

Special Topics in Brazilian Studies

The transformation of Amazon policy in Brazil in the context of the climate leadership game between the United States and Europe

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Abstract: In global climate governance, the two key international actors, the United States and the European Union, are engaged in fierce competition over different types of leadership. The governance of the Amazon region is an important part of global climate governance. The United States and the European Union are competing for leadership in global climate governance. The power game has prompted both parties to compete to express their stance and intervene on the Amazon issue. This has put Brazil's governance of the Amazon region under tremendous external pressure, forcing Brazil's Amazon policy to shift from resisting external interference and safeguarding Amazon autonomy to taking initiatives and actively carrying out multilateral cooperation. To enhance the legitimacy and flexibility of governance in the Amazon region. Through policy adjustments, Brazil has not only maintained its autonomy, but also gained a certain range of understanding and support from the international community. It has greatly enhanced its influence in global climate governance and become a leading country in the governance of the Amazon region and an important stakeholder in global climate governance. The game between the United States and Europe over climate leadership will exist for a long time in the future. Brazil will also continue to face joint pressure from the United States and Europe. Lula has been elected president again. Later, we will unite countries with similar climate stances, especially the rainforest countries, to respond to pressure from the United States and Europe through more active multilateral cooperation. From this perspective,

China and Brazil have broad prospects for cooperation in tropical rainforest protection. **Keywords :** Climate leadership, US-

European game, Amazon policy, China-Brazil climate cooperation **Author introduction:** Zhou Lingni, 2021 doctoral student in International Relations, China Foreign Affairs University,

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After the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992, climate change became a hot issue on the international political agenda. Various actors actively participated in it and competed to influence the global response to climate change. As two parties, the United States and the European Union A very powerful participant, the game on climate leadership has had an important impact on the global climate governance mechanism. It has also become one of the external factors affecting the climate policy formulation of other countries. The Amazon tropical rainforest is the largest tropical rainforest in the world. The rainforest, known as the "lungs of the earth", has a huge capacity to absorb and store carbon, and plays a prominent role in restraining global warming and protecting biodiversity. Therefore, the governance of the Amazon region has become an important part of global climate governance. Among them, Brazil's Amazon policy The most critical thing is that the United States and Europe are paying close attention to the Amazon region. From the perspective of great power competition, actively speaking out and intervening on the Amazon issue has become a way for the United States and Europe to compete for climate leadership. The intervention of the United States and Europe has made Brazil more competitive in participating in the Amazon. During the governance process, we endured a greater External pressure, how to manage the Amazon under pressure from the United States and Europe has become an important issue facing Brazil.

This article analyzes the climate leadership game between the United States and Europe on the Amazon issue. On this basis, it examines how Brazil's Amazon policy has changed in response to pressure from the United States and Europe. Through this process, what kind of influence has Brazil gained in global climate governance? Influence, and also looks into Brazil's Amazon policy and the prospects for China-Brazil cooperation in the face of the climate leadership game between the United States and Europe after Lula becomes president again.

The climate leadership game between the United States and Europe on the Amazon issue

Both the United States and the European Union regard participating in global climate governance as an important way to continue to enhance their international influence. In this process, the two sides have launched a fierce competition around structural leadership, directional leadership, instrumental leadership and discursive leadership. Objectively It has become an important link in global climate governance. The Amazon region is a typical area where the United States and Europe compete for global climate governance leadership. Establish climate leadership with comparative advantages in the Amazon region, and then extend this power to other areas of global climate governance. ̄ is one of the starting points for both parties to intervene in the governance of the Amazon region.

(1) The United States and Europe compete for leadership in the global climate governance

process. The competition for leadership is an ability that can influence or even determine collective will. In global climate governance, countries expect to use their own material power, existing prestige, knowledge and experience. Advantages compete for leadership, guide and shape the agenda and rules of governance. ̄ The types of leadership can be roughly divided into four categories: structural, square

̄ See Pang Zhongying: "Ineffective multilateralism and international leadership deficit - also on China's leadership responsibility in international collective action", published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 6, 2010, page 8, Li Xinlei: "Changes in the Leadership Pattern of Global Climate Governance and China's Strategic Choices", published in "Journal of Shandong University" (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), Issue 1, 2017, Page 69.

Orientation type, tool type, discourse type 研究

Climate governance is one of the hottest areas in global governance. Out of the need to maintain hegemony, the United States must strive for leadership in global climate governance. The EU is a model of the internal climate governance system, an important promoter of climate negotiations, and an aid A pioneer in developing countries and an advocate of climate change mitigation policies, the EU has always regarded climate governance as a key area to enhance its influence, demonstrate its integration advantages, and spread normative power, and strives to continue to play a leading role in it. Therefore, the United States and Europe A leadership game is inevitable in the climate governance process. The competition between two important participants for climate leadership has had a huge impact on the global response to climate change. Zhou Weiduo and Zhuang Guiyang have made profound adjustments based on the mechanism and process of global climate governance. It is believed that countries usually participate in global climate governance based on individual rationality and collective rationality. Individual rationality, that is, the pursuit of maximizing individual interests, and the climate governance view based on this still plays an important role. To form a consensus in global climate governance, the leadership of major powers is the Necessary conditions, changes in the leadership of major powers are significant factors affecting the process of global climate governance. 研究 Li Huiming also pointed out that international leadership is an important condition for solving global problems. 研究 Liu Hui and Chen Xinquan also believe that in international climate politics, who is responsible for the response? The leadership of climate change is the most critical issue. In the 1990s, the roles of leaders in the United States and Europe began to alternate. Dong Yifan and Sun Chenghao focused on the climate interaction between the United States and Europe and believed that the United States and the European Union participated in global climate governance earlier. Climate policy interaction has an important impact on the global response to climate change. Although both parties have conducted extensive cooperation in the process of participating in governance, differences and games have existed for a long time. 研究

In terms of type, the competition between the United States and Europe for climate leadership is mainly divided into four aspects. First, it affects the design and operation of the global climate governance mechanism, which corresponds to structural leadership. The United States and Europe both strive to rely on strong political and economic strength. 研究 Integrate their own ideas and strategic interests into it, so that it can develop according to their own intentions. Second, provide role models for various actors, corresponding to directional leadership. The United States and Europe spread different ideas to other countries and non-state actors. Environmental development concepts, successful experiences, and advanced technologies trigger various actors to learn and imitate one of them, thereby forming leadership. Third, use a variety of external

研究 Li Xinlei: «Changes in the Leadership Pattern of Global Climate Governance and China's Strategic Choices», published in «Journal of Shandong University» (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), Issue 1, 2017.

