

Brazilian Parties in the XXI Century and the Conservative Agenda of the New Right*

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ABSTRACT

Conservative agenda is a fundamental component of the New Right politics in the public debate throughout the world. However, in Brazil, the conservative agenda has been advanced across the entire party system, from left to right, by new and old political parties. This paper compares proposals for constitutional amendments presented between 2001 and 2022 by federal deputies in Brazil, focusing on targeted restrictions of rights and guarantees and the tightening of law-and-order provisions. The findings show that neither new-entrant parties nor ideology predict the saliency of conservative content in parties' constitutional activity. This analysis contributes to disentangling the conservative agenda from the concept of right-wing politics, even the New Right.

Keywords: Ideology; conservatism; new-right; Constitution; reform agenda.

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Los partidos brasileños en el siglo XXI y la agenda conservadora de la nueva derecha

RESUMEN

La agenda conservadora es un componente fundamental de la política de nueva derecha en el debate público en todo el mundo. Sin embargo, en Brasil, la agenda conservadora ha sido impulsada a través de todo el sistema de partidos, de izquierda a derecha, por partidos políticos nuevos y viejos. El artículo compara propuestas de enmiendas constitucionales presentadas entre 2001 y 2022 por diputados federales en Brasil que buscaban restricciones específicas de derechos y garantías y endurecimiento de las disposiciones de ley y orden. Los hallazgos muestran que ni los nuevos partidos ni la ideología de derecha ayudan a predecir la prominencia del contenido conservador en la actividad constitucional de los partidos. El análisis contribuye a desenredar la agenda conservadora del concepto de política de derecha, incluso de la nueva derecha.

Palabras clave: ideología; conservadurismo; nueva derecha; Constitución; agenda de reformas.

Os partidos brasileiros no século 21 e a agenda conservadora da nova direita

RESUMO

A agenda conservadora é um componente fundamental da política da nova direita no debate público em todo o mundo. No entanto, no Brasil, a agenda conservadora tem sido promovida em todo o sistema partidário, da esquerda à direita, por novos e antigos partidos políticos. Este artigo compara as propostas de emendas constitucionais apresentadas entre 2001 e 2022 por deputados federais no Brasil que buscavam restrições específicas a direitos e garantias, bem como o endurecimento das disposições sobre lei e ordem. Os resultados mostram que nem os novos partidos nem a ideologia de direita ajudam a prever a saliência do conteúdo conservador na atividade constitucional dos partidos. Esta análise ajuda a separar a agenda conservadora do conceito de política de direita, inclusive da nova direita.

Palavras-chave: ideologia; conservadorismo; nova direita; constituição; agenda de reformas

Introduction

The day after the 1988 Brazilian Constitution was enacted, a deputy from Rio de Janeiro presented an amendment bill proposing the death penalty.¹ Despite the progressist mood of that time, the author was able to gather 185 signatures from his colleagues in support of his bill (20 more than needed).

Politicians like him are emblematic of the large sectors of the Brazilian right that have deep roots in the authoritarian past. Since the democratic transition, right-wing forces formerly associated with the dictatorship have maintained their political clout by electing large delegations to both chambers of Congress (Madeira, 2006). At the same time, conservative politicians have tried to avoid the right-wing label, a phenomenon that has been labeled the “abashed right” (Madeira & Tarouco, 2010; Power, 2000; Souza, 1988).

However, this shame seems to have faded in the XXI century, as more politicians name themselves rightists and conservatives, while the legacies of authoritarianism have faded away, and the former cadres of the authoritarian ruling party no longer represent a majority of rightist politicians (Câmara et al., 2020; Quadros & Madeira, 2018; Quadros & Madeira, 2020). Beyond the growth of political right in the legislature, the increase in right-wing supporters within the society (Rennó, 2020) suggests that there is public demand for a new right agenda. Brazilian right-wing parties would now be ready to appeal to voters, signaling, for example, their lawmaking efforts.

This paper describes how the Brazilian party system deals with the conservative agenda of the New Right, comparing constitutional amendment proposals from federal deputies of right and left, old and new political parties from 2001 to 2022. Selecting the XXI century allows for comparing proposals presented under governments from left and right, matching the two contrasting ideological waves in Latin America.

