

October 13-15, Amritsar, India

# Event Report 18th GIBSA Dialogue: Sources and Manifestations of Foreign Policy

## Geopolitics Program

The Brazilian Center for International Relations (CEBRI) participated in the 18th GIBSA Dialogue, held from October 13 to 15, 2025, in Amritsar, India, under the theme “*Sources and Manifestations of Foreign Policy*.” The meeting brought together representatives from think tanks, universities, research institutions, and government authorities from the four countries to discuss how historical trajectories, national identities, and regional contexts shape the foreign policies of Germany, India, Brazil, and South Africa. Organized by the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS), the dialogue has become a strategic platform for the exchange of ideas and experiences on multilateralism, international security, climate change, energy, and migration.

The event’s program was broad and diverse, featuring roundtables, thematic sessions, research presentations, and interactive debates. Highlights included discussions on multilateralism and multipolarity, migration, climate change, energy security, and the nuclear order. Complementary activities included a diplomatic simulation exercise (“*The Vote*”), allowing participants to

experience international decision-making processes, as well as cultural visits, such as to the Partition Museum, that deepened participants' understanding of India's historical and social context.

CEBRI was represented by Hussein Kalout, Member of CEBRI's International Advisory Board, Feliciano de Sá Guimarães, Academic Director and Ariane Costa, Deputy Director of the Geopolitics Program, who served as speakers in sessions on *Multilateralism and Multipolarity*, *Migration*, *Climate Change and Energy Security*. During the event, the Brazilian representatives highlighted the country's historical trajectory marked by peaceful independence, absence of border conflicts, and a diplomatic tradition centered on the peaceful settlement of disputes, factors that have shaped a pragmatic, universalist foreign policy committed to multilateralism.

In the session on *Multilateralism and Multipolarity*, Feliciano de Sá Guimarães and Hussein Kalout, presented the Brazilian perspective in the context of a transforming international order, addressing the pursuit of strategic autonomy, diversification of partnerships, and promotion of South-South cooperation. The debates emphasized democracy as a central value of Brazil's foreign policy, highlighting the balance between pragmatism and idealism in its international engagement, combining global commitments with regional priorities amid the rise of new powers and the reconfiguration of the global system.

In the session on *Climate Change and Energy Security*, moderated by Judith Weinberger-Singh, Ariane Costa presented Brazil's position on energy transition and climate leadership. Brazil was recognized for its clean and diversified energy matrix, around 50% of which comes from renewable sources—and its ambitious goal to end illegal deforestation by 2030. The presentation underscored Brazil's strategic role as a bridge between the Global North and South, especially in the context of its presidency of COP30, defending an agenda that reconciles sustainability, social inclusion, and regional development. Brazil's climate diplomacy was highlighted as a key

instrument of soft power and constructive leadership in international forums such as the G20, BRICS, and the UN.

In the *Migration* session, Feliciano de Sá Guimarães presented Brazil's tradition of hospitality and regional cooperation, highlighting policies such as the Migration Law (2017) and *Operation Welcome*, which supports Venezuelan refugees. The discussion showed how historical experiences of immigration and emigration have shaped Brazil's contemporary stance, combining regional solidarity, humanitarian integration, and diaspora diplomacy, reinforcing the country's commitment to a human-rights-based and multilateral approach.

In the session on the *Nuclear Order*, Feliciano de Sá Guimarães, together with Dr. Hussein Kalout, presented Brazil's perspective on global nuclear governance. CEBRI emphasized that Brazil is a signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which established Latin America as a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone. The country advocates the peaceful use of nuclear energy and South-South technological cooperation, highlighting principles of technological autonomy, transparency, and support for disarmament, while affirming that equitable access to nuclear technology must go hand in hand with the reduction of existing arsenals.

Through its participation in GIBSA 2025, CEBRI reaffirmed its commitment to promoting high-level dialogue on global strategic issues such as geopolitics, energy transition, regional integration, migration, technological innovation, and sustainability, strengthening research networks and academic cooperation among Germany, India, Brazil, and South Africa. The event consolidated itself as a space for convergence between academic reflection and strategic policy formulation, underscoring the importance of Brazil developing a distinctive and proactive vision of its international engagement and the opportunities for cooperation within the Geopolitical South.



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