

Cultural Compatibility

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Brazil has a rich mixture of cultures. Native-Indian, European and African roots form the base, which was formed after the 16th century. The European connection was reinforced by the intense migration that occurred after the 19th century. In addition to the Portuguese, there soon came Italians, Germans, Spaniards, and Polish, creating a strong link and contributing to development and diversity. The arrival of a large number of Japanese and, more recently, immigrants from other Asian countries, as well as from its South American neighbors, has increased the multicultural nature of the Brazilian society.

The large variety of ethnic groups living together in the country has molded a tolerant and plural society. Brazilians respect different cultures, and easily incorporate new habits and working methods. In outsourcing contracts they integrate quickly with local customs when working in other countries, and they easily understand the demands made by other countries.

This diversity extends to belief systems. Religious freedom is guaranteed under the Federal Constitution. Catholicism predominates, followed by Protestantism, Judaism, Buddhism, Islamism, Umbanda, Candomblé, and others.

Immigrants

Italy 25 million Italian-Brazilians

Germany 18 million German-Brazilians

Spain 15 million Hispano-Brazilians

Middle East - 10 million Arabic-Brazilians

Japan 1.6 million Japanese-Brazilians

Poland 1.8 million Polish-Brazilians