POLITICAL RELATIONS: Brazil-Russia

EMERGENCE AND ADVANCES IN THE PARTNESHIP

From symbolic relations to a strategic global partnership

1828

- Beginning of the diplomatic relations
- Brazil is the 1º in South America

1917-1945

- Rupture and instability
- Russian revolution and regime change

1945-1991

- Pendular relationship
- Cold War approximation and rupture

1991

- Recognition of Russia
- New diplomatic fase

2000-2002

- Strategic partnership
- Modern institucional base

2002-present

- BRICS Era
- Global cooperation and the Global South

Before (XIX–XX centuries):

- Limited contact
- Little strategic relevancy

After (2000+):

- Cooperation in energy, technology and defence
- Joint action in BRICS and G20
- Global policy coordination

Fase 1: Symbolic 1828-1917	Fase 2: Unstable 1917-1991	Fase 3: Strategic 1991-present

RUSLAT OBSERVATÓRIO

POLITICAL RELATIONS: Brazil-Russia

DIPLOMATIC VISITS

BRAZIL → RUSSIA



José Sarney
1988



Fernando H. Cardoso
2002



Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva
2005, 2009, 2010, 2025



Dilma Rousseff
2012, 2015

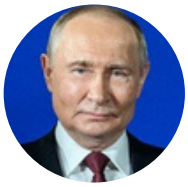


Michel Temer
2017



Jair Bolsonaro
2022

RUSSIA → BRAZIL



Vladimir Putin
2004, 2014



Dmitry Medvedev
2008, 2010



Sergei Lavrov
Multiple recent visits

Before the 2000s
- Low frequency
- Still limited relationship

2000-2015
- Peak in visits
- Consolidation of the strategic partnership

Post 2016
- Continuity with oscillations
- Maintenance of the political dialogue

Institutional continuity: across different governments

Diplomatic pragmatism: cooperation beyond ideology

Multilateral focus: BRICS, G20 and UN as central spaces

Long term consolidated relationship
- Intensification after the strategic
- partnership
  Insertion of Brazil in the Global South axis

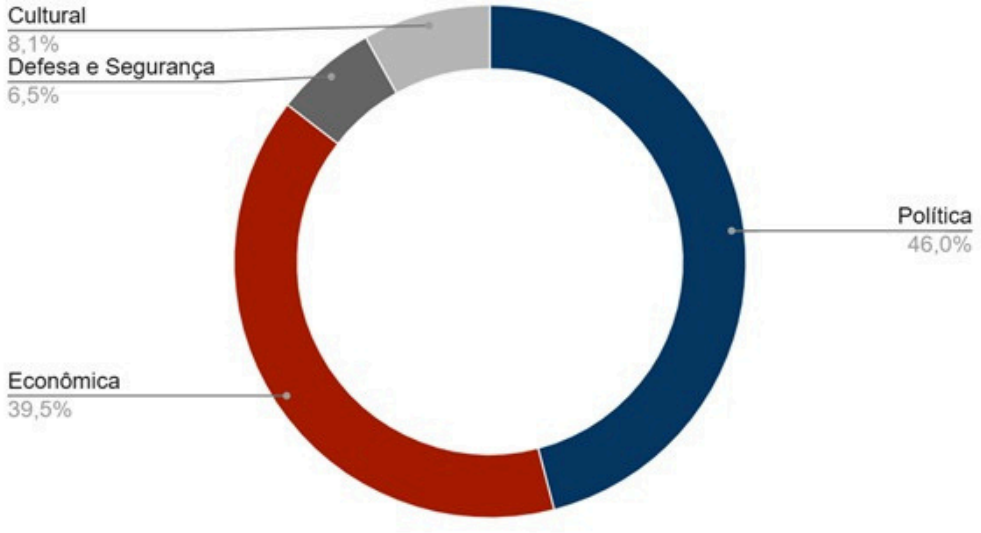
RUSLAT OBSERVATÓRIO

POLITICAL RELATIONS: Brazil-Russia

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Total of juridical instruments: **124 treaties**

GRAPH 1 - DISTRIBUTION OF THE BILATERAL AGREEMENTS BY CATEGORY



THEMATIC MATRIX

Diplomacy (18)

- Installation of embassies and suppression of visas

Strategic Cooperation (15)

- Plans of action and regular political consultations

Logistics (10)

- Diplomatic baggage and administration of personnel

Others (14)