研究 Page 70. Kang Xiao: «Global Climate Governance and the European Union The Evolution of Leadership», Published in "Contemporary World", Issue 12, 2019,

研究 pp. 57-59. Zhou Weiduo, Zhuang Guiyang: "Global climate governance after the United States returns to the Paris Agreement: Fighting for leadership or moving towards global community Knowledge?" Published in "Journal of the Pacific", Issue 9, 2021, Pages 18-21.

研究 Li Huiming: "International Leadership and China's Strategic Choice in the Era of Fragmented Global Climate Governance System", published in "Contemporary Asia-Pacific" Issue 4, 2015, Page 142.

研究 Liu Hui and Chen Xinquan: «Comparative Analysis of U.S. and European Climate Change Policies», in «International Forum», Issue 6, 2009, Page

研究 22. Dong Yifan and Sun Chenghao: «Differences in U.S. and European Climate Change Policies and Prospects for Cooperation», in « International Studies», Issue 4, 2021, Pages 103-104.

They use communication means and negotiation skills to achieve policy goals, corresponding to instrumental leadership. In environmental conference negotiations, the United States and the European Union use their home field advantage and rotating presidency status to form alliances with countries with similar positions and focus on specific issues to strengthen their leadership. Fourth, using specific knowledge to influence the cognition of other actors corresponds to discursive leadership. The United States and Europe compete in the field of scientific knowledge and influence and change the cognition and preferences of other actors through the voicing of groups of scientists and the publication of authoritative environmental research results. ¶ Leading the direction of global climate governance. ¶ From the content point of view, the leadership game between the United States and Europe includes the following aspects. First, the competition for emission reduction targets. The EU pushes for the establishment of unified emission reduction targets on a global scale, while the United States insists on not setting one. To set specific global emission reduction tasks. For example, during the Bali Conference in 1991 and 2007, the EU proposed quantified emission reduction targets, but the United States refused to accept it and did not agree with the EU's support for developed countries during the negotiations of the Kyoto Protocol. The position of national emission reduction. Second, the competition for emission reduction models. The EU advocates reaching specific and binding emission reduction targets at the global level, and countries implement and accept supervision accordingly. The United States believes that certain flexibility should be maintained. It does not form strong constraints and prefers a "bottom-up" model, as is the case with the Paris Agreement. Third, the competition for governance systems. The EU has always supported and strived to lead a governance system with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as its core. ¶ The United States not only strives for leadership within the convention, but in order to reduce constraints on itself, it also promotes the establishment of a new multilateral climate mechanism other than the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to gain more leadership foundations. In addition to the above three points, the United States and Europe They are also

competing for leadership in climate assistance to developing countries and the development direction of the oil industry. The United States and Europe alternately play leadership roles in the global climate governance process. The degree of competition for leadership between the two sides began in the 1990s. From the 1970s to the 1980s, the United States promoted the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the signing of multilateral environmental agreements, including the Montreal Protocol to protect the ozone layer, and was the main leader. In the 1990s, the European Union began It actively participated in the preparations for various United Nations environmental conferences and the drafting of a large number of documents. During the "Kyoto Protocol" period, the United States was outside the United Nations system and even became an obstacle. The European Union began to play a leadership role in it, striving to establish a clear climate policy. and emission reduction commitments affect other countries. After the 2009 Copenhagen Conference, the EU was questioned by the international community because of its radical and unilateral

¶ Li Xinlei: «Changes in the leadership pattern of global climate governance and China's strategic choices», published in «Journal of Shandong University» (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), Issue 1, 2017, page 70. Kou Jingna, Zhang Rui: «Who will be the leader after the epidemic? Will continue to lead global climate governance - the EU's decline and counterattack», published in «Journal of China University of Geosciences» (Social Science Edition), Issue 1, 2021, page 89.

¶ Zhao Bin, Xie Shumin: «Transatlantic climate remediation differences: Characterization, motivation and prospects», published in «Journal of China University of Geosciences» (Social Science Edition), Issue 5, 2022, page 61. Liu Hui, Chen

¶ Xinquan: «U.S. and Europe Comparative Analysis of Climate Change Policies», Published in «International Forum», Issue 6, 2009, Page 22.

Under the leadership of the Obama administration, the United States gradually rebuilt its influence. Especially during the negotiations of the Paris Agreement, the United States and China further strengthened its leadership. In the post-Paris era, although Trump withdrew from the Paris Agreement Agreement » This episode, but Biden immediately reversed the US climate policy after taking office. The trilateral interaction between China, the United States and Europe has become an important driving force for global climate governance. The three countries are all working hard to enhance their influence. In the above process, the United States The competition for leadership between the United States and Europe has always been a key

part of the global climate governance process. (2) Analysis of the positions of the United States and Europe on the Amazon issue. The competition for leadership between the United States and Europe involves all aspects of global climate governance. At the macro level, the United States and Europe The two sides have launched a fierce game around leading the direction of global climate governance. At the micro level, the United States and Europe compete in various fields related to global climate governance. The Amazon region is a typical example. Although there is a certain consensus that part of the sovereignty of the Amazon will be transferred to The international community, but the game around governance leadership between the two parties is still the main aspect of their respective involvement in the Amazon. Both parties hope to influence the behavior and preferences of the Brazilian government in various ways, and strive to demonstrate their leadership in the field of global climate governance in the important region of the Amazon. The Amazon region belongs to eight countries. Each country has sovereignty over the land and resources within its territory. However, because the Amazon rainforest is closely related to climate change, it also has the nature of a "global commons". The relationship between sovereignty and commons The collision has become a major contradiction in Amazon governance. European and American countries believe

that the Amazon is the common heritage of mankind. The whole world has the responsibility to protect the region. Brazil should accept the view of limited sovereignty. The United States and Europe have always paid close attention to the Amazon region and Brazil's Amazon policy . In the 1980s, former French President Mitterrand once said that in order to safeguard global interests, Brazil needs to transfer part of its sovereignty in the Amazon. In 2005, former EU Trade Commissioner Pascal Lamy proposed the Amazon region at the United Nations meeting. He said that if tropical rainforests, water, health and waterways are designated as "global public assets", the international community can adopt a collective approach to management. In 2019, when fires broke out in the Amazon forest in Brazil, the then German Prime Minister silently Kerr, French President Macron, and then British Prime Minister Johnson all expressed their opinions on the fire, calling it an "international crisis." Merkel and Macron also expressed their intention to discuss the fire at the upcoming Group of Seven (G7) meeting. The matter was discussed at the me

Y Kang Xiao: «Global Climate Governance and the Evolution of EU Leadership», published in «Contemporary World», Issue 12, 2019, pp. 57, 59. Chen Lan: «Factors affecting the effectiveness of climate assistance: Based on the Brazilian Rainforest Protection Pilot Comparison between the project and the Amazon Fund», Published in "Latin American Studies", Issue 1, 2022, Page 88.

