

India- Brazil: Joint Statement – State Visit of President of Brazil to India

1. At the invitation of the Prime Minister of the Republic of India Honorable Narendra Modi, the President of Federative Republic of Brazil His Excellency Mr. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, paid a State Visit to India from 18-22 February 2026. During the Visit, President Lula participated in the 2nd AI Impact Summit from 19-20 February and held a bilateral meeting with Prime Minister Modi on 21 February 2026. This was President Lula's fifth visit to India and his second State Visit. This was following the State Visit of Prime Minister Modi to Brazil during 7-8 July 2025.
2. President Lula was accompanied by eleven Cabinet Ministers, including Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Health, Environment and Climate Change, Agriculture and Livestock, Education, Communications, Science & Technology and Innovation, Management & Innovation in Public Services, Rural Development, Small and Medium Enterprises, and by a large delegation of business leaders from the Brazilian private sector and representatives of civil society.
3. President Lula was accorded a traditional ceremonial welcome with guard of honour on 21st February at the forecourt of Rashtrapati Bhawan. He paid homage to Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Indian Nation, at Rajghat. The President of India, Honorable Droupadi Murmu, met the President of Brazil at Rashtrapati Bhawan and hosted a State Banquet in his honour. The External Affairs Minister of India Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar called on President Lula.
4. Prime Minister Modi and President Lula held bilateral conversations on 21st February 2026 at Hyderabad House in New Delhi. They exchanged views on bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual interest, including cooperation in multilateral fora, the need to reform global governance and matters of importance to the Global South. Prime Minister Modi hosted a lunch in honor of the visiting dignitary.
5. Prime Minister Modi fondly recalled his State Visit to Brazil and his participation in the 17th BRICS Summit in Rio de Janeiro in July 2025. He took the opportunity to renew his invitation to President Lula to attend the 18th BRICS Summit to be held in India in 2026, guided by the theme "Building for Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation and Sustainability", reflecting a people-centric and humanity-first approach articulated by Prime Minister Modi at the 2025 Rio Summit. President Lula expressed Brazil's full support for the priorities set by the Indian BRICS Chairship in 2026 and pledged to work closely together with Prime Minister Modi within the BRICS and the IBSA Forum.
6. The leaders reiterated the terms of their Joint Statement issued in Brasília during the State Visit of Prime Minister Modi, entitled "India and Brazil: Two Great Nations with Higher Purposes" and reaffirmed their resolve to further strengthen the Brazil-India Strategic Partnership established in 2006, which embodies a common global vision and is based on complementarities, shared democratic values and a commitment to foster economic growth with social inclusion for the welfare of the people of both countries. They reiterated their decision to follow the strategic roadmap on five priority pillars for bilateral cooperation over the next decade, as set forth in the Brasilia Joint Statement: (1) defense and security; (2) food and nutritional security; (3) energy transition and climate change; (4) digital transformation and emerging technologies and (5) industrial partnerships in strategic areas.

Digital Partnership for the Future:

7. Prime Minister Modi thanked President Lula for his participation in the Artificial Intelligence Impact Summit under the theme 'Shaping AI for Humanity, Inclusive Growth & Sustainable Future'. The leaders underlined the importance of the Leaders Document of the Summit for harnessing and strengthening AI ecosystems for development and inclusive growth, democratisation of AI innovation, ensuring equitable distribution of AI benefits and access to resources critical for developing AI solutions. Both leaders also recognised the central role of existing multilateral initiatives on AI, including the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions, the Digital Global Compact, the UNESCO Recommendation on AI Ethics, and the BRICS Leaders' Declaration on Global Governance of Artificial Intelligence.

8. The leaders encouraged both sides to collaborate on AI adoption, development and deployment, including discussions on national strategies, large language models, applications, and exploring joint projects, such as on model training and data protection frameworks, by engaging both ecosystems and centers of excellence. The leaders further highlighted their interest in advancing the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) applied to education. Both countries are recognized for their robust Digital Public Infrastructures and, in this context, intend to deepen cooperation on the use of AI within these systems

9. The leaders celebrated the signing of the Joint Declaration on Digital Partnership for the Future, as a new and strategic chapter of the bilateral relationship that embodies a shared vision for a digitally empowered future, to be built on mutual trust and collaborative progress. The India-Brazil Digital Partnership for the Future will encompass bilateral cooperation across a wide range of critical areas, including Digital Public Infrastructure (DPIs), through joint initiatives, institutions and projects drawing on the experience of the two countries. They concurred that DPIs are foundational enablers of inclusive, resilient and people-centered digital transformation.

