



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 / 04

Decoding Brazilian Foreign Policy

Dear readers,

Over the last week, the Government of Brazil has intensified its international activities, combining relevant advances in the economic, diplomatic, and legislative agendas with a focus on expanding trade agreements, strengthening multilateralism, and coordinating with the National Congress to consolidate strategic foreign policies.

In the economic and commercial field, the country made progress in multilateral negotiations and market opening, including the holding of the IX Round of the Mercosur-Canada Free Trade Agreement in Brasilia, where three chapters were concluded, and the scheduling of new discussions for May. In addition, the government has concluded sanitary negotiations that allow the export of distillers' grains to Chile, expanding Brazilian agribusiness, which has already registered more than 600 market openings since 2023. The Executive also enacted the Mercosur-European Union agreement, after approval by the National Congress, creating a broad free trade zone with 31 countries and reducing tariffs on Brazilian agro-industrial and industrial products. Brazil also expanded its relationships with the United States and Uruguay, discussing opportunities in technology, biofuels, and milk, while registering growth in telecommunications investments and progress in simplifying the export drawback regime.

In the diplomatic field, Brazil has acted on multiple fronts of international crisis, reaffirming its defense of international law and the peaceful settlement of disputes. The Brazilian government condemned, together with Spain, the kidnapping of citizens in international waters by Israel and demanded their immediate release and consular access. In addition, ministers from twelve countries condemned the Israeli attacks on the Global Sumud humanitarian flotilla, reinforcing the need for respect for international humanitarian law. Brazil also deplored the attacks in Lebanon that killed civilians, as well as condemned the attacks in Mali and Colombia, expressing solidarity with the victims and support for regional stability. At Itamaraty, the Diplomats' Day highlighted sovereignty, multilateralism, and peace, reinforcing Brazil's role in international cooperation and the defense of its national interests.

Finally, within the scope of the National Congress, there was intense action focused on foreign policy and parliamentary diplomacy. Initially, Azerbaijan showed interest in expanding relations with Brazil, emphasizing investments, innovation, and tourism as strategic areas. At the same time, CREDN approved relevant measures, including calls on the Ramage case, debates on the auction of Tecon Santos 10, and requests for information from the Foreign Ministry, as well as initiatives with Portugal in the fight against organized crime. In addition, the Senate approved diplomatic nominations and international agreements, while Parlasur advanced in the protection of women in Mercosur. Finally, the MP to support exports and the Mercosur-EU agenda stood out.

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

Economy and Trade Agreements

- Between April 27 and 30, Brasilia hosted the IX Round of the [MERCOSUR-Canada Free Trade Agreement](#). Resumed in October, the negotiations aim to deepen economic relations and productive integration. Groups dealt with goods, services, rules of origin, intellectual property, sanitary measures, and sustainable development, as well as government and labor purchases. Three chapters advanced to the end; A new round will take place in May.
- The Brazilian government has concluded negotiations that will allow the export of distillers' grains (DDG/DDGS) to [Chile](#). The opening benefits the agricultural input from the production of corn ethanol. Grains are used in animal feed. In 2025, Brazil exported more than US\$ 2.2 billion to Chile. Agribusiness has reached 601 openings since 2023, as a result of the joint work between Mapa and MRE.
- President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva signed the [Mercosur-European Union agreement](#), ending two decades of negotiations. The treaty reduces tariffs on most products and expands access to the European market. Congress approved the text, with immediate provisional effect. The government provides safeguards and highlights gains for agribusiness, including Brazilian meat, coffee, fruits, and orange juice.
- The [Ministry of Agriculture](#) brought together representatives from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the U.S.-Brazil Business Council to discuss trade opportunities. Agricultural interests, trade flow, and topics such as technology and biofuels were addressed. Brazil seeks to expand exports to the American market, a relevant destination for agribusiness. In 2025, it exported US\$ 11.4 billion, with emphasis on coffee, meat, sugar, and cocoa.
- Minister André de Paula met with his Uruguayan counterpart, Alfredo Fratti, to discuss [regional agribusiness priorities](#). They highlighted bilateral cooperation, integration, and trade. They dealt with milk, the Mercosur-European Union agreement, and the expansion of markets. They advanced in science and innovation, with a joint research unit. They also addressed bioinputs. In 2025, bilateral trade totaled about US\$ 2.22 billion.
- [Brazil recorded an 8% growth in foreign investments in telecommunications](#), reaching R\$2.9 million in March 2026 and R\$8.4 million in the quarter. The resources drive the expansion of 5G, digital inclusion, and infrastructure modernization. Coverage already covers more than 1,300 cities, with programs expanding connectivity and benefiting schools, students, and remote regions across the country.

