](#), which Minister Alexandre Silveira considers an advance for national sovereignty and economic development. The text mandates investments in research and innovation and provides incentives for industrialization and the strengthening of the mineral chain. The proposal now goes to the Federal Senate for analysis.
- The Minister of Transport, George Santoro, participated in a debate at the CDPP on infrastructure management and planning in Brazil. He highlighted the structuring of a [portfolio of R\\$ 400 billion in road and rail investments by 2030](#), with greater efficiency and governance. These changes reduced project timelines and expanded public and private participation in the national logistics sector.

Technology and Defense

- 20 years ago, the Department of Information Security and Communications was created within the [GSI](#) of the Presidency of the Republic to structure national policy and establish the CTIR Gov, a reference in responding to cyber incidents. In 2023, it evolved into the Secretariat of Information and Cyber Security, expanding its operations. Today, it coordinates standards, accreditation, and governance of cybersecurity in the federal public administration, in a context of digital transformation and new technologies.
- The [GSI/PR Security and Accreditation Center](#) met with Embraer to discuss the protection of classified information and security practices in the industrial environment. The initiative provides technical guidance on accreditation and data safeguarding for government contracts. The action reinforces cooperation between the State and the private sector in protecting national strategic assets.
- Researchers in Pernambuco have developed the [Recife Quantum Network](#), using existing optical fibers to create a quantum key distribution system. The technology ensures virtually tamper-proof communication through quantum entanglement, which detects any attempt at espionage. The project, led by UFPE with support from MCTI, is advancing to expand the network and strengthen national cybersecurity.
- The Ministry of Defense held a ceremony in Rio de Janeiro to honor [Victory Day](#), which commemorates the end of World War II. The event highlighted Brazil's participation in the conflict, with tributes to former combatants from the Navy, Army, and Air Force. The ceremony featured military honors, the presentation of the Victory Medal to 201 personalities, and the Smoke Squadron's presentation.
- The Ministry of Defense opened [Exercise Mecodex 2026](#) in Brasilia, which brings together 20 countries to simulate responses to natural disasters. The initiative aims to integrate civilian and military capabilities for drought and forest fire scenarios. The event strengthens international cooperation, logistics, and coordination, supported by digital systems and the participation of humanitarian agencies and armed forces from the Americas.
- Secretary Pedro Ivo of the MDIC participated in a debate in Brasilia on intellectual property and the health and economic impacts of [counterfeiting](#). He highlighted GIPI's role in coordinating public policies and combating piracy in coordination with various agencies. The event brought together government, the private sector and experts to discuss innovation, patents and competitiveness in Brazil.
- The Ministry of Labor and Employment and DIEESE held a seminar on the [impacts of automation and artificial intelligence on the labor market](#). The debate brought together government representatives, BNDES, and experts to discuss productivity, professional qualifications, and public policies. Strategies of the New Industry Brazil, investments in innovation, and the need to protect and include workers were highlighted.

Human Rights

- A study by the [National Bureau of Economic Research](#) (NBER), conducted with researchers from Columbia, Stanford, and FGV, analyzed the expansion of Bolsa Família in 2012. The results indicate a 4.8% increase in employment, a 14% drop in mortality, and fewer hospitalizations. The minimum income improved health, reduced extreme poverty, and expanded the work capacity of beneficiary families, with positive effects on public hospital costs as well.
- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) released the results of the public notice that selected five civil society organizations to join the Brazilian delegation at [COSP 2026 in New York](#). The selection considered technical criteria, regional diversity, and intersectionality. The process reinforces social participation, transparency, and the strengthening of policies aimed at the rights of people with disabilities in the international context.
- MDHC Deputy Minister Caroline Reis met with UN Rapporteur Morris Tidball-Binz to discuss implementing the [Minnesota Protocol](#) on investigations into potentially unlawful killings. The meeting highlighted the integration of human rights and public security, with a focus on agent training, memory and justice, as well as international cooperation and policy strengthening to prevent state violence in Brazil.
- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship participated in the launch of Brazil's candidacy for the [UN Human Rights Council](#) for the 2027–2029 term, reinforcing its commitment to the international promotion of human rights. The initiative highlights the defense of multilateralism, the fight against inequalities, and the strengthening of public policies. The candidacy was prepared with the participation of civil society and will be voted on in October at the UN General Assembly.
- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship participated in the opening of the seminar "[Accessibility and Foreign Policy: Paths to Inclusion](#)," promoted by Itamaraty in partnership with the MDHC and the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation, which brought together government and civil society. The meeting discussed the inclusion of people with disabilities in foreign policy and public administration, with an emphasis on accessibility and social participation initiatives. Projects such as an agreement for inclusive diplomacy scholarships were presented, reinforcing the integration between human rights and international relations.
- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship participated in the [Fifth Regional Meeting on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders in Latin America](#) in Lima, with representatives from 13 countries. Brazil presented the PPDDH, highlighting regional cooperation, inter-institutional articulation, normative advances, and data production. The meeting reinforced joint strategies to address transnational risks and ensure the full protection of human rights defenders.