10. In the context of the India-Brazil Digital Partnership for the Future, the leaders appreciated the launch of the Open Planetary Intelligence Network (OPIN) and expressed both countries' firm interest in leveraging DPIs to accelerate sustainable development and strengthening climate action across developing countries. They underscored the importance of integrating the digital and climate transformations into a unified planetary agenda, in line with the long term goals of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while building on the success of the 2023 G20 in India and 2025 COP30 in Brazil.

11. The leaders noted the successful cooperation under the digital agenda and expressed their satisfaction with the ongoing engagement in the digital sector with substantive cooperation from both sides. They urged the stakeholders in both countries to take benefit of various instruments signed between India and Brazil on cooperation in the field of sharing successful solutions implemented at population scale for digital transformation and universal access of quality public services for their citizens. They also agreed to work together in multilateral fora related to digital governance and to pay particular attention to the topic of AI and its potential risks and benefits.

12. To promote and nurture the young talented population of both countries, the two leaders directed their officials to work to promote cooperation between youth population, particularly through start-up incubation and support for innovation. Prime Minister Modi

suggested holding of hackathons for finding solutions to challenges that they face, and foster partnerships in areas of mutual interest.

Energising Economic Partnership for progress and health:

13. The leaders expressed satisfaction on the impressive growth of bilateral trade in 2025 registering an increase of 25.5% over 2024. They emphasised upon the need to keep the momentum going in pursuit of the achievable target of USD 20 billion by 2030. They directed their respective sides to work to eliminate non-tariff barriers in bilateral trade, with a view to reducing obstacles and further promoting trade between the two countries. Both leaders also shared perspectives on how to advance collaboration in certain industrial areas such as telecommunications and cosmetics.

14. The leaders agreed on the need to address the issues of anti-dumping / countervailing duties in an effective manner to boost confidence of business communities in both countries.

15. The leaders noted with satisfaction the progress on launching of the India-Brazil Business Leaders Forum and the perceived growth in business contacts from both countries]. They highlighted the opportunities for greater collaboration in the aviation sector between Indian and Brazilian companies, and encouraged their respective private sectors to strengthen collaboration.

16. The leaders welcomed the signing of the MoU on cooperation in the field of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). They expressed hope that the MoU will boost capacity building for developing policy and institutional framework through exchange of experts for development of MSME as well as facilitate training and technical assistance for improvement of managerial and technical skills.

17. Recognizing the continued growth of investments in both directions and the consolidation of successful partnerships between Brazilian and Indian companies, the Leaders welcomed the recent entry into force of the Cooperation and Facilitation Investment Agreement and of the Protocol amending the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation (ADT). They underscored the importance of these instruments in providing a predictable, transparent, and business-friendly framework, conducive to the expansion of investment flows and bilateral trade.

18. The Leaders recognised the growing importance of economic and commercial relations between India and the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), and the role of trade and investment as engines of growth, innovation, employment and development. They recalled the India–MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), signed in 2004 and in force since 2009, as a key stepping stone in the bilateral economic relationship, while noting that its current scope could be significantly and substantially expanded to fully capture the economic potential and complementarities between India and MERCOSUR. In this context, the Leaders welcomed the decision taken in November last year to deepen and expand the India–MERCOSUR PTA in order to enhance its scope, depth and effectiveness, and expressed their confidence that this expansion will broaden and improve market access in agricultural and agro-industrial products and industrial goods, as well as strengthen the promotion of investment on both sides. The Leaders expressed their shared expectation that negotiations on the expansion of the India–MERCOSUR PTA advance in a timely and structured manner. The leaders also reaffirm their political commitment to strengthening the India–MERCOSUR economic

partnership and instructed their respective authorities to intensify efforts toward the expansion of the Agreement.

19. The Leaders also noted the progress in modernising trade facilitation mechanisms under the MERCOSUR–India Preferential Trade Agreement with a view to ensuring legal certainty and predictability for enterprises. In this context, they welcomed the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Mutual Recognition of Electronic Certificates of Origin (e-CoO), which will enable the secure and immediate validation of electronic signatures, increasing agility, transparency, reliability, and legal certainty in origin verification procedures, while reflecting both countries' shared commitment to administrative modernisation, harmonisation of practices, and convergence with international standards, thereby contributing to more efficient, predictable, and resilient trade flows.

