

Special Topics in Brazilian Studies

The reasons and impact of Lula's victory ——Analysis from the perspective of Brazil's domestic and foreign affairs

Yan Ruowei Song Junying

Summary: After the 2022 Brazilian election, Lula defeated the far-right then-President Jair Bolsonaro with an extremely slim margin and officially took office on January 1, 2023. Supporters of Lula and Bolsonaro There are obvious differences in identity and geographical distribution, reflecting the deep divisions in Brazilian politics. On the one hand, Lula's victory was due to the fact that the Labor Party took care of the interests of all parties as much as possible in its organizational construction, campaign platform and ideological orientation. The design On the other hand, because Bolsonaro's performance during his administration has repeatedly disappointed voters, voters can't help but miss the "golden age" of Lula's administration. However, Lula will also face many challenges after taking office. The right-wing force has further strengthened in Congress, and governance problems in the fields of economy, people's livelihood, environment and other areas are difficult to recover from. Bolsonaro's political legacy will still play a role. These have restricted Lula's governance. It is not easy to open a new governance model. Multiple challenges have limited Lula's adjustment space in domestic affairs. In the future, his policy focus will be on the diplomatic field, improving Brazil-China relations, adjusting relations with European and American countries, promoting regional integration, and shaping Brazil's image as a major country on the international stage. From the perspective of Brazil's domestic and foreign affairs, this article combines the campaign strategy of the Labor Party team and the performance of the previous government to analyze the reasons and impact of Lula's victory in the 2022 presidential election, and to look forward to his governance

prospects. Keywords: Brazilian General Election Lula Bolsonaro, Labor Party About

the author: Yan Ruowei Research intern at the Latin American Institute of the China Institute of International Studies
Song Junying, Director of the Latin American Institute of the China Institute of International

Studies, Associate Researcher, CLC Classification Number: D777 7

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The Brazilian presidential election in October 2022 will be the most serious left-right polarization since Brazil's re-democratization

General election. Left-wing former President Lula was elected president three times after being imprisoned. It was the Labor Party that dominated Brazilian politics.

A landmark victory in the political arena. However, the left did not achieve an all-round victory. Compared with its previous two elections,

Lula obviously did not get enough votes this time. He only won by a narrow margin in the second round, and the opposition was high.

The following reflects the high degree of polarization in Brazilian politics. The right wing has gained a lot of power in the congressional and local government elections. It means that

This means that the left-wing government will face more challenges in the governance process, and there will be greater uncertainty in its governance prospects.

This article comprehensively elaborates on the factors that led to Lula's victory, and combines the possible issues that may arise in his future domestic and foreign affairs.

Policy adjustment, analysis of the impact of Lula's victory, and study of the evolution of Brazil's political ecology and the Labor Party

The government's governance prospects have certain reference significance.

Lula's victory reflects Brazil's deepening political divisions

In Brazil's current general election, the polarization between the left and right camps has been unprecedentedly fierce.

There are significant differences in age, gender, education level, geographical distribution, etc. Due to the "Third Road"

"Road" candidates have limited influence and generally low support rates. Many voters have to choose between Lula and Bolsonaro.

People make either-or choices between Romania and Romania, and there are even cases where they vote for the other party because they oppose one party.

Elephant: Although Lula won the election, the votes he received outside his base were quite limited. And the right-wing

The support rate was higher than expected. Bolsonaro's vote share was about the same as Lula's. There was a strong gap among congressmen and governors.

The center-right has a numerical advantage.

The following three characteristics of this election reflect the depth of political divisions in Brazil.

First, the election situation is close, and it is difficult to determine the winner between the left and right candidates. The election went through two rounds of voting, and the actual results of each round were

There is a certain gap between the international voting results and the predictions of many authoritative polling agencies in the early stage. Before the first round of voting

Poll predictions show that Lula and Bolsonaro will get 47% of the vote respectively. Lula will win directly with more than half of the votes. There are even predictions

of the votes in the first round of voting. But unexpectedly,

Statistics from the Supreme Electoral Court on October 2, 2022 show that Lula won 48.4% of the votes in the first round and Sonaro won 43.2% of the votes in the first round. Bo

round. It is predicted that the two will get 53% of the votes in the second round. The gap is far smaller than the results of previous polls. Many polling agencies generally

second round respectively. 509% 58206354 votes. Lula won the election with a slight advantage. Around 47%. October 30, 2022, Lula

advantage of 18%. The actual vote gap was 18.9 million votes. The total number of votes was 60345999. Bolsonaro was 49.1% of the total votes.

once again smaller than the poll forecast.

According to survey data, the number of registered voters in this election reached 15.6 billion, making it the largest number of voters since Brazil's re-democratization in 1989.

It was the election with the largest number of participants. However, the difference in vote share between Lula and Bolsonaro was the largest since 1989.

The smallest gap in the second election, the difference in votes between the two was only less than 2.14 million votes. In contrast, in the previous election,

In all the general elections since the 21st century, the vote rates of candidates who entered the second round of voting are: 2018

In 2014, Bolsonaro won 55.1% against Ada 44.8%. In 2014, Rousseff won 51.6% against Neves.

48 4%; in 2010, Rousseff 56% vs. José Serra 44%; in 2006, Lula 60 8% vs.

Alcin 39 1% y In 2002, Lula 61 3% vs. José Serra 38 7% yy It can be seen from this that,

The 2022 general election is the most difficult to decide in the past 33 years. Opposition to Bolsonaro is getting louder.

Even if the vote rate increases, its vote rate can still reach nearly 50%, which fully demonstrates the depth of Brazil's political divisions.

The conservative and anti-labour party forces are beyond imagination.

Second, the left and right support groups are significantly differentiated in terms of identity and background.

A poll showed that Lula's main supporters are women, teenagers aged 16 to 29, and those with only basic education.

Educators, people whose monthly income is less than twice the minimum wage, people without religious beliefs, Afro-Brazilians and other groups.

In addition, some politicians, intellectuals, economists and center-right figures also turned to support Lula.y

Survey data shows that among young people aged 16 to 29, 51% support Lula, while only 51% support Bolsonaro.

20% y Two-thirds of the respondents said they would definitely not vote for Bolsonaro. If it enters the second round of voting,

61% of the respondents said they would support Lula, while only 27% chose to support Bolsonaro .

Sonaro's main support groups are mostly men, people over 60 years old, people with secondary and higher education, and people with monthly incomes.