Economy and Trade Agreements

- The federal government has made progress in implementing the [Mercosur-European Union agreement](#) by regulating tariff quotas for exports and imports. The rules define procedures, the certification of origin, and the use of benefits, with limited impact on trade. Most tariffs will be eliminated. Measures modernize foreign trade, reduce bureaucracy, increase predictability, and align Brazil with the best international practices, strengthening competitiveness and business.
- President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva signed a decree that incorporates the [Mercosur-European Union Provisional Trade Agreement](#) into Brazilian law. The result of 25 years of negotiations, it creates a large free trade area with 31 countries, 720 million people, and a GDP of more than US\$ 22 trillion, expanding exports, partnerships, and income, and reducing costs for companies.
- Brazil has completed the final stage for the entry into force of the [Mercosur-European Union agreement](#), with a decree signed by Lula. The pact reduces tariffs, expands access to the European market, and strengthens industry. It includes safeguards to protect national sectors. Agreements with Singapore and EFTA were also sent to Congress, aimed at diversifying markets, attracting investment, increasing exports, and boosting sustainable economic growth and job creation.
- The MDIC reduced the [deadline for analysis of drawback](#), an export incentive, to less than 30 days. The change simplifies procedures by allowing documents to be sent via Siscomex immediately and completing the process in a single step. The regime exempts taxes levied on exported inputs. In 2025, it accounted for US\$ 72 billion, about 20.8% of Brazilian exports, used by approximately 1,800 industrial companies.
- In the fourth week of April 2026, Brazil recorded a [trade surplus](#) of US\$ 1.7 billion, with exports of US\$ 6.7 billion and imports of US\$ 4.9 billion. At the end of the month, the balance reached US\$ 9.2 billion. In the year, it totals US\$ 23.3 billion. Exports grew 16.4%, with emphasis on agriculture, mining, quarrying, and manufacturing, while imports rose moderately.
- The Central Government recorded a [primary deficit](#) of R\$73.8 billion in March 2026, impacted by the payment of precatórios. In the quarter, the negative balance was R\$17.1 billion. Revenues grew, but expenses increased strongly. In 12 months, the deficit reached R\$136.5 billion (1.03% of GDP), with a gradual improvement trend in the fiscal trajectory.

Economy and Trade Agreements

- [Federal revenue](#) reached R\$229.2 billion in March 2026, a real growth of 4.99% and the best result since 2000. In the quarter, it totaled R\$777.1 billion. The performance was driven by income taxes, foreign trade, and financial operations. The growth of the wage bill, imports, and tax changes also contributed, with emphasis on IOF, PIS/Cofins, and social security contributions, as well as the financial and industrial sectors.
- The [Macroeconomic Monitor](#), published by the Ministry of Finance, has reached its seventh edition, highlighting the fertilizer sector in Brazil and its challenges and perspectives. The report also addresses economic measures in response to the impacts of the conflict in the Middle East. Produced in English, it presents summarized macroeconomic data for international audiences, such as embassies and organizations, strengthening the country's economic communication.
- In March 2026, [Tesouro Direto](#) recorded record investments of R\$ 14.79 billion across more than 1.2 million operations. Net issuance was R\$3.78 billion. Selic-linked bonds led the demand. Investments of up to R\$ 1,000 accounted for 45.6%. The stock reached R\$234.4 billion, with significant annual growth and a growing base of investors registered in the program.
- [Brazil generated 228,208 formal jobs in March](#), totaling 613,373 in the quarter and 1.2 million in 12 months. Since 2023, there have been more than 5 million vacancies. The stock reached 49 million. Services led the creation, while agriculture retreated. The balance was positive in most states, especially among young people and workers with a complete high school education.