20. The leaders reaffirmed the interest of their countries in strengthening and expanding cooperation in the field of health, including to enhance local and regional production of medicines, vaccines, and strategic health inputs, and to eliminate Socially Determined Diseases. They considered that a greater bilateral cooperation on health issues, besides strengthening the health sector in both countries, may foster equitable access to quality medicines at affordable prices throughout the Global South. In this regard, they welcomed the increasing cooperation in the pharmaceutical sector, driven by the synergies between India and Brazil, and envisioned possibilities for expansion, such as sharing best practices in the treatment of Hansen's disease and the joint production of new medicines and vaccines. They encouraged pharmaceutical companies to intensify and diversify partnerships between them to take benefit from the availability of high-quality and cost-effective pharmaceutical products from both countries.

21. The leaders also welcomed the signing of the MoU between the Brazilian ANVISA and the Indian CDSCO encouraging closer cooperation between the two regulatory agencies so as to promote more expeditious approvals for reciprocal imports, with the objective of facilitating equitable access to affordable quality medicines in both countries.

22. The leaders noted with satisfaction the cooperation in the pharmaceutical sector to strengthen the national production system of both countries, aiming at co-development and technology transfer of essential medicines. These initiatives prioritize the treatment of rare, oncological, and socially determined diseases.

23. The leaders reiterated their commitment to support the World Health Organisation as a leading agency to coordinate global health issues and to promote sustainable financing of the Organisation. They also highlighted the importance of maintaining momentum towards the achievement of health related SDGs, most notably Goal 3.8 on universal health coverage based on primary health care and access to quality, safe, effective, and affordable health products.

24. The leaders also acknowledged with satisfaction the growing popularity of traditional medicine, including Ayurveda, Yoga and Homeopathy, in both countries and the continuous implementation of the existing MoU on Cooperation in the Traditional Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy. The leaders welcomed the ongoing negotiations to expand the scope of the MoU and emphasised the importance of regular meetings of the Joint Working Group under the MoU to review ongoing cooperation, identify new areas of collaboration and advance joint initiatives in research, capacity-building, regulatory cooperation and promotion of evidence-based traditional medicine practices.

Enhancing Cooperation on Defense and Security

25. Prime Minister Modi and President Lula noted the significant growth in bilateral strategic interactions, expressing satisfaction with the 6th Strategic Dialogue and the 8th Joint Defence Committee Meeting in 2025. Both leaders renewed their commitment to bolster defense cooperation, appealing to industries in both countries to fast-track collaboration and establish mutually beneficial industrial partnerships.

26. Reaffirming defense as an integral pillar of the India-Brazil Strategic Partnership, the leaders underscored the potential for co-design and co-production by linking India's *Atmanirbhar Bharat* with Brazil's defense industrial base. In this context, they welcomed the trilateral MoU between Mazagaon Dock Ltd and both Navies for the maintenance of Scorpene Class submarines and other military ships. The leaders recognised the role of cooperation in strengthening UN Peacekeeping Operations.

27. Both sides agreed to enhance cooperation in strategic areas, including the peaceful uses of outer space and maritime cooperation. They expressed their intention to explore opportunities in satellite design, launch vehicles, and data sharing between their respective space agencies and academia to deepen research and space exploration.

28. Recognising the concerns of developing countries, both leaders reaffirmed their commitment to building cyber capabilities and improving cybersecurity posture. They welcomed the first India-Brazil Cyber Dialogue in Brasilia, in November 2025, to discuss cyber governance, data protection, and the fight against cybercrime.

29. Both leaders unequivocally and strongly condemned terrorism and violent extremism, in all its forms and manifestations including cross-border terrorism. They called for decisive and concerted international efforts to combat terrorism in a comprehensive and sustained manner and in accordance with international law. They reaffirmed their commitment to cooperate in preventing and combating terrorism, including its financing and recruitment, especially through online radicalisation. Brazil condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attack in Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir on 22 April 2025 and the terror incident in New Delhi on 10 November 2025. The leaders reaffirmed strong commitment to continue taking active measures to disrupt the terror financing channels including at the UN and FATF. The leaders welcomed the signing of the Agreement on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism and Transnational Organised Crime during Prime Minister Modi's State Visit to Brazil, in July 2025, as an important mechanism for the strengthening of cooperation to counter transnational organised crime.