Those whose income is more than 2 times the minimum wage, conservatives and evangelicals. 4. In terms of industry types, gambling

Sonaro's support group also includes entrepreneurs, especially agribusiness owners, security personnel and the armed forces

Team and so on. 5 In addition, the survey shows that the opposition rate of entrepreneurs to the Labor Party is as high as 66% , evangelicals

The opposition rate to the Labor Party is 54%. Among the wealthy class whose family income exceeds 10 times the minimum wage

In China, the opposition rate to the Labor Party also reached the 52% , 20 cents higher than Bolsonaro's Liberal Party

mark.y

Third, the left-right and right-wing support camps show obvious differences in geographical distribution. In the northeast, southeast, and north

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Among the five regions of central, central and western, and southern regions, Lula only held on to the northeastern region of his base. Lula,

The vote rates of Bolsonaro and Bolsonaro in this constituency were 69.3% and 30.7% respectively.

In the northern region, Lula and Lula's support rate was basically tied at 49% to 51%.

Even in the central, western, southern and southeastern regions, Bolsonaro and Lula's vote share were respectively

60.2% vs. 39.8%, 61.8% vs. 38.2%, 54.3% vs. 45.7%. It can be seen that Bolsonaro is in the middle

The western region and the economically developed and densely populated southeastern region have gained obvious advantages, while Lula has gained significant advantages in the eastern region.

North and north were victorious (with the exception of Roraima and Amapá). In contrast, Bolsonaro's election

The district also covers two northern states and is more evenly distributed than Lula.

The situation in this election is similar to that in 2018. Bolsonaro gained advantages in the south and central and western regions.

The Labor Party has a firm grip on the votes in the northeastern region. Bolsonaro finally won the southeastern region in 2018.

The states of Minas Gerais and São Paulo in the region have won out. Therefore, many institutions have transferred the wealthiest states in the country to

The southern constituency is regarded as the key in this election. However, Lula also lost one after another in the southeast, only in the Mi

The state of Nas Gerais won with less than 50,000 votes (0.4%). The northeastern region is dominated by Brazilians

It is the region with the second largest population after the Southeast, with 66.7 million voters, accounting for approximately 30% of the total electorate.

43% of The large victory in this constituency is the direct reason for Lula's election. The Northeast is the traditional center of the Labor Party.

the vote share, and his mediocre performance in other regions shows that Lula has not made a breakthrough in winning over voters in different regions.

Despite the break, resistance to the Labor Party is still spreading across the country.

Analysis of the factors that led to Lula's election victory

Lula's team has more comprehensive and detailed considerations in campaign strategy than Bolsonaro's team. In organizational building,

On the basis of this, carefully select running mates, carefully prepare electoral alliances, and downplay the left-wing color ideologically.

Cai adopted a more compromise political stance. While consolidating its basic base, it successfully won over some center-right parties.

More importantly, Bolsonaro's four-year performance in power has been too bad, and anti-Bolsonaro forces have

Concentrated efforts achieved Lula's victory.

(1) The Labor Party adopted a more reasonable and effective campaign strategy

In terms of organizational building, Lula took care of the selection of running mates and the combination of electoral alliances.

The interests of various types of voters and different parties have been established to establish a broader united front. In order to win over more middle-level

Voters, Lula's campaign team has made great efforts to win over center-right voters, and even compared with the 2006 election campaign

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The biggest competitor - Geraldo Alckmin (Geraldo Alckmin), candidate of the center-right party Socialist Party of Brazil (PSB), became his running mate and formed an electoral alliance with nine center parties. His electoral alliance in 2002 and 2006 was There are only 5 and 3 political parties respectively. The governing coalition formed by Bolsonaro only includes 3 parties: the Liberal Party (PL), the Progressive Party (PP), and the Republican Party. The Lula electoral coalition includes 9 other parties except the Labor Party. Political parties, including the Communist Party (PCdoB), the Green Party (PV), the Brazilian Socialist Party, the Socialist and Liberal Party (PSOL), the Network Party (REDE), the Solidarity Party (SD), the Advance Party (Avante), the Action Party (Agir), society The Republican Party of Order (Pros). Since the results of the first round of voting were unfavorable to Lula, Lula's vote share was basically consistent with the early polls, while Bolsonaro's vote share was unexpected. The Labor Party quickly joined forces with the Labor Party after the first round of voting. The "Third Way" candidate Simone, leader of the Democratic Movement Party (MDB), and Gomez, leader of the Democratic Labor Party (PDT), communicated. The two later publicly stated that the electoral alliance formed by Simone also It shows that the voting rates support the votes of the two and the Social included Democratic Party (PSDB) and the Citizen Party (CIDADANIA) and the "PODEMOS" of the Citizen Party (PSDB) outside the Democratic Games. Next, the Labor Party will focus its second round of canvassing on "swing states" with larger populations in the southeast such as Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro, as well as on older groups whose support for Lula is not high.

In terms of campaign platform, Lula's pre-election platform focused on people's livelihood, which has a certain appeal to voters who hope to improve social welfare security after experiencing the impact of the epidemic and economic downturn. It has also been favored by Bolsonaro for his four-year administration. Favored by voters who feel oppressed by ultra-conservative ideology. In order to "prescribe the right medicine" to the pain points and difficult issues during Bolsonaro's administration, Lula proposed before the election to protect the rights of women and sexual minorities (LGBTQ+) and other groups. interests, pay more targeted attention to vulnerable groups, improve social equality, vigorously promote environmental protection concepts, defend the rights of minority groups, advocate social diversity, and gain support from the poor, women, sexual minorities and indigenous peoples.

In terms of ideology, Lula has adopted a more eclectic political line. Lula has adopted a relatively moderate left-wing governing model in his first two terms. Since the current economic environment inside and outside the region is worse than the first "Pink Wave" The times are more challenging. The left-wing leaders who have come to power in Latin America in recent years have not chanted radical slogans like their predecessors. In this election, Lula did not engage in ideological confrontation, but adopted a pragmatic and progressive political line. Focusing more on people's livelihood and development attracted the votes of some political and economic elites, making the audience for campaign propaganda more diverse. The selection of allies was not based on ideological lines. Before the election, Lula expressed his desire to Dialogue with all important political parties, efforts to establish democracy and oppose autocracy, thus successfully establishing a relatively broad united front, further expanding the support base. However, Bolsonaro's coalition members only include two center-right parties, the Republican Party and the Progressive Party. Even though they fell behind in the first round of votes, they still used ideological confrontation as their main focus.

