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The relationship between sovereignty and economic dependence: Brazil's constitutional challenges in the face of international powers.

The relationship between sovereignty and Economic dependence: Brazil's Constitutional challenges vis-à-vis international powers

Lorena Carvalho Martins - 10th semester student of Law at the Facimp Wyden University Center (UNIFACIMP WYDEN) - lorena.chermon@gmail.com

Jakeline Nogueira Pinto de Araújo - Professor and Coordinator of the Law course at the Facimp Wyden University Center (UNIFACIMP WYDEN). Master's degree in Regional Development from the Alves Faria Faculties (ALFA). Specialist in Public Law from the José do Rosário Vellano University (UNIFENAS). Bachelor of Laws from the José do Rosário Vellano University (UNIFENAS). Lawyer, OAB/MA no. 8.397 jakeline.nogueira@facimp.edu.br

Summary

This article analyzes the relationship between sovereignty and economic dependence, focusing on the constitutional challenges faced by Brazil in relation to international powers, in light of the 1988 Federal Constitution (CF/1988). The general objective is to examine how economic dependence impacts the effectiveness of national sovereignty, while the specific objectives include exploring the constitutional foundations of sovereignty, identifying the impacts of economic dependence on political and legal decisions, investigating the compatibility between sovereignty and global economic integration, and evaluating constitutional instruments of protection. The methodology adopted is qualitative, based on documentary analysis of the CF/1988, a bibliographic review of legal and economic doctrine, and a study of the jurisprudence of the Supreme Federal Court (STF). The results indicate that sovereignty, enshrined in Article 1, item I, of the CF/1988, is limited by dependence on commodity exports, foreign investment, and constraints imposed by organizations such as the IMF, which restrict decision-making autonomy in areas such as fiscal and industrial policies. Constitutional instruments, such as the Supreme Federal Court's control of treaties and the principles of Article 4, offer ways to mitigate these impacts, but globalization imposes continuous challenges. It is concluded that Brazilian sovereignty requires a dynamic approach, combining economic integration with policies of diversification and technological sovereignty. Strengthening democratic control and reviewing international agreements are essential steps to balance autonomy and globalization, while preserving national interests.

Keywords: Sovereignty. Global Economy. International Politics.

Abstract

This article examines the relationship between sovereignty and economic dependence, focusing on the constitutional challenges faced by Brazil in the face of international powers, in light of the 1988 Federal Constitution (CF/1988). The general objective is to examine how economic dependence impacts the effectiveness of national sovereignty, while specific objectives include exploring the constitutional foundations of sovereignty, identifying the impacts of economic dependence on political and legal decisions, investigating the compatibility between sovereignty and global economic integration, and evaluating constitutional instruments of protection. The methodology adopted is qualitative, based on documentary analysis of the CF/1988, bibliographic review of legal and economic doctrine, and case law study of the Federal Supreme Court (STF). The results indicate that sovereignty, enshrined in Article 1, item I, of the CF/1988, is limited by dependence on commodity exports, foreign investment, and conditionalities imposed by organizations such as the IMF, which restrict decision-making autonomy in areas such as fiscal and industrial policies.

Constitutional instruments, such as treaty control by the STF and the principles of Article 4, offer ways to mitigate these impacts, but globalization imposes continuous challenges. It is concluded that Brazilian sovereignty requires a dynamic approach, combining economic integration with policies of diversification and technological sovereignty. Strengthening democratic control and reviewing international agreements are essential steps to balance autonomy and globalization, preserving



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national interests.

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1. Introduction

National sovereignty, as a fundamental principle of the Brazilian State, according to as provided for in Article 1, item I, of the 1988 Federal Constitution, faces significant challenges in A globalized context, marked by economic interdependence between nations. In this scenario Internationally, a state's ability to fully exercise its decision-making autonomy is frequently strained by economic pressures stemming from global powers and organizations. multilateral organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Economic dependence, characterized by the need for foreign investment, Asymmetrical trade agreements and external debt can limit freedom of choice in policies. public policies, directly impacting the effectiveness of sovereignty. In this sense, Brazil, as an economy Emerging, it finds itself in a complex position, in which the search for insertion into the global market... coexists with the need to preserve its political and legal independence (Silva, 2019).