This research started with the expectation that the New Right agenda would be embraced by recently created right-wing political parties (those that emerged since 2001), showing an adaptation of the party system to new

1 PEC 1/1988, presented by Amaral Neto (PDS), on October 6, 1988. The author had been in the Chamber of Deputies since 1963, affiliated to both political parties that supported the military dictatorship (Arena and its successor, PDS).

social demands. Findings like that would be reasonable given the increase of right-wing identification among voters in the same period already pointed out in the literature (Amaral, 2020; Singer, 2021).

However, the results indicate that the new Brazilian right-wing political parties are not the sole promoters of the New Right's constitutional agenda. Topics aligned with conservative issues have also been frequently addressed by parties across the ideological spectrum, including those from the left and center, new and old.

The main contribution of this paper is to show how the conservative agenda, which started in Brazil with the emergence of the New Right politics, has been integrated into the constitutional activities of a broad range of political parties. From right to left wing, federal deputies have proposed constitutional amendments to restrict rights and guarantees and toughen coercion provisions. Proposing constitutional amendments has been a way to advance this non-negligible demand in Brazilian politics and a way for legislators to indicate their stand.

The following sections describe the constitutional amendment process in Brazil, the social sources of the conservative agenda (the demand side), the Brazilian political and institutional context (the legislative dynamics and party system), and the conservative content of constitutional amendment proposals (the supply side). Quantitative analyses support the argument and lead to conclusions about the embrace of the conservative agenda by Brazilian political parties.

Amending the Constitution

Legislative behavior is a valuable proxy for measuring political positions, preferences, and ideologies. How representatives position themselves by proposing changes to the *status quo* (or opposing these changes) may indicate where their parties stand in the political arena. Beyond legislative voting, the content of legislative proposals may also reflect their parties' political agenda (Batista, 2020; Quadros & Madeira, 2020; Tarouco, 2007).

This research focuses on constitutional amendment activity rather than ordinary legislative activity due to its contents and the scope of its consequences. Amendments to the Constitution are particularly useful to get a

grasp of parties' preferences and ideologies. Left-right and progressist-conservative cleavages appear more clearly in constitutional activities where there are opportunities to change (or keep) rights, duties, guarantees, and law-and-order provisions. Proposals of constitutional amendments also get more public visibility than lower-level bills and are instrumental in position-taking and credit-claiming strategies.

On the other hand, ordinary lawmaking usually refers to circumstantial policies where deputies may be freer to act strategically instead of ideologically. Brazilian deputies usually position themselves according to the government-opposition cleavage at the sub-constitutional level, rather than along the left-right dimension (Zucco Jr. & Lauderdale, 2011).

The Brazilian political system encompasses a presidential system, federalism, bicameralism, and open-list proportional representation. Each of these institutions spreads fractions of political power among multiple stakeholders (Horowitz, 2003) and creates several veto players (Ames, 2003). Beyond that, the Brazilian Constitution regulates a wide variety of issues, including extensive definitions of limits and duties regarding public policies (Arantes & Couto, 2010), making constitutional amendments necessary for every new government. That complex arrangement compels political actors to negotiate on nearly all issues and makes federal deputies especially interested in signaling their constituencies through legislative proposals on relevant matters.

Brazilian legislatures endure four-year terms, which coincide with presidential terms. Federal deputies are elected from multinominal districts corresponding to the 27 states, with magnitudes varying from 8 to 70 seats. Fragmentation is very high, with the Effective Number of Parties reaching 9,9 in 2022 despite having decreased since 2018. Legislative careers in Brazil are divided between regressive and progressive ambitions, leading significant turnover in the composition of the legislature with each election. This dynamic affects legislative behavior, with constitutional proposals serving as an essential feature.