Bolsonaro supporters' radical behavior before the election, including shooting at police and members of the Workers' Party, also gave the right Political image has had a greater negative impact.

Lula promoted regional integration in a high-profile manner during his first two terms. For example, in 2006, he worked with Chávez and Kirchner to plan a natural gas pipeline across Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina to achieve South American energy independence. Lula's various ideas The high-profile move to break away from the control of the United States finally made the United States fearful. Later, it triggered a series of incidents such as "Wiretap" and "Operation Car Wash", which led to the collapse of the Labor Party government that had been in power for 14 years. Before this election, Lula's counterattack The United States lowered its rhetoric and did not intervene in this election. In May 2022, Lula's team sent special envoy Jaques Wagner to the United States to contact Biden. Since then, the United States has frequently released "anti-Bolsonaro" messages. The Biden administration has repeatedly expressed support for Brazil's "fair and transparent" electoral system. U.S. State Department spokesperson Price said that Brazil's democratic system has withstood the test of time and believes that Brazil has the ability to hold credible and transparent elections. On September 28, 2022, the U.S. Senate launched a motion for the first time in history regarding the Brazilian election, urging the Bolsonaro government to ensure that the election is free, fair, credible, transparent, and peaceful, and calling on the Biden government to immediately recognize the results of the Brazilian election. The motion was unanimously passed. After the results were announced, the White House immediately expressed recognition and congratulations to Lula. (2) Bolsonaro's poor performance in power

caused voters to miss the Lula era when Lula was last in power. During this period, Brazil's poverty rate dropped from 40% to 25% 2 / 3, and the unemployment rate was reduced by half. Lula's team's campaign lower inflation rate strategy has certainly achieved certain results, but it can be seen from the fact that the final vote results between the two were almost the same. Lula's campaign The impact of this strategy was ultimately limited. It failed to win the states of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, which the Labor Party had previously placed high hopes on. Lula's victory was mainly due to Bolsonaro's poor political performance. Bolsonaro's performance before the 2018 election The opposition rate has reached as high as half a year after taking office, and the approval rate dropped from 49% to 33%. It has created a new low in the approval rate of any president since 1990 during the same period. Therefore, the election results cannot show that Lula has won a lot of popular support, but that the anti-Bolsonaro forces The result of a high degree of concentration. Bolsonaro's poor political performance during his four years in power can be summarized in the following five aspects.

First, the government's cohesion is insufficient and political crises occur frequently. During the campaign, Lula satirized Bolsonaro as "the hostage of Congress", which reflects the deterioration of "government-accommodation relations". In November 2021, Brazil

«Brazilian election boosts Latin America's "pink wave"? » Global Network, September 28, 2022, <http://cjsina.com/>

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The Senate approved the establishment of the COVID-19 Investigation Commission (CPI da Covid) to investigate Bolsonaro's incompetence in fighting the epidemic during the COVID-19 epidemic, accusing Bolsonaro of "anti-humanity, misuse of public funds, and incitement to crime" and many other crimes. He was charged with 9 crimes and planned to submit them to the International Tribunal in The Hague for trial. The "fight between the government and the court" led to serious internal strife and weakened the government's policy implementation. During Bolsonaro's term, a large number of cabinet ministers resigned or were replaced. For example, within one day from March 31 to April 1, 2021, Bolsonaro replaced 6 ministerial officials, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense, and generals of the armed services. Many of Bolsonaro's allies gradually followed suit. The move away from home has shaken the foundation of the Bolsonaro government. Some have even gotten closer to the left. For example, Rio de Janeiro State Governor Castro (Cláudio Castro), who was just elected in 2022, has a closer relationship with Lula. At present, he has a closer relationship with Lula. It has launched a dialogue with the Labor Party and made it clear that "although Bolsonaro and Bolsonaro belong to the same political party, they will go hand in hand with the Labor Party." Second, economic growth is weak and recovery

is difficult. During Bolsonaro's four-year term, Brazil's GDP General Secretary The volume is decreasing year by year. When Bolsonaro took office at the beginning of 2019, the total GDP was 1.92 trillion U.S. dollars. By the end of 2020, it dropped to 1.45 trillion U.S. dollars. The total GDP in 2021 was 1.61 trillion U.S. dollars. Although it has increased compared with the previous year, it is still at a low level, basically the same as in 2008 and 2009. Since 2022, under the influence of factors such as the new crown epidemic, the Ukraine crisis, and the Federal Reserve's interest rate hikes, Brazil's inflation has remained high, and the currency has devaluation and a heavy burden of foreign debt. In order to control inflation, the Central Bank of Brazil has closely followed the Federal Reserve and has raised interest rates 12 times in a row since March 2021, raising the benchmark interest rate by a total of 1,175 basis points. The current benchmark interest rate is at a high of 13.75%, causing the fiscal deficit to expand, lower consumption levels and other negative effects, and have negative effects on the political

It will have an impact on the government's fiscal revenue and is not conducive to the sustainability of economic development.

Third, the ineffective fight against the epidemic has caused widespread dissatisfaction among the people. Bolsonaro's negative anti-epidemic measures led to a large-scale outbreak of the new crown epidemic in the first half of 2021, resulting in the death of more than 410,000 people in Brazil. The number of deaths from the new crown in 2020 was 1.95 million. A year-on-year increase of 110% Bolsonaro resolutely refused to take measures such as compulsory wearing of masks, city closures and quarantines. He advocated carrying out economic activities as usual. He participated in many demonstrations, visits and other gathering activities, and vigorously promoted the treatment of taking chloroquine. Bolsonaro Luo has also repeatedly made anti-intellectual remarks, including ridiculing that vaccinated people will turn into "alligators", believing that "vaccination is prone to AIDS" and "Omicron did not cause deaths". He publicly criticized the World Health Organization's leadership Having political attributes and ideological bias, threatening

“ 新冠病毒的蔓延速度非常快，而且传染性很强，如果不采取严格的防控措施，可能会导致全球性的灾难。因此，各国政府应该采取更加严格的防控措施，包括佩戴口罩、勤洗手、保持社交距离等。同时，也应该加强疫苗的研发和推广，提高人们的免疫力。只有这样，才能有效遏制病毒的传播，保护人们的生命健康。”

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Threatened to "withdraw from the group". On November 10, 2021, a volunteer participating in the clinical trial of the Clive vaccine died. Bolsonaro said on his Facebook account that this was "another victory for Bolsonaro." "y The recurrence of the epidemic in Brazil has caused problems such as a downturn in the labor market, rising unemployment, and an increase in the number of informal employment. The gap between the rich and the poor continues to widen, and social instability factors increase.