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Later, the Group of Seven offered to provide Brazil with \$20 million in firefighting assistance, but was rejected by Brazil's then President Jair Bolsonaro. The French and Irish governments also expressed opposition to the approval of the EU-EU agreement because Brazil had not fulfilled its commitment to protecting the environment. The free trade agreement of the Southern Common Market. Many EU member states have requested a ban on the import of Brazilian beef. Germany and Norway have suspended loans from the Amazon Fund (Amazon Fund) for forest protection projects. At the end of 2022, the EU also reached a consensus on plans to ban the import of Brazilian beef. The import and export ban on agricultural products related to deforestation has been implemented to deal with global deforestation. This means that countries such as Brazil will be affected. Former US President Al Gore also made remarks, saying that the Amazon is not only Brazil's, but also "ours" Sonoro Proclaimed that if Brazil does In 2020, U.S. presidential candidate Biden addressed Bo during the campaign debate. not fulfill its responsibility to protect the Amazon, it will face serious economic consequences.

There are many reasons why the United States and Europe are so concerned about the Amazon region. First, interventionism is rooted in the development process of the United States, while the European Union is based on integration experience and does not exclude a certain degree of sovereignty transfer. As a result, the two have always treated each other as transcending sovereignty. View the Amazon issue from a perspective. Second, the United States and Europe have developed economies, advanced environmental protection technologies, and relatively strong environmental awareness. They have passed the stage of relying on massive consumption of natural resources to maintain economic growth, and require developing countries to simply copy the energy-saving models of developed countries. Second. Third, the Amazon region is rich in biological and mineral resources. After being discovered by Portuguese colonists in the 17th century, it has become an important source of raw materials for Western countries. Maintaining influence on the Brazilian government can safeguard the economic interests of the United States and Europe in the region. In recent years, The green industry in the United States and Europe is developing rapidly, and the Amazon has become a hot spot for the United States and Europe to carry out overseas green cooperation and expand green industries.

In addition to the above reasons, the Amazon issue should be considered more within the framework of global climate governance. The United States and Europe are so concerned about and even intervene in Brazil's Amazon policy because of the competition for leadership in global climate governance. The Amazon rainforest serves as a tool to deal with climate change. An important link is that the United States and Europe are based on the public domain perspective and speaking out on this issue can clearly demonstrate their global value orientation and environmental protection stance, and occupy the moral high ground as leaders in climate governance. Therefore, the United States and Europe are competing to express their stance on this topic. This is It is a game of discursive leadership. Both parties use the knowledge and discourse practice of the global commons to influence Brazil and other countries with similar situations in their understanding of sovereignty, and persuade them to accept the transfer of sovereignty. In 2019, the Amazon fire broke out

«Brazil may send troops to fight Amazon rainforest fires and oppose opportunistic sanctions» August 25, 2019 http://www.xinhua.com/worl d / 2019 - 08 / 25 / c _ 1210255501 .html [2022 - 03 - 25] «Argentina Media reports that Amazon fires triggered a global wave of protests against Brazil», published in «Reference Materials», Issue 176, 2019, Page 9, «With the new US government taking office, will Bolsonaro, who has been tough on developing the Amazon forest, change his mind?» January 21, 2021

After the birth of the United States, European countries took the lead in using economic means to sanction Brazil, showing that they attached great importance to the climate crisis. It coincided with the then US President Trump's withdrawal from the Paris Agreement due to his "climate skepticism". EU member states, especially France, seized on This opportunity showed the world its determination to uphold the Paris Agreement and its international status. Biden later stated that if Brazil does not protect the environment, it will be economically punished. The new US government, which attaches great importance to climate issues, is not willing to take action on the Amazon issue. Remaining silent gives the EU an advantage and is intended to send a signal to Brazil and the world: the United States is still the leader in the climate field and still has strong strength and will. After the Group of Seven offered to provide fire-fighting assistance to Brazil, Biden also Commitment, the United States is willing to provide funds for Brazil to protect forests. Both parties strive to further influence the decision-making of the Brazilian government through assistance in order to strengthen their voice and leadership in the Amazon issue and global climate governance. This is structural leadership In the struggle for power, the United States and Europe, based on their strong political and economic strength, formed negative and positive incentives for Brazil respectively, prompting Brazil to comply with the wishes of the United States and Europe. The game of directional leadership has been running through it, and the United States and Europe respectively gave Brazil Disseminate green technologies and green development experiences with their own characteristics, and establish a superior and exemplary image for themselves in climate governance. We hope that Brazil can learn to follow suit.

Table 1 Types of leadership games between the United States and Europe on the Amazon issue

leadership type	structural leadership	discursive leadership	directional leadership
dependency base	The United States and Europe both have strong economic strength and political influence.	Discourse and knowledge practices based on global commons	The United States and Europe both have advanced environmental protection concepts, environmental protection technologies, and green development experience.
Manifestations	Positive incentives: The United States and Europe are willing to provide financial assistance to Brazil to influence the Brazilian government's decision-making. Negative incentives: After the European Union proposed economic sanctions against Brazil, the United States also made the same statement.	The United States and Europe have strengthened the public domain nature of the Amazon and are striving to occupy the moral high ground as leaders in climate governance: global values and environmental protection stance.	Disseminate environmental protection concepts, technologies, and development experiences with its own characteristics to Brazil, build a demonstration image, and trigger learning from Brazil.

Source: See Li Xinlei: "Changes in the leadership pattern of global climate governance and China's strategic choices", published in "Journal of Shandong University" (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), Issue 1, 2017, page 70.

The transformation of Brazil's Amazon policy in the context of the game between the United States and Europe: from confrontation to cooperation

The climate leadership game between the United States and Europe on the Amazon issue has led both sides to adopt different methods to intervene in Brazil's Amazon policy. The external pressure faced by Brazil has increased sharply. This has forced Brazil to reflect on and gradually change its Amazon policy, from passively confronting the outside world and safeguarding sovereignty to one that To take the initiative and actively carry out international cooperation to strengthen the legitimacy of managing the Amazon region.