Human Rights

- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, through the LGBTQIA+ Secretariat, participates in the [10th Regional Conference of ILGA LAC](#) in Niterói, where LGBTQIA+ rights in Latin America are debated under the theme of anti-fascist pride and democracy. The meeting brings together activists and governments to discuss violence, inclusion, Brazilian public policies, regional articulation, combating discrimination, and strengthening social and institutional networks.
- The Ministry of Education participated in [Roraima](#) in the visit by the Federal Subcommittee for the Reception of Immigrants, within the scope of Operation Welcome, aimed at Venezuelans in vulnerable situations. The MEC coordinated education, professional training, and productive inclusion actions, offering courses and support for relocation. The agenda included inter-institutional meetings and visits to schools with a high presence of foreigners.
- The Ministry of Racial Equality, in partnership with Capes, issued a public notice to select up to 45 teachers from the public school system for an exchange in [Mozambique](#) through the Caminhos Amefricanos program. The initiative promotes anti-racist training, facilitates exchanges of experiences with African countries, and requires active teaching. Those selected will receive financial support and participate in academic, cultural, and training activities in Maputo.

Tourism and Culture

- Singer Dorivã Passarim do Jalapão performed at the JZ Festival in Shanghai as part of the [Brazil-China Cultural Year](#), representing Brazilian music. Born in Tocantins, he began his career in the 1970s and released his first album in 2000. Recognized as a master of the arts, he has participated in international events, national festivals, and cultural diplomacy initiatives. His presence reinforces music as an instrument of international cooperation and the expansion of the Brazilian creative economy abroad.
- A study presented at the [Tourism Exhibition in Fortaleza](#) found that every R\$ 1 invested in Conservation Units generates R\$ 15.60 in economic return. In 2025, visitors generated R\$ 40.7 billion. The survey, based on more than 2,000 questionnaires, highlights nature tourism as an economic and environmental engine. The program also reinforces the importance of PAs for sustainable development, community inclusion, and the strengthening of environmental awareness in Brazil.

Tourism and Culture

- The acting President of the Republic, Geraldo Alckmin, and the Minister of Tourism, Gustavo Feliciano, participate in the opening of the [10th Tourism Exhibition](#), held for the first time in the Northeast. The event brings together all states, promotes business and debate, and offers cultural attractions. The program includes topics such as innovation, sustainability, and inclusion, and until Saturday offers the public destinations and tourist packages.
- After the records in tourism in 2026, the sector continues to expand and reinforces its importance to the [Brazilian economy](#). Data from the MTE show the creation of 86,826 formal jobs in one year, totaling 2,404,921 workers. Food, accommodation, and transportation lead the generation of vacancies. International tourism, flights, and business indicators also registered consistent growth during the period analyzed.
- The [IBGE](#) began its 90th-anniversary celebrations with an event at Itamaraty, bringing together authorities from more than 20 countries and launching publications that highlight Brazil's statistical production. Minister Mauro Vieira and President Márcio Pochmann highlighted the institution's historical role. "Brazil in Numbers – 2025," "IBGE around the World," and initiatives on biodiversity and global cartographic representation were presented.

International Cooperation

- During a meeting with representatives from [Uruguay](#), the CGU presented citizen education initiatives focused on integrity, ethics, and social participation among children and adolescents. The Citizen Education Program brings together projects aligned with the BNCC, involving schools and communities highlighted by the OECD in 2025. The actions sparked interest from the Uruguayan Board of Transparency and Public Ethics in applying similar educational contests.
- The [CGU Journal](#) has opened a call for its 35th edition, dedicated to the transnational process of public policies, with submissions due by November 2026. The publication seeks to broaden debates on international governance, policy transfer, and multilateral cooperation. Classified as A4 by Capes, the journal completes 20 years and will feature guest editors from universities in Brazil, the United States, Chile, and Colombia.
- Minister André de Paula received former minister Kátia Abreu and Angolan businessman Nelson Cart to discuss investments and agricultural cooperation between [Brazil and Angola](#). The African group intends to invest in storage and marketing and to work closely with Brazilian producers. The expansion of the partnership with Embrapa was also discussed, with a focus on technology transfer, agricultural innovation, food security, and bilateral trade opportunities.