Fourth, government governance has adverse effects on social stability and sustainable development. First, Bolsonaro The vigorous development of economic activities that damage the environment, such as farming, mining, and the construction of hydroelectric power plants, has deprived the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) and the Chico Mendes Biodiversity Conservation Institute (ICMbio) of two authoritative environmental protection institutes. The agency's autonomy was transferred to the Brazilian Forest Service from the Ministry of Environment to the Ministry of Agriculture, and the number of advisers to the National Environmental Council was significantly reduced. y Bolsonaro also appointed the Gendarmerie as the director of nature reserves and national parks, and laid off the original managers. Those who built large-scale mining areas in the ¶ In 2021, the Brazilian government's homelands of indigenous peoples. During Bolsonaro's tenure, deforestation area increased by 73% and the environmental budget dropped to the lowest amount in 21 yearsy, which shamed Brazil's international image, which has always been known for its environmental protection. Since deforestation has not been effectively controlled, Norway and Germany have suspended their donations to the Amazon Foundation. Secondly, in order to control the fiscal deficit, the Bolsonaro government has taken measures to cut public expenditures on education, health care and other areas, which has affected the vulnerable. The interests of the group are more difficult to protect, and inequality is exacerbated. Finally, the rights of minority groups have been repeatedly violated. Bolsonaro has been vigorously advocating evangelical conservative values since he entered politics, comprehensively promoting the penetration of ultraconservatism in all areas of society, and affecting Aboriginal people, sexual minorities and Venezuelan refugees have made discriminatory remarks and suppressed protests such as the landless

peasant movement, intensifying social conflicts and increasing hostility between different classes and groups. Fifth, we have repeatedly encountered diplomatic difficulties.yFirst of all, Brazil's relations with the United States and European countries have declined sharply. Bolsonaro regards Trump as his political idol, which has led to an embarrassing warming of U.S.-Brazil relations after Biden came to power. In 2019, Bolsonaro was Amazon forest fires and French President Macron and other European leaders had fierce arguments on social media. He insinuated European colonial thinking. Secondly, he insisted on going his own way in regional organizations. After Bolsonaro took office, Brazil successively withdrew from the Union of South American Nations. (UNASUL), Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) y Rega

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It unilaterally cut import tariffs on some products, squeezed out left-wing countries, and jointly established the Progress Forum of South America (PROSUL) with other right-wing governments in the region. In November 2022, the 77th session of the United Nations General Assembly approved the end of U.S. sanctions against Cuba. resolution, and Brazil was one of two Latin American countries to abstain from the vote.

Overall, the reason behind Lula's victory was more that Bolsonaro lost the trust of the median voters. Voters elected Bolsonaro as president in 2018 mainly because they were generally angry about the serious corruption of the Workers' Party and valued it. Bolsonaro has an anti-establishment image and voted for him with a trial mentality. However, voters have become seriously dissatisfied with his governance in the past four years. During Lula's administration from 2003 to 2010, Brazil successfully won the World Cup. With the opportunity to host the 2012 Rio Olympics and the 2014 World Cup, he shined on the international stage and became a high-profile rising star. In terms of national governance, Lula took advantage of the commodity boom and the oil economy to successfully create a 30 million middle class and lifted 28 million poor people out of extreme poverty, making Brazil one of the top ten economies in the world. Many voters have hopes that Lula can lead Brazil to restart its rise. Out of disappointment with Bolsonaro and the Reminiscing about Lula's time in power and leaning towards Lula again.

Domestic policy adjustments and practical challenges of the San Lula government

After the 2022 election, Brazil's domestic political polarization has intensified. Right-wing forces have become the dominant force in Congress and local governments, diluting the power of the left-wing president. The excessive number of allies has also forced Lula's team to be more dispersed in coordinating the interests of all parties. Too much energy will have an impact on the effectiveness of governance. The main line of the Lula government's next phase of work will still focus on "development", the traditional governing concept of the Labor Party. There will be varying degrees of policy adjustments in the fields of economy, people's livelihood, and environmental protection. But Lula Facing a country that has undergone tremendous changes during his third term, the majority of voters' nostalgia for Lula's previous two governments still has to be tested by reality. Although Lula has very rich experience in governing, Brazil is currently facing There are more real problems than when he first took office 20 years ago. If Lula wants to meet the expectations of his supporters, he must face

greater difficulties and challenges. (1) Challenges in the political field will affect the government's governance effectiveness and policy planning. Although Bolsonaro won the election, judging from the electoral process, voter background and Bolsonaro's unexpected vote share, his advantage is not stable and will face challenges at four levels: Congress, state governments, within the ruling coalition, and voters.

First, the right-wing power has strengthened in Congress, which has posed constraints to Lula's governance. Government-chamber relations have always been a problem faced by successive Brazilian governments. Brazil's political party composition is highly fragmented, and various political parties in Congress are divided.

