



# Diaspora engagement mapping BRAZIL

## Facts & figures

Terminology: The Brazilian government has referred to the diaspora as “Brazilian communities abroad” (Comunidades Brasileiras No Exterior).

### Political rights



Dual citizenship<sup>1</sup>



Right to vote in national elections  
for citizens residing abroad



### Remittances



Remittances as a share of GDP: 0.22%

Remittances inflow (USD million): 4,902

### Voting from abroad:

At embassies/consulates<sup>2</sup>



### Data disclaimer

As diaspora definitions vary widely, we have chosen to use comparable data on emigration as a proxy. This does not include all who consider themselves diaspora and is not necessarily aligned with national definitions of diaspora. Emigration data comes from UNDESA (2024) and remittances from the World Bank (2024).

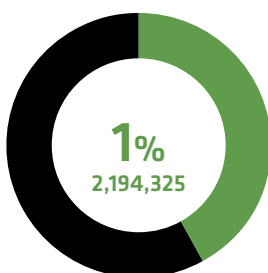
### Emigration



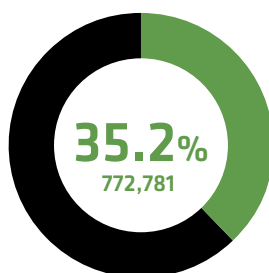
% of emigrants in  
total population



% of which  
in the EU



♂ 44.4%  
♀ 55.6%



♂ 39.2%  
♀ 60.8%

### Top countries of destination



|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| United States of America | 738,994 |
| Japan                    | 207,220 |
| Spain                    | 179,946 |
| Portugal                 | 173,266 |
| Italy                    | 137,935 |

\*According to the Brazilian constitution, Brazilian citizens who acquire another nationality may lose their Brazilian one. A 1994 constitutional amendment allows two exceptions. Firstly, in the case of foreign law recognition of “originary nationality” i.e. where the other nationality is acquired by origin (birth or descent, as opposed to naturalisation). The second exception occurs when the other country requires naturalisation for the person to remain residing or to exercise civil rights.<sup>3</sup>

1 As of 2023, the Federal Constitution provides for the possibility of dual or multiple nationalities for Brazilians in two cases: (1) when a foreign state recognises a Brazilian citizen as a national by virtue of birthright, whether through territoriality (jus soli) or descent (jus sanguinis); and (2) when a foreign state provides nationality through a naturalisation process as a prerequisite for legal stay or the exercise of civil rights within its territory. (Source: <https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/consulado-marselha/servicos-consulares/nacionalidade/dupla-nacionalidade/dupla-nacionalidade>).

2 Brazilians residing abroad are required to vote only in the elections for the president and vice president (every 4 years). Electoral services such as voter registration, electoral regularisation and change of domicile are requested from the Electoral Justice in Brazil, exclusively on-line through the electoral self-service system (Titulo Net). Voting on election day remains in polling stations set up by Brazilian diplomatic and consular offices. (Sources: <https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/embaixada-helsinque/consular-services/electoral-matters/elections>; <https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/embaixada-berlim/consular/2026eleicoes/eleicoes-2026>)

3 <http://www.portalconsular.itamaraty.gov.br/perda-da-nacionalidade>

## Overview of the policy and legislative framework



- 2010** ● **Decree No. 7.214<sup>4</sup>** establishes principles and guidelines of government policy for Brazilian communities abroad. It includes the Brazilian Conferences in the World (CBM) and creation of the Council of Representatives of Brazilians Abroad (CRBE).<sup>5</sup> The Ministry of Foreign Affairs created the website Portal Brasileiros no Mundo (Brazilians in the World) to implement the decree (see Spotlight section).
- 2011** ● **Actions to Benefit Brazilians Abroad' Action Plan<sup>6</sup>** comprises around 100 joint activities aimed at meeting the demands of the Brazilian Diaspora. The plan covers areas such as consular services and assistance; policies for expatriate communities; education; social security; labour; health; social services and human rights; culture and communication; economic affairs and science and technology.
- 2020** ● **Decree 10.554.<sup>7</sup>** President Jair Bolsonaro revoked a series of presidential decrees, including Decree 7.214. As a consequence, all initiatives and bodies created by this decree to support diaspora engagement ceased to exist.

## Practices

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### Portal Consular

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs website offers information about associations and organisations managed by Brazilians abroad, Brazilians in the World Conferences, and the latest developments on consular diplomacy. The website aims to strengthen and broaden the dialogue between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Brazilian communities abroad, as well as among themselves.

### Titulo Net

Offering better means for Brazilians abroad to exercise their citizenship rights more effectively, Titulo Net is a joint initiative of the Itamaraty, the Superior Electoral Court and the Regional Electoral Court of the Federal District. It allows the registration, transfer, registration change and regularisation of Brazilian voters outside the country by electronic means, with immediate processing by the Electoral Justice after checking and endorsing data and documents by registered consular agents.

