After three unsuccessful attempts, Luís Inácio “Lula” da Silva was elected President of Brazil in 2002, and reelected in 2006. The fear of a Workers’ Party government in 2002 sent the currency tumbling. But macroeconomic policy under Lula was restrained, and Brazil experienced a period of impressive growth and poverty reduction. In addition to important achievements, his Presidency was marked by corruption scandals and legislative setbacks. In 2010, Lula’s chosen successor—Dilma Rousseff—was elected President. On January 1st, 2011, when she became Brazil’s first female President, the markets were calm. What is her agenda? What are the challenges that she faces? What is the record of achievements and failures under Lula?

2:00pm  **Economic Policies: The Achievements, Agenda, and Constraints**
Fernando Cardim (UFRJ): From Lula to Dilma
Marcelle Chauvet (UCR): Macroeconomic Achievements and Challenges
Steven Helfand (UCR): Poverty and Inequality

4:30pm  **Politics and Policy Making: Challenges for the New Government**
Wendy Hunter (UT-Austin): The Workers’ Party in Brazil
William Barndt (UCR): Brazil in Comparative Perspective
David Pion-Berlin (UCR): Security, Violence, and Drugs

**Tuesday, May 24, 2:00-6:30pm**
**INTS 1113**
**University of California, Riverside**

Co-Sponsors: Economics, Global Studies, Political Science, and Public Policy.