Political groups are difficult to unify due to their ideological and interest demands, and lack trust in each other. Incidents such as the Rousseff impeachment motion and "Operation Car Wash" are typical cases of "competition between the government and the Senate." Although Lula won the presidency in the election, However, right-wing forces have the upper hand in parliamentary and gubernatorial elections. The Brazilian Congress has a total of 594 seats, including 513 in the House of Representatives and 81 in the Senate. The alliance of right-wing parties accounts for 48% of the seats in the House of Representatives with 246 representatives. Bolsonaro's Liberal Party had a clear advantage in the parliamentary election held on October 2, 2022. The number of seats in the House of Representatives increased from 76 to 99, and the number of seats in the Senate increased from 7 to 14. The proportions were respectively 19.3% and 17.3% are close to 1/5. If Bolsonaro's other two coalition parties, the Progressive Party (47 seats) and the Republican Party (42 seats), are added, their seats in the House of Representatives will be 188 seats, accounting for the total 36.6% of the center-right won a total of 273 seats in the House of Representatives, accounting for nearly half of all seats. According to statistics, among the 23 political parties that hold seats in the new Brazilian House of Representatives starting in 2023, Bolsonaro is There are 14 parties with a support rate of more than 80%, 12 of which have a support rate of more than 90%, and two parties with a support rate of 80% to 90%. The agenda setting will be very inclined to follow Bolsonaro's style. In comparison, the total number of the Labor Party in the House of Representatives and the Senate does not exceed 80 seats, including 68 seats in the House of Representatives (originally 56 seats), and 8 seats in the Senate (originally 7 seats). If the other 9 coalition parties are added, The left-wing ruling coalition also has less than 120 seats in the House of Representatives, less than half of the center-right seats. 4 Among the nine coalition parties, four parties, Solidarity Party, Social Order Republican Party, Kadima Party and Action Party, are not left-wing or left-wing parties. The center-left party has very few seats in the parliament, accounting for only 10 seats in the House of Representatives. The remaining five left-wing and center-left parties are also a "minority" in the parliament, with only 39 seats. It can be seen that the Liberal Party will win in 2023. In 2016, it became the most powerful force in the parliament, with the largest number of important representatives and allies. It has now officially declared itself an opposition party. It is difficult for the far right to negotiate with the left. The conservative position is more resolute and full of "hostility" to the Labor Party. Both parties Once conflicts arise between them, the room for maneuver will be more limited, and the Lula government will face a more difficult situation in formulating its future agenda.

Brazilian law stipulates that passing a bill requires more than half of the votes in the House of Representatives and the Senate to pass the constitution.

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Amendments require more than 2/3 votes. In addition, the political influence of the Brazilian Congress has become increasingly important in recent years, controlling a large part of the federal budget. Faced with the most conservative Congress since the end of the military dictatorship in the late 1980s, The Labor Party will inevitably fall into passivity. In order to ensure the effectiveness of governance, Lula had to negotiate with traditional center-right parties such as the Brazilian League (59 seats), Democratic Movement Party (42 seats), Republican Party (41 seats), and Social Democratic Party (13 seats). Make more compromises and even exchange of interests. There are not a few among these parties who support Bolsonaro, which increases the difficulty of communication for the Labor Party. The situations of the above parties are different and require different communication. Strategy. What the Labor Party needs most is to form an alliance with the Brazilian Union Party, the third largest party in parliament. To this end, Lula has assigned the two ministerial positions of the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Tourism to members of the Brazilian Union Party. The Democratic Movement Party itself is center-right. Although its candidate Simone herself expressed support for Lula, there are many supporters of Bolsonaro in the party. Although the Republican Party stated that it "does not deny dialogue and cooperation", it has decided to take an independent stance against the Lula government. The party not only includes House of Representatives leader Arthur Lira, but also includes many former politicians who were just elected to the Senate this year, such as Vice President Hamilton Mourão, former Agriculture Minister Cristiana Tereza Cristina, former woman, Minister of Family and Human Rights Damara Alves (Damara Alves) and other leading figures in the "Center Group". The center-right Social Democratic Party to which Vice President-elect Alckmin has been affiliated for 33 years also stated that it will not join Lula. The government's ruling coalition will put greater pressure on the Lula government's future political struggle in parliament. For example, on the issue of the minimum wage, Bolsonaro made it clear during the campaign that he would not raise the minimum wage if he was re-elected. Lula's approval rating in Congress is not high enough and his promise to raise the minimum wage cannot be guaranteed.

Second, it is difficult to balance the relationship between the federal government and local governments. In the local chief executive elections of 27 states in Brazil, right-wing and center-right parties won in 18 states. However, the parties in the left-wing alliance formed by Lula only won in 7 states. The Labor Party only won gubernatorial seats in four remote states with small populations, including Bahia, Piauí, Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte. In the gubernatorial election, the right-wing party won an overwhelming victory. Left-wing. The governorships in the densely populated and economically developed southeastern and southern regions are basically all firmly controlled by the right or the center-right. For example, the elected governors of the three largest constituencies, Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Rio de Janeiro. They belong to the Republican Party, the New Party and the Liberal Party respectively. Others are richer

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The people's trust in the Workers' Party has increased. After "Operation Car Wash", Brazil's economy and international status have plummeted.

Good expectations were shattered. Although Lula won the 2022 election, his domestic opposition rate was as high as 45%, which was only 1% higher than the previous election.

Bolsonaro is 5 percentage points lower. Voters who oppose Lula still firmly believe that he "emptied the national treasury and filled the country with money."

A liar who tells lies." Lula's approval rating exceeded 80% when he left office at the end of 2010, and in 2003

Within four months of Lula's first administration, his opposition rate was only 10%. The Labor Party's pre-election platform "Reconstruction and Transformation"

Although the issue of corruption was mentioned in the National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023-2026), the relevant regulations were placed at the back

Location, no concrete plan to support the argument.

In addition, some industries that collectively oppose the Workers' Party will also pose challenges to the Lula government.

Concerns that left-wing governments may impose environmental and labor inspections on agribusiness in the future, the industry

Most practitioners support Bolsonaro and have been criticized by Lula. The output value of agribusiness accounts for 20% of the total in 2021

Accounting for 27.5% of Brazil's GDP, the industry has great political influence and is resistant to the Labor Party.

Will bring challenges to Lula's government

(2) Challenges in the economic field test the Lula government's economic governance capabilities

The first is how to solve problems such as high inflation, low growth, and high debt. Although the current economic situation in Brazil is

The situation is better than when Lula first took office in 2003, but the current international environment for Lula's victory is the same as that of the first round of "pink elections".

There were major changes compared to the previous wave. At that time, the commodity boom cycle and loose US dollar interest rates were Lula

Leading Brazil to achieve economic take-off provides opportunities for the left to flex its muscles and successfully implement various internal policies.

However, after the right-wing government took over in 2019, neoliberal economic policies have not taken off in Brazil.

It has achieved ideal results, coupled with the impact of the epidemic, the tightening of the Federal Reserve's policy, and geopolitical conflicts.