From its enactment in 1988 until 2022, 3664 legislative proposals were made for Brazilian Constitution amendments. These types of legislative bills are called PEC (*Propostas de Emenda à Constituição*) and usually the same PEC addresses a set of articles in the Constitution regarding a given subject. This

high frequency of amendment proposals points to the critical role of the constitution in Brazilian politics (Couto & Arantes, 2022).²

The targets of PECs are the 250 articles in the Constitution, organized in nine titles, each addressing a specific set of issues. There is also a final title called ADCT (*Ato das Disposições Constitucionais Transitórias*), with 114 more articles regarding interim regulations. Table 1 shows the PECs submitted from 1988 to 2022 according to their authors and the titles of the Constitution they address.

Table 1. Percentage of PECs by author and title of Constitution addressed from 1988 to 2022

Title of Constitution addressed	Author			Total
	Chamber of Deputies (1)	Executive Branch	Senate	
1) Fundamental principles	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2
2) Fundamental rights and guarantees	14,3	8,0	13,5	14,1
3) Organization of the state	12,7	22,7	14,2	13,0
4) Organization of the branches	27,8	12,0	23,7	27,4
5) Defense of the state and democratic institutions	6,1	2,7	4,1	6,0
6) Taxation and budgeting	12,7	18,7	14,2	12,9
7) Economic and financial order	3,1	8,0	2,0	3,1
8) Social order	13,7	9,3	10,8	13,5
9) General provisions	1,8	1,3	0,7	1,8
Transitional provisions, others (2)	7,6	17,3	16,9	8,1
Total (N)	3441	75	148	3664
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Pearson $\chi^2(18) = 74,8427$ Pr = 0,000

1) Includes 11 PECs from committees and 3430 PECs from individual deputies.

2) Includes 296 proposals on ADCT, one addressing every title and another that didn't mention any article, chapter, or title.

Source: the author, with data from <https://www.camara.leg.br>

² As this paper was being written, the Brazilian Constitution had 131 amendments approved. They are available at http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Constituicao/Emendas/Emc/quadro_emc.htm

Proposals from the executive branch address significantly more titles on state organization, economic order, and provisional issues than do deputies. Conversely, PECs from deputies address significantly more titles on branch organizations than those from the executive branch. The specific emphases of the executive branch reflect the huge reform agenda of all governments during this period (Couto & Arantes, 2008). Moreover, it is a consequence of the Brazilian policy-oriented model of the Constitution, which, beyond the classic fundamental provisions, norms, and principles, also regulates public policy design, goals, and budgets (Couto & Arantes, 2022). As for the emphases of legislators, it refers to recurrent attempts from deputies to reform political institutions such as the electoral system, length of terms, and re-election.

The conservative agenda of the new right: The demand side

Recent ideological transformations of societies worldwide have posed conceptual challenges to social sciences analysts. Political phenomena such as radical right, far right, conservatism, and populism, despite usually being empirically associated, must be kept theoretically distinct (Kaltwasser, 2023; Mudde, 2022; Rennó, 2023). The theoretical distinction between right-wing politics and conservatism is crucial for this paper's discussion. It is evident, for instance, in the classification of political parties from all over the world made by the Global Party Survey project (Norris, 2020).³ Table 2 shows how these two dimensions are not the same despite being associated. Conservative parties are also the majority among the left parties.

Table 2 Political parties in the world, according to left-right and liberal-conservative dimensions

	Liberal	Conservative	Total
Left	47,8 %	52,2 %	100,0 % (n=488)
Right	28,0 %	72,0 %	100,0 % (n= 422)
Total	38,6 %	61,4 %	100,0 % (n= 910)

Source: Norris (2020).

Pearson $\chi^2(1) = 37,3831$ Pr = 0,00

3 Global party Survey Dataset is coded by experts. The 2019 version estimates ideological and issue positions for 1,043 parties in 163 countries. Variables in the Global Party Dataset are defined as follow: Left parties as those which "want government to play an active role in the economy"; Right parties as those which "favor a reduced role for government"; Liberal parties as those which "favor expanded personal freedoms"; Conservative parties as those which "reject these ideas in favor of order, tradition and stability, believing that government should be a firm moral authority on social and cultural issues." (Norris, 2019).

Right-wing politics and its supporters have historically changed in national contexts and over time. This paper is not about how extreme in the ideological scale is a right-wing party or how much they defy democratic rules. Instead, the focus is on the New-Right politics as a qualitatively distinct phenomenon that emerged in Latin America in the XXI century, resulting from the combination of an ultraliberal economic agenda and the conservative values wave. What justifies studying this specific manifestation of the right in Brazil is its recent coming to light after a long “abashed right” era (Power, 2000).