Brazil's basic position on the Amazon issue is to resolutely safeguard Brazil's sovereignty over the Amazon. This runs through the entire process of its governance of the Amazon region. As early as the 1940s, UNESCO proposed to establish relevant international research institutes to conduct research on the Amazon region. Conduct scientific research. Brazil rejected this proposal, believing that such an approach would result in other countries enjoying the same rights as the Amazon countries, and that the Amazon was in danger of being "internationalized." During the reign of Vargas and the military government, Brazil was particularly concerned about Brazil's sovereignty of the Amazon has strengthened its control over the Amazon region. After the United Nations Conference on the Human

Environment in 1972, the climate issue came into public view. In addition, the Brazilian military government's plan to accelerate the development of the Amazon has had a negative impact on the local ecology. The international community has become increasingly Brazil is paying close attention to Brazil's Amazon policy, and Brazil is highly alert to this. After the 1980s, when democratically elected governments such as Collor and Cardoso came to power, Brazil's attitude began to change and it gradually accepted the recommendations of the international community to a limited extent. However, the issue of sovereignty remained It is the core of Brazil's Amazon policy. As the global climate governance process deepens, external pressure continues to increase. Other national governments, non-governmental organizations, etc. are watching Brazil's Amazon policy. Brazil's threat perception has deepened, and successive governments have shown their willingness to protect the Amazon. Firm determination to safeguard the sovereignty of the Amazon. Although the Lula government attaches great importance to international cooperation on the Amazon issue, its external stance on safeguarding sovereignty has not changed. The issue of sovereignty has always been an insurmountable red line. Lula once responded to various international demands for "the internationalization of the Amazon." "The voice responded: The world should understand that Brazil is the only owner of the Amazon."

During his tenure as president, Bolsonaro placed sovereignty in a more prominent position and used it as the criterion for discussing the Amazon issue with the international community. He has publicly stated many times that the Amazon belongs to Brazil, and Western countries have no say in this issue and must respect it. Brazilian Sovereignty. In September 2019, in his speech at the general debate of the United Nations General Assembly, Bolsonaro responded strongly to the international community's criticism of the Brazilian government's inadequate protection of the Amazon fires, saying that "some countries not only failed to provide fire-fighting assistance to Brazil. "To still believe the media's 'lies' is a challenge to Brazil's sacred sovereignty." He also reiterated that "the Amazon is not a common good. It is a national heritage. The Amazon rainforest and other ecosystems must be carried out on the premise of respecting Brazil's sovereignty." 2020 United Nations Biodiversity Summit

“The Amazon rainforest is not a common good. It is a national heritage. The Amazon rainforest and other ecosystems must be carried out on the premise of respecting Brazil's sovereignty.”

“The Amazon rainforest is not a common good. It is a national heritage. The Amazon rainforest and other ecosystems must be carried out on the premise of respecting Brazil's sovereignty.” // Quoted from He Shuangrong: "The Evolution of Brazil's Climate Change Policy and Its Influencing Factors", published in "Latin American Studies", Issue 6, 2013, Page 30

« [UN General Assembly General Debate] Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro: Calling the Amazon rainforest the "lungs of the earth" is a fallacy » September 24, 2019 <https://newsunorg/zh/story/2019/09/1042112>

Above, Bolsonaro emphasized to the world in his speech: "For many years, both as a parliamentarian and as president, I have always made it clear that one of Brazil's priorities should be the protection and sovereign management of our natural resources. I strongly Stand up to the international community's greed for the Amazon we dream of, We will defend it against actions and actions that may prove to be harmful to our national interests.

Argument: y

Concerns about the sovereignty of the Amazon led Brazil to pursue a relatively conservative environmental policy in the early stage, vigorously develop the economy to safeguard the security of the Amazon region, and adopt a tough stance to resist the intervention of Western countries. As the negative impacts of development on the Amazon continue to appear, This policy gave the United States and Europe more opportunities to intervene, putting Brazil in a disadvantageous situation and prompting Brazil to start turning to proactive protection and cooperation.

(1) Resist external interference and safeguard

autonomy. In 1972, at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, developed countries put pressure on developing countries, requiring them to change their production methods and assume environmental responsibility. Developing countries insisted that developed countries have no responsibility for the environment. Brazil also believes that environmental issues are a "conspiracy" used by developed countries to delay the development of developing countries. Since some countries had the idea of "occupying the Amazon" in the early days, the world's attention has intensified Brazil's external Voices of alarm, the issue of Amazon's autonomy rises to Issues related to Brazil's national security. At the same time, the ideology of the military government is deeply influenced by geopolitics. It regards the Amazon as the core of the South American continent. It believes that the region is located on the inland border of Brazil and has a weak social foundation. It is threatened by neighboring countries and other countries. Big powers covet it and must strengthen their control over it to protect Brazil's future. Therefore, Brazil remains highly alert to possible actions by the international community to intervene in the Amazon, and is more sensitive to international cooperation involving the Amazon, which leads it to treat it with caution and a negative attitude. Global climate governance: Strongly safeguard the autonomy of the Amazon.

During this period, Brazil's development ideas were influenced by the "debt growth" strategy and Celso Furtado's ideas. The former believed that Brazil needed to borrow debt from foreign countries because it lacked sufficient funds to support the development of various economic sectors. In order to To repay the debt, we must develop agriculture in underdeveloped areas.

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y Chen Lan: «Factors affecting the effectiveness of climate assistance: A comparison based on the Brazilian Rainforest Protection Pilot Project and the Amazon Fund», published in «Latin American Studies», Issue 1, 2022, page 89.

y Ronald A Forestay "Amazonia and the Politics of Geopolitics" in Geographical Review yyy Vol 82 y No 2y April 1992y pp 128-130 Liu Ming: «Research on the

y Brazilian Military Government's Development Policy of Inland Agriculture (1964-1985)», published in «Beijing Forestry University Journal» (Social Science Edition), Issue 3, 2016, Page 71.

Exporting agricultural products creates more foreign exchange. The latter emphasized that the economic development of the Northeast is related to the overall situation of Brazil. The local economic transformation should be promoted by accelerating infrastructure construction and agricultural development and utilizing a large number of cheap labor. Therefore, in order to prevent the Amazon located on the border from being In order to promote the balanced development of inland and coastal areas, the Brazilian government set up a special agency to develop the Amazon. It accelerated the construction of the Amazon region by building roads, encouraging immigrants, investing in and building factories, etc., and used economic means to enhance the authority of the central government in border areas. For Regarding the environmental problems caused by development, Brazil insists that it cannot sacrifice development opportunities for environmental protection. It believes that the Amazon issue is its internal affairs. Brazil has the right to conduct

economic activities in this region and other countries

have no right to interfere. (2) Take proactive actions to enhance legitimacy As the global climate governance process advances rapidly, Brazil's tough confrontation has failed to prevent outside interference in the Amazon issue. In the context of the United States and Europe jointly supporting green development and competing for leadership in climate governance, Brazil's actions have triggered concerns from European and American countries. The Amazon has frequently expressed its stance. The French government stated in newspapers that "24 countries including Brazil are ready to give up part of their sovereignty and allow capable world authorities to save the atmosphere." Other international actors also fiercely criticized the Amazon's deforestation issue. The world Banks and others have canceled aid to Brazil. Non-governmental organizations such as Greenpeace have continued to put pressure on Brazil. Some international media have also filmed documentaries about the destruction of the Brazilian rainforest. Brazil has become an "environmental destroyer" and is in a passive position. Under external pressure, Brazil began to change its policy direction and took the initiative to curb Amazon deforestation as an opportunity to win recognition from the international community.