As a result, the Brazilian economy is under increased pressure. According to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Brazil's economic growth in 2022 will be

The rate was 26% and 1% in 2023, which is lower than the regional average. In South America, Brazil in 2023

The economic performance in 2003 will rank second to last. During Lula's first two terms in office, Brazil's GDP dropped from 2003 to

It jumped from US\$558.2 billion in 2010 to US\$221 trillion in 2010. During Bolsonaro's four years in power,

“The electoral logic of Brazil's general election has quietly changed”, published in "Global Times" on November 2, 2022. <http://http://opinion.com/huanqiu.com/article/4A1eB6bEMj2> [2022-11-26]

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Brazil's total GDP has been declining year by year. By the end of 2021, Brazil's annual inflation rate is the highest since 2015, which has greatly restricted domestic purchasing power. The government's current debt burden has exceeded 77% of GDP, which is a sustainable impact on the economy. Continued growth has caused obstacles. (3) The interest rate level as high as 13.75% has further squeezed the space of the new Lula government to use fiscal means to stimulate economic development, increasing the risk of a public debt crisis. The new government still faces high inflation, high debt, etc. Severe economic challenges

The second is how to deal with the constraints of Bolsonaro's political legacy. Lula's livelihood policies require a lot of financial support, but are constrained by Bolsonaro's political legacy. For example, during the election campaign, the Labor Party promised to provide support to low-income families. The monthly aid amount remains at 600 reais, but the Bolsonaro government did not leave enough budget space for the Labor Party's higher social welfare expenditures in the 2023 Budget Guidelines Law promulgated in June 2022. In order to control inflation and prices, the Bolsonaro government implemented the Goods and Services Circulation Tax (ICMS) to reduce fuel prices, but this measure reduced state government tax revenue. The Lula government will focus on this issue in the coming months. There may be pressure from states, and policy adjustments must be considered. The contradiction between Bolsonaro's old policies and Lula's new policies is a thorny issue.

The third is how to reasonably conduct national financial management. Lula must strengthen policy management in the field of finance and taxation, promote tax reform, control national public expenditures, build a new fiscal framework, scientifically plan national financial management, and rebuild Brazil's fiscal credibility in order to provide Increase employment opportunities, eliminate poverty and inequality and create a better environment. Since the Labor Party currently plans many welfare policies, Lula hopes to increase the government spending ceiling in order to expand social welfare expenditures. For example, in retaining the "Brazilian Aid" program (Auxílio Brasil) to the 600 reais per month provided to low-income families, and an additional 150 reais per month for each child of the recipient family. By 2023, this benefit will cost more than 13 billion U.S. dollars. In addition, Lula tried to approve a constitutional amendment proposal (PEC dos Benefícios) to expand subsidies for truck drivers and taxi drivers, with a budget of up to R198 billion.

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In the context of Brazil's domestic economic environment that is not optimistic, it is not easy to achieve such a level of welfare. In addition, the Lula government must take over the projects and plans promoted by Bolsonaro before the election, which requires a high-level economic team has been asked to formulate more prudent policies. Previously, Alckmin formally submitted a constitutional amendment to Congress, requiring that family benefits be permanently excluded from the fiscal expenditure ceiling. However, the promulgation of the new policy still has to go through two political forces in Congress. game, which is even more difficult for the Lula government.

(3) Improving people's livelihood and promoting development will become the primary task of the

Labor Party in power. In June 2022, the Labor Party team put development as the main line of government work in the "Reconstruction and Transformation Plan (2023-2026)" released by the Labor Party, responding to Brazil's In recent years, the public has been concerned about social welfare, public services, employment, social equality, public security and other issues. Since Lula began to enter politics, he has always regarded helping poor and vulnerable groups and eradicating hunger as his governance focus. After the end of his second term, Brazil's poor population has decreased by 28 million, and the middle class has increased by 30 million, which fully demonstrates that the Labor Party has achieved a certain degree of success in governance. So far, Lula has repeatedly stated that he will continue to pay attention to vulnerable groups in the new term. and poor people. In his first speech after winning the election, he proposed the goal of eradicating hunger. Under the impact of the new crown epidemic, more than 33 million people in Brazil are currently suffering from hunger, accounting for 15% of the country's total population. «Reconstruction The Transformation Plan (2023-2026)» proposed to ensure that "every Brazilian can have three meals a day." Lula also announced that he would restore the "My House, My Life" program to provide housing for vulnerable families without housing. Services. In addition, Lula also plans to amend the Bolsonaro government's "Brazil Aid" plan, changing the name back to the original Bolsa Família program (Bolsa Família), gradually expanding the coverage of the subsidy in stages, and improving the actual Minimum wage. He strongly opposed the privatization of Petrobras and Eletrobras, and proposed an end to Petrobras' equal-price import policy (a pricing policy that linked Brazilian domestic oil prices to international markets) to make Brazil more profitable. The "Brazilianization" of oil prices. Due to the increase in international oil prices, fuel prices achieved a record increase during Bolsonaro's administration. Compared with January 1, 2019, gasoline prices increased by 118.3%.

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Diesel prices rise 165.9% , Natural gas prices have increased by 96.7% . In the first three months of 2022 alone, the national oil company earned US\$9.405 billion, an increase of 3,000% compared with the same period in 2021. Lula believes that the current equal-price import policy has made foreign major shareholders Making profits has intensified the financial burden on ordinary families and the driver industry, and more than 33 million Brazilians still lack food security.

In terms of public services, the "Reconstruction and Transformation Plan (2023-2026)" emphasizes that the government should strengthen public services such as education and health, and further improve the "Unified Health System" (Sistema Único de Saúde), including additional budgets, improvement of public services, etc. sex and popularity sex, improve system management, etc., and at the same time strengthen the training of health professionals and promote COVID-19 vaccination. In addition, public health programs such as the "More Doctors" program and the "Popular Pharmacy" program will be restored to promote and rebuild the "health sector economy". and Industrial Comprehensive Plan", integrating the entire comprehensive health system including the secondary industry (chemical, biotechnology, machinery and materials industry) and the tertiary industry (medical and health services), concentrating human resources in related fields, and creating jobs for the country and income. In terms of education, increase investment in education at all levels from day care to graduate school, coordinate educational resources and education systems from the federal to state and municipal levels, and strengthen inclusive, democratic, free, high-quality, and socially inclusive public education. Education. It is a common phenomenon in Brazilian society that education practitioners are not valued. The «Reconstruction and Transformation Plan (2023-2026)» also proposes to improve the

public recognition of educators. In terms of employment, Bolsonaro has Stimulus measures costing up to \$30 billion before the election have reduced the unemployment rate to 87%, the lowest level since 2015. The Lula government needs to continue this trend in the future . In order to create more jobs and employment opportunities, the «Reconstruction and Transformation Plan (2023-2026)» It is recommended to restore the federal government's investment in infrastructure construction and national re-industrialization, and stimulate private investment through credit, concessions, partnerships and guarantees. In addition, the new government will also strengthen the agriculture, animal husbandry and innovative industries. Promote the development of the creative economy and biodiversity economy, and provide more support for entrepreneurs and small and micro enterprises.