In the first years of the XXI century, Brazil saw the emergence of New Right politics, understood as follows:

A diverse set of individuals and organizations aiming to maintain societal hierarchies that are perceived as traditional or natural [...] Such hierarchies might include, for instance, patriarchy, the economic dominance of large businesses or landowners, or the subordination of LGBTQ+ individuals or Black and Indigenous Latin Americans. (Mayka & Smith, 2021, p. 3)

New right supporters have channeled their demands through a variety of social groups, from evangelical community churches to Internet platforms. Evangelical clergy usually mobilizes voters to support conservative candidates (Smith, 2019), who, after being elected, embody an influential interparty caucus inside Congress, the *Frente Parlamentar Evangélica* (Moddelmog & Santos, 2020; Santos & Moddelmog, 2019).

Rightist movements were also organized through online social networks and took the streets starting in 2013, initially protesting against all political parties and later demanding the impeachment of President Rousseff. Right-wing cyber activists extensively use digital media to spread political content, mobilize young Internet users, and rally virtually engaged crowds (Cavalcanti, 2021).

According to the literature on the New Right politics (Cowan, 2014; Cruz et al., 2015; Löwy, 2015; Mayka & Smith, 2021; Pierucci, 1987), it distinguishes from the traditional Latin American right by its opposition to the legacy of leftist governments. In contemporary Brazil, the content of its agenda varies among distinct groups of political actors who share the new right label. New Right voters and politicians oppose leftist parties because of their social and

economic policies, corruption scandals associated with their governments, or their progressist values agenda.

During the military dictatorship (1964-1985), right politics were characterized by the fight against a communist threat. In the 1990s, neo-liberal governments emphasized globalization and privatization. Now, right-wing politics is no longer what it once was.

The so-called new right in Brazil comprises distinct advocacy streams. Inspired by moralist and religious discourses, conservatives aim to retrieve traditional values and hierarchies, reversing individual rights and guarantees such as those related to diversity and gender. The ultraliberals, in turn, claim to minimize state intervention in the economy, reversing redistributive policies, such as fiscal and social policies (Rocha, 2021). These two groups are similar in that they oppose changes in law and society promoted since the democratic transition, in addition to being proud of their right-wing and anti-left identities.

This paper focuses on the conservative agenda of new right politics instead of the ultraliberal agenda for two reasons.⁴ First, the conservative agenda introduces a new political dimension to the competitive landscape, whereas the ultraliberal agenda deepens the existing economic state-market dimension. During the first years of redemocratization, at the end of the twentieth century, the open defense of traditional moral order and repression of individual freedom would be displaced, while liberal reforms were already present in the 90s, in party platforms and government policies (Mainwaring et al., 2000). Second, each of these agendas finds its place in a distinct level of legislative activism. The conservative one deals with individual rights, guarantees, and freedom before public order and authority regulated in the Constitution. The ultraliberal agenda, on the other hand, may also be pursued through ordinary legislation and government policies that do not require to change fundamental provisions.

Conservatism fights policies and reforms made by left-wing governments, glorifies the past, and defends old morality against cultural change. Brazil-

4 According to Mayka and Smith (2021) on Latin America's grassroots right, "Perhaps the single set of issues distinguishing the right today from that in previous periods is the centrality of sexuality politics; for instance, opposition to abortion, LGBTQ+ rights, and school-based sexual education".

ian conservatives' agenda includes harsher laws to fight crime and reversing human rights and guarantees such as those related to protecting social minority groups, their rights, and full participation in politics and society.

From a theoretical perspective, new right politics appear in the scholarly debate either as a branch of the general right (Quadros & Madeira, 2018) or as a wing of an independent dimension (progressist-conservative) that crosscuts the left-right axis in a two-dimensional plane (Tarouco & Madeira, 2013). This paper reinforces the second view as the conservative agenda was pursued in PECs by parties from left to right.