### SIMPLE

Brazil-based exchange broker Frente Corretora de Câmbio (The Front Exchange) launched a fintech collaboration with San Francisco-based startup Ripple. The blockchain platform, Simple, is designed to allow people in Brazil to send money abroad without the high fees and the slow transaction times that are common in traditional money transfer mechanisms. Ripple uses Simple to address the fragmentation and unreliability of current remittances structures.<sup>8</sup>

4 [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2007-2010/2010/decreto/d7214.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2010/decreto/d7214.htm)

5 <http://www.brasileirosnomundo.itamaraty.gov.br/apresentacao/decreto-no-7.987-de-17-de-abril-de-2013>

6 <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/en/press-releases/16677-actions-to-benefit-brazilians-abroad>

7 [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_Ato2019-2022/2020/Decreto/D10554.htm#art1](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2020/Decreto/D10554.htm#art1)

8 <https://www.ccn.com/ripple-launch-brazil-2-billion-remittances/>

## CAIXA

This government-run bank acts as the main agent of Brazil's social policies. It offers support to migrants and their relatives with financial services tailored to their needs.<sup>9</sup> Its mission is to provide training to migrants to help them become future business leaders. The Brazilian Support Service for Micro and Small Businesses (CAIXA's partner) is also taking steps to ensure that remittance recipients in Brazil receive training to start and strengthen businesses. The program has established a partnership with a US bank, conducted needs assessments for migrants and their families living in Massachusetts, and developed six remittance-linked financial products tailored to the target population.<sup>10</sup>

## Brasileiros no exterior platform 2023

The Brasileiros no Exterior (Brazilians Abroad) data platform is a project related to Brazilian diaspora academic research, developed through the postgraduate programme in Social Communication at the Methodist University of São Paulo. It is a free and public information database on the subject of Brazilian emigration, with the aims of: 1) Systematising, organising and giving visibility to data involving the presence of Brazilians abroad; and 2) Serving as a point of support for emigrants and community leaders, researchers, civil society organisations (CSOs) and government spheres involved with the subject.

## National Map of Gender Violence

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs partnered with the Observatory of Violence against Women of the Federal Senate to establish the database of the National Map of Gender Violence and include data on violence against Brazilian women residing abroad. The map compiles national data obtained from the databases of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the National Survey of Violence Against Women.

## Guide to Returning to Brazil

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has released the 2025 edition of the guide, which compiles essential information for migrants who have decided to return to Brazil. The publication covers various topics, such as customs procedures and documentation; access to healthcare; information about employment and entrepreneurship opportunities; and social benefits and tax regularisation. Specific guidelines are also provided for children, the elderly and people with disabilities.

## First international conference of the Brazilians communities abroad

The first international conference of the Brazilians communities abroad was co-organised in 2008-2009 by the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation (FUNAG), a public foundation linked to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs devoted to the study and disclosure of Brazilian foreign policy and themes related to international relations. FUNAG has been involved in supporting the diaspora through the organisation of meetings and publications.

9 <http://www.brasileirosnomundo.itamaraty.gov.br/trabalho-emprededorismo-retorno-remessas/programa-remessas>

10 [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/diaspora\\_handbook\\_en\\_for\\_web\\_28may2013.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/diaspora_handbook_en_for_web_28may2013.pdf)

## >> Observations

The “Observations” and “Obstacles” sections contain additional information on the context of diaspora engagement that does not fit directly into the other sections. They are based on a combination of literature review and comments from the authors. New information is incorporated during the annual updates. Readers are invited to verify the relevance of the information at the time of reading, as the context may have evolved.

The Brazilian diaspora is relatively autonomous and not substantially engaged with the homeland. Fewer Brazilians tend to remit compared to other nationalities, and they also tend to emigrate in smaller numbers. Once abroad they mainly focus on cultural awareness. The government also maintains a low profile. Its efforts are mainly limited to enabling remittance transfers and providing consular services.

There are recent efforts to bridge relations between government and civil society, as seen by public foundations linked to government institutions and financial institutions are becoming increasingly involved in social development.

The Brazilian government has prioritized improving consular services and outreach to its citizens abroad. In 2023 alone, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported providing over 608,000 consular services<sup>11</sup> to Brazilians overseas – a near 50% jump from the prior year.

## Obstacles



- **Representation:** Emigrants wish to have congressional representation but agreement cannot be reached due to inadequate partisan support. Recently, NGOs and government representatives have also been pushing for such representation.
- **Political participation:** Voter turnout is low. Voting is compulsory for citizens who are temporarily or permanently abroad and yet only about 5% of eligible external voters participate.
- **Remittances:** Information on the remittance marketplace is inadequate. It is hard to determine how much is arriving into the country and how much competition really exists between unlicensed and licensed businesses. There are recent initiatives that aim at improving foreign exchange controls to increase transparency and reduce costs to encourage remittance payments.