In terms of social equality, the Lula government attaches great importance to protecting women's rights and interests, advocates gender equality and racial equality, encourages the cultivation of a diverse and inclusive cultural environment, opposes regional discrimination and all forms of violence, and reforms

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solve the problem of uneven regional development.

In terms of public security, the Lula government plans to strengthen vocational and technical training for the police, promote a national public security policy, and implement the "Unified Public Security System" (Sistema Único de Segurança Pública). (3) Undertake reforms to improve the efficiency of security systems and realize the modernization of the system. (4) Actively act in the field of

environment and climate to improve Brazil's international image. Addressing climate change is a

key area of governance for the new Brazilian government. Implementing the Labor Party's consistent environmental protection concepts will become a springboard for Brazil to return to the international stage. Before the election, Lula called for the establishment of a "new model of global governance" to address climate change and play a central role in global climate governance. At the domestic level, Lula plans to increase the environmental budget by nearly US\$200 million in 2023 and provide support to the target. Bolsonaro's fictitious environmental agency provides resource support. At the international level, Lula is also considering uniting developing countries to put pressure on developed countries, requiring the provision of funds for forest protection, carbon emission reduction, etc. to developing countries with greater environmental pressure. Support. At the 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27), Lula called on developed countries to earnestly fulfill their commitments to provide climate finance to developing countries, stating that he would apply to host the 2025 United Nations Climate Change Conference and hold the Amazon Climate Change Conference during his term of office. Cooperation Treaty Organization Summit. Lula's stance on environmental and climate issues will be a new beginning to improve Brazil's international image.

Four Lula governments will seek new breakthroughs in diplomacy

Lula attaches great importance to multilateralism and the independence of Latin America's development in foreign policy. He will re-establish Brazil's foreign policy priorities. He will not take ideology as the guideline, adopt a stable, moderate and diversified foreign policy, and actively adjust and develop cooperation with major powers, relations, strengthen regional cooperation and Latin American integration, and restore its status as an international player and even leader.

(1) Relations with China: Overall good development. Overall,

Lula's coming to power is beneficial to the development of China-Brazil relations, but problems may also arise in local areas. Lula has a natural affinity for China ideologically, and he is ahead of the curve. During his two terms in office, Brazil-China relations were placed at the center of Brazil's diplomacy. During his tenure as president from 2003 to 2010, Lula met with former Chinese President Hu Jintao eight times. In 2009, Lula participated in promoting the establishment of the BRICS mechanism, which enabled China and Pakistan

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After the outbreak of the new crown epidemic, Lula strongly praised China's anti-epidemic measures, expressed high recognition of the governance capabilities of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government, and believed that the institutional superiority of the Communist Party of China enabled China to avoid major medical and medical emergencies during the epidemic. Financial crisis, and expressed gratitude to China for supplying vaccines to Brazil. In the future, Lula will readjust the China policy during the Bolsonaro period and promote China-Brazil relations to a new level.

However, Lula also complained in 2022 that "China "We are occupying Brazil and taking over Brazil", believing that Brazil's large imports from China have affected Brazil's manufacturing industry. The left has always focused on the independence of national development and has a certain tendency of economic nationalism. Lula's return to power may have a negative impact on Chinese-funded enterprises. Brazil's investment and bilateral economic and trade relations have been adversely affected.

(2) Relations with the United States: Finding a balance between separation and

cooperation. Different from his performance in the previous two terms, Lula's anti-American tendencies have weakened before this election, and he is committed to creating a more equal and mutually beneficial relationship between Brazil and the United States. It will revise the dependence-related relations between Brazil and the United States during the Bolsonaro period. In the "Reconstruction and Transformation Plan (2023-2026)", Lula's team has repeatedly emphasized the reconstruction of national sovereignty and the elimination of dependence on the United States. Lula once Criticize U.S. hegemony and its interference in the Brazilian economy. Although Lula and Biden have ideological differences, both sides are willing to address specific governance issues such as addressing climate change, consolidating democratic principles and legal order, and safeguarding the rights and interests of minority groups. Seek and expand consensus. After Bolsonaro supporters stormed Congress on January 8, 2023, the Brazilian Federal Prosecutor's Office immediately decided to send representatives to exchange experiences on the "Capitol Hill Incident" with officials from the U.S. Department of Justice. February 2023 On the 10th, Lula will visit the United States and discuss topics such as democracy, climate change, peace and security with Biden. In the future, the two countries may seek more points of

convergence on governance issues such as safeguarding democracy

and human rights. (3) With European Relations: Bridging Differences and Expanding Consensus. Lula visited Germany, Belgium,

France, and Spain at the end of 2021. He was warmly welcomed and received by leaders and officials of each country. Lula's trip aimed to expand his support base and advance the This paved the way for a turnaround in Brazil-EU relations. This move improved Brazil's international image and was in sharp contrast to Bolsonaro's extreme anti-globalization image. In the second half of 2019, Bolsonaro clashed with many EU countries over the Amazon forest fires. Leaders "started a war" in the distance on social media, which put the "Mercosur-EU Free Trade Agreement" that was just reached less than half a year after 20 years of difficult negotiations and has been under legal review for a long time. The pressure on Mercosur countries has increased. Lu Shortly after Lao came to power, German Chancellor Schulz visited Brazil, and French President Macron and

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Lula had a phone call and received an invitation to visit Pakistan. Lula reached a number of consensus with leaders of many European countries on hot topics such as environmental protection, the Ukraine crisis, and the Mercosur-EU Free Trade Agreement. In response to the Ukraine crisis, Lula stated that he refused to provide Ukraine with Weapon support, calling for peaceful resolution of conflicts, and proposing to complete the Mercosur-EU Free Trade Agreement as soon as possible to help economic recovery. Germany also promised to provide Brazil with US\$30 million in funding to support Amazon environmental protection. Lula will continue Focusing on the three major topics of environmental protection, the Ukraine crisis and the Mercosur-EU Free Trade Agreement, we will expand consensus with European countries and break the situation of disagreement between Brazil and many European countries during Bolsonaro's term.

