

EU-BRAZIL PARTNERSHIP

Brazil and the EU share a long-standing relationship based on strong cultural and historical ties. Brazil was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the EU. In the 1960s, the two parties exchanged formal diplomatic Missions. The EU and Brazil are key global partners. In 2007, the EU-Brazil Strategic Partnership was launched. This partnership covers a range of issues including climate change, sustainable energy, the fight against poverty, the Mercosur integration process, stability and prosperity in Latin America.

Brazil is a key partner for advancing **Green Deal**, **Digital Transition**, **Cyber**, **Human Rights** and on a **sustainable and inclusive economic recovery from the pandemic**.

COVID-19 SUPPORT

€3 billion

IN DONATED VACCINES TO LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN, INCLUDING BRAZIL, THROUGH THE COVAX MECHANISM about 70 actions= +/- €23 million

IN GRANTS FROM TEAM EUROPE (EU + MEMBER STATES)

€635 million

IN LOANS THROUGH THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK (EIB)

EU Civil Protection Mechanism

HAS SUPPORTED TWO
REQUESTS BY BRAZIL
FOR **MEDICINES AND EQUIPMENT** PROVIDED BY
EU MEMBER STATES

TRADE



TRADE PARTNERS:

EU-BRAZIL: 2ND (15% of total trade)

BRAZIL-EU: 12^{NM}
(1.4% of total trade)



EU FIRST INVESTOR (FDI STOCK) IN BRAZIL

BRAZIL IS THE 3RD DESTINATION OF EU FDIS AFTER THE US AND SWITZERLAND, AHEAD OF CHINA, RUSSIA AND INDIA, TAKEN TOGETHER.





BRAZIL IS THE BIGGEST MARKET FOR EU IN LATIN AMERICA



BRAZIL IS BIGGEST EXPORTER OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS TO EU

COOPERATION

€3.4 billion for the LAC region

From the NDICI-Global Europe Instrument for Latin America & the Caribbean in 2021-27 to enhance long-term partnership with the region, including Brazil. Overall priorities: Digital, Green, Inclusive growth, Justice and Security, addressing inequalities. In addition, the region will benefit from thematic funding focusing on Human Rights, Conflict Prevention, Peace and Stability and Global Challenges, as well as delivering on rapid response and foreign policy needs.



SECURITY AND THE RULE OF LAW



ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE



DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND CONNECTIVITY









Climate change and environmental degradation are an existential threat to Europe and the world. This challenge cannot be tackled without the active engagement of the EU and Brazil. Through policy dialogue and cooperation, the EU and Brazil seek to raise their global ambitions and share practical solutions in fighting climate change, protecting biodiversity and tackling deforestation.



DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

The cooperation EU-Brazil on the digital transition is very promising in areas such as policies and standards, industrial and business partnerships, cooperation on research and innovation and on digital government and inclusion. In June 2021 the ELLALINK optical fibre submarine cable was inaugurated, linking Brazil and Portugal first-ever high capacity direct fibre connection between Europe and South America. This opens new avenues for digital cooperation between EU and Latin America.



COOPERATION ON THE VENEZUELA MIGRATION AND REFUGEE CRISIS

In June 2021, the EU pledged
EUR 147 million to assist the
most affected host countries, in
addition to the ongoing aid package
of EUR 319 million allocated since
2018. In Brazil, EU funding, channelled
through UNHCR and other UN agencies,
focuses on supporting Brazil's efforts to receive,
protect and integrate Venezuelan communities and
respond to COVID-19.



The Agreement will cement the strategic partnership between the EU and Mercosur countries in key areas of joint interest such as climate change, building sustainable global value chains and promoting digital development. Following the conclusion of negotiations in 2020, both parties are preparing the conditions for ratification.



STRONG ACADEMIC COOPERATION

More than **2,400 exchanges** through Erasmus+ since 2015

BRAZIL-EU EU-BRAZIL

ERASMUS+STUDENTS

1450 950

MARIE SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE RESEARCHERS +/- 600

+/- 400



Brazil is EU's **most important partner** in Latin America and the Caribbean, accounting for 25% of total LAC participation **in Horizon 2020.**



ABOUT BRAZIL...

Brazil is the **main economy in Latin America**. It is the world's 5th largest country, the 6th most populous (currently ~214 million people) and the 13th world economy in GDP nominal terms (and the 8th in PPP GDP). Brazil is one of the world's largest commodities producer and exporter (i.e. sugarcane, soybeans, coffee, beef and orange juice). It is home to 60% of the largest world's rainforests, 40% of the world's biodiversity and 12% of the planet's freshwater reserves (>50% of South America's water resources).

Brazil is a key actor at both regional and global level: a G20 Member, which will assume its Presidency in 2024; a member of BRICS (association of five largest emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa); currently it holds the Presidency of the Mercosur (till the end of 2021). Brazil is a current member of the UN Human Rights Council for the term 2020-2022 (4th mandate) and elected non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for 2022-23 (11th mandate).