



## 冷战以来苏联(俄罗斯)与巴西关系的演进

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【摘要】 冷战以来苏联与巴西的关系经历了建交→断交→复交的曲折过程: 1945年苏联与巴西建立了外交关系, 1947年巴西断绝了与苏联的外交关系, 1961年巴西恢复了与苏联的外交关系。20世纪70年代以后, 两国关系从有限接触迈向务实合作。苏联与巴西断绝外交关系后, 双方仍偶尔发生接触, 但仅局限于经贸领域。20世纪七八十年代, 苏联与巴西的关系有所改善, 双方在政治、经济和技术领域的互利合作得到进一步加强, 务实合作的趋势凸显。究其原因: 一是国际舞台上发生了根本变化, 巴西同美国的关系出现恶化; 二是经济形势的恶化迫使巴西政府加强与苏联的关系。冷战结束以后, 作为苏联的继承者, 俄罗斯在经历短暂挫折后恢复了与巴西在政治、经济、军事、国际组织等领域的互信和合作, 两国建立了长期战略伙伴关系, 双边关系迈上了新台阶。

【Abstract】 The USSR and Brazil first established diplomatic relations in 1945 and then restored the relationship in 1961 after 14 years of rupture. Since then they maintained a neutral but distant relationship which was limited to commercial and trade cooperation. It is noteworthy that their relations were improved in the 1970s moving from "limited engagement" to "substantial cooperation", which is mainly due to the deterioration of the Brazilian-United States relations and Brazil's increasing demand for economic cooperation with the USSR. As the legal successor of the USSR, Russia once weakened its relations with Brazil and shortly managed to restore bilateral cooperation in areas such as diplomatic affairs, trade and military technology. By establishing a long-term strategic partnership, the bilateral relations have been boosted to a new level.

【关键词】 苏联 俄罗斯 巴西 有限接触 务实合作 长期战略伙伴关系

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