As in many other countries, in Brazil the consumption of UPF is increasing. Food environment is a crucial aspect for this increase. Depending on how they are arranged, organizational food environments (schools, workplaces, universities) can protect people from or expose them to the consumption of these foods. This study aimed to assess the offering of UPF on the main campus of the State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ), Brazil, and its surroundings. Data collection occurred in 2011 and 2012, with a one year interval. In 2011 and in 2012, respectively, 27 and 29 establishments were evaluated. A checklist was used to assess the availability, type and the advertisements of foods and beverages sold in all establishments. Inside the university, in both moments, all establishments offered sugary beverages, more than 80% offered goodies (candies, chocolates), sweet cookies & biscuits and other sweets; and approximately 65% offered packed snacks. In UERJ's surrounding, approximately half and a quarter of the establishments, respectively, offered goodies and packed snacks in both moments. Sugary beverages were available in 91% of the establishments in 2011, and in 96% of them in 2012. Sweet cookies & biscuits were available in 44% and 27% of the establishments in 2011 and 2012, respectively. In 2011, 37% of the establishments had advertising for sugary beverages and this proportion increased to 59% in 2012; goodies, cookies and snacks were advertised in less than 10% of all establishments, in both moments. It is alarming the ubiquity of UPF at UERJ's food environment.