



# 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

**OUT / 05**

**Decoding Brazilian Foreign Policy**

Dear readers,

Over the past week, Brazil's international position has been shaped by simultaneous movements toward trade diversification, regulatory pressure, and competition over strategic assets. On the economic front, new market openings for agricultural products, implementation of the Mercosur-EFTA agreement, and progress in discussions with the European Union, the United States, Chile, and India are expanding Brazil's external options. However, from a world-system perspective, diversification does not eliminate asymmetries because major markets continue to condition trade flows through tariffs, quotas, sanitary standards, and technical regulations. Brazil's exhaustion of its beef quota in China, with a 55% surcharge on additional volumes, illustrates the limits of Brazilian export power. At the same time, the trade surplus strengthens foreign exchange availability, although its ability to generate autonomy depends on the technological composition and value added of exports.

In energy and infrastructure, the 22-year LNG supply agreement between Cheniere and Petrobras strengthens security of supply but also creates long-term dependence on an external supplier. At the same time, power-sector reforms, renewable energy expansion, offshore wind, and low-carbon hydrogen could increase Brazil's energy autonomy. However, the extent of this gain will depend on who controls technology, financing, and equipment. The same logic applies to Redata and the expansion of data centers, because digital infrastructure, energy, and computing capacity are central dimensions of contemporary structural power. Meanwhile, the debate over Tecon 10 demonstrates that ports also organize access to global value chains and influence competitiveness.

This competition becomes even more explicit in critical minerals and rare earths. Lynas's acquisition of Meteoric Resources, progress at the Caldeira project, discoveries in Bahia, graphite resources in Minas Gerais, and lithium production demonstrate Brazil's emergence as a strategic supplier for the energy and technological transitions. However, the potential participation of BNDES in a rare-earth refinery signals an effort to internalize the separation, refining, and processing stages, which are decisive in transforming natural resources into structural power.

Finally, Brazilian diplomacy sought to expand its room for maneuver through trade negotiations, South-South cooperation, and participation in international institutions. The central issue, therefore, remains unchanged: diversifying partners matters, but genuine autonomy requires converting trade, energy, infrastructure, and mineral resources into domestic technological, financial, and institutional capabilities, while expanding Brazil's own decision-making capacity.

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

## Economy, Trade and Investment

### *New Markets for Agribusiness*

Health authorities in Kuwait, Nicaragua, Syria, and Bangladesh authorized new imports of [Brazilian products](#). Kuwait opened its market to fresh papaya, Nicaragua to eggplant seeds, Syria to corn grain, and Bangladesh to dried distillers grains, known as DDG. These authorizations expand international market access for Brazilian agribusiness and diversify destinations for different strategic Brazilian products.

**Why does this matter?** Market diversification reduces external vulnerabilities while strengthening Brazil's bargaining power and its ability to position itself within the global trade structures of the world-system.

### *Dairy Genetics for Botswana*

Brazil's Ministry of Agriculture enabled the export of 600 Brazilian cattle to [Botswana](#), including 590 Girolando and ten Gir animals. The operation seeks to support the development of Botswana's dairy industry, which produces only 10% of the milk consumed domestically. The animals were shipped from Lins, São Paulo, to Lobatse on three chartered flights, with prospects for additional technological cooperation.

**Why does this matter?** Cooperation expands markets and transfers productive capabilities while strengthening Brazil's position in agricultural value chains and creating deeper economic ties with Africa.

### *Five New Market Openings*

Health authorities in Antigua and Barbuda, Chile, Algeria, China, and Paraguay authorized new imports of [Brazilian products](#). The openings cover meats and offal, ruminant meat extract, dried corn distillers grains, internal organs, pork skin and bones, and coconut fiber substrate. These measures expand Brazilian agribusiness access to several important foreign markets.

**Why does this matter?** Expanding export destinations reduces dependencies and increases options for international integration while strengthening Brazil's bargaining power vis-à-vis major buyers in the world-system.

## Economy, Trade and Investment

### *European Audit Assesses Brazilian Production*

The [European Commission](#) published a report on an audit conducted in Brazil to assess Brazilian poultry meat and honey production systems. The mission examined controls and compliance with European requirements, including rules governing the use of antimicrobials as growth promoters. The document presented conclusions regarding Brazil's compliance and the procedures required for exports to the European market.