First, promote the formulation of laws and regulations and strengthen forest management. In the 1980s, the Brazilian military government returned power to the people. The domestic political atmosphere gradually relaxed. A large number of environmental non-governmental organizations were established to participate in Amazon protection and influence and supervise government decision-making. In 1988 The Brazilian Constitution has designated the Amazon River and the Amazon rainforest as national heritage. In 1989, President Collor proposed investing US\$100 million to improve the ecological environment of the Amazon. During the Cardoso administration, Brazil suspended development of the Amazon indefinitely. In 1994, Brazil also established the "Amazon Protection System Rules" and the "Amazon Surveillance System Rules". After Lula came to power, he continued to accelerate the pace of legislation to reduce the destruction of the Amazon. The protection of the Amazon reached its climax during this period. In 2003, Brazil issued a decree stipulating deforestation licenses in rural areas of the Amazon. In the same year, the Brazilian Environmental Protection Agency

Li Ming: «Research on the Brazilian Military Government's Development Policy of Inland Agriculture (1964-1985)», published in «Journal of Beijing Forestry University Journal» (Social Science Edition), Issue 3, 2016, Page 71.

He Shuangrong: «The Evolution of Brazil's Climate Change Policy and Its Influencing Factors», in «Latin American Studies», Issue 6, 2013, Page 29. Zhou Jun: «The Amazon Forest

Damaged by Fire», in «Life and Disasters » Issue 8, 2019, Page 25

At the initiative of the Ministry of Finance, 14 government departments established an inter-ministerial standing working group to coordinate efforts to reduce the rate of deforestation in the Amazon. In 2004, the Brazilian government formulated the "Action Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation in the Amazon" (hereinafter referred to as the "Action Plan"). The "Action Plan" is designed to be implemented in three phases: 2004-2008, to expand the number of protected areas and improve forest protection measures. 2009-2011, to initiate cooperation between federal agencies and state and local governments. 2012- In 2015, efforts were made to build sustainable infrastructure. In 2006, the "Amazon Ecological Protection Law" was promulgated, stipulating that the management rights and logging rights of the tropical rainforest belong to the Brazilian federal government. In 2007, after Lula established the Climate Change Commission, Brazil New forest management agencies such as the Forestry Bureau have also been established one after another, strengthening the government's law enforcement capabilities.

Second, engage environmentalists and establish protected areas. In 2003, Lula appointed environmentalist Marina Silva as environment minister at the beginning of his first term. Marina's background was closely related to the Amazon environment. She has also worked with Chico Mendes, who is known as the "environmental hero" and is a symbolic figure in Brazilian environmental politics. In 2008, after Marina resigned, Lula appointed Carlos Minc (Carlos. Minc) took over the position of Minister of Environment. Minc is also an environmental activist and the founder of the Brazilian Green Party. The environment department is run by environmentalists, which ensures that the Lula government can effectively implement active environmental policies. During Lula's term, he also Committed to establishing protected areas in the Amazon. Under the guidance of the "Action Plan", Brazil established 148 new nature reserves from 2003 to 2008, covering an area of 640,000 square kilometers, which is of great significance to reducing illegal deforestation. At the same time, Lula also Establish protected areas belonging to indigenous people and protect their rights to sustainable use and management of forests. The Lula government has reduced the deforestation rate in the Amazon through a series of policies. Compared with 2004,

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Y Zhou Jun: «The Amazon Forest Damaged by Fire», published in «Life and Disasters», Issue 8, 2019, Page 25.

Y Chen Lan: «Factors affecting the effectiveness of climate assistance: Based on the Brazilian Rainforest Protection Pilot Project and the Amazon Comparison of funds», Published in "Latin American Studies", Issue 1, 2022, Page 99.

Y Elisabeth Kurasz "Climate Change and It's Role in Brazil's Social Relations Economy and Environmental Policy Under Press den Lula's Administration from 2003-2010" Kalamazoo College edu / handle / 10920 / 39275 [2022-07-18]

Y «Brazilian President Lula appointed Carlos Minc as Brazil's new environment minister» May 28, 2008 [https://www.yyyyyy yy yy / yy / yyy / yyy / yyy / yy y yy / yy yyy yyy \[yyy y yy y yy\]](https://www.yyyyyy yy yy / yy / yyy / yyy / yyy / yy y yy / yy yyy yyy [yyy y yy y yy])

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The deforestation rate in the Amazon dropped by 65% from 2005 to 2012. In 2008, Brazil's National Climate Change Plan proposed that the annual deforestation rate of the Amazon forest would be reduced by 80% by 2020. The achievements and willingness to protect the forest have turned Brazil from an environmental destroyer into a deforestation rate . As a model of environmental protection in the world, it has changed the past situation in which Brazil passively accepted criticism on the Amazon issue, and strengthened the legitimacy of managing the region.

Although the Bolsonaro government implements negative environmental policies, under pressure from the United States and Europe, it is still To a greater extent, it has shown its willingness to protect the Amazon in order to improve Brazil's external environment. Bolsonaro has stated that he has "zero tolerance" for criminal acts that damage the environment and has sent troops to crack down on illegal loggers. The Bolsonaro government has also proposed the establishment of an Amazon Commission. (Amazonian Council) and a plan to protect parts of the Amazon funded by the private sector. In October 2021, the Brazilian government officially launched the "National Green Growth Plan" and established an "Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change and Green Growth" to promote and supervise. The implementation of the plan. The "Green Growth Plan" will use domestic and foreign public and private capital to help reduce Brazil's carbon emissions, carry out forest protection and rationally utilize natural resources. The total scale of funds is about 400 billion reais. (3) Actively carry out multilateral cooperation Striving for understanding and support Although Brazil was once highly wary of international actions related to

the Amazon, in order to maintain relations with neighboring countries

It has carried out some multilateral cooperation at the regional level. In 1978, led by Brazil, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Guyana, Suriname, and Venezuela signed the Amazon Cooperation Treaty (Amazon Cooperation Treaty) in Brasilia. rationale), this treaty reaffirms the sovereignty of the countries in the region over the Amazon and the right to rationally use the natural resources in the region, and guides eight countries to maintain regional harmony, accelerate information exchange and scientific and technological cooperation. In 1998, ACT member states adopted the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Amendment to the Protocol » (ACT Amendment Protocol), agreed to establish the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), which has become an important platform for Amazon countries to communicate and cooperate on issues in the region.

