



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 / 25

Decoding Brazilian Foreign Policy

Dear readers,

Over the last week, the Brazilian economic, diplomatic, and legislative agenda has been marked by intensified international engagement, expanded strategic investments, and strengthened coordination among foreign trade, industrial policy, and parliamentary action. Together, the movements reinforce Brazil's efforts to consolidate economic growth, market diversification, and diplomatic protagonism in an international landscape marked by geopolitical tensions, the energy transition, and the reconfiguration of global value chains.

In the economic field, the fiscal and trade results stood out. Federal revenue reached R\$278.8 billion in April 2026, with real growth of 7.82% compared to the same period of the previous year, while the cumulative index for the year reached R\$1.056 trillion, the highest value in the time series that began in 2000. At the same time, the trade balance maintained a positive trend, registering a surplus of US\$ 1.5 billion in the second week of May and a trade flow of US\$ 12.5 billion. In addition, the Ministry of Finance maintained the GDP growth projection of 2.3% for 2026, supported by the dynamism of the services, industry, and agribusiness sectors.

In addition, Brazil consolidated its position as the world's third-largest destination for foreign direct investment in 2025, receiving US\$77 billion, behind only the United States and China, according to OECD data. In this context, presidential and ministerial missions mobilized approximately R\$ 250 billion in international investment announcements, with a focus on critical minerals, low-carbon hydrogen, logistics infrastructure, and energy transition.

ApexBrasil played a central role in Brazil's internationalization strategy. The agency led business missions to China, Europe, Central Asia, and North America, and participated in SIAL China 2026, the APAS Show, the World Hydrogen Summit, and the Marché du Film in Cannes. In SIAL China alone, Brazil brought together 82 companies and projected future business worth US\$ 3.3 billion. At the same time, Apex expanded initiatives aimed at international e-commerce, technological innovation, the creative economy, and commercial expansion in Africa, whose bilateral trade reached US\$ 23.7 billion in 2025.

In the National Congress, the Senate approved nominations for ambassadors to Japan, Vietnam, Oman, the Bahamas, Belize, and Albania, as well as to international organizations in Geneva, reinforcing the strategic dimension of Brazilian foreign policy. In addition, parliamentarians advanced in debates on critical minerals, international legal cooperation, energy security, refuge and legislative integration, evidencing the growing role of the Legislature in the formulation of the country's international agenda.