International Cooperation

- The participation of more than [80 African authorities](#) in ExpoZebu underscored international interest in bovine genetics and Brazilian technologies for tropical livestock. Brazil has opened 40 new markets for the trade of animal genetic material in recent years, expanding exports and technical cooperation. The agenda strengthened relations with African countries in innovation, food security, agricultural trade, sustainability, and technology transfer in the rural sector.
- Minister Wellington Dias will participate in [Paris](#) in the OECD Conference on International Cooperation and in the meeting of the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty. The agenda will focus on inclusive development, the fight against hunger, and geopolitical challenges. As co-chair of the Global Alliance, launched by the G20 in 2024, Dias will also hold bilateral meetings. The initiative currently brings together 217 international members.
- [Brazil and Portugal](#) are conducting an exchange mission on healthy eating and obesity prevention, with support from the UN and ABC. The meeting will discuss international cooperation, food security, and nutritional public policies. Authorities highlighted the exchange of experiences, the challenges associated with ultra-processed foods, and institutional strengthening. The initiative is also part of the agendas of the CPLP and the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty.
- The Regional Platform for Tax Cooperation held a ministerial meeting in [Chile](#), ending the Brazilian presidency that began in 2025. Brazil has driven debates on wealth taxation, fiscal transparency, and tax justice. The agenda included international cooperation, tax benefits, and social inequalities. The presidency was transferred to the Dominican Republic, reinforcing regional efforts in favor of sustainable, inclusive, and equitable tax systems.
- The Ministry of Management and Innovation's [mission to Germany](#) focused on federative cooperation, digital transformation, and state modernization. The Brazilian delegation met with German officials, including representatives of the new Federal Ministry for Digital Transformation, Partnerschaft Deutschland, and the Brazilian Embassy. The agenda sought to identify international experiences applicable to strengthening coordination among federative entities, integrating services, and fostering innovation.
- A Brazilian government decree enacted the [educational cooperation agreement between Brazil and Antigua and Barbuda](#), signed in 2010. The agreement provides for the exchange of professors, researchers, students, and academic missions, as well as joint projects, scholarships, and cultural promotion. It also establishes rules for the recognition of diplomas, the equivalence of qualifications, and cooperation between higher education institutions in the two countries.

International Cooperation

- The National Youth Secretariat participated in the XX Ibero-American Youth Ministerial Meeting in Zamora, [Spain](#), which produced the Zamora Declaration. The document reinforces youth participation, access to rights, and inclusive policies. Brazil highlighted proposals on youth volunteering, the National Youth Conference (CONJUVE), and the National Youth Plan, and defended structured participation, multilateralism, and sustainable regional cooperation.
- A workshop on [Reforms of Global Food Governance](#), held in Brasilia by Consea and IATP, discussed the challenges of food governance in the face of inequalities, conflicts, and climate change. International representatives highlighted social participation, multilateral cooperation, and political decisions in the fight against hunger. Brazilian authorities and international organizations defended institutional strengthening, the integration of public policies, and the articulation among civil society, food security, and global sustainability.
- Experts from [Brazil and Cape Verde](#) carried out a technical mission in Praia to strengthen water resource management within the CPLP. The initiative evaluated Cape Verde's National Water Resources Information System and proposed its modernization. There was an exchange of experiences in technology, data governance, and water security, resulting in technical recommendations and a diagnosis for future improvements.
- The technical mission of the "[Cotton Zimbabwe](#)" project, coordinated by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, aims to strengthen technical assistance for Zimbabwe's cotton sector. The initiative trains farmers and extension workers in the use and maintenance of agricultural machinery. Specialists from EMATER/MG share Brazilian experiences, adapted to the local context, with support from Zimbabwean institutions, promoting productive efficiency and strengthening rural extension.
- A [delegation from the government of Ethiopia](#) is conducting a technical mission in Brazil as part of South-South cooperation, focusing on financing for development, innovation, and rural planning. The agenda includes meetings with BNDES, FINEP, the Ministry of Finance, and CAIXA, as well as discussions on public policies and social programs. The initiative aims to exchange experiences, strengthen institutional capacities and promote sustainable development and productive inclusion.