Energy and Infrastructure

- The course "[Cities and Climate Change](#)", available on the Capacities Portal, offers free, Enap-certified training on integrating urban and climate policies. In 10 hours, it covers fundamentals, management, climate impacts, and the role of cities in adaptation. Aimed at managers and interested parties, it is part of a set of distance education courses on sustainable urban development in Brazil.
- The Ministry of Mines and Energy published a report on [gas integration between Brazil and Argentina](#), highlighting infrastructure and energy cooperation alternatives. The study analyzes the potential of Vaca Muerta, Brazilian demand, and supply routes. It points to the need for investment and regulatory coordination, aiming to enhance competitiveness, energy security, and regional development through greater use of natural gas.

Energy and Infrastructure

- Minister Alexandre Silveira met with Dilma Rousseff, the [BRICS Bank's president](#), to discuss investments in energy infrastructure and strategic partnerships. He highlighted regulatory security, auctions, and the modernization of the electricity sector, including the LRCAP. The dialogue addressed international cooperation, transmission expansion, and energy integration, aiming to attract investment, strengthen energy security, and support the sustainable energy transition in Brazil.
- [Fonplata](#) approved a US\$85 million loan for Minas Gerais and Santa Catarina, without a sovereign guarantee. The resources allocated to BDMG and BADESC aim to support regional development through long-term credit. The bank also updated its acquisition policy and expanded funding limits, strengthening its performance as a multilateral institution focused on regional integration.
- Brazil has an extensive [hydrographic network](#) with significant logistical potential that remains underutilized. Waterways are strategic for integration, transport, and sustainability, with lower cost and lower environmental impact. The government invests in planning, maintenance, and concessions to expand the sector. Projects aim to attract investments, modernize infrastructure, and strengthen competitiveness, integrating regions and expanding the use of river transport in the country.
- [Brazilian ports](#) were decisive in the first quarter of 2026, handling 95% of foreign trade. The country exported US\$ 82.3 billion, up 7.1%, and recorded a surplus of US\$ 14.1 billion. China and the European Union led the demand. Public and private investments increase logistics efficiency, reduce costs, and sustain Brazilian competitiveness in the global market, boosting export growth.

Technology and Defense

- Modern technologies depend on rare earths, minerals essential to industry and the energy transition. [Brazil seeks to expand production and innovation](#), as discussed in a workshop by the CGEE and MCTI. A study updated until 2040 evaluates scenarios and challenges. Experts highlight the importance of advancing in refining and applications. The objective is to strengthen the production chain, integrate policies, and expand sustainable national technological autonomy.
- A new public notice from the [MCTI and Finep](#) allocates R\$ 120 million to sustainable mobility projects, supporting technologies still under development. Proposals can be submitted until August 2026. The initiative is part of the More Innovation Brazil program, which prioritizes innovation with technological risk and requires a counterpart. There is a regional reserve of resources and a mandatory participation requirement for scientific and technological institutions.

Technology and Defense

- The Ministry of Defense, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and BNDES, presented the capabilities of the [Brazilian naval sector](#) to representatives from 22 countries at the ThyssenKrupp Marine Systems shipyard in Itajaí. The mission promoted the Defense Industrial Base and the Tamandaré Class Frigates Program, aiming at partnerships and exports. The initiative strengthens negotiations, the country's international image, regional development, and the creation of qualified jobs in the country.
- In the first quarter of 2026, [Brazil recorded the lowest number of intentional homicides and robberies in ten years](#). Homicides have fallen 42.7% since 2016, and robberies, 72.9%. Between 2022 and 2026, the reductions were 25% and 48.1%, respectively. Warrants served grew 37.1%. Investments, integration, and the use of intelligence have reinforced state action and sustained the consistent drop in lethal violence in the country, as recently observed.

Human Rights

- The AGU upheld in court the UFSM public notice that creates [vacancies for Palestinian refugees](#) in undergraduate courses and for visiting professors. The popular action alleged a violation of isonomy, but the Court recognized the measure as lawful humanitarian and affirmative action. The program has been part of a university policy aimed at refugees in situations of extreme vulnerability since 2016.
- The [International Year of Women Farmers](#), which reinforces women's role in rural development, was the subject of a meeting between Minister Fernanda Machiaveli and First Lady Janja Lula da Silva. The meeting discussed policies to expand rural women's rights, income, and autonomy, highlighting programs that strengthen credit, production, and gender equality in family farming.
- The Ministry of Development and Social Assistance presented Brazil's experience in care policies at an ECLAC workshop, which brought together [Latin American countries](#). The meeting discussed strategies to expand access to care services for children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, integrating social assistance and reducing inequalities, in addition to promoting the exchange of experiences between governments and municipalities.
- The Ministry of Development and Social Assistance defended [multilateralism and international cooperation](#) as fundamental to guaranteeing the right to adequate food at an ECLAC workshop in Brasilia. The debate highlighted the global governance of food systems, the impact of crises and conflicts, and social participation. Brazil presented Sisan and the Brazil Without Hunger Plan.

