



President Bolsonaro's Visit to the United States



Link: [U.S. Embassy Website – Bolsonaro Visit Landing Page](#)

President Donald J. Trump welcomed President Jair Bolsonaro of Brazil to the White House on Tuesday, March 19, 2019. The two leaders discussed a broad range of bilateral and global issues and how to build a more prosperous, secure, and democratic Western Hemisphere. In a joint statement, the two presidents committed to building a new partnership between their two countries focused on increasing prosperity, enhancing security, and promoting democracy, freedom, and national sovereignty.

1. Joint Statement from President Donald J. Trump and President Bolsonaro

Link: [Joint Statement from President Donald J. Trump and President Jair Bolsonaro](#)

Office of the Press Secretary
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 19, 2019



Today, President Donald J. Trump and President Jair Messias Bolsonaro of Brazil committed to building a new partnership between their two countries focused on increasing prosperity, enhancing security, and promoting democracy, freedom, and national sovereignty.

President Trump and President Bolsonaro reiterated that the United States and Brazil stand with the Interim President of Venezuela Juan Guaido, along with the democratically elected National Assembly, and the Venezuelan people, as they work to peacefully restore constitutional order to Venezuela.

The two Presidents agreed to deepen their partnership through the United States-Brazil Security Forum to combat terrorism, narcotics and arms trafficking, cybercrimes, and money laundering, and they welcomed two new arrangements to enhance border security. President Bolsonaro announced Brazil's intent to exempt United States citizens from tourist visa requirements, and the Presidents agreed to take the steps necessary to enable Brazil to participate in the Department of Homeland Security's Trusted Traveler Global Entry Program.

President Trump announced the United States' intent to designate Brazil as a Major Non-NATO Ally. The Presidents further welcomed the signing of a Technology Safeguards Agreement, which will enable United States companies to conduct commercial space launches from Brazil, as well as an agreement between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Brazilian Space Agency to launch a jointly developed satellite in the near future.

The two leaders agreed to build a Prosperity Partnership to increase jobs and reduce barriers to trade and investment. To this end, they decided to enhance the work of the United States-Brazil Commission on Economic and Trade Relations, created under the Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation, to explore new initiatives to facilitate trade investment and good regulatory practices.

The two leaders also made a number of trade-related commitments. President Bolsonaro announced that Brazil will implement a tariff rate quota, allowing for the annual importation of 750 thousand tons of American wheat at zero rate. In addition, the United States and Brazil agreed to science-based conditions to allow for the importation of United States pork. In order to allow for the resumption of Brazil's beef exports, the United States agreed to expeditiously schedule a technical visit by the United States Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service to audit Brazil's raw beef inspection system, as soon as it is satisfied with Brazil's food safety documentation. The Presidents instructed their teams to negotiate a Mutual Recognition Agreement concerning their Trusted Trader programs, which will reduce costs for American and Brazilian companies.

The two leaders announced a new phase of the United States-Brazil CEO Forum, and welcomed the creation of a \$100 million Biodiversity Impact Investment Fund that will catalyze sustainable investment in the Amazon region. As leaders of two of the fastest-growing energy suppliers in the world, the Presidents agreed to establish a United States-Brazil Energy Forum to facilitate energy-related trade and investment. President Trump welcomed Brazil's ongoing efforts regarding economic reforms, best practices, and a regulatory framework in line with the standards of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). President Trump noted his support for Brazil initiating the accession procedure to become a full member of the OECD. Commensurate with its status as a global leader, President Bolsonaro agreed that Brazil will begin to forgo special and differential treatment in World Trade Organization negotiations, in line with the United States proposal. President Bolsonaro thanked President Trump and the American people for their hospitality.

2. Technology Safeguards Agreement (TSA)

Link: [U.S.-Brazil Technology Safeguards Agreement](#)



On March 18, 2019, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil signed the Technology Safeguards Agreement (TSA). This is a bilateral agreement that allows the use of U.S. technology in space launch operations in Brazil by putting in place appropriate controls for the use and secure management of sensitive space technology.