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

Economy, Trade and Investment

- The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, André de Paula, participated in Petrolina (PE) in a symbolic export of grapes from the São Francisco Valley with zero tariffs, marking the entry into force of the [Mercosur-European Union Agreement](#). The event highlighted gains in competitiveness, export expansion, and new opportunities for Brazilian fruit growing in the European market. ApexBrasil reinforced institutional cooperation.
- The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, André de Paula, concluded an official mission to China, including [meetings with MOFCOM and MARA in Beijing](#), reinforcing the bilateral strategic partnership. The agenda covered agricultural trade, technical cooperation, and sustainability. Brazil highlighted programs such as the ABC+ Plan and bioinputs, as well as expanding institutional dialogue, agricultural innovation, and scientific integration between the two countries.
- The Brazilian government concluded [negotiations](#) that opened new markets for agricultural exports in Costa Rica, Mexico, and Nicaragua. Shipments of persimmons, feed for ornamental birds and turtles, and shelled peanuts were authorized. By 2025, trade with these countries totaled billions in sales. Since 2023, Brazil has registered 616 market openings as a result of the joint action of Mapa and MRE.
- The Brazilian [brewing sector](#) recorded 1,954 breweries and 44,212 registered beers in 2025, with a presence in 794 municipalities and a strong concentration in the Southeast. Exports reached US\$218.4 million, the highest historical value, despite a drop in volume. The country produced more than 15 billion liters and generated more than 143 thousand direct jobs in the sector.
- On an official mission to China, the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, André de Paula, participated in a meeting with Brazilian agribusiness cooperatives in Shanghai as part of the “[Asia Expert](#)” mission. The agenda reinforced China as Brazil’s main trading partner and highlighted the strategy to expand agribusiness in Asia, with the participation of cooperatives and the initiative of Ourofino Agrociência.
- In the second week of May 2026, the Brazilian [trade balance](#) recorded a surplus of US\$ 1.5 billion and a trade flow of US\$ 12.5 billion, with exports of US\$ 7.02 billion and imports of US\$ 5.5 billion. In the cumulative index for the month and year, the country maintained a positive balance, with growth in exports and advances in the manufacturing industry and agriculture.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- The Minister of Finance, Dario Durigan, reaffirmed the [commitment to fiscal balance](#) when presenting the report for the 2nd trimester of 2026. An additional R\$ 22.1 billion block was announced in the Budget, bringing the total to R\$23.7 billion. The adjustment was due to increased mandatory expenses, such as the BPC and social security. The government stated that there would be no contingency and that it would maintain the fiscal target.
- The Minister of Finance, Dario Durigan, said that Brazil's fiscal scenario helped mitigate the impact of the [conflict in the Middle East](#) on the economy. During the presentation of the 2nd-semester 2026 report, fiscal responsibility, the use of surplus revenues, and mitigation measures were highlighted. The government also postponed the pre-salt auction to prioritize actions amid international instability and oil price volatility.
- [Federal revenue](#) reached R\$278.8 billion in April 2026, with a real increase of 7.82% compared to April 2025, according to the Federal Revenue Service. In total, it totaled R\$1.056 trillion, a record since 2000. IRPJ, CSLL, social security, PIS/Cofins, and IOF grew, driven by the wage bill, profits, consumption, and financial investments, which maintained strong fiscal performance during the period and the continuity of the Brazilian economic recovery.
- The Ministry of Finance maintained its projection for [Brazilian GDP](#) growth at 2.2.3% for 2026, despite a more pressured international environment marked by rising oil prices and tensions in the Middle East. The Macroeconomic Bulletin pointed to higher inflation, a revision of the IPCA to 4.4.5%, activity supported by services, industry, and the labor market, and a gradual improvement in domestic fiscal expectations.
- Brazilian air [cargo exports grew 43%](#) in the first quarter of 2026 and totaled US\$5.8 billion, driven by e-commerce and international demand. Air transport handled 308.7.7 thousand tons in the country. The domestic market saw a slight drop, while international routes, especially those with the United States, remained the main logistics corridors for Brazilian foreign trade.
- Between May 13 and 14, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock held a trade mission in [Oregon](#), United States, to expand the presence of Brazilian agribusiness. The delegation brought together eight food and beverage companies and participated in business roundtables, technical visits, and meetings with buyers. The agenda strengthened exports to the North American market, which imported US\$11.4.4 billion in 2025.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- In Beijing, the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, André de Paula, participated in a bilateral meeting with the [GACC](#) to strengthen agricultural trade between Brazil and China. The meeting advanced sanitary protocols for pork and its by-products and reached agreements on beef and electronic certification. China reaffirmed the importance of the partnership, which totaled US\$51.4. 4 billion in imports in 2025.
- Five Brazilian startups, supported by ApexBrasil and Sebrae, participated in the [SIM Conference](#) in Porto to attract investors and establish partnerships in the European market. The companies presented solutions in 3D printing, biotechnology, tourism, occupational health, and biopigments. Incubated in Lisbon, they held meetings, networking, and internationalization activities. The initiative strengthened Brazil's integration into the European ecosystem of innovation and regional technological entrepreneurship.
- On May 27, ABIEC and ApexBrasil hosted [Brazilian Beef Connect](#) in Mexico City, bringing together Brazilian exporters, importers and trade partners. The event strengthened institutional and commercial relations through a business roundtable, a lunch featuring Brazilian beef and meetings with Mexican authorities. The mission expanded opportunities for Brazilian companies and reinforced the international presence of Brazilian Beef in the Mexican market.