**Why does this matter?** Access to the European market depends on standards defined within a major global regulatory center. Therefore, domestic sanitary capacity directly affects Brazil's export autonomy and economic integration.

### *Mercosur-EFTA Agreement Quotas*

The government regulated criteria for the use of import quotas established under the trade agreement between [Mercosur and EFTA](#), comprising Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein. The rules cover products such as wine, cheese, infant formula, and chocolate, with tariff preferences within established limits. Implementation will occur through foreign trade systems as the agreement enters into force bilaterally.

**Why does this matter?** Regulation transforms agreements into effective market access, while quota rules reveal how trade institutions distribute opportunities and condition flows between unequal economies.

### *Brazil and the European Union Discuss Trade*

[Brazil and the European Union](#) discussed trade issues during a meeting held on the sidelines of the G20 Trade Ministers' gathering. The parties addressed bilateral trade, steel restrictions, antimicrobial controls, and agricultural exports. Brazil also requested progress on European authorizations for animal products. The dialogue sought to address regulatory issues and improve market access conditions.

**Why does this matter?** The dialogue shows that agreements do not eliminate regulatory asymmetries, because effective market access remains conditioned by rules capable of protecting markets and redistributing commercial power globally.

## Economy, Trade and Investment

### *Brazil and the United States Resume Negotiations*

Brazil and the United States held an in-person meeting to continue high-level trade dialogue between the two governments. Brazil advocated constructive negotiations while defending its interests, while both sides expressed their intention to overcome obstacles and seek a mutually satisfactory understanding. Washington is expected to present a proposed scope for addressing tariff and non-tariff issues affecting bilateral trade relations.

**Why does this matter?** The negotiation highlights asymmetry between the two economies but also creates room for bargaining, while tariffs and regulations remain central instruments of structural power in international trade.

### *Trade Balance Maintains Surplus*

By the fourth week of September 2026, Brazilian exports had grown by 22.2%, reaching US\$30.49 billion, while imports rose by 7.4% to US\$24.04 billion. Year to date, exports totaled US\$281.34 billion and imports reached US\$219.57 billion. The trade surplus amounted to US\$61.77 billion, up 36.3%, highlighting Brazil's strong external performance during the period.

**Why does this matter?** The surplus increases foreign exchange availability and external policy space. However, its structural significance depends on export composition, embedded technology, and Brazil's position within global value chains.

### *Public Financing Requirement Reaches 9.2% of GDP*

In the second quarter of 2026, the General Government recorded a net borrowing requirement equivalent to 9.2% of GDP. The indicator reflects the difference between revenues and expenditures across different levels of government. The result provides insight into the fiscal position of the Central Government, states, and municipalities, as well as developments in public finances and financing requirements over time.

**Why does this matter?** This matters because the surplus strengthens Brazil's external position, supports reserve accumulation, and expands its bargaining room. However, it does not eliminate vulnerabilities stemming from a concentrated export structure and continued dependence on major foreign markets.

## Economy, Trade and Investment

### *Central Government Records August Deficit*

The Central Government recorded a [primary deficit](#) of R\$13.6 billion in August 2026. The result reflected federal revenue and expenditure performance during the period and was released by the National Treasury. The publication includes year-to-date figures and details the contributions of the Treasury, Central Bank, and Social Security system to the fiscal result, allowing federal public accounts to be monitored.

**Why does this matter?** Fiscal performance conditions the state's capacity to invest and finance development, while budgetary constraints can reduce the instruments needed to change peripheral positions within global economic structures.

### *Federal Public Debt Reaches R\$9.29 Trillion*

[Brazil's Federal Public Debt](#) reached R\$9.29 trillion in August 2026, according to official National Treasury data. The report covers issuances, redemptions, composition by index, maturities, and the profile of government bondholders. The publication makes it possible to monitor monthly debt developments and structural changes, including the share of securities linked to floating interest rates.

**Why does this matter?** Debt composition affects fiscal autonomy because greater exposure to floating interest rates increases sensitivity to financial conditions and strengthens market constraints on the state.