11 <https://www.correiobraziliense.com.br/brasil/2024/07/6908765-numero-de-brasileiros-no-exterior-sobe-e-atinge-49-milhoes-em-2023.html#:~:text=Segundo%20o%20Itamaraty%2C%20os%20brasileiros,em%20rela%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20ao%20ano%20anterior>

## Annex:

# List of actors

### Diaspora related institutions

- **National institutions**

#### The Consular Office

The Brazilian Consular Network is one of the largest in the world. It consists of a set of Embassies, Consulates and Vice-Consulates, which can be contacted by Brazilian citizens in need of assistance abroad. The consular office is the unit through which the Brazilian Government is represented before the Brazilian community abroad, protecting and providing assistance to Brazilian citizens within their jurisdiction and within the limits set by existing international treaties and by the laws of the foreign country.

- **At ministerial level**

#### Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The main services provided by consular offices are listed on the website Portal Consular of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), including passports (regular, official or diplomatic); legalisation of documents issued abroad and in Brazil, and the issuance of other consular documents, such as proof of residence, travel authorization for children.

#### Undersecretary General for Brazilian Communities Abroad (SGEB)

This office within and created by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2008 assists the largest and the most vulnerable Brazilian communities abroad, develops ties between Brazil and the diaspora, improves consular assistance, forms strategies for reaching out to Brazilian emigrants, and updates services and technologies (such as web portals) for emigrants.

#### Council of Representatives of Brazilians Abroad (CRBE)

CRBE is a worldwide group of 32 elected representatives of nearly 4 million Brazilians living outside of Brazil. It is mandated by the Brazilian State Department to serve as liaison between the Brazilian Government and the Brazilian diaspora all over the world, establishing priorities and pursuing opportunities for bi-lateral improvements in government services and cultural and economic exchanges.

- **At sub-ministerial level**

#### Citizenship Councils

The Citizen or Citizenship Councils are informal fora that aim to facilitate contacts between nationals living abroad and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' consular network. On the Brasileiros no Mundo website there is a list of active councils .

Explore the institutionalisation of diaspora engagement worldwide via the [typology of 520+ institutions](#)



## Diaspora organisations in Europe

### **AACILUS - Association of Social Support and Immigration Guidance in Portugal** Portugal

The association provides clarification to the Brazilian community on the issue of visa regularisation and employability.

Read more about diaspora organisations in "[Starting guide: What is a diaspora organisation](#)"



### **Brazilian Association in the United Kingdom (ABRAS)** UK

This non-profit, non-governmental organization supports the Brazilian community in the United Kingdom by providing free services such as general assistance, legal and psychological counselling, translation, interpretation, assistance in finding accommodation, schools and work, arrangements with banks, doctors and dentists.

### **Brazilian Association of Portugal (ABP)** Portugal

The association's corporate purpose is to support initiatives aimed at stimulating the insertion of Brazilian immigrants in the community of the host country, namely in the socio-cultural, labour and academic sectors, among others. It aims to facilitate access to the services necessary for immigrants' survival by assisting them in their personal and professional lives in the host country, including in the areas of health, education, work and housing.

### **Brazilian Association for International Education**

The association attempts to serve as a point of reference for guidance on teachers (selection, hiring, training, qualification), curriculum (different approaches already used by other schools, including other community languages), teaching materials, networking with other groups in the UK and abroad, human and financial resources.

### **Brazil Caledonia Association** 2008 Scotland, UK

The Scotland-based volunteer-run non-profit association was set up in 2008. It has no political or religious ties but the joint purposes of promoting Brazilian culture and the Portuguese language, giving moral and social support to Brazilians in Scotland and boosting the connections between Brazilians and their descendants residing in Edinburgh, Scotland - United Kingdom.

### **The Casa do Brasil de Lisboa (CBL)** 1992

CBL is a non-profit immigrant association founded in January 1992 by Brazilians living in Portugal and Portuguese friends of Brazil.

### **Diaspora Organisation Clube dos Brasileirinhos** 2009

Diaspora Organisation Clube dos Brasileirinhos was founded in 2009 by a group of three determined Brazilian mothers who wanted their children to learn to speak, read and write Portuguese, as well as learn more about their Brazilian identity.

## **Roots Association** 2001 Switzerland

Based in Geneva, Roots is a non-profit Brazilian cultural association, established by a decision of the Geneva State Council of 13/06/2001. Founded by Brazilian parents and educators, the association's work is done by both Brazilian and Swiss directors and members on a voluntary basis. It develops activities to promote the Brazilian language and culture.

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