Brazil 2026 Elections: A Slap in the Face for America

(Translated)

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On October 25, 2026, Brazil witnessed the second round of its presidential elections. These elections culminated in the victory of President Lula and the renewal of a fourth term for him—a term that is consecutive with his third but separate from his first and second. The leftist leader Lula won the second round against his rival, the far-right extremist Flávio, the son of former President Bolsonaro, who is currently imprisoned on charges of plotting a coup attempt against the results of the previous elections, in which Lula also defeated Bolsonaro the father.

These elections took place in a charged atmosphere across Latin America generally, and in Brazil specifically. Across Latin America, there has been a rise of the far-right, pro-Trump faction and the formation of the “Shield of the Americas (Spanish: Escudo de las Américas)” coalition, comprising 19 nations from the Americas. Its declared aim is to combat organized crime gangs, drug trafficking and smuggling, and illegal immigration. However, its true objective is to affirm and solidify America’s hegemony over the Western Hemisphere and to put an end to China’s commercial influence. In the same context, it resolved the Venezuela file, which had troubled America for over two decades; by penetrating the circles of leadership and the military close to President Maduro, America was able to carry out a military operation in the capital, Caracas, arrest Maduro, and receive Venezuela's oil on a silver platter.

As for Brazil, following Trump’s return to power in the U.S., the deep state in Brazil—with the military establishment as its most prominent pillar—resolved to confront Trump’s influence in the country, fearing retaliation from him and his followers due to their refusal to go along with the attempted coup plan during the 2022 elections. Against the backdrop of U.S. ambitions for Rare Earth Elements (REEs)—of which Brazil holds the world’s second-largest reserves after China, at nearly 23%—the U.S. failed to subjugate Brazil despite escalating pressure tactics and soft diplomatic overtures. Consequently, the U.S. continued to support the far-right and its follower, Flávio, in the presidential elections, mobilizing tech companies and funding its media mouthpieces to attack Lula and the Brazilian judiciary. The far-right relied on Evangelical churches to rally the streets, working to tie the political scene’s pro-Zionist stance to a fateful ideological bond, and concentrated their mobilization in these dens of America’s followers. This call grew even more rigid and venomous after the Operation Al-Aqsa Flood. Of course, all of this falls under the utilitarian political exploitation of religion and the propagation of blind hate speech. What is most astonishing about these followers is that they become increasingly savage and defensive of every criminal the more a scandal erupts and the veil is lifted from their crime. This points to the profound depth of their moral degradation, the ugliness of their character, and the absence of their intellect.

Amidst these regional and local circumstances, the election campaigns in Brazil commenced. However, the decision of the military establishment and the deep state was made clear in President Lula’s speech at the opening of the annual session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 22, 2026. His speech was an official declaration rejecting the Monroe Doctrine, ending American influence in the country, and signaling a commitment to an independence project that does not tolerate the presence of America’s followers in governance.

Elections were held in the country for candidates for five positions and offices: the head of state, state governors, one-third of the members of the Senate, and the federal and state chambers of deputies. The first round of elections began on October 4, 2026, and the results revealed the overwhelming size of the far-right in the streets. Although it garnered nearly double the votes of President Lula’s subordinate left in the four positions besides the

presidency. In a strange paradox, the difference was small in the presidential candidate race between Lula and Flávio, with a 2% lead in favor of Flávio; this was despite the fact that the reservoir of hatred in the right-wing street for the left is primarily concentrated in the person of President Lula himself. So how did Lula's subordinate candidates for governorships, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies lose by double the margin, while the voting for Lula himself was close to Flávio's? But even more astonishing is that the far-right, with all its folly and naivety, accepted the election results in the first round and even began victory celebrations.

Just before the first round, the left had taken notice of the right's employment of religious rhetoric, so it moved to stir up the issue of the Evangelicals' rejection of the Catholic saint who represents Brazil. However, this provocation of the Catholics was practically incapable of changing, in mere days and weeks, the Evangelical doctrinal mobilization in the streets that had been ongoing for over four years.

However, this factor helped mobilize the street, alongside a movement within government university students, coinciding with a centralized and organized activity on electronic social media platforms.

Despite the momentum in massive gatherings—both on the streets and on social media platforms—that the left managed to mobilize during the second-round campaign, all this was insufficient to overcome the enormous gap in popularity built by the discourse of hatred propagated through pro-Zionist churches, which effectively overturned the electoral equation. However, this mobilization was necessary to lend a democratic veneer to the military institution's decision to defy the U.S. at the ballot boxes, thereby increasing America's and its followers' frustration and losses on one hand. On the other hand, this mobilization is indispensable for the post-reelection period of President Lula and the subsequent policies to confront U.S. influence domestically, as these require popular momentum to support them across all fronts.

Discussion of rejecting the Monroe Doctrine and ending subservience to America can only come from a sovereign entity or be based on an entity possessing full independence. Among the implications of the discourse rejecting subservience and pursuing the independence project—which the Brazilian state appears to have adopted and will implement—are:

First: Shedding light on the danger of the Evangelical Church, opening files on its corruption and its connection to foreign policies, and criminalizing it.

Second: Opening corruption files on senior figures of the far-right, especially those in sensitive leadership positions and businessmen.

Third: Severing America's influence from Brazil is not limited to Brazil's geographical borders but extends beyond them to neighboring countries within the regional sphere of the Latin American continent. It is not far-fetched to assume that Brazil had a hand in exposing the scandal cases of the Ueno Bank in Paraguay.

Fourth: Restricting foreign technology companies, particularly American ones, and imposing fines on them, while actively working to create local and regional alternatives by stimulating production and manufacturing.

Fifth: Seeking out markets and economic partners beyond American influence and dependency.

Finally, it appears that America, in its foolishness, has created its greatest enemy in Brazil. After allowing Trump's return to power, the threat of retaliation became the reward for the leadership of the military establishment in Brazil for their commitment to subservience to the official administration—as per the Monroe Doctrine—during the 2022 elections. Thus, through its greed and stupidity, America is pushing the military leadership to seek refuge with Lula and forcing them to break free from their dependency on it.