

ABSTRACT

After the election of President Luis Inácio Lula da Silva in Brazil, in 2002, two main features appeared in Brazilian Foreign Policy:

- (a) South-South cooperation appears as a fundamental integration project defined in Brazilian post-Lula policy.
- (b) The incentives to internationalization of Brazilian companies as a foreign policy instrument are related to a trend of emerging countries in the international scenario, with a preferential target in Latin America and Africa.

More than that, the orientation of the Foreign Policy became, in sum:

- (a) the (re) strengthening of MERCOSUR as the new orientation of Brazilian foreign policy and
an integration policy based on South-South relations;
- (b) encouraging the internationalization of Brazilian companies (of goods and services), with the central role played by the Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES);
- (c) the search for a new position in the global governance process with a more active and less timid role in multilateral organizations, in particular the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) - in this case, with an important contribution from new BRICS international agreements and the creation of the New Development Bank.

The coup d'état in 2016 changed the situation, especially for MERCOSUR, BRICS and South-South project.