Human Rights

- The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship participated in the launch of the [OBMigra 2025 Report](#), which gathers data on migration in Brazil and guides public policies aimed at migrants, refugees, and stateless persons. The document highlights integration challenges, such as language barriers and municipal limitations, and reinforces international cooperation and Brazil's commitment to human rights and migration governance.
- The IACHR suspended the precautionary measure on the [Public Prison of Porto Alegre](#) after recognizing structural advances in the prison system. The MDHC has played a central role in the institutional articulation and monitoring of international recommendations since 2013. The decision considered the new unit, inaugurated in 2025, a milestone in overcoming violations, ensuring dignified and safe conditions for people deprived of liberty.
- Brazil signed the [Zamora Declaration](#) in Spain, reinforcing its commitment to the full protection of children and adolescents in the digital environment. The document prioritizes online safety, the fight against violence, and the exercise of rights. The country highlighted ECA Digital as an international reference, strengthened policies to address risks such as cyberbullying and exploitation, and promoted Ibero-American cooperation in digital governance.
- MDHC participated in an international seminar organized by WRI and LEAD to discuss [protecting environmental defenders within the climate agenda](#). The event brought together experts and organizations to strengthen the recognition, participation, and protection of these actors. Brazil highlighted the Program for the Protection of Defenders, which has accompanied more than 1,500 cases, reinforcing preventive policies and international cooperation in the defense of human rights and the environment.
- [The Government of Brazil protected 1,524 people in 2025 through the PPDDH](#), mainly indigenous leaders, quilombolas, and environmentalists. The program strengthened its normative basis with new ordinances, a decree, and a national plan. The highest concentration of cases occurred in the North region, followed by the Northeast. The policy operates in a federative manner, with state, regional, and federal teams integrated to mitigate risks and ensure rights.
- Minister Janine Mello highlighted the right to memory at the opening of the exhibition "Humanity in War", of the [International Committee of the Red Cross](#), in Brasilia. The exhibition brings together photos that highlight the impacts of conflicts in several countries and seeks to promote reflection, empathy, and humanitarian responsibility. The event reinforces human rights, peace, international cooperation, and awareness of the suffering of civilians in contemporary global wars.

Human Rights

- The [OBMigra report points out that there are about 2 million migrants in Brazil](#), from 200 nationalities, of whom 414 thousand are formal employees. The South Region accounts for 56.2% of migrant workers, and fewer than 5% of municipalities have structured service policies. Language barriers and lack of language services affect access to rights and social integration in the country, according to the official report 2025.

Tourism and Culture

- In Shanghai, Brazilian music stood out at the JZ Spring Festival 2026, which was part of the [Brazil-China Cultural Year](#). The event brought together artists such as Ivan Lins and other names in MPB and jazz. The initiative, supported by Brazilian and Chinese institutions, promotes cultural exchange, expands the presence of Brazilian music in Asia, and strengthens cultural and tourist ties between the countries.
- In Beijing, the Minister of Culture, Margareth Menezes, fulfilled the agenda of cultural cooperation between [Brazil and China](#), with a focus on audiovisual and artistic exchange. He met with the China Media Group and accompanied the Neojibá Orchestra's presentation in the Forbidden City. The activities strengthened cultural partnerships, increased content circulation, and positioned music as an instrument of integration between the two countries.
- In 2026, the [Brazil-China Cultural Year](#) will strengthen bilateral ties, focusing on the arts, innovation, and the creative economy. Plataforma Música Brasil takes artists to Beijing and Shanghai, with 22 concerts and participation in the JZ Spring Festival. The program involves government institutions, companies, and state governments, promoting musical diversity and expanding the presence of Brazilian music in contemporary Brazilian international Asia.
- [COP30](#) will be highlighted at the 2026 Tourism Fair in Fortaleza, with debates on climate and sustainable tourism. The sector's Gas Emissions Inventory and a climate action guide, both developed by the Ministry of Tourism in partnership with international partners, will be presented. The event reinforces the role of Brazilian tourism in the transition to a low-carbon economy.
- [Corporate tourism in Brazil](#) maintained growth in March, with revenues of R\$ 1.47 billion, up 31% year over year, according to Abracorp. In the quarter, the sector advanced 12%, mainly driven by air transport and hospitality. The performance reinforces the expansion of tourism in the country, which also registers records in domestic aviation and increased spending by foreigners.