- ApexBrasil participated in the [Marché du Film](#) in Cannes, promoting the Audiovisual Plan 2026-2035 and positioning Brazil as a global creative hub. The agency highlighted institutional security, international co-productions and investment attraction. The Brazilian audiovisual sector recorded record growth, while national companies participated in business roundtables, panels and discussions with European and Asian markets during the event.
- The Agro Exporter Caravan, held in Petrolina, highlighted [the first shipment of Brazilian grapes with zero tariff to the European Union](#), driven by the Mercosur-EU agreement. The event brought together authorities, exporters and experts to discuss sustainability, bioinputs, phytosanitary requirements and internationalization strategies. The initiative strengthened the competitiveness of northeastern fruit growing and expanded commercial opportunities for Brazilian producers in the European market.
- ApexBrasil participated in [Expo ANTAD 2026 in Mexico](#) with a delegation of 20 Brazilian food and beverage companies. The initiative promoted meat, fruit, beverages and national cooperatives to Mexican retailers and importers. The event strengthened bilateral trade relations, expanded opportunities for Brazilian agribusiness and highlighted the growth of Brazilian exports to the Mexican market in 2025.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- ApexBrasil led the Brazilian delegation at the [World Hydrogen Summit 2026](#) in Rotterdam, promoting investments, green corridors and industrial cooperation with Europe. Brazil highlighted billion-dollar low-carbon hydrogen projects, strategic partnerships between ports and opportunities for industrial decarbonization. The mission brought together companies, governments and entities to strengthen exports, sustainable infrastructure and integration into global energy chains.
- ApexBrasil participated in the opening of [SIAL China 2026](#) in Shanghai, with the largest Brazilian delegation ever registered at the event. The fair brought together 82 exhibiting companies across five pavilions, including family farming cooperatives. The initiative expanded the diversity of Brazilian exports, promoted sustainable products and strengthened trade relations with Chinese buyers, with the expectation of future business worth US\$ 3.3 billion.
- ApexBrasil has launched a strategic study on [trade and investment in Africa](#), highlighting the continent as a promising market for Brazil. The survey pointed to US\$ 23.7 billion in bilateral trade in 2025, growth in Brazilian exports and more than 5.3 thousand trade opportunities. The study highlighted Africa's potential in infrastructure, industrialization and technology, as well as the expansion of agreements, investments and strategic Brazilian projects.
- ApexBrasil participated in the opening of the roadshow "[The Beef and Road](#)", in Chongqing, promoted by ABIEC to expand Brazilian beef exports to China. The mission included business roundtables, institutional events, and gastronomic promotion. In Shenzhen, Brazilian businessmen held meetings with Chinese buyers, inaugurated the "Brazil Showcase," and strengthened commercial, logistical, and strategic partnerships in the Asian market.
- ApexBrasil held a webinar, "[Direct from the Market – Canada 2026](#)," to present opportunities, regulatory challenges, and support mechanisms for the internationalization of Brazilian companies in the Canadian market. The event brought together institutional partners and highlighted the case of EXZELL PHARMA, a subsidiary of BIOLAB & CO. The initiative addressed strategic sectors, bilateral commercial growth, and the possibilities for business expansion in the North American market.
- [Think Plastic Brazil](#) ended its participation in Interpack 2026, in Germany, with advances in the internationalization of the Brazilian transformed plastics industry. The delegation held 1,790 meetings, closed 36 immediate deals, and projected 194 future deals. The fair highlighted flexible packaging, chemical solutions, and smart manufacturing. Companies positively evaluated the experience, reinforcing competitiveness, innovation, sustainability, and the Brazilian international presence in the sector.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- ApexBrasil will hold, in São Paulo in July 2026, the [Exporta Mais Brasil Program](#) edition aimed at international e-commerce. The initiative will select 40 Brazilian companies from the cosmetics and food sectors for meetings with foreign buyers, training, and access to the Buy Brazil platform. The event will take place during the E-Commerce Brazil Forum, which strengthens exports and the global presence of small Brazilian companies.
- ApexBrasil participated in a business [mission to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan](#), accompanying Foreign Minister Mauro Vieira's visit. The agenda strengthened trade and institutional relations, including signing a memorandum with Kazakh Invest and holding meetings with Uzbek entities. Brazilian companies discussed trade, investment and agribusiness. The mission was part of the strategy for market diversification and the expansion of the Brazilian presence in Central Asia.
- ApexBrasil participated in the opening of the [APAS Show 2026 in São Paulo](#), bringing together authorities, business leaders and international buyers. Through Exporta Mais Brasil, it organized business rounds between 100 national companies and 34 buyers from 22 countries. The Agency highlighted Brazilian food, beverages and footwear, reinforcing internationalization, export generation, investment attraction and the strengthening of the Brazilian image abroad.
- With ApexBrasil's support, Amazonian cooperatives stood out at [SIAL China 2026](#). Amazonbai sold 100% of its açaí production to the Chinese market, while Trueaçaí won the SIAL Innovation award for coffee made from açaí seeds. Brazil participated with 82 companies and an expected US\$ 3.3 billion in business, strengthening family farming, sustainability, exports and Amazonian socio-biodiversity.
- ApexBrasil led the Brazilian mission at the [World Hydrogen Summit 2026](#) in Rotterdam, bringing together government, companies and investors to Strengthen energy partnerships with Europe. Brazil presented projects, green corridors, and competitive advantages in the low-carbon hydrogen sector. The agenda included panels, technical visits, international agreements, and debates on investments, logistics, certification, industrial decarbonization, and bilateral strategic cooperation.
- Brazil stood out at ICFF 2026 in New York with [ArboREAL](#), which won the "Exhibit Design" award at the ICFF Editors Awards. As part of the Brazilian Furniture project, supported by ApexBrasil and ABIMÓVEL, the brand reinforced the international presence of Brazilian design. The recognition highlighted creativity, identity, solid wood, and the national industry's ability to transform design into a relevant global experience.

