

The 2022 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections in Brazil. Results and Impacts

Online event series on Brazil

Nov. 30, 6 p.m. (Germany) / 2 p.m. (Brazil)
Winners and Losers of the 2022 Elections

Dec. 7, 6 p.m. (Germany) / 2 p.m. (Brazil)
Political Representation

Dec. 14, 6 p.m. (Germany) / 2 p.m. (Brazil)
Domestic Politics and Social Movements

Jan. 11, 4 p.m. (Germany) / 12 noon (Brazil)
Government and Congress

Jan. 18, 4 p.m. (Germany) / 12 noon (Brazil)
Government and Judiciary

Jan. 25, 4 p.m. (Germany) / 12 noon (Brazil)
Foreign Policy and International Relations

Coordination:
Peter Birle

(Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Berlin)
Bruno Speck
(Universidade de São Paulo)

Via Cisco Webex and
YouTube Live Stream



**Ibero-Amerikanisches
Institut**
Preußischer Kulturbesitz



Programa de Pós-Graduação
em Ciência Política
Universidade de São Paulo

On October 30, former President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva of the Workers' Party (PT) narrowly defeated incumbent Jair Bolsonaro in the runoff of Brazil's presidential election. In January 2023, he will assume the presidency of Brazil, a position he already held twice between 2003 and 2010. Even though Lula managed a narrow victory in the runoff election, the country faces major challenges. Bolsonarismo is not finished even after its defeat in the presidential elections; its power base inside and outside the parliaments is enormous.

The Online Event Series brings together scholars from Brazil and Europe to discuss the results of the 2022 elections in the context of the Brazilian political system, to draw a balance of the Bolsonaro presidency, and to provide an outlook on expected developments from 2023 onwards.

Format: six panels of approx. 90 minutes each.

Registration: <https://iai-virtuell.einladbar.de/en>

YouTube Live Stream: www.youtube.com/IberoAmerikanischesInstitut/streams



Nov. 30, 6 p.m. (Germany) / 2 p.m. (Brazil)

Winners and Losers of the 2022 Elections

What do the results of the 2022 presidential and legislative elections mean for the future of the political system and for Brazilian democracy? Why did Bolsonaro manage to win almost half of the votes despite the broad alliance that supported Lula? To what extent will future congressional majorities allow for progressive governance? What are the main challenges facing the future government?

Panelists:

Claudio Couto (Fundação Getulio Vargas, São Paulo)

Peter Birle (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Berlin)

Dec. 7, 6 p.m. (Germany) / 2 p.m. (Brazil)

Political Representation

Political representation in Brazil is characterized by extreme party fragmentation and the importance of individual political leaders. Some of the electoral rules responsible for these characteristics have undergone reforms in recent years, such as the end of corporate financing of parties and elections, the end of coalitions in proportional elections and the gradual introduction of a barrier clause. How did these changes impact the 2022 elections and what are the prospects for the future of political representation in Brazil?

Panelists:

Bruno Speck (Universidade de São Paulo)

Silvana Krause, Bruno Schaefer
(Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)

Dec. 14, 6 p.m. (Germany) / 2 p.m. (Brazil)

Domestic Politics and Social Movements

Public policies have been impacted by the Bolsonaro government in virtually all areas. The reformulations in the areas of environmental policy, security, gender and racial equality, education and health were profound. How did women and feminist movements react to government attacks that pitted an agenda of family values and tradition against the idea of gender equality? What were the consequences of the public security policy, characterized by the project to strengthen the fight against crime and facilitate access to weapons by citizens? Both policies had a strong ideological component and left their mark on society.

Panelists:

Malu Gatto (University College London)

Renato Sérgio de Lima

(Fundação Getulio Vargas, São Paulo)

Jan. 11, 4 p.m. (Germany) / 12 noon (Brazil)

Government and Congress

Relations between government and Congress have been identified by political scientists as coalitional presidentialism. Bolsonaro's government followed a different path, initially rejecting to build a broad support among lawmakers, but then reconnecting to the legislative branch. President Lula, in his third term, will face a Congress where the progressive camp has only about one-third of the votes. What does this mean for the future relationship between Government and Congress?

Panelists:

Mariana Llanos (German Institute for Global and Area Studies, Hamburg / Uni Erfurt)

Fernando Limongi (Universidade de São Paulo / Fundação Getulio Vargas, São Paulo)

Jan. 18, 4 p.m. (Germany) / 12 noon (Brazil)

Government and Judiciary

The relationship between the judiciary and politics has been debated in Brazil for many years. During the Bolsonaro presidency, this relationship became particularly conflictual. Specifically, the role of the Federal Supreme Court STF with its attributions of reviewing legislative and administrative acts is the object of critical analysis by political actors and academics. What are the challenges of the Brazilian institutional arrangement and the way in which the judiciary actors fulfilled their attributions during the Bolsonaro government? What are the perspectives for the relationship between the judiciary and politics for the next government?

Panelists:

Luciano Ros / Manoel Gehrke

(Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianópolis)

Conrado Huebner (Universidade de São Paulo)

Jan. 25, 4 p.m. (Germany) / 12 noon (Brazil)

Foreign Policy and International Relations

The Bolsonaro government has made a radical change of course in the field of international relations, not only with regard to the foreign policy of PT governments, but with regard to the fundamental paradigms of Brazilian foreign policy. What does Lula's return to government mean for Brazilian foreign policy? What are the biggest mortgages of Bolsonaro's foreign policy that the new government will have to deal with? Will Brazil once again play a dynamic role as a global player and with regard to regional cooperation in Latin America?

Panelists:

Andrea Hoffmann (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)

Claudia Zilla (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, Berlin)