He Luyang: «Interpretation and Evaluation of Brazil's Climate Change Policy and Negotiation Position», published in «Latin American Studies», Issue 2016 Issue 2, Page 83

Oliver Stinkel: «How to save the Amazon rainforest from Bolsonaro?» August 20, 2020

«The Brazilian government officially launched the "National Green Growth Plan"» Website of the Economic and Commercial Office of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Brazil October 28, 2021 [http:// br mofcom gov cn / arti cle / jmxw/ 202110 / 20211003212662 shtml](http://br.mofcom.gov.cn/article/jmxw/202110/20211003212662.shtml) [2022-03-27]

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After realizing that negative interactions with the outside world did not bring more benefits to itself, Brazil began to actively carry out multilateral climate cooperation and strive to gain the understanding of other countries.

First, expand the scope of cooperation, focusing on strengthening interaction with the United States and Europe. At the G7 Summit in 1990, then German Prime Minister Kohl proposed the Brazilian Rainforest Protection Pilot Project (PPG7 Project), which was jointly sponsored by the EU, G7 members, and the Netherlands. Brazil provided financial support. Brazil had reservations about the project due to concerns about sovereignty issues, and finally agreed to participate. Although the PPG7 project did not achieve the expected results and was terminated in 2009, it still funded 28 projects. In 1992, Brazil took the initiative Hosting the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, this conference is of great significance in the global environmental governance process, and the host country Brazil has also become famous. In 2007, at the 13th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, President Lula took the initiative Proposed the initiative to establish the Amazon Fund to raise funds from developed countries to support the sustainable development of the Amazon region. As a country with the world's largest tropical rainforest, Brazil's change of attitude has led to the United Nations' efforts to reduce deforestation and forest destruction in developing countries. Discussion Norway are the on "greenhouse gas emissions caused by degradation"). The Amazon Fund was established in 2008. Germany and main funding ("REDD +" providers). Since French Guiana is also located in the Amazon, Brazil and France have also strengthened their cooperation on Amazon issues. In 2008, the two countries jointly established a scientific research center in the region. In 2009, France also participated in the Amazon Regional Heads of State Summit. As a result, Brazil received financial assistance and technical support for green development, and also achieved Coexist harmoniously with European and American countries on the Amazon issue and gain more cooperation opportunities. Second, actively seek

countries with similar positions, seek support, and respond to challenges. During the Lula period, Brazil was committed to coordinating developing countries in global climate governance negotiations. Cooperation. After the Group of 77's stance on climate change diverged, Brazil formed the "Basic Four" with China, South Africa, and India. It advocated safeguarding the rights and interests of developing countries and played an important role at the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference. Durban At the meeting, there were differences in the positions of the "Basic Four" countries. Brazil worked hard to coordinate with China and India to maintain "common but differentiated responsibilities." At the same time, Brazil attached great importance to the BRICS mechanism and coordination in the Latin American region, and strengthened cooperation with other developing countries on these platforms. Climate Cooperation. During the Bolsonaro period, his support for the development of the Amazon region led to a surge in local deforestation rates. Facing strong criticism from the United States and Europe, Bolsonaro turned to seek support and support from Russia, which also had a positive attitude towards the development of forest resources. Support to relieve stress

Chen Lan: «Factors affecting the effectiveness of climate assistance: Comparison based on the Brazilian Rainforest Protection Pilot Project and the Amazon Fund» 见 "Latin American Studies", Issue 1, 2022, Pages 90-92, Page 94

He Shuangrong: «Copenhagen World Climate Conference: Brazil's Negotiating Position, Interest Claims and Negotiation Strategies» , Continental Studies , Issue 6, 2009, Page 7. contained in «Latin America

Third, Brazil strongly promotes North-South climate cooperation. In climate negotiations, Brazil is active between the two camps of developed countries and developing countries. On the one hand, Brazil has clearly defined its position as an "emerging country" and cooperates with developing countries. Countries have established close identity ties. On the other hand, they have used their special positions and traditional ties with Western countries to strengthen cooperation with developed economies such as the EU and reconcile policy differences between the EU and emerging countries.

Three benefits from policy changes: Brazil's influence in global climate governance has increased significantly

Through changes in Amazon policy, Brazil's influence in global climate governance has increased significantly. Become a leading country in Amazon regional governance and an important stakeholder in global climate governance.

(1) Brazil has become the leading country in the governance of the

Amazon region. As the largest country in the Amazon region, Brazil has relatively strong comprehensive national strength. It took the lead in signing ACT, promoted the transformation of ACT into ACTO, and continued to provide both funds, office space, and office materials. Support and maintain the normal operation of ACTO have stabilized the material foundation of Brazil as the "synonym" of the Amazon. Because its strength far exceeds that of other Amazon countries, Brazil's early large-scale development actions on the Amazon border and its resistance to international cooperation have caused harm to neighboring countries. Insecurity. After the ACT was released, neighboring countries saw Brazil's willingness to coexist peacefully with other members in the region, which alleviated concerns that Brazil might become a regional hegemon. Brazil's environmental awareness increased and the deforestation rate declined, shaping Brazil's A positive and positive image sets an example for neighboring countries, stimulates Amazon countries' awareness of ecological importance, strengthens neighboring countries' awareness of Brazil's status as a major country, and makes them accept Brazil's "certain role" in Amazon governance to a certain extent. Leadership"

Brazil has also become a communication bridge between Amazon countries and countries outside the region. Among the Amazon countries, Guyana, Suriname and other countries are all small countries with very limited international voice. Brazil takes advantage of the advantages of the leading country and the influence it has established in climate governance to convey the demands of small Amazon countries to the world, win funds and technical assistance for them, and through this interaction Gather the strength of countries in the region. In 2009, Lula stated at the Amazon Regional Leaders' Climate Summit that poor countries need more assistance to deal with climate change, and poor countries need support without giving up their sovereignty. Cancun 2010 At the Climate Change Conference, developing countries hope to receive assistance funds to protect forests, while developed countries want developing countries to protect forests.

ŷ Zhou Lingni: «Analysis of the Process and Role of Brazil's Participation in Amazon Governance», Master's Thesis of China Foreign Affairs University, 2020, Page 44.