Economy, Trade and Investment

- Brazil consolidated its position as [the third-largest destination for foreign direct investment in 2025](#), with US\$ 77 billion, according to the OECD, behind only the United States and China and ahead of Germany and the United Kingdom. In total, 22 high-level business missions accompanied President Lula, and another five missions accompanied Vice President Geraldo Alckmin, mobilizing business leaders and generating R\$ 250 billion in international investment announcements in the recent period.
- The delegation supported by [Brazil Machinery Solutions](#) held 86 business meetings with buyers from South Africa, Angola, Botswana, and Zambia during the NAMPO Show 2026, generating US\$ 3.39 million in completed and estimated business. Organized by ABIMAQ and ApexBrasil, the participation brought together 11 manufacturers and consolidated opportunities for the expansion of Brazilian agricultural mechanization on the African continent.

Energy and Infrastructure

- The Ministry of Cities held the “[From Belém to Busan](#)” event in Baku during WUF13, initiating an international agenda to strengthen urban resilience in the face of sea-level rise. The initiative, in partnership with UN agencies, integrated global conferences and debated infrastructure and climate adaptation, highlighting growing risks to coastal cities and vulnerable populations.
- MINURVI representatives gathered during [WUF13 in Baku](#) for the second general assembly of 2026, with a focus on strengthening Latin America and the Caribbean’s position in the revision of the UN’s New Urban Agenda. Brazil was represented by Antônio da Costa e Silva, who highlighted contributions in housing, urbanization, disaster prevention, and urban mobility.
- The Ministry of Cities participated in the [IBSA Joint Working Group](#) meeting at WUF13 in Baku, continuing discussions initiated in Cairo on cooperation to transform slums by 2030. Brazil shared experiences in periphery urbanization, highlighting investments in infrastructure, housing, and social inclusion, reinforcing cooperation within the Global South on integrated urban policies.
- The Ministry of Communications and [BNDES](#) approved an R\$ 50 million investment to expand Eletronet’s fiber-optic network and data centers, funded by Funttel. The project benefited states such as Acre and Pará, improving connectivity and digital services. The initiative strengthened technological infrastructure and stimulated innovation, job creation, and the expansion of internet access in Brazil.

Energy and Infrastructure

- The Ministry of Communications announced the preparation of three national policies focused on infrastructure and digital inclusion, with an emphasis on submarine cables, data centers, and the [National Digital Inclusion Plan](#). The initiative sought to strengthen connectivity and the foundation for artificial intelligence in Brazil, expanding security, regional distribution, and access to quality internet throughout the country.
- The Ministry of Integration and Regional Development participated in the Infra Leaders 2026 initiative in [Toronto](#) to train public leaders in infrastructure and PPPs. Secretary Eduardo Tavares presented fundraising strategies with the IDB and highlighted the use of FDIRS to mitigate risks. The mission sought to strengthen investments and accelerate regional projects in the North, Northeast, and Midwest.
- The Ministry of Mines and Energy participated in the [MERCOSUR SGT-15](#) meeting in Asunción to discuss regional cooperation on critical and strategic minerals for the energy transition. Brazil presented initiatives for sustainable mining and productive integration. The meeting advanced the development of a regional plan with support from the IGF, reinforcing cooperation among the countries of the South American bloc.
- The Ministry of Mines and Energy participated in the [FPSO Brazil Congress 2026](#) and presented an overview of the Brazilian offshore industry, highlighting innovation, the pre-salt, and the expansion of natural gas. The event highlighted US\$ 100 billion in planned investments. Auctions of areas, recent collections, and prospects for new cycles were mentioned, reinforcing competitiveness, regulatory security, and investment attraction in the sector.
- The Minister of Mines and Energy, Alexandre Silveira, met with the CEO of Serra Verde to discuss investments in [rare earths in Brazil](#). The government highlighted the attraction of foreign capital, with a guarantee of sovereignty and regulatory security. The company highlighted production expansion and technological partnerships, reinforcing Brazil's potential in the global chain of critical minerals and industrial development.

Technology and Defense

- The Institutional Security Office of the Presidency of the Republic, through the [Security and Accreditation Center](#), conducted an institutional visit to the Ministry of Defense to strengthen cooperation on the security of classified information. The meeting addressed the protection of sensitive data, international agreements, and industrial security, aiming to improve national capacities and strengthen integration among strategic bodies of the Brazilian State.

Technology and Defense

- Brazil ranked 26th globally in the [Speedtest Global Index's](#) fixed broadband speed ranking, with an average of 221.53 Mbps, above the world average. The country outperformed several economies and stood out for the strong presence of regional providers. This advance was attributed to Anatel's regulatory framework, which stimulated competition and the expansion of the national digital infrastructure.
- The Ministry of Education carried out an official [mission to China](#) to learn about advances in artificial intelligence and digital transformation in education, and also participated in an international conference. The delegation signed memoranda of cooperation with Chinese institutions. The agenda included technical visits, academic exchanges, and teacher training, highlighting the use of technologies to improve teaching and strengthen bilateral educational cooperation.
- The Secretary of Science, Technology and Innovation in Health of the Ministry of Health highlighted, in [Moscow](#), the role of the SUS as an inducer of technological innovation. He defended the strengthening of the national industry, the use of genomics and artificial intelligence, and cited initiatives such as RNDS and the ITMI smart hospital. He also participated in bilateral meetings on international health cooperation.