### *Regional Funds Receive External Credit*

[Regional development funds](#) will receive R\$1.8 billion in external financing for projects in Brazil's North, Northeast, and Center-West regions. The resources will support areas covered by Sudam, Sudene, and Sudeco and seek to expand regional investment capacity. The operation involves international financing and strengthens public instruments aimed at reducing territorial inequalities and promoting economic development.

**Why does this matter?** External financing expands resources available to Brazil's peripheral regions but also shows how access to international capital conditions territorial strategies and can reinforce asymmetric financial relationships.

## Economy, Trade and Investment

### *Formal Employment Grows in August*

The New Caged employment registry recorded a net creation of [165,800 formal jobs](#) in August 2026. Year to date, the balance reached approximately 1.13 million jobs. The data reflect the difference between hires and dismissals reported by companies and allow developments in the formal labor market to be monitored. Positive performance extended across different economic sectors and states.

**Why does this matter?** Employment growth strengthens demand and productive capacity. However, structural autonomy depends on productivity, technology, and participation in activities that generate greater value within the global economy.

### *Chile Offers Opportunities for Brazil*

An ApexBrasil study identified approximately 1,700 opportunities for Brazilian products in the [Chilean market](#). The possibilities span several sectors and reflect the high degree of trade openness between the two countries. The study seeks to guide Brazilian companies toward segments with potential for export growth by taking advantage of tariff preferences, regional proximity, and economic complementarities in the Brazil-Chile trade relationship.

**Why does this matter?** Preferential market access supports diversification and regional integration, while exporting more sophisticated goods can increase the value captured by Brazil and improve its position in global value chains.

### *Mercosur-EFTA Agreement Expands Market Access*

The trade agreement between [Mercosur and EFTA](#) was enacted, creating market access opportunities between South American countries and Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland. The agreement reduces barriers and expands opportunities for goods and services. ApexBrasil highlighted potential for trade promotion, market intelligence, and closer business ties, focusing on high-income European markets and greater diversification of export destinations.

**Why does this matter?** The agreement diversifies partners and reduces barriers while expanding Brazil's alternatives to concentrated markets and strengthening its bargaining position within the world-system.

## Economy, Trade and Investment

### *Brazilian Companies Make First Appearance at International Trade Fair*

ApexBrasil brought 19 Brazilian companies to an [international food trade fair](#) for the first time. Participation sought to promote Brazilian products, connect exporters with buyers, and create commercial opportunities in new markets. The companies presented products from different segments and participated in business meetings. The initiative forms part of Brazil's strategy to diversify destinations and internationalize companies in the food industry.

**Why does this matter?** A business presence in new markets expands export destinations and reduces trade concentration, while diversification strengthens Brazilian autonomy in the face of shocks and pressure from core economies.

### *Brazil Reaches Chinese Beef Quota Limit*

Brazil exhausted the annual beef quota established by [China](#), and additional volumes became subject to a 55% surcharge. The measure puts pressure on Brazilian exporters in their leading market for the product. The government is seeking alternatives to preserve shipments, including the use of unused quotas from other suppliers. The episode demonstrates constraints imposed by Chinese trade policy on imports.

**Why does this matter?** The measure demonstrates the structural power of major buyers because Chinese market-access rules condition exporters and highlight Brazil's vulnerabilities arising from trade concentration.

### *India and Brazil Discuss Trade*

Indian Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal met with Brazilian [Foreign Minister Mauro Vieira](#) during the G20 Trade Ministers' meeting. According to the Indian government, the talks addressed ways to expand commercial and economic cooperation between India and Brazil. The meeting took place on the sidelines of the multilateral agenda and formed part of bilateral efforts to deepen relations between two major emerging economies.

**Why does this matter?** Closer Brazil-India relations expand South-South cooperation and partnerships, while ties among large emerging economies can create alternatives to structures dominated by core powers.

## Economy, Trade and Investment

### *Gross Debt Reaches 82.9% of GDP*

Brazil's [gross public debt](#) reached 82.9% of GDP in August 2026, its highest level in five years. The indicator increased both during the month and compared with the previous year. The increase occurred amid negative public-sector fiscal results, particularly at the Central Government level, and intensified debate over debt, interest rates, expenditures, and the sustainability of Brazil's public finances.