Environment and Sustainability

- Minister Luciana Santos met with [FAO](#) representatives to strengthen cooperation in science, innovation, and sustainable development in the Amazon. The meeting addressed initiatives for environmental recovery, food security, and climate mitigation, with an emphasis on the Mamirauá II project.
- The [Ministry of Fisheries](#) held a meeting of the CPG Centro-Sul in Porto Alegre to discuss fisheries management measures in the Paraguay, Paraná, and South Atlantic basins. Guidelines for sustainable fishing in Rio Grande do Sul were defined, with participation from fishermen and local communities. The meeting reinforced participatory management of fishing resources, promoted by the Pesca Brasil Network and the Ministry of Fisheries.
- Secretary Júlia Cruz highlighted, at a meeting of the [Technical Committee for the Low Carbon Industry](#), that the National Strategy for Industrial Decarbonization can transform sustainability into economic growth. Representatives of the MDIC defended integrating public policies, financing, and regulation to boost competitiveness and investment. The government is developing 30 projects focused on innovation, emissions reduction, and implementation of the climate agenda.
- The Open Coalition of Regulated Carbon Markets, proposed by Brazil at [COP30](#), advanced during Climate Week 2026 in Florence, with the approval of governance and adhesion mechanisms. The initiative brings together Brazil, China, the European Union, and other economies to integrate carbon markets, expand sustainable investments, and strengthen decarbonization. Ten countries are negotiating adhesion, consolidating Brazil's leading role in the climate agenda.
- The Mirim Lagoon Project, of the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development, seeks to promote the sustainable management of shared waters between [Brazil and Uruguay](#). Kaingang and Guarani indigenous leaders highlighted the importance of water preservation for food, culture, and the future of communities. The project values social participation, ancestral knowledge, and actions to address the impacts of climate change in the border region.
- The Ministry of the Environment released a partial result of the transition of projects from the Clean Development Mechanism to the new credit market of the [Paris Agreement](#). Eighty proponents were approved, covering renewable energy, waste, and reforestation initiatives. The measure strengthens the global carbon market and integrates Brazilian projects with international climate goals for reducing emissions.

Environment and Sustainability

- The Federal Budget Secretariat participated in a regional workshop promoted by the IDB in [Costa Rica](#) on the classification of climate and environmental expenditures. The meeting brought together Latin American countries to discuss transparency, efficiency, and the integration of environmental policies into public budgets. Brazil's participation reinforces efforts to modernize budget management and its commitment to sustainable finance, climate planning, and regional cooperation.

Diplomacy

- [Brazil has launched its candidacy for the UN Human Rights Council for the 2027-2029 term](#), reaffirming its commitment to multilateralism, international law, and the universal promotion of human rights. Government officials attended the official ceremony. The country highlighted its defense of diversity, inclusion, sustainable development, and the fight against inequalities, underscoring its democratic trajectory and historical participation in the international council.
- As of June 2026, the Brazilian government will halve the fees charged abroad for passport issuance, bringing them closer to rates practiced in Brazil. The measure aims to facilitate the regularization of documents for [Brazilians living abroad](#), especially children from binational families. The Foreign Ministry highlighted that the initiative strengthens consular services and ensures greater access to fundamental rights.
- The Brazilian government mourned the passing of [Botswana's former president](#), Festus Gontebanye Mogae, highlighting his role in strengthening bilateral relations between Brazil and Botswana during his tenure from 1998 to 2008. The Foreign Ministry highlighted advances in public health cooperation and expressed solidarity with Mogae's family, the government, and the Botswana people in this moment of mourning.
- [Brazil has concluded negotiations to export eggs and egg derivatives to South Korea](#), expanding opportunities for the national poultry and food industries. The agreement strengthens agricultural relations between the countries, bolstered by memoranda signed in 2026 on health cooperation, innovation, and rural development. With this measure, Brazilian agribusiness has secured 602 market openings since 2023, as a result of the joint action of the MRE and Mapa.
- In a meeting at the White House, [Lula and Donald Trump](#) discussed trade, tariffs, critical minerals, investments, and cooperation against organized crime. Lula described the meeting as important for consolidating relations between Brazil and the United States and for preserving Brazilian democracy and sovereignty. Officials highlighted expectations of a trade agreement, expanded American investments, and advances in partnerships in security, customs, mining, and the fight against money laundering.