Globalization has intensified international economic relations, but it has also brought to light... This highlights structural inequalities that challenge the sovereignty of developing nations. In this case Brazilian dependence on commodity exports, the influence of foreign investors and Adherence to international treaties often restricts a country's autonomy in strategic areas. as industrial and fiscal policy. The 1988 Constitution, in establishing sovereignty as a pillar of The state offers a regulatory framework to address such challenges, but its practical application is... frequently confronted by external economic constraints. This tension raises questions arise regarding Brazil's ability to reconcile its global economic integration with the maintaining a robust sovereignty, capable of ensuring decisions aligned with the interests national issues, especially considering the new forms of dependency emerging in the era of globalization, which reinforces peripheral subordination and demands strategies for autonomy. technological and economic (Fiori, 2020).

The research problem addressed in this article is: How does Brazil's economic dependence relate to... The influence of international powers affects the effectiveness of national sovereignty, in light of the Federal Constitution of 1988? This question arises from the need to understand to what extent the limitations imposed by Economic globalization undermines the constitutional foundations of sovereignty, especially in a context of increasing influence of international actors on the country's internal decisions. Analyzing this problem is essential to assess whether Brazilian constitutional principles are able to... To respond to external pressures without losing its normative essence.

The relevance of this study lies in the topicality of the subject, considering that sovereignty The national economy is constantly challenged by global economic dynamics, such as liberalization.



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Commercialization and the financialization of the economy. Understanding the limits and possibilities of sovereignty.

Brazilian [organization] is crucial for proposing strategies that strengthen the country's autonomy, without disregarding the...

The need for economic integration. Furthermore, the research contributes to the academic debate by...

To articulate constitutional law with international relations, offering a perspective

interdisciplinary discussion on the challenges faced by Brazil in the global scenario, particularly in the midst of

to recent geopolitical tensions that exacerbate technological and economic dependence (Morozov,

2023). The study also seeks to support public policies that promote a balance between

Economic openness and protection of national interests.

The overall objective of this article is to analyze the constitutional challenges faced by Brazil.

in preserving its sovereignty in the face of economic dependence on powerful nations.

international. Specific objectives include: examining the legal concept of sovereignty in

1988 Constitution, identify how economic dependence influences political decisions and

legal aspects, investigate the compatibility between sovereignty and global economic integration, and evaluate

constitutional instruments for the protection of sovereignty. The methodology adopted is qualitative, based

in documentary analysis of the 1988 Federal Constitution, bibliographic review of legal doctrine and

economic, and study of the jurisprudence of the Supreme Federal Court, with the aim of offering a

rigorous and well-founded approach.

2. Constitutional foundations of sovereignty as provided for in the 1988 Federal Constitution

Sovereignty, as an essential pillar of the Brazilian State, is a central legal concept.

to understand Brazil's political organization and its role in the domestic and international arena.

Established in Article 1, item I, of the 1988 Federal Constitution (CF/1988) as a fundamental principle of

In a democratic state governed by the rule of law, sovereignty reflects the state's capacity to exercise authority.

supreme authority in its territory and to maintain independence in relations with other states.

This chapter analyzes the constitutional foundations of sovereignty as set forth in the 1988 Brazilian Constitution.

exploring its legal concept, its internal and external dimensions, and the related principles that...

They support and the limits imposed by international treaties. The analysis combines the interpretation

normative with doctrinal perspectives, highlighting the relevance of the concept in a world

A globalized world, where economic dependence and external pressures challenge national autonomy.