**Why does this matter?** Rising debt can restrict fiscal space and increase financial influence, while state autonomy depends on financing development without deepening external and technological vulnerabilities.

## Energy and Infrastructure

### *Tecon 10 Auction Remains Under Debate*

The auction for the Tecon 10 terminal at the [Port of Santos](#) remains under discussion after years of preparation. The Minister of Ports and Airports stated that the delay cannot be attributed solely to the working group created to address the project. The government is seeking to define the auction model, while companies continue to demand clarity on timing, rules, and participation.

**Why does this matter?** Port infrastructure shapes competitiveness and integration into global value chains, while concession rules determine access to strategic assets and the domestic distribution of economic power.

### *Petrobras Signs LNG Agreement*

Cheniere signed an agreement to supply liquefied natural gas to [Petrobras](#). The contract provides for annual deliveries over 22 years, consolidating an energy trade relationship between the U.S. company and Brazil's state-controlled oil company. The supply will take place under agreed terms and will expand the role of imported LNG in Brazil's energy supply strategy over the coming decades.

**Why does this matter?** The contract improves security of supply but creates a long-term commitment to a foreign supplier, demonstrating how energy and infrastructure shape dependencies and national room for maneuver.

## Energy and Infrastructure

### *Reforms Accelerate Brazil's Power-Sector Transition*

Reforms in Brazil's electric power sector could accelerate the expansion of [renewable energy sources](#) over the next decade. Projections indicate growth in installed capacity, driven mainly by solar and wind power, along with regulations for offshore wind and low-carbon hydrogen. Natural gas is expected to maintain a complementary role in system flexibility, while policies and investment will shape the pace of the energy transition.

**Why does this matter?** The energy transition can strengthen Brazilian autonomy by using domestic resources, while technological control, financing, and infrastructure will determine how much value and power remain within the country.

## Technology and Defense

### *Redata Awaits Regulation*

[Redata](#) has been enacted, but its implementation depends on federal regulation. Pending issues include definitions of energy sources considered low-emission and criteria for tax benefits applicable to data center equipment. There is also debate over the existence of comparable domestically manufactured products and the role of government agencies in assessing imports, factors that will affect investment in the sector.

**Why does this matter?** Redata's rules will determine who captures the benefits of digital expansion, because energy, equipment, and taxation influence Brazil's ability to internalize infrastructure and reduce technological dependence.

### *Redata Could Boost Data Centers*

The president of Positivo Tecnologia said [Redata](#) represents a first step toward transforming Brazil into a hub for data centers and artificial intelligence. According to him, tax incentives could reduce costs and stimulate investment and domestic production. However, he stressed that competitiveness also depends on reliable energy, connectivity, legal certainty, skilled professionals, and speed in implementing new projects.

**Why does this matter?** Digital infrastructure concentrates economic and informational power. Therefore, internalizing data centers and industry can reduce technological dependence, provided Brazil controls strategically important stages.

## Critical Minerals and Rare Earths

### *Lynas Acquires Meteoric Resources*

Australia's Lynas Rare Earths announced the acquisition of Meteoric Resources in a transaction valued at US\$672 million. The deal gives Lynas access to the Caldeira project in Minas Gerais, an important rare earth asset. The acquisition forms part of efforts to diversify global supply beyond China and expands Lynas's presence in strategic mineral assets for global technology supply chains.

**Why does this matter?** The acquisition inserts Brazilian reserves into the race to develop supply chains outside China. However, foreign control of assets could limit domestic capture of technology, processing, and value.

### *BNDES Considers Rare Earth Refinery*

BNDES is considering participating in a rare earth refinery project in Minas Gerais, potentially through financing or an equity stake. The proposal seeks to develop domestic separation and refining capacity, which are higher-value stages of the mineral supply chain. The project is associated with expanding mining ventures in the state and efforts to internalize industrial processing currently concentrated abroad.

**Why does this matter?** BNDES participation could expand national control over processing, while internalizing technological stages reduces external dependence and increases the amount of value captured by the Brazilian economy.