Human Rights

- The Office of the Comptroller General of the Union participated in the [30th Meeting of the Ibero-American Network for Transparency and Access to Information](#), held in São Paulo. The event brought together experts to discuss transparency, integrity, and open government. The CGU presented Brazilian experiences in the use of artificial intelligence and technological solutions, reinforcing international cooperation and improving access to information and citizen participation.
- Brazil left the [FAO Hunger Map](#) in 2025 due to the resumption of economic growth, job creation, an increase in the minimum wage, and strengthened social protection. The Brazil Without Hunger Plan integrated social and economic policies, increased income, and reduced food insecurity, Lifting millions of people out of hunger through coordinated actions between ministries and civil society.
- Brazil participated in the [Mercosur RADHR](#) meetings, held virtually from May 18 to 22 under the Paraguayan presidency. The meeting focused on regional cooperation on human rights, the exchange of good practices, and institutional strengthening. Representatives of several ministries highlighted advances and the need for greater integration, with support from the IPPDH and the participation of civil society.

Human Rights

- The Government of Brazil, through the MDHC, reaffirmed its commitment to LGBTQIA+ rights at the [OAS](#) in Washington. It presented a study with the World Bank and partners estimating an annual loss of R\$ 94 billion, about 1% of GDP, due to labor market discrimination, highlighting exclusion, violence, and inequality. It proposed regional cooperation and decent work policies for 2026.
- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship participated in the agreement to comply with the [IACHR](#) recommendations in the case of Samanta Nunes da Silva, signed at the TJRS. The pact established financial reparations, rehabilitation actions, and guarantees of non-repetition. Brazilian institutions implemented measures, including a seminar, judicial review, and strengthened protection for victims of Brazilian child sexual violence.
- The Minister of Racial Equality, Rachel Barros, presented the Ministry's policies at the seminar "[25 Years of the Durban Declaration](#)," held at Itamaraty. The event brought together the government and international organizations to evaluate advances in the fight against racism. The government reaffirmed its commitment to the anti-racist agenda, affirmative action, and the institutional strengthening of racial equality in Brazil.
- Brazil proposed, at the [Mercosur RMAAM](#) in Asunción, the creation of a regional pact against femicide, inspired by the Brazilian model of articulation between the Powers. Minister Márcia Lopes presented the initiative to coordinate actions among the countries of the bloc, strengthening the prevention and protection of women. The meeting also addressed digital violence, regional cooperation, and gender equality policies.
- The Minister of Women, Márcia Lopes, met in Asunción with IDB representatives to present the progress of the [Brazilian Women's Border Houses](#). The projects in Foz do Iguaçu and Ponta Porã, aimed at assisting women in situations of violence, were highlighted. The initiative strengthened regional cooperation, protection protocols, and integration among Mercosur countries.

Tourism and Culture

- The meeting of the [IberCultura Viva](#) Intergovernmental Council took place during the 6th National Web in Aracruz, bringing together Ibero-American representatives to strengthen community cultural policies. They discussed international cooperation, the revision of the Ibero-American Cultural Charter, sustainability, climate justice, and cultural training. The meeting highlighted research, publications, exchanges, and joint actions among governments, universities, civil society, and Latin American and Caribbean cultural networks.

Tourism and Culture

- The Ministry of Culture participated in Bogotá in the signing of the [Declaration of Bogotá](#) and the launch of RedArtes, an Ibero-American network focused on artistic and cultural education. Brazil defended culture and education as instruments of inclusion, peace, and sustainable development. The meeting brought together 23 countries, strengthened regional cooperation, and highlighted Brazilian experiences in artistic training, cultural citizenship, and inclusive territorial development.
- The [Ministry of Tourism and UNESCO](#) issued a public notice to hire a company specialized in improving the management of 21 municipalities that are candidates for Smart Tourist Destinations. The initiative evaluated plans prepared since 2021 and sought to strengthen governance, innovation, accessibility, sustainability, mobility, and technology. The project also included analytical reports and the updating of the Brazilian smart tourism methodology for tourist cities.