Tourism and Culture

- The [10th edition of the Tourism Fair](#) takes place in Fortaleza, from May 7 to 9, with free programming focused on diversity and inclusion. The event brings together debates on social participation, Afrotourism, indigenous tourism, and LGBTQIA+ tourism. Organized by the Ministry of Tourism, the meeting promotes inclusive policies, innovation, and sustainable development, involving all Brazilian states in the largest event in the sector.
- [Brazilian tourism](#) is experiencing strong growth, driven by major international concerts, such as those by Shakira and The Weeknd, held in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Between January and March, foreign tourists spent R\$ 16 billion in the country, which represents an increase of 12%. The sector registers record visitor arrivals and a strong economic impact, generating jobs and income, and moving several tourism production chains.
- The Ministry of Tourism announced the result of the [public call for agencies](#) interested in working with Chinese tourists in Brazil. In all, 299 companies registered, totaling 325 qualified. The initiative is part of the ADS China program and reinforces bilateral cooperation, aiming to improve tourist reception and expand the Chinese market in the country.
- The 2026 Tourism Fair in Fortaleza will host free workshops on [tourism and hospitality at the Halal Market](#), training professionals and students to serve Muslim tourists. The action, in partnership with national and Arab institutions, includes certification and practical content. The Halal market, with 2 billion consumers, represents a strategic opportunity for Brazil to expand its international operations in the tourism sector.

International Cooperation

- The National Network of Ombudsman Offices, in partnership with the CGU and the [Ministry of Racial Equality](#), will hold the 1st International Seminar on Ombudsman Offices in Brasilia in June 2026. The event will bring together national and international experts to discuss the role of ombudsman offices in social transformation, from welcoming to using data in public management and improving public policies.
- The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Brazil received the Minister of Agriculture of [South Africa](#) to sign a Memorandum of Understanding on agricultural cooperation. The meeting highlighted strengthening bilateral trade and collaboration in health defense, especially in the fight against foot-and-mouth disease and avian influenza, through the exchange of technical expertise between the countries.

International Cooperation

- Brazil participated in the SIAM agricultural fair in Meknes, [Morocco](#), for the fourth time, with a focus on sustainability and food security. The delegation, coordinated by the Ministries of Agriculture and Foreign Affairs, presented agribusiness products and technologies. The event strengthened commercial partnerships and expanded Brazilian export opportunities to African and international markets.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock carried out a [mission to Spain and France](#) to expand trade promotion and strengthen international cooperation in Brazilian agriculture. The agenda included participation in the Global Seafood Expo, meetings with European authorities, and Brazil's accession to the OECD program. The actions reinforced trade, health, sustainability, and innovation in the agricultural sector.
- The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock received the Minister of Agriculture of [Mauritania](#) in Brasilia to strengthen bilateral agricultural cooperation. Brazil offered technical support from Embrapa and discussed expanding trade in bovine genetics, including embryos. It was also proposed to sign a memorandum of understanding for scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.
- The [Brazilian National Section of REAF/Mercosur](#) began a meeting in Brasilia with the government, civil society, and international cooperation to discuss family farming. Minister Fernanda Machiavellian highlighted the sectoral climate plan and the sector's commitment. The meeting dealt with agroecology, gender, markets, and regional integration. The continuation addresses rural youth, land, trade, and the digitalization of ATER and PROCCAF on adaptation to climate change in the current Mercosur.
- [Brazil and the ILO have launched a South-South Cooperation project](#) to strengthen care policies in countries of the Global South, promoting knowledge exchange, gender equality, and decent work. The initiative involves Latin America and the Caribbean and includes actions in 2026–2027, such as dialogues, technical missions, and workshops, supported by the National Care Policy and by sustainable international cooperation between partner countries and institutions.
- MEC participated in the launch of the [12th OBMigra 2025 Report](#) at the MJSP in the context of the National Policy on Migration, Refuge, and Statelessness. The event highlighted migration as a right and the presence of more than two million immigrants in Brazil. The MEC works to advance educational inclusion for migrants through initiatives such as Operation Welcome, professional training, and support for education networks.