### *ANM Suspends Operations at Sigma Lithium Site*

Brazil's National Mining Agency ordered the suspension of part of the mining operations at the Grota do Cirilo mine, operated by Sigma Lithium in Minas Gerais. The measure followed the identification of operational risk. The company must implement mitigation measures before operations can resume. The decision affects part of a project producing lithium for international markets.

**Why does this matter?** Mining oversight demonstrates that export integration depends on domestic governance, because regulatory control protects resources while conditioning the strategies of companies integrated into global supply chains.

## Critical Minerals and Rare Earths

### *Atlas Announces Major Graphite Resource*

[Atlas Critical Minerals](#) announced a resource estimate for its graphite project in Minas Gerais. According to the company, the deposit contains millions of tons with significant grades of graphitic carbon. The company says the resource stands out in scale within South America. The announcement reinforces Brazil's potential in minerals used in batteries and strategic energy technologies.

**Why does this matter?** The discovery expands Brazil's strategic assets for the energy transition. However, structural power will depend on turning reserves into domestic processing, technology, and industrial capacity.

### *New Rare Earth Discovery in Bahia*

[Brazilian Rare Earths](#) announced a new rare earth discovery at its project in Bahia. Drilling identified mineralization containing rare earth oxides, expanding the geological potential of the area. The company plans to update resource estimates and develop processing and separation capacity in Brazil. The development reinforces Bahia's importance in the expansion of Brazil's strategic rare earth sector.

**Why does this matter?** New reserves increase Brazil's geopolitical relevance, but structural power will depend on mastering separation, refining, and technology rather than remaining merely a supplier of mineral resources.

## Human Rights

### *Racial Equality Expands International Agenda*

Brazil's Ministry of Racial Equality carried out a series of international initiatives in September aimed at promoting racial equality and protecting [quilombola communities](#). The agenda included multilateral debates, initiatives related to the Durban Declaration, public consultations, institutional coordination, and preparations for international forums. These activities linked domestic rights policies to Brazil's engagement in contemporary global anti-racism agendas.

**Why does this matter?** The agenda connects domestic inequalities to international arenas while expanding the representation of historically subordinated groups and contesting rules governing recognition, rights, and global resources.

## Tourism and Culture

### *Brazilian Delegation to MICSUL*

Brazil's Ministry of Culture announced the cultural and creative entrepreneurs selected to join the Brazilian delegation to [MICSUL 2026](#). The group includes representatives from different regions and segments of the creative economy. Before the event, participants receive training in negotiation, portfolio development, market strategies, networking, and international cooperation. The regional meeting will take place in Asunción, Paraguay.

**Why does this matter?** Internationalizing the creative economy expands the circulation of Brazilian symbolic goods and regional networks while diversifying sources of cultural power within the contemporary world-system.

## International Cooperation

### *Brazil-Mozambique Technical Training*

Trainers from [Mozambique](#) participated in capacity-building activities within Brazil's Federal Education Network as part of an initiative focused on strengthening vocational and technological education. The program includes exchanges of experiences, teaching practices, and technical knowledge between institutions from both countries. The cooperation seeks to train Mozambican instructors and deepen educational, institutional, and professional ties between Brazil and Mozambique in strategic areas.

**Why does this matter?** Educational cooperation shares capabilities and knowledge while strengthening South-South ties and potentially reducing dependence on traditional centers for technical training and technological development.

### *Brazil and Mexico Bring Indigenous Knowledge Closer Together*

[Brazil and Mexico](#) strengthened cooperation involving Indigenous peoples, Indigenous health, and ancestral medicinal knowledge. The dialogue brought together experiences in public policy, intercultural care, and the recognition of traditional knowledge. Discussions included healthcare practices, professional training, rights, and integration between health systems and community knowledge. The initiative seeks to expand bilateral cooperation in health and cultural diversity.

**Why does this matter?** Cooperation recognizes traditionally marginalized knowledge while reducing exclusive dependence on central biomedical models and expanding autonomy in developing locally adapted health policies.

## International Cooperation

### *Brazil Advocates Regional Health Cooperation*

Brazil called for greater cooperation among countries in the Americas to address [public health challenges](#). The position was presented at a regional forum and highlighted cross-border threats, inequalities, diseases, emergencies, and climate impacts. The government also emphasized the importance of science, technology production, access to innovation, and stronger health systems to improve coordinated regional responses.