International Cooperation

- A delegation from the Ministry of Agriculture participated in the [93rd World Assembly of the WHO](#) in Paris. The meeting brought together countries to discuss international guidelines on animal health, veterinary systems, governance, and transboundary diseases. Brazil has made progress in health surveillance and control, strengthening international cooperation and increasing global confidence in Brazilian agricultural products and sustainable international trade.
- The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation announced the [1st National SDG Conference in Brasilia](#), held between June 30 and July 2. The event discussed sustainability, democracy, and inclusive development aligned with the 2030 Agenda. Linked units held preparatory conferences on science, innovation, and the environment, strengthening social participation, the formulation of public policies, and sustainable national cooperation.
- The Ministry of Social Development participated in the [WFTC Genoa Symposium 2026](#) in Italy, dedicated to Therapeutic Communities. The event discussed prevention, social inclusion, chemical dependency, and public policies for reception. Brazilian representatives exchanged international experiences, received a manifesto from the World Federation, and conducted technical visits to Italian services, strengthening international cooperation and actions for care, social reintegration, and the guarantee of rights.

International Cooperation

- Brasilia will host the [1st Forum of Brazil-Africa Rectors](#) from May 25 to 27 to strengthen university cooperation between Brazil and African countries. Promoted by MEC, Capes, and Andifes, the meeting brought together academic leaders to expand agreements, student mobility, scientific exchange, and strategic partnerships. The results were formalized in the Letter of Brasilia, which will guide future bilateral actions for academic integration.
- During the agenda in Paris, Dario Durigan highlighted the G7 debates on the economic impacts of war, inflation, energy, and economic protection. The minister presented Brazil as a [safe destination for investment](#), emphasizing macroeconomic stability and programs such as EcolInvest. He also defended the national industrialization of critical minerals, job creation, and technology transfer. The mission also covered international cooperation, artificial intelligence, and sustainability.
- The Ministry of Justice has begun a new stage of training for the [Grotius Brazil](#) program in Brasilia, bringing together about 100 public agents to discuss international legal cooperation. Coordinated by Senajus and the DRCI, the course addressed extradition, asset recovery, and the Hague and Budapest Conventions. Authorities highlighted the importance of international cooperation for access to justice and the fight against organized crime.
- The Ministry of Justice participated in the 8th Meeting of [OAS](#) National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons in Washington. The meeting discussed prevention, repression, victim protection, digital environments, and human mobility. Brazil presented initiatives such as the Data Panel and SISETP, highlighting evidence-based public policies, institutional integration, and regional cooperation to counter transnational digital criminal networks.
- Minister Alexandre Padilha proposed, at the [WHO Assembly](#), an international framework to regulate electronic betting. Brazil has expanded measures against gambling addiction, including self-exclusion from websites, psychological telecare through SUS, and expanded face-to-face care. Padilha highlighted the impacts of betting on mental health. Brazil also signed an agreement with the Dominican Republic to cooperate on research, vaccines, and digital health.
- [Brazil and Canada](#) resumed cooperation in health after two decades by signing a memorandum of cooperation on climate health, digitalization, public systems, and technology transfer. Canada has expressed interest in joining the Brazilian-led Global Coalition to expand equitable access to health. The meeting also strengthened actions related to dengue, health sovereignty, regional production of technologies and vaccines, and the adaptation of health systems to climate change.

International Cooperation

- Minister Alexandre Padilha highlighted, at the [World Health Assembly](#), recent advances in the SUS, such as records in surgeries, vaccination, and telehealth. Brazil has proposed global regulation for ultra-processed foods and has received WHO certification for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. The minister also defended public investments and technological innovation. Climate justice and international cooperation in health during global multilateral debates.
- Minister Luiz Marinho participated in the Conference of Ministers of Labor of Latin America and the Caribbean in Bogotá, where the conference discussed labor migration, decent work, and socioeconomic integration. Officials signed the [Bogotá Declaration](#) and a multilateral memorandum on professional recognition and economic inclusion. The minister defended migrants' labor rights and highlighted the need for regional cooperation amid growing migration flows.
- President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Ministers Leonardo Barchini and Mauro Vieira will participate in the opening of the [1st Brazil-Africa Rectors Forum in Brasília](#). The event will bring together representatives of Brazilian and African institutions to strengthen academic, scientific, and technological cooperation. Promoted by MEC, Capes, and Andifes, with support from the Guimarães Rosa Institute, the forum will seek to consolidate higher education as a bilateral strategic axis.
- The cooperation among [Brazil, UNICEF, and São Tomé and Príncipe](#) consolidated six years of efforts toward child protection. The initiative adapted Brazilian programs, strengthened family care, created a specialized room for protected listening, and trained local professionals. The project produced a bilingual publication and educational videos, reinforcing the joint commitment to children's rights and to preventing institutional revictimization of vulnerable children.