The concept of sovereignty has historical roots that go back to the 16th century, with Jean Bodin,

which defined it as the absolute and perpetual power of a republic, exercised without subordination to

any other authority (Bodin, 1992). In modernity, sovereignty has incorporated the idea of

self-determination of peoples, especially in democratic states, where the popular will

It legitimizes state power.

In Brazil, the 1988 Constitution establishes sovereignty as one of the foundations of the State, alongside



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of citizenship, of the dignity of the human person, of the social values of work and free enterprise and of political pluralism (Article 1, CF/1988). This recognition reflects the intention of the constituents of 1988 to ensure the autonomy of the Brazilian State, both in its internal decisions and in international relations, in a context of redemocratization after the military regime.

Sovereignty in the 1988 Constitution is explicitly provided for in Article 1, item I, which establishes it as basis of the Brazilian State. This provision should be read in conjunction with Article 4, which lists The principles governing Brazil's international relations: national independence, prevalence of human rights, self-determination of peoples, non-intervention, equality among States, defense of peace, peaceful resolution of conflicts, rejection of terrorism and racism, cooperation among peoples and economic, political, social and cultural integration of the peoples of Latin America (Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988, Article 4).

These principles form the normative framework that guides sovereignty in the external sphere. ensuring that Brazil acts as an equal player in the international system. Popular sovereignty, therefore. In turn, this is reinforced in Article 1, sole paragraph, which establishes that "all power emanates from the people, which exercises it through elected representatives or directly, under the terms of this Constitution." The provision links internal sovereignty to democracy, highlighting the people as the ultimate source of... legitimation of state power (Canotilho, 2018).

Sovereignty has two main dimensions: internal and external. The internal dimension This refers to the supremacy of the State within its territory, manifested in its capacity to legislate. to administer and judge without external interference, respecting constitutional limits and democratic. Article 2 of the 1988 Constitution, in providing for the independence and harmony between the branches of government... The legislative, executive, and judicial branches ensure that internal sovereignty is exercised in a way that... balanced.

The Supreme Federal Court (STF) plays a crucial role in protecting this sovereignty, as in The ruling on ADI 1.127, which reinforced the State's competence to regulate economic activities. in accordance with national interests (STF, ADI 1.127, 1994). The external dimension implies Brazil's independence in international relations, as per article 4, item I (independence (national). This independence, however, is relativized by adherence to international treaties, which They impose commitments that limit the freedom of action of the State (Mazzuoli, 2020).

International treaties ratified by Brazil, in accordance with Article 5, § 2, of the 1988 Constitution, They are integrated into the legal system with the status of constitutional norms (in the case of human rights). or supralegal, setting limits to sovereignty. The Supreme Federal Court has reaffirmed that these treaties must respecting constitutional principles, as in ADI 1.480, which analyzed the compatibility of international agreements with national sovereignty (STF, ADI 1.480, 1997).

Globalization intensifies these limitations, especially in a context of dependency. Economic. The need to attract foreign investment and fulfill obligations to regulatory bodies.



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How the International Monetary Fund (IMF) can restrict decision-making autonomy, as observed.

in trade negotiations and fiscal adjustment policies (Fiori, 2020). These commitments, although

Volunteers generate tensions with the principle of sovereignty, requiring a balance between cooperation.

international relations and the preservation of independence.

The principles of Article 4 of the 1988 Brazilian Constitution are instruments for realizing sovereignty in...

international plan. The self-determination of peoples protects Brazil's legitimacy to define its

Domestic policies without interference, while non-intervention safeguards the country from impositions.

External factors. Equality among states ensures that Brazil is recognized as a subject with equal standing.

Despite global economic inequalities, integration with the peoples of Latin America is foreseen.

Paragraph IX of Article 4 reflects a vision of cooperative sovereignty, in which Brazil seeks to strengthen

its position through regional partnerships, such as Mercosur. This approach demonstrates that the

Sovereignty does not imply isolation, but rather strategic action that combines independence with

cooperation (Accioly; Silva; Casella, 2021).