30. The leaders expressed particular concern about the increasing scale and scope of environmental crimes, particularly wildlife trafficking and illegal mining, and agreed on the need to strengthen cooperation in this regard.

Increased Partnership in Energy Transition, Climate Change, Critical Minerals and Rare Earth Materials

31. Prime Minister Modi commended President Lula for successfully hosting COP30 in Belém in November 2025 and for Brazil's leadership in fostering consensus around the 'Belém Political Package' and the successful adoption of over 50 decisions in a challenging geopolitical context. Prime Minister Modi also congratulated President Lula

Joint Statement – (India)- 21 Feb 2026

for the launching the Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF), an innovative mechanism designed to mobilize long-term, results-based financing for tropical forest conservation in developing countries. President Lula thanked the Prime Minister Modi for India's positive role in the negotiations across all tracks, as well as for support to the TFFF, and looks forward to further engagement in this initiative. Both leaders encouraged potential sponsor countries to announce ambitious contributions, to ensure the Facility's capitalisation and timely operationalisation.

32. In recognizing that their shared vision of a sustainable and equitable future depends on the collective action of nations in addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution and other environmental challenges, both leaders acknowledged the need to advance energy transitions and recognized the critical role of alternate sources of energy such as Sustainable Biofuels, Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF), Solar, Wind, Hydroelectric and Nuclear in energy transformation and transition for meeting climate goals.

33. The leaders reiterated their commitment to the "Belém 4x Pledge on Sustainable Fuels", under which participating countries endorse the objective of expanding the global use of sustainable fuels by at least fourfold by 2035, relative to 2024 levels, taking into account differing national starting points and circumstances.

34. The leaders exchanged views on the role of International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA) in the conservation of Big Cat species and reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. They noted the ongoing collaborations under several international organizations, created by Indian initiative and supported by Brazil, such as the Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA), the International Solar Alliance (ISA), and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI).

35. Recognizing the valuable contribution of Brazil as a member of CDRI, Prime Minister Modi complimented President Lula on Brazil's interest in taking up the role of Co-Chair of CDRI for the two year period from 2026-28 in the upcoming Governing Council meeting of CDRI. Prime Minister noted that Brazil would be assuming the leadership of the Coalition at a pivotal juncture, as CDRI completes implementation of its Strategic Work Plan 2023–26 and works towards developing a new Strategy 2040. Prime Minister acknowledged that Brazil brings a strong institutional capacity and technical expertise across multiple sectors, particularly through its Ministries of Transport, Cities, and Environment. Brazil's leadership of the UN Decade of Sustainable Transport (2026–2035) aligns closely with CDRI's emphasis on resilient, inclusive, and sustainable infrastructure as a key development multiplier.

36. The leaders welcomed the commencement of cooperation under the MoU on Renewable Energy signed between the two sides in July 2025 through the virtual Joint Working Group meeting, covering solar and wind energies, biomass/bio energy, waste to energy, hydro power, storage, production of hydrogen from zero and low emission technologies, as well as other mutually beneficial areas.

37. The leaders acknowledged the fruitful discussions towards deepening the bilateral cooperation in metals and minerals, particularly in the areas of rare earth minerals and critical minerals essential for economic development and clean energy technologies. They welcomed the signing of the MoU on cooperation in rare earth elements and critical minerals and hoped that this would give an impetus to the bilateral cooperation, thus

strengthening the supply value chains and global competitiveness in mineral exploration, mining, processing, recycling and refining of critical minerals.

38. Recognizing the importance of resilient and sustainable value chains across the steel sector, the two sides agreed to intensify discussions to advance cooperation in the steel value chain, including in the areas of investment facilitation, technology cooperation and sustainable and responsible practices in both countries.

39. The leaders underscored the importance of bilateral collaboration in the field of oil and gas. They expressed satisfaction with the engagement of oil & gas companies from both sides to promote trade and investments and cooperation in deepwater & ultra-deepwater exploration blocks. They encouraged both sides to work towards mutual investments in the sector in both countries and to identify additional opportunities for collaboration, including in emissions reduction and carbon capture technologies. They reiterated their willingness to achieve early production and tangible returns from joint projects.