- Security of information, extradition and official communications

HIGHLIGHTED THEMATIC AXIS

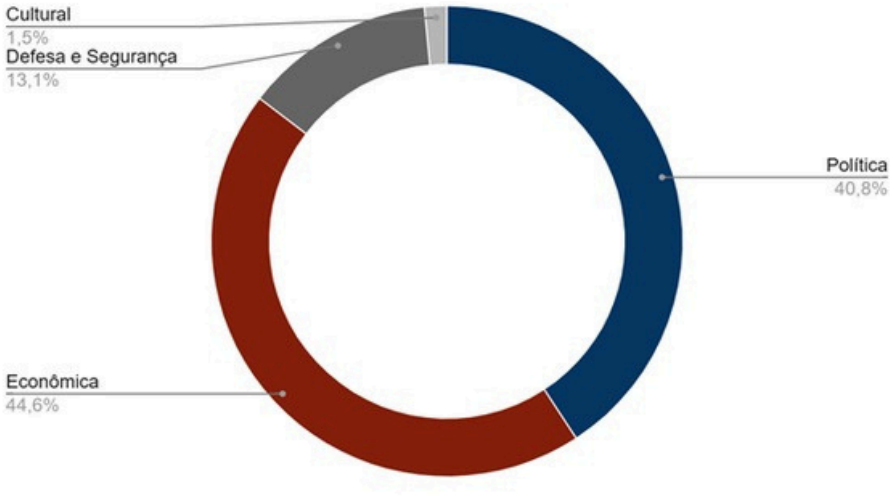
ECONOMY	Fertilizer and energy commerce, technical-industrial cooperation and agribusiness
SECURITY AND DEFENCE	Technical-military, cybersecurity, pacific nuclear energy use and outside space cooperation
CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL	Bolshoi Balé branch in Joinville, exchange students and scientific cooperation

POLITICAL RELATIONS: Brazil-Russia

MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Total of multilateral treaties: **260 treatie**s

GRAPH 2: MULTILATERAL TREATIES DISTRIBUTION



THEMATIC MATRIX

Human Rights (24)

- Conventions on the rights of children and combating racism

Security and Governance (18)

- Conventions against corruption, about international crimes, consular relationships

Environment and Climate (15)

- Kyoto and Montreal Protocols and Paris Agreement

Public Health (10)

- International sanitary norms, WHO regulations

SHARED FORUMS MAP

BRICS+	The central axis for strategic cooperation and Global South protagonism
G20 e OMC	Macroeconomic policy coordination and defence of fair commercial rules
CELAC	Permanent (since 2024) mechanism of political dialogue with the latin-american region
ONU	Focus on the UN Security Council reform, with Russian support to the Brazilian campaign for a permanent seat

POLITICAL RELATIONS: Brazil-Russia

UKRAINE WAR AND THE UN



STRATEGIC PILAR: ACTIVE NEUTRALITY
Goal: aim for balance between the commitment to the international order (sovereignty/human rights) and the strategic autonomy as an emergent global actor

Premise: avoid isolation or automatic alignment to blocs, preserving dialogue, especially within the BRICS

VOTING PATTERN IN THE UN

Date	Organ	Theme of the Resolution	Brazil's vote
Mar/2022	General Assembly	Condemnation of the Russian aggression	IN FAVOR
Sep/2022	Security Council	Referendums and territory annexation	ABSTENTION
Feb/2023	General Assembly	End of the war and territorial integrity	IN FAVOR
Feb/2025	General Assembly	Condemnation of the invasion	ABSTENTION

Note: Brazil was the only BRICS member to vote in favor of the peace resolution of February of 2023

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Non intervention
Respect to sovereignty

Human Rights Law
Protection of civilians

Pacific Solution
Defence of negotiated solutions and diplomacy

BRAZIL-CHINA AXIS

Joint action: proposal introduced at UNGA to promote dialogue and diplomatic solutions

Support: received endorsement from different BRICS countries, seeking a multilateral approach for managing the conflict

RUSLAT OBSERVATÓRIO

POLITICAL RELATIONS: Brazil-Russia

INSTITUTIONAL CORE

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

Strengthened in 2000, with regular consultations and focus on ecommerce, technology and defence

DIPLOMATIC GEAR

Intense cycle of visitations (2003-2016) and pragmatic continuity in following governments

SHARED FORUMS

Active cooperation in BRICS and in G20. Coordinated participation at the UN, in the Security Council, at CELAC and in regional forums

AGREEMENTS HIGHLIGHTS

MULTILATERAL

Instruments that strengthen international harmony and the Global South's autonomy

BILATERAL

Prevalence of economic treaties (energy and infrastructure) and alignment in security/defence (technic-military cooperation)

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

Educational exchange and cooperation in strategic sectors such as aerospacial

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

ENERGY:
Expansion in petroleum, gas and renewable sources with technology transfer

AGRIBUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY:
Strengthening the flow of commodities and defence

CYBERNETIC SECURITY:
Intensification of the combat against transnational crimes and digital defence

BRICS'S CONSOLIDATION:
The group as a definitive forum for the new global political architecture

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