The sovereignty enshrined in the 1988 Constitution faces contemporary challenges, especially in a

A globalized world where economic dependence and external pressures test autonomy.

national. The need for integration into the global market, through trade agreements and attracting

investments often conflict with Brazil's ability to make aligned decisions.

to national interests.

Fiori (2020) highlights that contemporary sovereignty is not an absolute concept, but a

A practice that requires strategies to resist external pressures and strengthen institutions.

democratic. The jurisprudence of the STF (Supreme Federal Court), when analyzing the constitutionality of treaties and policies

Public policies have reinforced the need to protect sovereignty without abandoning cooperation.

International.

The interaction between sovereignty and international commitments reflects the complexity of

concept in the Brazilian constitutional order. The 1988 Constitution, in establishing sovereignty as a fundamental principle and

Detailing its principles in Article 4 provides a robust normative framework, but its effectiveness...

It depends on the State's ability to harmonize autonomy with global integration. The doctrine

It emphasizes that sovereignty should not be seen as an obstacle to international cooperation, but as

an instrument for asserting national identity in a context of global inequalities.

(Mazzuoli, 2020). Thus, Brazilian sovereignty is both a right and a challenge, requiring from

The state must act strategically to preserve its autonomy without isolating itself from the international system.

3. The economic dynamics and decision-making autonomy of Brazil

Brazil's economic dependence on international powers constitutes one of the

The main challenges to their decision-making autonomy, especially in the context of globalization. The dynamics



global economy, characterized by intense capital flows, asymmetric trade and influence of Multilateral organizations impose significant limitations on a country's ability to formulate policies. public policies aligned exclusively with national interests. This chapter analyzes how dependency Economics influences political and legal decisions in Brazil, examining the relationship between the External economic pressures and decision-making autonomy, historical and contemporary impacts.

this dependence, and the concrete cases that illustrate the strain on national sovereignty in the face of this dependence, and the concrete cases that illustrate the strain on national sovereignty in the face of to meet the demands of the global market.

Economic dependence can be understood as the situation in which a country, due to its Integration into the global economic system faces restrictions on its ability to make decisions. autonomous due to factors such as the need for foreign investment, dependence on commodity exports, external debt, or conditions imposed by organizations. international (Prebisch, 1981).

In the case of Brazil, this dependence has historical roots that go back to the colonial period. But it took on new dimensions with globalization starting in the last decades of the 20th century. Economic liberalization promoted in the 1990s, with the reduction of trade barriers and privatization. The acquisition of state-owned companies intensified Brazil's integration into the global market, but also expanded its... vulnerability to external pressures, such as demands for fiscal adjustment policies from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (Bresser-Pereira, 2020).

Decision-making autonomy, in turn, is an essential component of national sovereignty. as provided for in Article 1, item I, of the Federal Constitution of 1988 (CF/1988), which establishes Sovereignty as the foundation of the Brazilian State. This autonomy implies the capacity of the State. to formulate and implement public policies without undue external interference, respecting the interests of the nation and the popular will expressed in democratic mechanisms (article 1, paragraph unique, CF/1988).

However, economic dependence limits this autonomy, since Brazil's decisions Areas such as fiscal, industrial, or commercial policy are often influenced by vested interests. of economic powers or multilateral organizations, such as the IMF and the World Bank, which They condition loans and investments on structural reforms (Fiori, 2020).

Historically, Brazil's economic dependence manifests itself during critical moments. such as the external debt crises of the 1980s and 1990s, when the country was pressured to adopt Fiscal austerity measures and privatizations to guarantee access to financial resources. international. During the debt crisis of the 1980s, the IMF imposed adjustment policies on Brazil. structural changes that included cuts in public spending and trade liberalization, limiting the capacity of government to implement protectionist industrial policies (Bielschowsky, 1995).