ŷ «Developed countries need to lend a helping hand to poor countries on climate change—Presidents of Brazil and France», 2009 November 27th, 2019 <https://www.reuters.com/>

The two sides have been unable to reach an agreement. Brazilian President Lula subsequently called on many times that developed countries should provide funds for the protection of tropical rainforests in developing countries.

In the process of coping with the dual pressures of the United States and Europe, Brazil's relatively strong material strength and proactive willingness have made Brazil the leading country in Amazon regional governance. The interconnectedness and transnational nature of ecology have led to Brazil's environmental status being related to the ecological security of neighboring countries and even the world. This gives Brazil the absolute right to speak on the Amazon issue. If there is international cooperation involving the Amazon, Brazil is the main docking country of the international community. No party can ignore Brazil. If Brazil adopts a negative attitude on this issue, the influence and effectiveness of cooperation will be seriously weakened. Therefore, the attitude of the Brazilian government towards the Amazon is extremely important. During the Bolsonaro government, Brazil played an obstructive role in the governance of the Amazon region. Despite criticism from all parties, this negative impact conversely proves Brazil's key position in the Amazon issue. For example, when Lula was president, the Amazon Fund ran smoothly and became a demonstration project for ecological financial assistance from developed countries to developing countries. Other Amazon countries also benefited from this. After Bolsonaro came to power, his criticism and obstruction of the Amazon Fund directly led to the fund's suspension. After the Amazon fires in 2019, the President of Bolivia called on ACTO members to hold a meeting to discuss countermeasures. Bolsonaro was absent from the meeting due to health reasons, delivered a video speech, and most of the speech focused on the contradiction between him and Macron. Brazil's attitude made the results of this meeting limited, and it did not have a positive effect on the collective prevention and control of forest fires in Amazon countries.

(2) Brazil has become an important stakeholder in the field of global climate governance.

Although Brazil still has a large gap compared with China, the United States and Europe, 60% of the Amazon rainforest is located in its territory, which makes Brazil more important when participating in global climate governance. With a solid foundation, Brazil's international status has been greatly improved in the process of interaction with the United States and Europe, and Brazil has become an important stakeholder in the field of global climate governance.

First, the dual effect of the game between the United States and Europe gives Brazil a special status. The United States and Europe are competing for climate leadership in an all-round way, making both sides have a strong interest in the Amazon, taking it as an opportunity to demonstrate and enhance leadership. This is certain. This has compressed the external environment of Brazil's Amazon policy to a certain extent. However, while bringing pressure, it has also given Brazil more bargaining chips with developed countries. As a major country in the Amazon region, the international community must pay attention to Brazil in dealing with climate change issues. Due to the country's development, the model has long been subject to controversy

“EFE said that increasing deforestation is the main cause of the Amazon fires”, contained in “Reference Materials”, Issue 176, 2019, Page 8, Page 15, “EFE reported on the appeal of seven South American countries Take Action to Protect the Amazon Rainforest”, Published in “Reference Materials”, Issue 176, 2019, Page 8, Quoted from Zhou Lingni: “Analysis of the Process and Role of Brazil's Participation in Amazon Governance”, Master's Thesis, China Foreign Affairs University, 2020, Page Pages 36 - 37”

According to the discussion, Brazil once regarded the Amazon issue as a burden. In the process of competing with the United States and Europe, Brazil gradually changed its perception and regarded the Amazon as an opportunity to realize its ambitions as a great power. Based on the specific field of environment and the goal of global interests, Brazil began to Establishing one's place in global climate governance

Second, actively participate in climate governance and enhance the country's climate voice. Optimism about the Amazon issue has led Brazil to no longer passively participate in climate governance, but to actively integrate into the global climate governance system. The various multilateral cooperation carried out by Brazil have helped It has established good ecological diplomatic relations with many countries, especially acting as a "middleman" between the North and South camps, making Brazil a target that both sides hope to win over. It has enhanced Brazil's ability to influence the formulation of relevant international rules and its role as a leading country in the governance of the Amazon region. With the support, Brazil has become a true environmental power, and this international positioning has helped Brazil deepen its influence on the Amazon issue.

Third, bioenergy technology is at the forefront of the world. Brazil is one of the largest ethanol producers in the world. In the practice of protecting the environment, in order to further transform the production model, Brazil's bioenergy technology has been fully developed. Brazil has also strengthened cooperation with the United States. Cooperation in bioenergy and jointly promote the establishment of global ethanol market and technical standards. In 2007, the United States and Brazil signed a memorandum of understanding on ethanol cooperation. Brazil also cooperated with the United States to provide bioenergy assistance to developing countries such as El Salvador, Dominica, and Haiti. This has enabled Brazil has become a leader in the global bioenergy field, adding more impetus to Brazil's participation in climate governance.

4. Analysis of Brazil's Amazon Policy Outlook and China-Brazil Cooperation Prospects

After the far-right Bolsonaro came to power as president in 2019, Brazil's environmental policies implemented since the 1990s have undergone a qualitative change. Bolsonaro and his supporters believe that the Amazon should serve Brazil's economic development. In Brazil With the support of Congress, the military, and the agricultural sector, the Bolsonaro government relaxed forest controls and encouraged the development and utilization of the Amazon. This stimulated a large number of illegal loggers and gold prospectors to enter the Amazon. The government also weakened regulatory agencies and interfered with environmental law enforcement. With the return of left-wing representative Lula, the development-oriented Amazon policy during the Bolsonaro period has lost its foothold, and Brazil's Amazon policy will undergo a new transformation.

In the early days of the Bolsonaro administration, Trump, as a "climate skeptic", did not put too much pressure on Brazil's Amazon policy. Brazil's main external pressure came from the European Union. After Biden came to power, the United States returned to climate governance.

yHe Shuangrong: «Copenhagen World Climate Conference: Brazil's Negotiating Position, Interest Claims and Negotiation Strategy», published in «Latin America Research », Issue 6, 2009, Page 6.

The dual pressures of the United States and Europe have re-emerged, forcing the Bolsonaro government to make adjustments. The Biden administration has made climate issues one of the core issues of the U.S. government, aiming to lead the United States back to global climate governance by actively participating in and leading global climate governance. The center of the multilateral stage is reshaping the global leadership of the United States. The EU has experienced a decline in leadership and still hopes to use existing problems in climate governance to re-enhance its leadership through the introduction of the "European Green Deal" and the establishment of a carbon border tax. Even if there are obstacles in the EU's path to seeking leadership, but its determination to be a leader has not changed. Both the United States and Europe have fully integrated climate issues with domestic development strategies. The game of leadership between the two sides will continue to exist. However, neither the United States nor the European Union has been able to achieve this at present. Separate leadership. As China's influence increases, it is more likely that China, the United States and Europe will form cooperative leadership. On the Amazon issue, the United States and Europe may jointly demonstrate leadership, especially in the face of the record deforestation rate in the Amazon. It may further increase the pressure on Brazil.