**Why does this matter?** Regional health cooperation reduces shared vulnerabilities, while domestic scientific, productive, and technological capabilities decrease dependence on suppliers from core countries during crises and strengthen collective autonomy.

### *Bioinputs Bring Brazil and South Africa Closer*

A bioinputs mission strengthened cooperation between [Brazil and South Africa](#). The program brought together representatives, experts, research institutions, and companies to learn about Brazilian experiences in the development, production, application, and regulation of bioinputs. The initiative sought to expand knowledge exchange, encourage scientific and business partnerships, and create business and investment opportunities related to sustainable agricultural solutions.

**Why does this matter?** Bioinput cooperation spreads technology among Global South countries, while shared productive capacity can reduce dependence on inputs controlled by companies and centers of global economic power.

## Environment and Sustainability

### *Wildfires Increase in Brazil*

The report recorded an increase in [wildfires](#) in Brazil amid conditions associated with El Niño. The data show a rise in fire outbreaks in parts of the country, including the Amazon, and link the situation to periods of drought and high temperatures. The increase in fires reinforces concerns about environmental impacts, emissions, vegetation loss, and the authorities' capacity to respond.

**Why does this matter?** The climate crisis exposes the Amazon to systemic pressures, while Brazil's environmental protection capacity affects territorial sovereignty, external financing, and the country's position in global negotiations.

## Environment and Sustainability

### *Cold Front Brings Severe Storms*

A [cold front](#) moved across parts of Brazil's Center-West, Southeast, and South, bringing forecasts of severe storms, heavy rain, strong winds, and possible hail. Weather alerts were issued for several states, while other regions faced high temperatures and low humidity. The situation combined risks from storms and dry conditions, requiring attention from the public and civil defense authorities.

**Why does this matter?** Simultaneous extreme events expose domestic climate vulnerabilities, while infrastructure, planning, and state adaptation capacity determine who bears the costs and risks generated by the global climate crisis.

### *Cocoa Becomes Part of the Amazon Strategy*

[Amazon producers](#) are using agroforestry systems combining cocoa and native trees to restore degraded areas and generate income. The strategy is supported by public programs and seeks to reconcile agricultural production with conservation. Experts, however, warn of risks related to monoculture, insufficient enforcement, and permissive interpretations of legislation that could turn cocoa expansion into a new source of environmental pressure.

**Why does this matter?** Cocoa can combine income generation with conservation, but green markets redistribute power because companies, credit, and environmental rules determine who controls value, territory, and benefits.

## Diplomacy

### *Brazilian Takes Office at Maritime Tribunal*

Professor George Galindo took office as a judge at the [International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea](#) after being elected by States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Brazilian jurist will serve on the court responsible for disputes involving the interpretation and application of the Convention. Galindo is a professor at the University of Brasília and has academic and international legal experience.

**Why does this matter?** Brazil's presence on the tribunal expands its participation in the production and interpretation of maritime rules while strengthening the country's institutional capacity in strategic global legal arenas.

## Diplomacy

### *Brazil Expresses Solidarity After Floods*

The Brazilian government expressed sorrow over the deaths and solidarity with populations affected by floods and extreme weather events in India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Thailand. Brazilian diplomatic missions monitored developments and paid attention to the possibility of Brazilian nationals being affected. The Foreign Ministry's statement also linked these events to the need for international cooperation in addressing the impacts of [extreme climate events](#).

**Why does this matter?** Climate disasters cross borders and expose unequal response capabilities. Therefore, cooperation and climate financing become central dimensions of the global distribution of power and security.

### *Brazilian Appointed to Senior UNESCO Science Position*

Professor Denise Pires de Carvalho was appointed [UNESCO](#) Assistant Director-General for Sciences. The appointment, jointly announced by Brazilian institutions, expands Brazil's presence in the organization's leadership. The position covers science, international cooperation, sustainability, research, scientific education, and knowledge governance. Her academic and administrative career provided the foundation for her selection for the international post.

**Why does this matter?** Holding senior decision-making positions expands Brazil's presence in the governance of knowledge while allowing the country to participate in shaping scientific and technological rules that structure global power.