More recently, negotiations for trade agreements, such as the treaty between the



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Mercosur and the European Union, initiated in 1999 and concluded in 2019, illustrate how the search for Access to international markets can lead to the acceptance of conditions that restrict autonomy in strategic sectors, such as agriculture and industry (Amaral, 2021).

In the contemporary scenario, dependence on commodity exports, especially For markets like China, this reinforces Brazil's economic vulnerability. In 2023, approximately 30% Brazilian exports were destined for China, with an emphasis on primary products such as soybeans. and iron ore (Brazil, 2023).

This concentration makes Brazil susceptible to fluctuations in international prices and to Political pressures from trading partners, which can influence internal decisions, such as policies. environmental issues in the Amazon. Furthermore, the dependence on foreign direct investment (FDI) in Sectors such as infrastructure and energy limit the government's freedom to regulate these areas, since Investors often demand assurances of regulatory stability and tax incentives. (Morozov, 2023).

The impacts of economic dependence on decision-making autonomy are particularly evident in three main areas: fiscal policy, industrial policy, and trade policy. In policy fiscal, the requirements of international organizations, such as the IMF, for obtaining loans. They often include primary surplus targets and public deficit reduction targets, which restrict the The government's ability to invest in priority areas, such as health and education (Bresser-Pereira, 2020).

In industrial policy, economic openness and competition with imported products hinder the implementation of reindustrialization strategies, as observed in the decline of The share of industry in Brazil's GDP fell from 27.3% in 1985 to 11.3% in 2020 (IBGE, 2021). In trade policy, international agreements, such as those signed within the framework of

The World Trade Organization (WTO) imposes limits on protectionist tariffs and... Subsidy policies, reducing the scope for measures to protect domestic industry.

Concrete examples illustrate these limitations. During the 2014-2016 economic crisis, Brazil faced pressure from the international financial market to adopt austerity measures, such as approval of Constitutional Amendment No. 95/2016, which established the public spending cap. This measure, Although justified as necessary to restore investor confidence, it restricted significantly reduces the government's ability to finance social and infrastructure policies. highlighting how external economic pressures shape internal decisions (Gazeta do Povo, 2016).

Another example is the privatization of state-owned companies, such as the sale of Petrobras assets. in the 2010s, driven by the need to reduce public debt and attract capital These privatizations, while generating immediate revenue, reduced foreign control.



State intervention in strategic sectors, such as energy, impacting economic sovereignty (Amaral, 2021).

The influence of multilateral organizations is also a critical factor. The World Bank and the IMF frequently conditions loans on the adoption of neoliberal reforms, such as... Labor market flexibility and the reduction of trade barriers. During the pandemic of 2020, conditional on the implementation of fiscal and administrative reforms (World Bank, 2020). These conditions, although presented as measures for economic stabilization, they limit the government's autonomy to prioritize policies aimed at social welfare or to long-term development.

Economic dependence is also evident in the growing influence of large corporations. Technology companies, which control digital infrastructure essential to the modern economy. As pointed out by Morozov (2023), the dependence on foreign digital platforms, such as Big Tech reinforces Brazil's technological subordination, limiting the country's capacity to... Develop autonomous innovation policies. This new form of dependence, associated with the economy. Digital technology adds a layer of complexity to the issue of decision-making autonomy, requiring specific strategies that combine technological sovereignty with global integration.

Despite these challenges, the 1988 Constitution offers instruments to mitigate the impacts of economic dependence. Article 170, for example, establishes that the economic order must ensure national sovereignty, promoting development and reducing inequalities. Furthermore... Furthermore, the Supreme Federal Court (STF) has jurisdiction to review the constitutionality of international treaties, as per article 102. ensures that external agreements respect constitutional principles, including sovereignty (STF, ADI 1.480, 1997). These mechanisms, although robust, face practical difficulties in a context of globalization, economic pressures often prevail over norms. constitutional.