International Cooperation

- Peru hosted the [XXVIII Regional Conference on Customs of the Americas and the Caribbean](#), bringing together 16 countries and international organizations. Brazil was elected Regional Vice President of the WCO (2026–2028) and will coordinate regional priorities. It will also be the Regional Capabilities Office. The Federal Revenue Service presented programs such as Remessa Conforme and the modernization of the AEO, reinforcing cooperation, innovation, and customs compliance in the region.
- The secretary of Seplan, Tatiana Sandim, met with [UNICEF Brazil](#) to strengthen the partnership on children's and adolescents' issues. The meeting discussed actions already taken and the work plan, focusing on integration among the Union, states, and municipalities. The training to include this agenda in the Multi-Year Plans and improve public policies aimed at childhood and adolescence was highlighted.
- The Brazilian Ministry of Health, in partnership with [Paraguay and PAHO/WHO](#), held the D-Day of the Vaccination Week of the Americas 2026 on the border between Ponta Porã and Pedro Juan Caballero. The action sought to expand vaccination coverage and reinforce protection against vaccine-preventable diseases in a context of high mobility, binational cooperation, and a regional measles alert.
- Minister Luiz Marinho participated in the opening of the preparatory meeting of the Brazilian delegation for the [114th International Labor Conference of the ILO](#), in Geneva. The meeting discussed topics such as decent work, platform economy, social dialogue, gender equality, and digital transition. Brazil will make progress in collective bargaining, labor inspections, and regulatory initiatives grounded in tripartite dialogue.
- The [Cotton Zambia project](#) conducted a technical mission from April 26 to May 1 to strengthen cotton production in the African country. Coordinated by ABC, in partnership with EMATER-MG and CDT, the initiative promoted training in bioinputs and the exchange of experiences. Activities included courses and a field day in Lusaka and Magoye, aimed at increasing local agricultural productivity.
- [Brazil and the ILO](#) have launched a South-South Cooperation project to strengthen care policies in the Global South, promoting knowledge exchange, gender equality, and decent work. The initiative connects countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to address common challenges such as aging and informality. The program will be implemented in 2026–2027, with regional actions, technical missions, and support for the National Care Policy in Brazil.

International Cooperation

- The video of the [South-South Cooperation project](#) “Census Reference Centers with Electronic Data Collection in Africa – Phase II” highlights the modernization of censuses through digital technologies. Led by Brazil, through ABC, IBGE, and UNFPA, the project strengthens statistical capacities in African countries. The initiative promotes autonomy, innovation, and regional networks for more efficient and sustainable censuses.
- Seminar in Goiânia discusses the preservation of indigenous languages and cultures in the Amazon, bringing together government, experts, and international organizations. The event shares experiences and strengthens public policies to safeguard cultural heritage. It also presents the results of an international cooperation project between [Brazil, Funai, UNESCO, and ABC](#), focusing on linguistic documentation, differentiated education, and appreciation of indigenous peoples in the Amazon.
- [Brazil and Cape Verde](#) have signed a technical cooperation project to strengthen regulation in the pharmaceutical, food, and health sectors, through ANVISA and ERIS. The initiative provides for training, exchange of experiences, and institutional support, aiming to improve health security and regulatory management. The objective is to expand capacities and reduce sanitary barriers between the two countries.