The agreement will unlock commercial cooperation at the Alcântara Space Launch Center in the state of Maranhão, as well as opening the door for a range of other space-related cooperation between U.S. and Brazilian space companies. It also establishes solid protections for sensitive U.S. technology and sets a strong standard for how others use such sensitive technology in the conduct of satellite and rocket launches from foreign locations.

The United States maintains similar arrangements with other countries involved in space launch.

3. Major Non-NATO Ally Status

Link: [*Major Non-NATO Ally*](#)

Brazil and the United States enjoy a strong military-to-military partnership. We look forward to further strengthening our cooperation under the leadership of our two countries. Designation as a non-NATO ally is a decision made by the President of the United States that provides a long-term framework for our security and defense cooperation. It reinforces the strong bilateral defense relationship between the United States and Brazil by helping support aligned defense planning, procurement, and training. Some of the advantages of Major Non-NATO Ally status include collaboration on the development of defense technologies; privileged access to the U.S. defense industry; and increased joint military exchanges, exercises, and trainings as well as special access to military equipment financing.

4. Bio-Diversity Impact Investment Fund

Link: [United States and Brazil To Partner In First-Ever Private-Sector-Driven Biodiversity-Focused Impact Investment Fund For The Brazilian Amazon](#)

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Monday, March 18, 2019
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Today, United States Agency for International Development Administrator Mark Green and the Brazilian Secretary of the Office of International Relations within the Ministry of the Environment, Roberto Castelo Branco, signed a Letter of Intent to work toward the launch of the first-ever biodiversity-focused impact-investment fund for the Brazilian Amazon. The fund, to be financed largely by the private sector, is intended to leverage \$100 million in investments in hard-to-reach, high-risk sectors to spur successful businesses that align with forest and biodiversity conservation.

The Amazon basin is almost the size of the continental United States and spans nine countries; 60 percent of the basin is in Brazil. In the Amazon, the largest collection of plant and animal species on Earth live alongside 30 million people -- including the majority of Brazil's indigenous and traditional communities. Because the region produces 20 percent of the world's oxygen and fresh water, healthy Amazon forests are critical to Brazil, the United States, and the world. As the region develops, long-term conservation depends on innovative and sustainable partnerships.

The United States and Brazil have collaborated for decades to conserve biodiversity while also advancing prosperity through responsible economic development. The new fund will fill a crucial financing gap by providing access to credit and investments that will strengthen entrepreneurship, innovation, startups, and sustainable value-chains in the Amazon. The two countries remain committed to a private-sector-led, financially viable, and scalable approach that is critical to developing economic opportunities for local communities while also protecting the Amazon's precious natural resources and biodiversity.

Letter of Intent:

Link: [Letter of Intent Between the USAID and Brazil's Ministry of Environment](#)

5. CEO Forum

Link: [U.S.-Brazil CEO Forum](#)



The U.S.-Brazil CEO Forum was established in 2007 and brings together up to 12 U.S. and 12 Brazilian CEOs to develop joint recommendations for both governments on how to increase bilateral trade. Past CEO Forums have been instrumental in the approval of a 10-year visa, the creation of the U.S.-Brazil Defense Industry Dialogue, and the recent moves by both governments towards Global Entry. On April 1, 2019, the new term of the CEO Forum will begin. New U.S. members have been selected, and applications continue to be accepted and reviewed on a rolling basis.

6. U.S.-Brazil Energy Forum (USBEF)

Link: [Establishment of the U.S.-Brazil Energy Forum](#)

The United States and Brazil announced their intent to establish the U.S.-Brazil Energy Forum (USBEF), a new bilateral government-to-government energy cooperative framework. The Forum will be driven by effective interagency coordination on both sides and informed by industry and private sector representatives from the United States and Brazil. The Forum will be chaired by the U.S. Secretary of Energy and Brazil's Minister of Mines and Energy and include representatives from other government agencies.