4. Legal relations, protection of sovereignty and the global economy: possibilities and challenges

Brazil's integration into the global economy, while necessary for development Economically, it poses significant challenges to the protection of national sovereignty, as foreseen in Federal Constitution of 1988 (CF/1988). Legal relations established through treaties. International relations, global economic policies, and interactions with multilateral organizations shape the Brazil's capacity to exercise decision-making autonomy. This chapter analyzes the legal relationships that They permeate the interaction between sovereignty and the global economy, examining the constitutional mechanisms and legal mechanisms available to reconcile the protection of sovereignty with economic integration. international, the challenges posed by globalization and the possibilities for strengthening



National autonomy in a context of economic interdependence.

Economic globalization, which intensified from the last decades of the 20th century onwards, It transformed international legal relations, creating a system in which States, although Formally sovereign, they face pressure to align their domestic policies with the demands of global market. In Brazil, adherence to trade agreements, such as those signed within the Mercosur framework. and the World Trade Organization (WTO), and participation in bodies such as the Fund The International Monetary Fund (IMF) creates legal commitments that limit the freedom of action of... State (Accioly; Silva; Casella, 2021).

These commitments, although voluntary, often require the adoption of policies of Economic liberalization, reduction of trade barriers, and fiscal reforms, which may enter into conflict with national interests and with the principle of sovereignty foreseen in article 1, item I, of CF/1988.

The constitutional mechanisms for protecting sovereignty are centered on devices. such as Article 4, which lists the principles of Brazil's international relations, including National independence, self-determination of peoples, and non-intervention. Article 49, paragraph I, of The 1988 Brazilian Constitution grants the National Congress the power to approve international treaties. ensuring that external commitments are subject to democratic scrutiny. Furthermore, the The Brazilian Supreme Federal Court (STF) exercises control over the constitutionality of treaties, ensuring that do not violate the fundamental principles of the 1988 Constitution, as observed in ADI 1.480, which analyzed the compatibility of international agreements with national sovereignty (STF, ADI 1.480, 1997).

One of the main challenges is the pressure exerted by multilateral organizations and powerful nations. economic measures are needed for Brazil to adopt policies aligned with the interests of global capital. During the The economic crisis of 2014-2016, for example, was influenced by recommendations from the IMF and the World Bank. They influenced the approval of Constitutional Amendment No. 95/2016, which established the spending cap. public spending, restricting investments in social areas and limiting the government's autonomy in defining public spending. budgetary priorities (Bresser-Pereira, 2020).

Similarly, trade agreements, such as the one signed between Mercosur and the European Union. In 2019, they imposed conditions that affected strategic sectors, such as agriculture, demanding a lot from Brazil. concessions that may compromise the protection of national interests (Amaral, 2021).

International legal relations also involve safeguard clauses and protective mechanisms that can be used to preserve sovereignty. Within the WTO framework, For example, Brazil can resort to safeguard measures to protect its industry against Predatory imports, as foreseen in the WTO Safeguards Agreement. These measures, Although limited by international rules, they allow the country to adopt protectionist policies. temporary measures in strategic sectors, such as the steel industry, which faced unfair competition.



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in the 2010s (WTO, 2020).

Furthermore, public policies aimed at economic diversification, such as incentives for Technological innovation and industrialization can reduce dependence on exports. commodities and strengthen decision-making autonomy (Fiori, 2020).

Another significant challenge is the influence of large technology companies, which control Digital infrastructures are essential for the global economy. The dependence on platforms such as Amazon, Google, and Microsoft limit cloud computing and e-commerce services to Brazil's technological sovereignty, since these companies operate under foreign laws and They can influence domestic policies (Morozov, 2023).

The absence of robust regulation for the digital sector, coupled with dependence on technology. Imported goods reinforce the country's vulnerability to external economic pressures. The creation of National policies on digital sovereignty, such as the development of technological infrastructure. Owning oneself is a possibility to mitigate this impact, although it requires significant investments and international cooperation.

