

# FOREWORD

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This issue of the *Foreign Policy Journals* brings together twelve articles that reflect the diversity and complexity of contemporary issues in Brazilian foreign policy and international relations. The articles present strategic, economic, social, and environmental developments. Readers are invited to explore topics such as history, diplomacy, defense, development, innovation, and human rights.

In “The Logistics Paradigm in Retrospect: A Literature Review Over Time,” the authors critically review the literature discussing the concept of the Logistical Paradigm, proposed by Amado Cervo, as applied to Brazilian foreign policy between 2000 and 2010. The article analyzes how this paradigm, which seeks to combine internal development and greater international integration, was interpreted and debated in Brazilian academia, based on the identification of consensus, criticism, and theoretical updates.

In the article “The Amazon as a Strategic Arena for Brazil’s Climate Diplomacy: Frameworks for COP 30,” the authors present the Amazon as Brazil’s main diplomatic stage in global climate governance—a strategic asset for exerting soft power, building green credibility, and shaping international environmental standards ahead of the 2025 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP30) in Belém.

Next, in “The Interplay of Law and Politics in the Selection of Alternative Dispute Resolution in the Americas: Assessing the Role of the Pact of Bogotá,” the authors discuss the use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms in the context of the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (“Pact of Bogotá”). The article presents two research questions: (i) whether political factors influence the decision to resort to ADR mechanisms and (ii) the role of legal instruments that provide for ADR in the Americas, specifically whether their existence determines or influences the choice of the specific ADR method.

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In “Internationalization of Public Policies: The Internationalization of the Zero Hunger Program as an Instrument of Foreign Policy under the Lula Administrations (2003–2010),” the investigation focuses on the specialized literature about the internationalization of the social program called “Zero Hunger”, with the purpose of understanding how the program was strategically mobilized in Brazil’s international integration during the Lula da Silva administrations (2003–2010) and how domestic policies can be vectors for international projection and transformation of a country’s position in the global system.

In the article “Rule of Law with Chinese Characteristics: Between Economic Opening and Political Control under Xi Jinping,” the author seeks to analyze how the rule of law has been constructed, reinterpreted, and operationalized in contemporary China, with an emphasis on the impacts of WTO accession and political centralization under Xi Jinping.

The author of “Autonomy Through Reconstruction: The Foreign Policy of the Lula III Administration” suggests an analysis of the foreign policy of the third Lula administration based on the concept of “autonomy through reconstruction,” which expresses the effort to rebuild foreign policy after Bolsonaro and reform the international order in transition. This reconstruction occurs on two levels: internally, with the restoration of a foreign policy committed to democracy; and externally, with a proactive and reformist approach to issues such as climate, social inclusion, and global governance.

In “Uruguay and the Universal Periodic Review: a case study on the LGBTQIAPN+ rights agenda (2009–2018),” the influence of Uruguayan civil society on the LGBTQIAPN+ rights agenda within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) between 2009 and 2018 is investigated. It highlights the potential of the UPR as a space for dialogue between civil society and states in the promotion and defense of human rights, emphasizing the transnational role of civil society in the formulation and implementation of public policies.

In the article “Human Deprivation and its Disparities in Afghanistan With its Regions (2007–2018),” the authors use the Human Deprivation Index and the Alkire-Foster model to analyze poverty in three dimensions (health, education, and housing standards) in the eight regions of Afghanistan, a country chosen as a case study for its indexes. The concept of poverty is multidimensional, not limited to the absence of income. The article concludes that specific interventions are required to address the needs of each region of the country, while systemic issues such as conflict and gender inequality are essential to guarantee progress.

For its part, in “Towards a Global Cybersecurity Regime,” it is argued that, while the digital transformation of modern societies has boosted their development and well-being, it has also made them dependent on the continuous and proper functioning of information networks. This dependence creates vulnerabilities to systemic failures, human error, accidents, and malicious actions against these systems.

Moving on to the article “Brazilian Naval Diplomacy in Promoting the Defense Industrial Base in the Southern Cone (2021–2023),” the authors investigate the hypothesis that naval diplomacy, through *attachés*, plays a strategic role in strengthening the Defense Industrial Base (BID), expanding its presence and competitiveness on the international stage and, also as a driving force behind this base, contributing to Brazil’s insertion into regional production chains.

Presenting a not very well-known episode in the history of Brazilian foreign policy, the article “The Brazilian Embassy in Barcelona: The Transfer of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry Headquarters to Catalonia During the Spanish Civil War (1938–1939)” refers to the brief period when the Brazilian Embassy in Spain operated in Barcelona rather than Madrid. Documentation extracted from the archives of Itamaraty reveals that the Brazilian Foreign Ministry’s conduct anticipated its position of strategic neutrality during World War II, as evidenced by its donations of coffee and sugar to both Republicans and Nationalists—albeit in this case under secrecy—and deserves a special section in the history of Brazilian foreign policy.

Finally, in “From Building Bridges to Designing Chips: Brazil–Malaysia Chip Diplomacy and the Need to Innovate in Bilateral Relations with Countries in the Global South,” a case study records the efforts undertaken since 2023 to develop a bilateral agenda on semiconductors between Brazil and Malaysia. Called “chip diplomacy,” the initiative sought to take advantage of the favorable political context and used innovation diplomacy as a tool to support actions aligned with Brazilian and Malaysian industrial policy priorities, after analyzing the characteristics of the sector in both countries.

This edition of the *Foreign Policy Journals* seeks to offer readers a comprehensive and critical overview of recent changes in international relations, Brazilian foreign policy, and contemporary challenges in diplomacy, defense, international cooperation, global governance, and social change. Each article, in its own way, seeks to contribute to the understanding of the factors that influence and shape Brazil’s position in the world and the possible alternatives to the challenges that arise.

With the aim of offering articles that provide information and analysis on Brazilian foreign policy issues, this 16th issue breaks new ground in terms of the format available to the public by launching a bilingual version of the journal. This new effort aims to broaden the reach and impact of the articles presented, seeking to reach a larger number of readers in other countries, thus contributing to a more in-depth public debate in this area in Brazil and abroad.