Diplomacy

- In a ceremony at the Planalto Palace, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva received the letters of credentials of seven new ambassadors, formalizing the start of their diplomatic missions in Brazil. Representatives from [Japan, Cuba, Suriname, the Philippines, Haiti, North Korea, and Mozambique](#) will participate in international cooperation agendas. Lula highlighted Brazil's commitment to receptivity, dialogue among nations, multilateralism, and the strengthening of diplomatic relations. The ambassadors will promote initiatives in trade, investment, culture, science, education, and international issues of common interest, expanding partnerships between Brazil and different regions of the contemporary world.

National Congress

- The Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense condemned [Iran's attacks on the United Arab Emirates](#), which it considered a violation of the April ceasefire. The statement accused Tehran of threatening regional stability, blocking the Strait of Hormuz, and sabotaging diplomatic agreements. The committee expressed solidarity with the Gulf countries and called for a review of alignment with the Iranian regime.
- In a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense, [Iranian Ambassador Abdollah Ghadiri](#) defended the strengthening of relations between Brazil and Iran, highlighting bilateral trade of US\$ 3 billion and cooperation in agribusiness and fertilizers. Parliamentarians highlighted historical ties between peoples, defended economic pragmatism, and distinguished criticism of the Iranian regime from criticism of relations with the local population.
- In a lecture to members of the [Royal College of Defence Studies](#), Deputy Luiz Philippe de Orleans e Bragança defended a broad reform of the Brazilian Security and Defense systems. The parliamentarian warned of vulnerable borders, the advance of organized crime, technological dependence, and the deindustrialization of the Defense Industrial Base. According to him, the country needs to strengthen its military, industrial, and territorial protection capabilities.
- The Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense will hold a public hearing with the commanders of the [Navy, Army, and Air Force](#) to discuss priorities, budget, modernization, and the capabilities of the Armed Forces. Deputies also approved a demonstration of repudiation against alleged intimidation of Deputy Marcel van Hattem by an Army general, and an invitation for additional clarification on the episode in the commission.

National Congress

- The Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense approved summons for [Minister Mauro Vieira](#) to clarify the performance of Federal Police attachés abroad, the use of official Brazilian residences, and the position against the classification of criminal factions as terrorists. Deputies also questioned the diplomatic impacts of complaints involving the More Doctors Program and demanded greater administrative transparency in international investigations.
- The Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense approved a bill establishing January 9 as the [National Day to Combat Perfidy](#). The proposal, by Cabo Gilberto Silva, criticizes abuses of power and arrests considered arbitrary after 2023. Rapporteur Luiz Philippe stated that the measure reinforces constitutional principles, fundamental rights, and accountability of public agents for unfair conduct.
- During a meeting with the European Parliament delegation, CREDN President Luiz Philippe de Orleans e Bragança reaffirmed interest in strengthening relations between [Brazil and the European Union](#). Parliamentarians discussed the MERCOSUR-EU agreement and cooperation in security, defense and trade. The deputy criticized multilateralism, highlighted weaknesses in the Brazilian Armed Forces and warned of the regional impacts of organized crime in America.
- The Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense approved a bill prohibiting the entry, visa or residence of [foreigners without valid documents](#) from their country of origin. The text preserves asylum requests, in accordance with Brazil's international commitments. Parliamentarians defended the measure as a tool to strengthen migration control, combat transnational crime and increase security at Brazilian borders and within the country.
- Senators will analyze a bill creating a [national policy for critical and strategic minerals](#), such as rare earths, lithium and graphite, essential to the energy transition and advanced technologies. The proposal provides for seven billion reais in incentives, a guarantee fund, support for industrialization and requirements for private investment in innovation. Parliamentarians highlighted Brazil's potential, the need to add value to mineral production and the geopolitical importance of these resources for sovereignty, economic security and national technological development.
- Senator Paulo Paim announced the installation of the [Parliamentary Front for World Peace](#) in the Senate, aimed at promoting studies, legislative articulations and public policies for the culture of peace. The initiative will bring together parliamentarians, experts, universities and social movements to strengthen dialogue, respect for differences and the peaceful resolution of conflicts, expanding the Senate's institutional role in this agenda.



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