The possibilities of reconciling sovereignty and the global economy involve the use of strategic use of available legal instruments. Article 170 of the 1988 Constitution, which establishes the National sovereignty, as a principle of the economic order, provides a normative basis for policies. Public policies that promote economic development with autonomy. Incentives for industry. national, such as tax incentive programs for strategic sectors, and diversification of Examples include expanding trade partnerships with Asian and African countries. of strategies that strengthen sovereignty without isolating Brazil from the global market (Bielschowsky, 1995).

The National Innovation Policy, established by Law No. 10.973/2004, also represents a Efforts to reduce technological dependence by promoting research and development in the country. The jurisprudence of the Supreme Federal Court (STF) plays a crucial role in protecting sovereignty. In decisions such as In ADI 5.529, which analyzed the constitutionality of economic liberalization measures, the court reinforced the need to reconcile international commitments with fundamental principles. constitutional (STF, ADI 5.529, 2018).

The democratic control exercised by the National Congress in the approval of treaties guarantees that the decisions reflect the popular will, as provided for in article 1, sole paragraph, of CF/1988. These mechanisms, when used strategically, allow Brazil to participate. of the global economy without relinquishing its autonomy.

The challenges of globalization, however, demand a proactive approach. The focus of Brazilian commodity exports, especially to China, which accounted for 31.2% of The total exported in 2023 (Brazil, 2023) exposes the country to market fluctuations and political pressures.



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External factors, such as those related to environmental preservation. Dependence on foreign investment. Direct foreign investment (FDI), which reached \$66 billion in 2022 (Central Bank, 2023), also limits the Freedom of regulation in sectors such as infrastructure and energy.

To face these challenges, Brazil can adopt practices from other emerging countries, such as India, which has implemented policies to protect the technology industry, or South Korea. which combined economic openness with strong incentives for innovation (Rodrik, 2021).

Global economic integration, while necessary, should not compromise the fundamentals. Constitutional aspects of sovereignty. The articulation between international legal relations and national policies. This is essential to ensure that Brazil participates in the global economic system in a sovereign manner. This includes strategic treaty review, expansion of safeguard clauses, and strengthening. of democratic institutions that ensure national control over economic decisions. Fiori (2020) explains that contemporary sovereignty requires an active stance of resistance to pressures. external systems, combined with intelligent integration into the global system.

5. Final Considerations

The relationship between sovereignty and economic dependence highlights the complex challenges. The challenges faced by Brazil in maintaining its decision-making autonomy in a context of globalization. dependence on commodity exports, the influence of foreign investment, and Conditions imposed by multilateral organizations, such as the IMF and the World Bank, restrict the the country's ability to implement public policies that exclusively prioritize its interests national.

However, the 1988 Federal Constitution offers robust instruments, such as control. of the constitutionality of treaties and the principles governing international relations, which They enable Brazil to protect its sovereignty while integrating into the global economic system. To overcome these limitations, it is essential to adopt strategies that promote economic diversification. Strengthening democratic institutions and developing technological sovereignty. reducing vulnerability to external pressures and ensuring that decisions reflect the interests of the nation.

In this sense, Brazilian sovereignty should be understood as a dynamic concept, which... It adapts to the challenges posed by the global economy without losing its constitutional essence. The effectiveness of sovereignty depends on the State's capacity to articulate its international integration. with national policies aimed at economic development and reducing inequalities, as provided for in the constitutional economic order.

Investing in mechanisms such as safeguard clauses in trade agreements, incentives Innovation and strengthening democratic control over economic decisions is crucial for



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To ensure that Brazil participates in the global market without compromising its autonomy. Thus, the country
It can assert its sovereignty, balancing the need for international cooperation with the
Preservation of independence and the popular will that underpins the Democratic Rule of Law.

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