Environment and Sustainability

- The Brazilian government participated in the launch of the report "[State of the Climate in Latin America and the Caribbean 2025](#)," held for the first time in the country. Authorities highlighted actions for climate adaptation, low-carbon agriculture, and the modernization of meteorology. The document warned about rising temperatures, extreme events, and regional water risks. The government has increased investments in climate monitoring and in national automated weather stations.

Environment and Sustainability

- Secretary Julia Cruz led the Brazilian delegation on a technical mission to the United Kingdom on [industrial decarbonization of ports](#). The meeting discussed green hydrogen, sustainable logistics, port infrastructure, and the energy transition. Brazilian and British representatives strengthened international cooperation for industrial modernization and emission reduction. The initiative was part of Federal efforts aimed at competitiveness, innovation, and the development of Brazil's low-carbon economy.
- A representative of the Ministry of Finance participated in a seminar at the Chamber of Deputies on sustainable development and ecological transformation. Teresa Melo presented the pillars of the [Ecological Transformation Plan](#), highlighting the regulated carbon market and financing for the climate transition. The representative said the initiative sought to unite economic growth, social justice, and sustainability, prioritizing innovation and the protection of the most vulnerable populations.
- The [Ministry of the Environment, Ibama, and ICMBio](#) criticized bills that weakened environmental protection in Brazil. The proposals threatened biomes, protected species, deforestation inspections, and socio-environmental criteria for rural credit. Authorities warned of economic, climate, and institutional risks, highlighting potential environmental setbacks and adverse impacts on conservation, sustainable agribusiness, legal certainty, and international commitments that Brazil has recently assumed.
- Minister Alexandre Padilha presented, at the [World Health Assembly in Geneva](#), the Belém Plan of Action, aimed at climate adaptation in health. He highlighted Brazilian investments in SUS resilience, telehealth, primary care, and digital transformation. The plan received international support and sought to strengthen global cooperation in the face of climate change, expanding access, equity, technological innovation, and continuity of services.

Diplomacy

- Representatives from eight Amazonian countries will participate in the course “Partnerships between Amazonian Countries: Food Systems Transformation and Climate Action” in Brasília. The initiative aims to strengthen regional cooperation on food security, sustainability, and climate resilience. Organized by Brazilian and international institutions, the meeting will be part of the agenda launched during [COP30](#) and aligned with ACTO's Food Sovereignty Strategy.
- The Brazilian government deplored the degrading treatment by Israeli authorities of participants in the [Global Sumud Flotilla](#). Brazil repudiated the interception of vessels in international waters and the detention of activists, including four Brazilians. It also demanded the immediate release of detainees and respect for human rights, in line with Israel's international commitments against cruel and degrading treatment.

Diplomacy

- The Brazilian government has concluded [negotiations](#) to expand agricultural exports to Costa Rica, Mexico, and Nicaragua. Brazil has obtained authorization to export per-simmons, feed for ornamental birds and turtles, and shelled peanuts. These measures have increased market openings to 616 since 2023. The results stem from the joint action of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture and Livestock.
- Foreign ministers from twelve countries condemned Israeli attacks against the [Sumud Global Flotilla](#), a humanitarian initiative aimed at the Palestinian people. Governments have denounced violations of international law, including arbitrary detentions and attacks on civilian vessels. They also demanded the immediate release of detained activists, the protection of humanitarian missions, and international accountability for actions deemed illegal and contrary to maritime freedom.
- Foreign Minister Mauro Vieira made an official visit to Japan to inaugurate the [Brazil-Japan Strategic Dialogue](#) and to strengthen the bilateral partnership. The meetings addressed trade, investment, critical minerals, agribusiness, energy, climate, and global governance. The countries reaffirmed economic and institutional cooperation. They also signed agreements on consular assistance and the inclusion of people with disabilities. Bilateral trade approached US\$11 billion in 2025.
- President Lula said that [rare earths](#) and critical minerals should be treated as issues of national sovereignty and strategic security. He defended industrialization in Brazil, the creation of a fund to benefit the population, and the expansion of mineral mapping. He also reinforced the importance of multilateralism, criticized global spending on armaments, and defended reform of the UN Security Council, including the inclusion of new countries.

National Congress

- The unjustified absence of the [Federal Police](#) director-general, Andrei Rodrigues, at the CREDN hearing prompted the commission to summon the Minister of Justice, Wellington César Lima e Silva. Deputies sought clarification on the PF's international performance, the investigation involving Alexandre Ramagem, and the changes to delegates. Lawmakers have recently criticized the alleged politicization of the institution, selective leaks, and monitoring deemed illegal in the United States.
- The Senate approved the nomination of Ricardo André Vieira Diniz as Brazil's ambassador to the [Bahamas](#), with 42 favorable votes. A career diplomat since 1986, he has worked in several countries. Brazil and the Bahamas have maintained diplomatic relations since 1978 and cooperate on sustainability, regional security, and global governance. In 2025, bilateral trade reached US\$412 million, with a registered Brazilian deficit.