Partnering to Strengthen the Voice of Global South in Multilateral Forums:

40. The leaders stressed on the imperative need for comprehensive reform of the United Nations (UN), particularly the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), including its expansion in both permanent and non-permanent membership categories, and reaffirmed their commitment for mutual support for the permanent membership of their countries in an expanded UNSC. India welcomed Brazil's support to India's candidature for a non-permanent UNSC seat for the term 2028-29.

41. Recalling their countries' historic struggle of overcoming colonialism and affirming sovereignty, the leaders reiterated the need for a revitalised multilateralism to adequately address contemporary global challenges of the 21st Century and committed to the reforming and improving global governance by promoting a more just, representative, responsive, effective, democratic and accountable international and multilateral system that increases representation of developing countries in their decision-making bodies for the benefit of Global South.

42. They underscored the urgent need to strengthen multilateralism and revitalize dialogue and other mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of disputes, affirming that diplomacy is the most effective means of ensuring international peace and security. They highlighted the interdependence between security and development and stressed the importance of enhancing measures for peace building, which are essential for lasting peace.

Partnership for Welfare, Food and Nutritional Security, and Sustainable Growth

43. Noting the role of their countries as major global food producers in supporting fair and open agricultural trade and productive, sustainable, and resilient agrifood systems, the leaders reiterated their commitment to strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation in agriculture and rural development, according to the Joint Statement they issued in Brasilia during Prime Minister Modi's State Visit to Brazil. They also agreed to take advantage of complementarities owing to the opposite cycle of seasons for expanding the agricultural trade and appreciated the work in providing market access to each other's products.

44. The leaders stressed the intensification of joint agricultural research and development to yield agricultural productivity to the optimum potential of both countries. They also encouraged R&D institutions of both countries to work vigorously in the areas of animal genetics and enhancement of animal nutrition in order to achieve results in an unprecedented manner. Both leaders welcomed enhanced cooperation on agro-chemicals, nano-fertilizers and nutrients under the existing framework of collaboration to support sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture, and reduce environmental impacts.

45. The Leaders noted the scope for enhanced bilateral and multilateral cooperation in agriculture and rural development, including the promotion of sustainable agricultural technologies, consistent with an open, fair, transparent, inclusive and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system, with the WTO at its core.

46. The leaders welcomed the ongoing initiatives of cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation, building on the strong synergies and complementary strengths of both countries. They noted with satisfaction the growing number of partnerships established between Brazilian and Indian scientific and technological institutions. They welcomed MAITRI 2.0 Cross-Incubation Program as a two-way learning and co-creation platform, fostering collaboration between Indian and Brazilian innovators and building an inclusive, innovation-driven agrifood ecosystem to enhance global food and nutritional security.

47. They underscored the importance of convening the Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation, to continue fostering collaboration in areas of common interest. With a view to enhance bilateral coordination on science and technology affairs, the leaders welcomed the decision to convene the third meeting of the Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation to be held in August 2026, in India.

48. The leaders welcomed the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding by which the Brazilian Intellectual Property Office (INPI) will be granted access to the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) of India, a database kept by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) which aims to prevent the misappropriation of traditional knowledge as intellectual property assets. They also acknowledged the progress made to develop an implementation work plan to the MoU between the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) of India and the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services of Brazil on cooperation in the field of intellectual property, signed during the State Visit of Prime Minister Modi to Brazil, in July 2025.

Partnership for People:

49. The leaders encouraged closer exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, youth, sports, yoga, education, films, tourism and academic interaction, as an effective means to deepen mutual understanding and friendship between the two societies. They underlined the importance of facilitating tourism, business engagement and interpersonal contacts between the two countries and committed to adopting measures to enhance mobility by streamlining visa processes and increasing the flow of travel for tourism and business. In this regard, they noted with appreciation the entry into force of the extension of the validity of multiple-entry tourist and business visas from five to ten years, on reciprocal basis.

Joint Statement – (India)- 21 Feb 2026

50. They agreed on the view that management of migration flows contributes to bring people together and to the economic, social and cultural development of both countries with special attention to the protection of the rights of the migrants. In this regard, they reaffirmed their decision to strengthen cooperation in the fields of migration and mobility with a view to promote safe, orderly and regular migration.

51. The leaders confirmed their readiness to jointly take appropriate steps to prevent and combat irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking of human beings in accordance with respective domestic legislative framework of the two Parties and applicable international law. They also reaffirmed their commitment to prevent exploitation and abuse along the entire migratory pathway and to support returning migrants, taking into consideration the rights of the persons concerned.