Environment and Sustainability

- The book [Migration, Displacement and Planned Relocation Related to Climate Change in Brazil](#), produced by the International Organization for Migration and the Climate Network, analyzes human mobility associated with climate. The work identifies data gaps, highlights vulnerable regions, and proposes evidence-based public policies that integrate science, climate justice, and human rights in the country.
- The Ministry of Finance has opened registration for three public notices for testing the [Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy](#), with a deadline of May 14. Aimed at banks, managers, and listed companies, the projects evaluate practical application and propose improvements. The phase includes training, experimental application, technical monitoring, and consolidation of results, promoting transparency, consistency, and alignment between climate objectives and the reduction of socioeconomic inequalities.
- The [Ministry of Environment](#) has updated the list of threatened aquatic species, including fish and invertebrates, replacing previous versions based on recent scientific analysis. The document defines risk categories, protection rules, and exceptions for sustainable research and use. The measure guides public policies, conservation plans, and the fight against illegal trade, with the participation of specialists.

Diplomacy

- [Brazil and Spain](#) strongly condemned the kidnapping of two citizens in international waters by Israel. Both were in the Global Sumud flotilla, intercepted near Greece, and were not released after landing in Crete. They consider the action illegal and a violation of international law, demanding the immediate return, consular access, and guarantees of full security and compliance with the applicable international standards, all to be provided immediately.
- Foreign ministers from 12 countries condemned [Israeli attacks on the Global Sumud humanitarian flotilla](#) aimed at drawing attention to Gaza. They stated that the action and detention of activists in international waters violates international law and humanitarian law. They expressed concern for the safety of civilians, demanded their immediate release, and called on the international community to ensure accountability.
- President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva signed a decree that incorporates the [Mercosur-European Union provisional trade agreement](#) into the Brazilian legal system. The result of 25 years of negotiations is a vast free trade area created with 31 countries, 720 million people, and a GDP of more than US\$ 22 trillion, expanding exports, partnerships, income, and opportunities for Brazilian companies and workers in the country.
- The Brazilian government mourned the deaths of a Brazilian child, his Lebanese mother, and father in an [Israeli attack in southern Lebanon](#); another son was injured. He condemned violations of the ceasefire and attacks by Israel and Hezbollah, as well as destruction and displacement. He called for compliance with UN Resolution 1701, the cessation of hostilities, and Israeli withdrawal, offering consular assistance to the family and continuous accompaniment.
- The Brazilian government has expressed grave concern about [terrorist attacks](#) in six Malian cities, including Bamako, that have caused the deaths of civilians and military personnel, including Defense Minister General Sadio Camara. He expressed condolences, wished the recovery of the injured, and reiterated the repudiation of terrorism. He stated that there are no Brazilians among the victims and provided the consular contact at the embassy in Bamako.
- The Brazilian government condemned the attack in the Department of Cauca, [Colombia](#), on April 25, which left more than 10 dead and several injured. He expressed solidarity with the victims and support for the peaceful electoral process in the country, supported by international organizations. He reported that there are no Brazilians among the victims and reiterated the commitment to peace and institutional stability in Colombia.

Diplomacy

- The Brazilian government celebrated [Diplomats' Day](#) at the Itamaraty Palace, with the delivery of the Order of Rio Branco and the graduation of the Rio Branco Institute. Chaired by Geraldo Alckmin, the event highlighted sovereignty, multilateralism, and peace. The vice president highlighted global challenges, the defense of national interests, and Brazil's role in climate, energy, food security, and contemporary sustainable international cooperation.
- President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva signed a decree that enacted the trade agreement between the [European Union and Mercosur](#), after approval by Congress. The treaty, in force since May 1, establishes a free trade area with 31 countries, 720 million people, and a GDP of more than US\$22 trillion. Lula highlighted 25 years of negotiations, the reinforcement of multilateralism, and the expansion of exports, partnerships, and global integration. Agreements with Singapore and EFTA, as well as negotiations with Canada and partners, aimed at economic insertion.

National Congress

- [Azerbaijan](#) expressed interest in expanding relations with Brazil through parliamentary diplomacy, highlighting economic and trade cooperation based on sovereignty and pragmatism. In a meeting with Deputy Luiz Philippe de Orleans e Bragança, Ambassador Rashad Novruz highlighted investment, innovation, culture, and tourism opportunities. Brazil is seen as a regional leader and as a strategic destination for bilateral partnerships and expansion.
- The Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense approved [requests regarding the arrest of Alexandre Ramagem in the US](#), including a summons for the ministers of Justice, Wellington César Lima e Silva, and Foreign Affairs, Mauro Vieira, as well as an invitation for the director of the Federal Police, Andrei Rodrigues. He also authorized a parliamentary mission to the U.S. to accompany detained Brazilians and investigate the case.
- The Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense approved the holding of a [public hearing on the auction of the Tecon Santos 10 terminal](#), in the Port of Santos. The debate will address the impacts on foreign trade, competition, and international relations. Deputy Luiz Philippe highlighted concerns about possible restrictions on companies' participation, defending transparency, technical criteria, and the preservation of Brazil's competitiveness and credibility.