National Congress

- The Senate approved the nomination of diplomat João Batista do Nascimento Magalhães as Brazil's ambassador to the [Sultanate of Oman](#), with 39 favorable votes. A career diplomat, he worked in Washington, Asunción, Frankfurt, and Beijing. Brazil and Oman have had diplomatic relations since 1974. Bilateral trade grew significantly, reaching US\$2.2 billion in 2021, driven by Brazilian exports of minerals and agricultural products.
- The Senate approved the nomination of diplomat Paulo Roberto Soares Pacheco as Brazil's ambassador to [Japan](#), with 39 votes in favor, 2 against, and 1 abstention. A career diplomat since 1988, he has worked in London, Buenos Aires, and Washington, as well as serving at the Brazilian embassy in Chile. During the hearing, senators highlighted the historical migratory ties between Brazilians and Japanese in both countries.
- The Senate approved the nomination of diplomat Olyntho Vieira to head the Brazilian embassy in [Belize](#), with 38 votes in favor. A career diplomat since 1985, he has worked in Paris, Montevideo, Mexico, Geneva, FAO, and Pakistan. Brazil and Belize have maintained humanitarian cooperation since 1983, including donations after hurricanes and health support. The nominee highlighted the strategic, tourist, economic, and security relevance of Belize.
- The Senate approved the nomination of diplomat Marcelo Paz Saraiva Câmara as Brazil's ambassador to [Vietnam](#), with 39 votes in favor. A diplomat since 1996, he has worked in the areas of defense, disarmament, and atomic energy. Brazil and Vietnam have maintained diplomatic relations since 1989. In 2025, bilateral trade reached US\$ 7.4 billion, mainly driven by Brazilian agribusiness and Vietnamese industrial products.
- The Senate confirmed the nomination of diplomat Fábio Vaz Pitaluga to head the Brazilian embassy in [Albania](#), with 38 votes in favor. A diplomat since 1990, he highlighted Albania's rapprochement with the European Union and the Mercosur-European Union agreement. An economist who graduated from PUC-Rio, he specialized in trade negotiations and government procurement. Pitaluga previously served as Brazil's ambassador to Armenia.
- The Senate confirmed the nomination of diplomat Ricardo de Souza Monteiro as Brazil's permanent delegate to the [UN](#) and international organizations in Geneva, with 38 favorable votes. A diplomat since 1994, he would also represent the country at the WHO, the ILO, and the Inter-Parliamentary Union. An economist who graduated from UFRJ, he specialized in sanitary barriers to international trade and had experience in international administration in Belgium.

National Congress

- The Committee on Foreign Relations approved Brazil's accession to [Convention CLC 92](#), expanding compensation for oil spills and coverage of the Exclusive Economic Zone. The text raised compensatory amounts and reinforced environmental responsibilities. Senators cited the 2019 environmental disaster in the Northeast. The committee also approved debate on the regulation of critical strategic minerals for defense, technology, and the global energy transition.
- The Foreign Relations Committee approved projects to create the [Brazil-Greece and Brazil-Estonia parliamentary groups](#), strengthening the bilateral legislative dialogue. Senators highlighted the growth of trade with Greece and political cooperation with Estonia. The initiatives sought to expand institutional exchanges, bilateral agreements, and cooperation in strategic areas, including digital transformation, cyber governance, trade and investment, digital public services, and international legislative innovation.
- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee postponed the vote on the bill restricting [asylum seekers](#)' access to the Continuous Cash Benefit before the final decision on their requests. The postponement followed a request by Senator Jaques Wagner to hold a public hearing. The parliamentarian defended a broader analysis of fraud, statistical data, and the difficulties refugees face in Brazil today.
- The Foreign Relations Committee approved a legal cooperation agreement between [Brazil and India](#) for investigations and criminal proceedings. The treaty allowed for the exchange of evidence, joint searches, the sharing of records, and the temporary transfer of prisoners. Parliamentarians highlighted the instrument's importance in the fight against corruption, terrorism, trafficking, cybercrime, and money laundering. The text went to a vote in the Plenary.
- Senator Teresa Leitaõ defended the approval of the project that instituted the [National Policy on Critical and Strategic Minerals](#). The parliamentarian said that Brazil should use its mineral reserves to promote industrialization, technological innovation and national sovereignty. He also criticized models based only on the export of raw materials, defending the aggregation of value, the creation of qualified jobs, scientific development, and the strengthening of Brazilian industry.



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