## National Congress

### *Congressional Committee Summons Foreign Minister*

The Chamber of Deputies' Foreign Relations and National Defense Committee approved the summons of [Foreign Minister Mauro Vieira](#) to provide explanations regarding allegations involving the use of the Brazilian Embassy in Spain. The request mentions Fábio Luís Lula da Silva and a businesswoman cited in media reports. The hearing will allow lawmakers to question procedures, the use of public resources, and diplomatic activity in the specific case.

**Why does this matter?** Parliamentary oversight of diplomacy strengthens institutional accountability, while domestic political disputes can affect resources, reputation, and state capacity used in Brazil's international projection.

## MAMÁFRICA

presents: **BRASÍLIA DIVERSA E CRIATIVA**  
(Diverse and Creative Brasília)

**Galpão das Artes Fair  
and Brasília Diversa e Criativa**

November 17-22  
Brasília Art Museum (MAB)

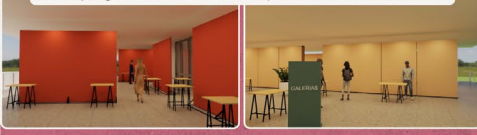
**Galpão das Artes Fair**

The program will bring together entrepreneurship and Afro-entrepreneurship, Cerrado cuisine, creative economy professionals, traditional knowledge and flavors, conversation circles, and cultural performances.



**Brasília Diversa e Criativa Fair**

A space dedicated to visibility, exchange, sales, and stronger networks, bringing together artists, galleries, collectives, studios, and creative economy initiatives. MAB's open ground-floor area will feature spaces dedicated to the visual arts.



**MAMÁFRICA — BRASILIA**  
Art connecting ancestry, people, territories, and futures.

**CONTACT**

**Odécio Rossafa**  
+55 (61) 99661-1935  
barthonaif@gmail.com

**Plataforma Barthô**  
@plataformabartho

Show your art. Take part. Support. Collect. Create.



PRESENTED BY:



SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP:



Over the past week, Brazil's position in the world-system has become increasingly strained by the convergence of U.S.-China rivalry, the escalation of the war in Ukraine, and the presidential election. In trade, new market openings, the Mercosur-EFTA agreement, and negotiations with the European Union, the United States, India, and Chile expand Brazil's external options. Yet China's 55% surcharge on beef volumes exceeding the quota shows that diversification does not eliminate dependency: major buyers remain capable of shaping prices, standards, and market access. At the same time, high public debt and fiscal constraints limit the state's ability to convert external engagement into industrial policy, innovation, and productive autonomy.

The escalation of the Russia-Ukraine war further deepens these vulnerabilities. Attacks on energy infrastructure, ports, Black Sea routes, and strategic facilities increase risks to fuels, fertilizers, insurance, freight, and logistics chains. More than a regional conflict, the war has become a mechanism for reorganizing economic power: it reinforces the centrality of energy security, accelerates rearmament, and deepens bloc formation. For Brazil, this means operating in an environment in which diplomatic neutrality and trade diversification become more difficult as the United States, Europe, Russia, and China increasingly connect trade, energy, technology, and security to geopolitical choices.

In this context, Petrobras's 22-year contract with Cheniere strengthens security of supply, but also creates long-term exposure to U.S. LNG. Likewise, renewables, data centers, Redata, and Tecon 10 are no longer merely economic agendas: they concern control over energy, computing capacity, connectivity, and physical circulation, and therefore over essential structures of power.

In rare earths, Lynas's acquisition of Meteoric, the Caldeira project, and new mineral discoveries place Brazil within the Western strategy to reduce dependence on China. Yet reserves do not amount to structural control. Without domestic refining, separation, technology, intellectual property, and financing, Brazil risks merely replacing one dependency with another.

Finally, the October 4 election also takes on a systemic dimension. In a more militarized and polarized international order, preserving autonomy requires not only diversifying partnerships but also building domestic capabilities to reduce external vulnerabilities.



**Robson Cardoch Valdez – PhD**

Latitude – Consultoria, Pesquisa e Análises  
latituderelacoesinternacionais@gmail.com

---

**Support:**