National Congress

- The Committee on Foreign Relations and National Defense approved a request for information to the Foreign Ministry about communications with the U.S. regarding the [possible classification of Brazilian criminal factions as terrorist organizations](#). Deputy Evair Vieira de Melo seeks clarification on the official positions, the diplomatic, economic, and reputational impacts, and the effects on the financial system, foreign trade, and Brazil's image.
- The president of CREDN, Luiz Philippe de Orleans e Bragança, met with Portuguese parliamentarians to strengthen [Brazil-Portugal relations](#) and discuss diplomatic cooperation. The meeting addressed geopolitical issues and the fight against transnational organized crime. A bilateral agreement on police cooperation against trafficking and terrorism was also approved, as was a project recognizing the Portuguese license in Brazil.
- The House Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee held a public hearing to discuss [possible operational and financial connections between organized crime and terrorism](#). The debate, requested by Deputy General Pazuello, highlighted similarities between terrorist factions and groups, including territorial control and coordinated attacks, as well as relations with trafficking, money laundering, and international illicit financing.
- The Senate approved nominations of diplomats to head Brazilian embassies in [Greece, Nepal, and North Korea](#), after hearings in the Foreign Relations Committee. Since April, 18 names have been confirmed for posts abroad in Asia, Africa, and Oceania, according to the constitutional attribution analysis by the Legislative Branch.
- Ricardo Primo Portugal was approved by the Senate as Brazil's new ambassador to [North Korea](#), with 45 votes in favor. A diplomat since 1998, he has worked on Asian, consular, and emigration issues. His plan foresees strengthening bilateral relations, resuming investments, and agricultural agreements. Diplomatic relations have existed since 2001, with trade reduced by sanctions, the pandemic, and increasing global economic limitations.
- The Senate Plenary approved, by 42 votes and one abstention, the nomination of Laudemar Gonçalves de Aguiar Neto as Brazil's ambassador to [Greece](#). A diplomat since 1982, he has worked in several countries and currently serves at Itamaraty. He highlighted commercial opportunities, especially in defense, tourism, and aeronautics, as well as the growth of exchanges between Brazil and Greece.

National Congress

- The Brazilian Representation in [Parlasur](#) approved a favorable opinion on the Mercosur agreement that recognizes protective measures for women victims of violence between the countries of the bloc. The treaty creates the Mercosur Protection Order, allowing the immediate execution of these measures. Rapporteur Jandira Feghali highlighted the importance of legal cooperation in confronting transnational gender violence. The text goes to presidential ratification.
- The Brazilian Representation in [Parlasur](#) approved the message that forwards to Congress the agreement on the mutual recognition of measures to protect women in situations of gender violence in Mercosur and in the associated states. The treaty establishes the Mercosur Order of Protection, speeding up cross-border compliance. Jandira Feghali highlighted the progress in regional legal cooperation.
- Provisional Measure 1,352/2026 allocated an additional R\$ 5 billion to the Export Guarantee Fund, strengthening the [Sovereign Brazil Plan](#) amid US tariffs. Credit expanded support for exports, including working capital and protection against commercial and political risks, with a focus on micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. Congress should analyze the MP.
- The Public Safety Commission approved invitations for the director general of the PF and delegate Marcelo Ivo de Carvalho to explain their work in the US and to address the request to leave the country following cooperation with [ICE](#). The case involves the arrest of Alexandre Ramagem. A debate on the Victim and Witness Protection Program was also approved.
- Senator Nelsinho Trad said that the agreement between [Mercosur and the European Union](#) represents a great business opportunity, after 26 years of negotiations. At a meeting of Parlasur, he highlighted the potential of 700 million people and US\$ 22 trillion in the market, in addition to the reduction of tariffs and the increase in Brazilian exports. He also proposed parliamentary monitoring groups.



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