Although Lula has expressed his attitude on issues such as rebuilding government environmental agencies and combating illegal logging in the Amazon, and after winning the election, he attended the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and announced that the new Brazilian government will be committed to environmental protection. However, after four years of adjustments by the Bolsonaro government and the impact of the epidemic, Lula faces certain challenges if he wants to completely reverse the current Amazon policy. On the one hand, the center-right forces pose obstacles. During Bolsonaro's administration, the power of Brazilian agricultural interest groups in Congress has greatly increased. Bolsonaro's party, the Liberal Party, is currently the largest party in the Brazilian Congress. Former Environment Minister Salles of Bolsonaro's government was dismissed for being involved in illegal timber smuggling. After being elected as a member of the House of Representatives, the center-right groups in Congress will constrain the Lula government's promotion of positive climate and environmental policies. On the other hand, the social foundation for environmental protection issues is weak. Judging from the political debate between Lula and Bolsonaro in the campaign, it can be seen from the figure that economic issues are the current focus in Brazil. How to find new economic growth points while protecting the environment is a problem that Lula must solve. In the face of the epidemic and economic decline, the people are more concerned about the current problem of food and clothing. Environmental problems related to future survival are long-term and systemic. They cannot be solved in the short term and are far less urgent than economic problems. Therefore, after Lula came to power, the economic basis and public opinion basis for promoting environmental protection policies were far less than before.

Two terms

Under the actual situation in Brazil, Lula's Amazon policy cannot simply emphasize environmental protection and completely ignore development. Facing pressure from the United States and Europe, the Lula government will carry out more active multilateral cooperation and establish a united front with countries with similar climate stances, especially it is to deepen all-round cooperation with rainforest countries. November 2022

王博, 翟大宇: «Biden Administration's Climate Policy: Causes, Characteristics and Directions of Sino-US Cooperation», published in «China University of Petroleum Journal» (Social Science Edition), Issue 4, 2022, Pages 39-40.

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In September, Brazil officially launched a forest protection partnership with Indonesia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The specific content includes reducing tropical rainforest deforestation, protecting rainforests as carbon sink resources, helping developing countries protect biodiversity, and calling for funds to be provided for rainforest protection. China and Brazil have similar positions and a good basis for cooperation in addressing climate change. Both countries adhere to the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities". Similar to Brazil, China's Hainan and Yunnan also have a large number of tropical rainforests with abundant animal and plant resources. The two sides have broad prospects for cooperation in tropical rainforest protection. First, strengthen cooperation on tropical rainforest issues in global climate negotiations. China and Brazil can jointly promote the establishment of a tropical rainforest fund within the United Nations framework system and raise funds from all parties. Funds assist rainforest countries in carrying out tropical rainforest protection within their borders, and encourage developed countries to provide advanced tropical rainforest species protection and damaged woodland restoration technologies to developing countries through the United Nations platform. Second, strengthen scientific and technological cooperation in rainforest protection. Tropical rainforests cover a wide area. The internal situation is complex and the demand for advanced technology, especially satellite remote sensing systems, is very strong. The two countries can jointly develop advanced satellite remote sensing systems and use big data, artificial intelligence, etc. to monitor changes in rainforest area and signs of animal and plant growth activities within their respective territories to prevent human-induced Third, strengthen cooperation in the construction of national parks. Brazil has established a number of national parks and protected areas in the Amazon region in the past, and has accumulated certain experience. In October 2021, China announced the establishment of the first batch of national parks, including the Hainan Tropical Park Rainforest National Park. China and Brazil can strengthen cooperation in the construction of tropical rainforest national parks, promote communication and exchange of experience between the two parties, and jointly build a tropical rainforest national park that integrates protection, tourism and science popularization. Fourth, strengthen forest carbon sequestration and forest products. Cooperation in the formulation of green standards. The two countries should pay more attention to issues such as tropical rainforest land use and afforestation. On this basis, they should strengthen biotechnology cooperation, jointly explore the best way to transform the value of ecological species, and further promote the carbon emissions trading system of the two countries. Construction. Many of Brazil's export products originate from the Amazon region. China is an important export country for Brazil. China and Brazil can explore the formulation of green standards for the production and export of related forest products to regulate the behavior of business groups and avoid groundless accusations from the United States and Europe.

Five Conclusions

The game of climate leadership between the United States and Europe has, from a positive perspective, promoted a positive change in Brazil's Amazon policy and also contributed to the improvement of Brazil's international status. However, the pressure from the United States and Europe has also caused Brazil to repeat its policy on climate change.

«Three major tropical rainforest countries launch forest protection partnership» November 15, 2022 <http://www.china.com>

He Luyang: "Interpretation and Evaluation of Brazil's Climate Change Policy and Negotiation Position", published in "Latin American Studies", Issue 2, 2016, Page 95.

Anxiety over sovereignty, some extreme words and actions may arouse nationalist opposition in Brazil. It is understandable that the international community is concerned about the Amazon rainforest, which is closely related to the ecological destiny of the earth. However, it respects Brazil's claims for sovereignty and respects the rights granted to Brazil by international law. is an important prerequisite. We cannot arbitrarily interfere with the autonomy of other countries on the grounds of environmental protection. The United States and Europe are both leaders in global climate governance. Concerns about the Amazon should proceed from collective logic and not be limited to their own political intentions and economic interests. As an area to demonstrate and compete for leadership, both parties should jointly exert directional leadership, provide funds, technology and advanced environmental protection experience to Brazil, help Brazil better protect the environment, and slow down the impact that restrained development of the Amazon may have on the Brazilian economy. y

While exercising its sovereignty, Brazil should also uphold a responsible attitude towards all mankind, truly assume its responsibilities as a leading country in Amazon regional governance and an important stakeholder in global climate governance, adopt scientific and appropriate Amazon policies, and continue to contribute to climate change. Brazil has made a unique contribution to global climate governance. Brazil regards agriculture as an important means to boost the economy and hopes to develop the Amazon region as an economic growth point. This is Brazil's right to independently choose its development model. The international community, especially the United States and Europe, must This is fully understood and respected. At the same time, as a key responsible party for the Amazon, the Brazilian government must not only adhere to the reasonable exercise of sovereignty and achieve economic growth in the process of formulating Amazon policies, but also promote the development of the Amazon region in a sustainable manner. Develop, utilize and protect

(Editor Gao Han)