Brazilian right-wing political parties: Old and new

Until the end of the twentieth century, support for the military dictatorship defined the political right in Brazil (Madeira, 2006; Power, 2008; Power, 2000). However, as the political arena resettled around PT and PSDB, several political parties tried to disguise their roots in the past regime, changing their names and moving to the center, “abashed” of their authoritarian heritage. Aside from the rebranded old right-wing parties, new political parties have emerged since 2001, seizing permissive rules that have further fragmented the Brazilian party system. Most of these novel parties started on the right wing of the ideological dimension (Maglia, 2020).

Parties' positions along the left-right dimension, shown in Table 3 are here measured using the Brazilian Legislative Survey - BLS (Zucco & Power, 2024) scores.⁵ There are several other ways to measure party ideology (Tarouco et al., 2022). However, most Brazilian parties converge to the same relative order from left to right, despite the reputation of the inconsistency of the Brazilian party system.

⁵ The BLS scores vary from -1 to +1 and are built from surveys with elected legislators, conducted in 9 waves from 1990 to 2021 (Zucco and Power 2024).

Table 3. Brazilian political parties whose deputies submitted PECs from 2001 to 2022, by cohort

Cohorts	Ideology according to the BLS scores (last wave measured) ^{6,7}		
	Left (-1,0 ≤ x < -0,3)	Center (-0,3 to 0,3)	Right (0,3 < x ≤ 1,0)
New (emerged since 2001)	Rede PSOL	SD PROS PSD	PMR/PRB/Republicanos NOVO PEN/Patriota
Old (emerged before 2001)	PT PCdoB PDT PSB	PPS/Cidadania PTN/Podemos PMDB/MDB PSDB PV PTB	PMN PL/PR/PL PDS/PPR/PPB/PP PSL5 PFL/DEM8 PDC/PSDC/DC PSC PTDOB/AVANTE PJ/PRN/PTC
Past (ended up between 2001 and 2022)	PSN/PHS ⁹		PAN ¹⁰ PRONA ¹¹

Source: the author, with data from Zucco and Power (2024).

Almost one-third of Brazil's 27 current political parties with legislative seats are brand-new, having emerged since 2001. According to the BLS scores, less than half of them are at the right of the ideological dimension, being, therefore, simultaneously newcomers and right-wing. Still, not all of them fit the concept of new right presented above.¹² On the other hand, many old right-wing parties have changed their names in the last 20 years. It seems that the political right has been renewing itself in Brazil, perhaps in response to the success of left-wing parties, perhaps following world trends.

6 Last BLS wave available varies among parties, as some of them get out of the survey when lose their seats. Several parties have moved between ideological categories throughout time, as PPS/Cidadania, PMDB/MDB, PSDB, PTN/Podemos, PSB, PSD and PTB (Zucco & Power 2023).

7 The categories left, center and right were created by splitting the continuum (-1 to +1) in three equal size blocks.

8 DEM and PSL have merged in a new party, called *União Brasil*, registered in February 8, 2022.

9 Absorbed by Podemos in 2019.

10 Absorbed by PTB in 2008.

11 Merged with PL in 2008 to form the PR.

12 NOVO claims to be modern right, focused on a liberal economic agenda.

Political parties and the Constitution: The supply side¹³

How does the institutional party system respond as new right politics emerges from society? Which political parties embrace its conservative agenda? The theoretical expectations that right-wing parties created in the post-2000 period would assume this task are not supported by data on constitutional amendment proposals.

Table 4 lists the specific chapters of the Brazilian Constitution that have been subject to conservative amendment proposals.

Table 4. Articles of the Constitution regarding the conservative issues

Articles (filter 1)	Subject	New right issue targeted	Conservative change content (filter 2)	Conservative proposed changes
1 to 4	Fundamental principles	Rights and guarantees	narrower than the <i>status quo</i>	5
5	Individual and collective rights and duties	Rights and guarantees	narrower than the <i>status quo</i>	37
127 to 135	Positions essential to Justice	Law-and-order	harsher than the <i>status quo</i>	14
136 to 141	Emergency provisions (state of defense, state of siege)	Law-and-order	harsher than the <i>status quo</i>	1
142 to 143	Armed Forces	Law-and-order	harsher than the <i>status quo</i>	29
144	Public security	Law-and-order	harsher than the <i>status quo</i>	126
226 to 230	Family	Rights and guarantees	narrower than the <i>status quo</i>	38

¹³ Data analysed in this section are available at <https://pesquisapartidos.wordpress.com/dados/>

Articles (filter 1)	Subject	New right issue targeted	Conservative change content (filter 2)	Conservative proposed changes
231 to 232	Indigenous people	Rights and guarantees	narrower than the <i>status quo</i>	21
Total				271

Source: the author.