The trade relationship between Brazil and Russia will also steadily improve and become more strategically valuable. Russia is Brazil's main source of fertilizer imports. After the Ukraine crisis, Brazilian officials have always opposed international sanctions on Russia. Brazil and Russia are both BRICS members. Relations between the two countries have always remained good during Lula's first two terms. After Lula takes office, economic and trade exchanges between Brazil and Russia will grow steadily. (4)

Multilateral stage: Reshape the leadership position and improve the international image.

First speech after being elected. China, Lula promised to restore Brazil to the international status. On the one hand, it is to promote unity and cooperation among developing countries, support the expansion of the BRICS, create a "BRICS+ mechanism, and actively carry out more in-depth South-South cooperation with other developing countries. On the other hand, it is to promote the reform of the global governance system. Improve Brazil's influence and voice in the international community. Continue to work hard to join the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. Encourage more American and European countries to support Brazil on the issue of "membership", and use the Ukraine crisis to In addition, the Lula government also confirmed that it will apply to host the 30th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP30) in 2025 in Belém, the capital of the state of Pará in the Amazon region. The "environmental protection card" will shape Brazil's leadership as a world power and repair Brazil's international image that was damaged during Bolsonaro's tenure. At the regional level, Lula will be committed to promoting the

unity, cooperation and integration process of Latin American countries. Brazil Lula has returned to CELAC and expressed his intention to reactivate the Union of South American Nations. In his first month in office, Lula went to Argentina to attend the 7th CELAC Summit and jointly proposed the South American Common Currency Initiative with Argentine President Fernandez, hoping to adopt it. Create a common currency to strengthen Latin American regional integration and reduce external dependence. On the Mercosur issue, Lula is committed to improving its institutional level and the common position of member states, and is preparing to absorb Bolivia to join and restore Venezuela's membership status. Opposes Uruguay to sign a separate free trade agreement with China. In short, Lula actively promotes regional integration.

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Achieve common development of all countries in the region through "Hold together for warmth", promote Latin American countries to get out of the economic and social difficulties in the post-epidemic era, highlight Brazil's image as a regional leader, and highlight the regional characteristics of Latin America to hedge against the Pan-American system dominated by the United States.

Five Conclusions

Overall, Lula was able to win this election due to factors such as the Labor Party's careful arrangements in organizational building, campaign platform and ideology, as well as Bolsonaro's poor political performance in four years. In the current left-wing resurgence in Latin America Against this background, Lula's victory is of symbolic significance, but the growth of right-wing forces in Congress and local governments will pose constraints on his governance. In the future, the Labor Party team will have to compete with stronger right-wing forces and compete with the predecessor. Looking for breakthrough space in the government's political legacy to formulate more sustainable domestic and foreign policies. From this point of view, the "honeymoon period" after Lula came to power may not last long.

In terms of domestic affairs, Lula will face an intensification of political divisions in the future. The task of economic recovery is arduous, the government budget is limited, and many other challenges. Corresponding policy adjustments will be made. The first is to bridge political divisions and win the support of more right-wing lawmakers and voters. The Congressional riots that occurred on January 8, 2023 The incident has brought challenges to Brazilian democracy, reflecting the seriousness of political polarization that has disrupted national security and caused inevitable domestic conflicts and contradictions. Therefore, it is not only the current goal of the Lula government to engage in dialogue and communication with the right and reshape the relationship between the left and right. The most urgent task is also the top priority of his long-term work. The diversified cabinet composition will become a major trend during Lula's term. Lula will also continue to use his rich political experience, exert political wisdom, and flexibly and pragmatically cooperate with Congress. The center-right forces need to conduct negotiations and consultations. Secondly, it is necessary to strengthen the openness and transparency of the government and enhance the people's trust in the government. In this election, Lula won only a limited number of basic out-of-market voters, which shows that the subsequent impact of the Labor Party's previous corruption problems still remains. However, in the face of public doubts about corruption in the Workers' Party, Lula never responded in detail. In the end, Lula had to find a balance between an expansionary political agenda and a limited fiscal budget. Lula's first two terms were The commodity boom cycle of the time is no longer there, and the global economy is currently in a downturn. Lula faces difficult problems such as how to revitalize the economy, solve poverty, eliminate hunger and inequality, and raise the minimum wage. On the one hand, due to Bolsonaro's political legacy Due to the limited resources that can be allocated for government spending, it will be difficult for the new bill to be passed in the right-wing-dominated Congress in a short period of time. On the other hand, due to high financial pressure, the available budget is not enough to support huge expenditures on people's livelihood projects. Double pressure Next, the new government needs to further optimize budget allocation, balance finance and taxation, and avoid making early promises a "blank check" and losing the trust of supporters.

Since many challenges in domestic affairs will make it difficult for Lula to adjust his future policies, Lula may seek greater space in the diplomatic field. First, he will return to the international stage and rebuild multilateral diplomacy. In the future, Lula will be committed to Give full play to Brazil's role and leadership as a major country in the fields of democratic order, climate change, human rights and other fields, highlight its role as an emerging economy and a major developing country, promote the reform and construction of the global governance system, and at the same time actively coordinate the positions of various countries on the Ukraine issue. Expand Brazil's international voice as a major Latin American country. The second is to continue to emphasize regional unity and cooperation and promote the integration process. After returning to the Community of Latin America, Lula's next step will be to revitalize the Union of South American Nations and establish the mechanism of Mercosur. Strengthen regional cooperation in terms of sexual development and membership expansion. Currently, the left-right game in Latin America is fierce, social divisions are serious, and the political ecology is fragmented. In addition, the United States factor and the subtle competitive relationship between Brazil and regional powers such as Mexico and Argentina promote regional integration. The process is not easy. The third is to further adjust relations with major powers. Since taking office, Lula has frequently interacted with leaders of China, the United States, the European Union, Japan and other countries, laying a solid foundation for re-opening friendly dialogue and jointly promoting international cooperation. Strengthening Relations with China are a key direction during the Labor

Party's term in power. China-Brazil relations have always been stable and friendly. Although problems may arise in some areas in the future, the fundamentals of continued improvement in relations between the two countries have not changed. The Lula government and China have a clear understanding of the relationship. There is a high degree of affinity in the form and governance of the country. The economic and trade relations between the two countries are highly complementary. The two countries' positions on hot issues, regional cooperation and global governance issues are highly consistent. After taking office, Lula said that he would He hopes to visit China as soon as possible and believes that China-Pakistan relations will achieve new and greater development during his tenure.

(Editor Huang Nian)