52. The leaders acknowledged India's strengths in medical and wellness tourism, supported by world-class medical facilities and traditional systems of medicine and expressed the hope that enhanced cultural and wellness exchanges would further contribute to increased tourism, academic interaction and people-to-people ties. In this context, they underscored the growing popularity of Yoga in Brazil and worldwide, and recognised its role in promoting holistic well-being. They also underscored Brazil's attractiveness in cultural tourism, sun-and-beach tourism, and gastronomy. They encouraged their two sides for an early conclusion of the Tourism Action Plan under the Agreement on Tourism Cooperation of 2004. They also agreed to make efforts to harmonize both countries' positions in international fora related to tourism, including UN Tourism, whose Executive Council is currently chaired by Brazil, as well as in BRICS and the G20.

53. Recognising the important role of audio-visual media and creative industries in promoting mutual understanding and economic growth, the leaders noted the expanding global reach and commercial success of Brazilian and Indian cinema and content, now engaging audiences globally. They welcomed enhanced cooperation in cinema, television and allied fields, including collaboration under the Agreement on Audio-Visual Co-production in 2007 and the MoU between Prasar Bharati and Empresa Brasil de Comunicação (EBC) in 2016.

54. Reaffirming their commitment to youth development and talent nurturing, the Leaders welcomed the ongoing discussions on proposed MoU on Sports Cooperation, and agreed to promote bilateral cooperation through exchange of sports programmes, coaches, experts, training methodologies and educational material in the field of sports.

55. The two leaders acknowledged the finalisation of text of the MoU on Archival Cooperation, noting that it will facilitate collaboration between the respective archival institutions through exchange of expertise, best practices and technical know-how in preservation of national heritage, promotion of research and implementation of training programmes for archival professionals.

56. The leaders acknowledged the potential for deepening bilateral educational cooperation and academic exchange, noting that Indian students may participate in Brazil's Undergraduate and Graduate Student Exchange Program (PEC-G e PEC-PG), while Brazilian graduate students are eligible for scholarships offered by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and the Brazilian Federal Agency for Support and Evaluation of Graduate Education (CAPES). Both sides also expressed support for strengthening cooperation in training and capacity-building.

57. The leaders welcomed the signing of the following instruments/Memorandum of Understandings during the State Visit:

A. Governments and Institutions:

- i. Joint Declaration on Digital Partnership for the Future
- ii. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Rare Earths and Critical Minerals
- iii. Memorandum of Understanding in the Field of Mining for the Steel Supply Chain
- iv. Memorandum of Understanding on Postal Services
- v. Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Entrepreneurship and Handicrafts
- vi. Memorandum of Understanding between Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa) and Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO)
- vii. Memorandum of Understanding on Electronic Certificates of Origin
- viii. Cooperation Agreement for Access to the Digital Library of Traditional Knowledge (TKDL) between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and National Institute of Intellectual Property (INPI)
- ix. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Education and the International Institute of Information Technology Bangalore (IIIT-Bangalore), on Digital Transformation in Education
- x. Memorandum of Understanding Between Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil and Indian Institute of Mass Communication, India
- xi. Memorandum of Understanding between Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (SRFTI) and the School of Communication and Arts of the University of São Paulo (ECA-USP)

B. Public/Private and Private Entities:

- xii. Memorandum of Understanding between Farmanguinhos/Fiocruz and Biocon Pharma Limited, in the fields of Research, Development and Innovation in pharmaceuticals and strategic medicine
- xiii. Memorandum of Understanding between Farmanguinhos/Fiocruz and Lupin Limited, in the fields of Research, Development and Innovation related to medicines for treatment of socially determined diseases.
- xiv. Memorandum of Understanding between Brazilian Exports and Investment Promotion Agency (ApexBrasil) and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), for cooperation in the promotion of bilateral trade and investment

58. Both leaders expressed satisfaction on the results achieved so far and expressed their determination to continue working towards the strengthening of the Brazil-India Strategic Partnership pursuant to the strategic roadmap they chartered at the State visit of Prime Minister Modi to Brazil in July 2025.

59. President Lula thanked Honourable President of India and Prime Minister Modi for their warmth and hospitality and also for productive discussions and concrete outcomes during his State Visit. He expressed his satisfaction with the BRICS Summit to be held under India's Presidency in September 2026.

Joint Statement – (India)- 21 Feb 2026

**New Delhi
21st February 2026**