Proposals for constitutional changes targeting these articles, either to narrow the rights or to harden the law-and-order provisions, were coded as a pro-conservative new right agenda. To identify both rights narrowing or law-and-order hardening, each proposed change was compared to the constitutional *status quo*, that is, the target articles in the Constitution as they were in force at the moment of the PEC's introduction. Amendments in articles on rights and guarantees (such as those related to diversity, gender, sexuality, religion, race, and childhood) would narrow them, while amendments in articles on law and order would harden punishment, control, and coercion.¹⁴

Some examples of these changes include several proposals for reducing the minimum age for criminal responsibility (allowing teenagers to be arrested), asserting that every life must be protected from conception (forbidding abortion), expanding police powers (extending public security attributions to municipal guards and the army), and undermining indigenous people's protection (making it easier to bypass their formal guarantees).

These changes have been proposed by the deputies of several parties, from right to left-wing. The proportion of these conservative new right changes among all proposed changes serves as a proxy for their saliency in the parties' constitutional agendas. Table 5 shows the distribution among parties.

¹⁴ Proposals targeting those articles either to widen rights or loosen law-and-order provisions were coded as not complying with the conservative new right agenda.

Table 5. Conservative changes in PECs, by federal deputies from 2001 to 2022, according to their political parties

Party	A PECs	B changes (articles)	C conservative changes (n)	C/B conservative changes (%)
PMDB/MDB	313	581	49	8,4
PFL/DEM	218	382	37	9,7
PL/PR/PL	162	353	28	7,9
PDS/PPR/PPB/PP	148	293	26	8,9
PSDB	280	438	24	5,5
PT	322	582	19	3,3
PDT	147	226	16	7,1
PSB	133	209	15	7,2
PTB	103	221	13	5,9
PSC	52	82	9	11,0
PSD	72	103	8	7,8
PPS/Cidadania	81	121	6	5,0
PMR/PRB/Republicanos	38	51	4	7,8
PTdoB/Avante	13	17	3	17,6
PROS	13	19	3	15,8
SD	20	35	3	8,6
PV	33	48	3	6,3
PTN/Podemos	24	35	2	5,7
PCDOB	59	79	2	2,5
PSOL	8	9	1	11,1
PSL	12	37	0	0,0
REDE	3	5	0	0,0
PDC/PSDC/DC	1	1	0	0,0
NOVO	1	1	0	0,0
PMN	5	39	0	0,0
PJ/PRN/PTC	4	5	0	0,0
PEN/patriota	3	6	0	0,0
NoPartyDeputies/Past parties deputies ¹⁵	16	22	0	0,0
Total	2284	4000	271	

Source: the author.

¹⁵ This group include 7 PECs submitted by deputies who leaved their parties and also deputies from PAN (3), PSN/PHS (5), and PRONA (1) when these parties still existed.

The center party MDB proposed conservative changes more frequently than other parties. However, PSL, DC, and NOVO (right-wing parties) did not propose any of these changes. Another piece of evidence against theoretical expectations is the saliency of the conservative agenda (column C) in the whole set of changes proposed (column B). Among the only nine articles addressed by PSOL, a far-left party that originated from a schism in PT in 2005, there was a proposal to include in the Constitution the statement that “*all the power comes from God*”.¹⁶

The proportion of conservative changes relative to all proposed changes in constitutional articles (column C/B) clearly distinguishes political parties from one another. That distinction shows how important the conservative agenda is for each party, reflecting how much emphasis they place on it in their constitutional proposals. That proportion serves as a proxy for the saliency of the conservative constitutional agenda and can vary from 0 to 100 for each party.