Under the USBEF, the United States and Brazil will identify technical, regulatory, and policy issues of mutual interest and develop actionable plans to achieve concrete goals that address each issue in a mutually-beneficial manner. Designed to be flexible and agile, the Forum will also help the United States and Brazil identify critical barriers to bilateral energy trade and investment. The USBEF represents a whole-of-government, public/private approach that is committed to addressing the energy security challenges facing the two countries and our allies and partners around the world.

Secretary Perry and Minister Bento Albuquerque met on March 11th in Houston, TX, and agreed to meet later this year to formally launch and convene the first meeting under the USBEF.

7. Smithsonian Meeting and Education Cooperation

Link: [Minister Pontes and DAS Piechowski Meet with Researchers from the National Museum at Smithsonian](#)



During the visit by President Bolsonaro to Washington, Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation Marcos Pontes and State Department Deputy Assistant Secretary Jon Piechowski met with fourteen researchers impacted by the National Museum of Brazil fire. The researchers were conducting research at the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro and lost their work in the September 2018 fire that decimated the building and a large part of the Museum's rich archives. They will conclude their research in museums of the Smithsonian Institution in the United States.

The U.S.-sponsored initiative will assist the scholars who had documents, specimens and other items essential to their research destroyed by the fire, making the completion of their experiments and research projects impossible. The research areas are diverse and include, among others, indigenous languages, ethnology, carcinology, arachnology and paleontology of vertebrates.

Our governments have increased support for students and teachers, focusing on English study and science, technology, engineering, and math (aka STEM). As an example, with generous support from the Brazilian government, the United States hosted almost 600 Brazilian English teachers at 17 universities in the United States in 2018, we have developed STEM-Tech camps and exchanges for STEM teachers, and we are working to improve the institutional ties between our universities. Since 2003, we have sent 500 Brazilian high school students to the United States as part of our Youth Ambassador program.

To learn more about our educational programs and initiatives, please read: [Factsheet – Brazil-U.S. Initiatives in Education](#)

8. Law Enforcement Cooperation

Link: [Increasing Law Enforcement Cooperation and Information Sharing](#)



Security cooperation between the United States and Brazil is strong and growing. U.S. and Brazilian law enforcement agencies will deepen existing partnerships through expanding cooperation, advancing on our commitment through the [U.S.-Brazil Permanent Security Forum](#). The U.S. Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation signed agreements on March 18, 2019 to strengthen our cooperation in border security and information sharing. Through these arrangements, security agencies from both countries can better detect and deter threats to Brazil and the United States, and Brazil will join a worldwide law enforcement network committed to safeguarding the traveling public. These arrangements are concrete steps under the U.S.-Brazil Permanent Forum on Security to enhance and institutionalize our bilateral cooperation.

9. Joint NASA-Brazil Scintillating Prediction Observations Research Task (SPORT)

Link: [NASA, Brazil Sign CubeSat Agreement to Study Solar Physics – SPORT](#)



NASA Deputy Administrator James Morhard, right, shakes hands with President of the Brazilian Space Agency (AEB) Carlos Augusto Teixeira de Moura, left, after signing an agreement for cooperation on the Scintillation Prediction Observations Research Task (SPORT), an upcoming NASA-AEB heliophysics CubeSat partnership on March 18, 2019, at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington. Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro was present at the signing. The

SPORT CubeSat will investigate two ionospheric phenomena, equatorial plasma bubbles and scintillation, that disrupt radio communication systems, satellite technologies, and Global Positioning System (GPS) signals. SPORT is currently projected to launch in the 2020 timeframe.

The Joint NASA-Brazil Scintillating Prediction Observations Research Task (SPORT) mission is a collaborative program to develop and launch a cube satellite that will monitor and analyze unique atmospheric phenomena over Brazil and the South Atlantic that degrade communications and GPS signals in the region, affecting a range of activities from cell phone calls to airport takeoff and landing. The intent is to better understand these phenomena so that operational solutions can be developed to mitigate their effects. The effort involves several labs and universities in both countries.