Methods and data analysis

The empirical strategy applied to approach how the Brazilian party system has embraced the conservative agenda is the correlation between the saliency of conservative amendment proposals and the left-right position. The unity of analysis is the political party each year.

The left-right position is taken from the Brazilian Legislative Survey (Zucco & Power, 2023). The saliency of the conservative agenda is measured for each party in each year as the proportion of conservative changes relative to the total constitutional amendment activity. The conservative changes embodied in each constitutional proposal were manually coded according to two filters: the chapters of the constitution targeted (if they refer or not to typical concerns of conservative agenda) and the direction aimed in the amendment proposal (if reinforcing or loosening the conservative content).¹⁷

16 The PEC 12/2015 was submitted by the so federal deputy from Rio de Janeiro, Cabo Daciolo, a former military fireman who soon left the party. At the 2018 election, he presented himself as presidential candidate, under the party Patriota.

17 Manual content analyses use to require more than one coder and a test of reliability. However, as the text to be coded are legal proposals, which follow a very sharp, formal, objective, and strict writing, there was no considerable risk of reading or interpretation bias. It was just a matter of checking whether the conservative change (previously defined) was being added or removed in each proposal, compared to the constitutional text.

That way of measuring saliency aligns with the approach used in the literature on party manifestos. The saliency theory (Budge, 2015; Robertson, 1976) argues that political parties compete by emphasizing distinct subjects according to their specific advantages or weaknesses in each area. The distinct emphases are measured through the amount of text dedicated to each subject by each party in their platforms. This way of measuring saliency allows comparing parties by the proportion of any agenda in their proposals.¹⁸

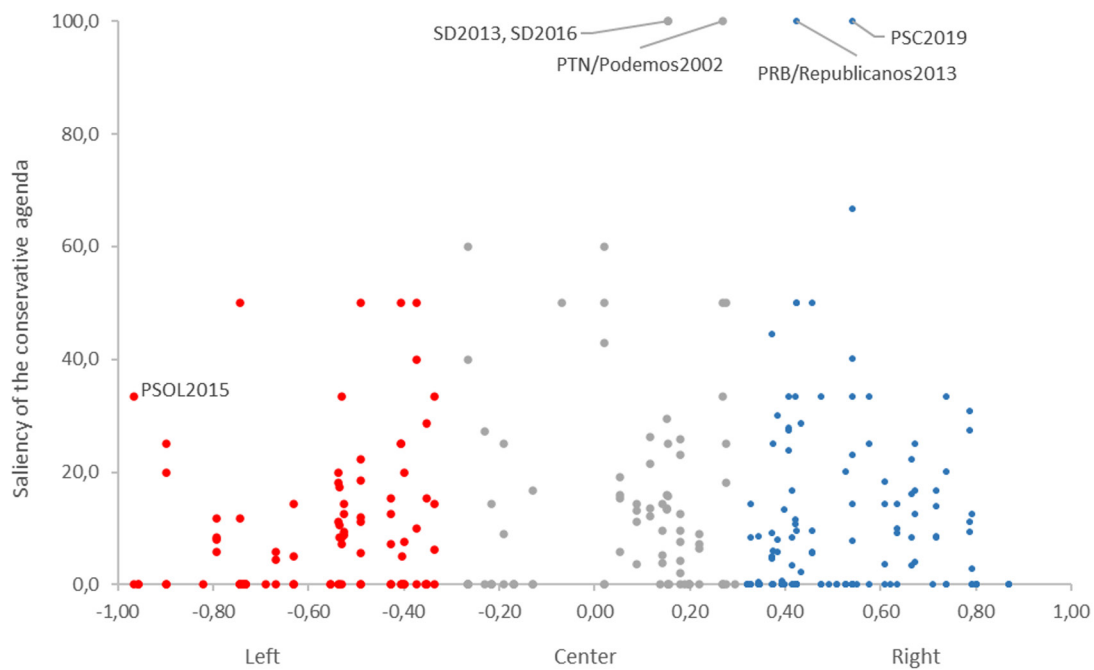
As the data comprise more than 20 years and six legislatures, and Brazilian parties move along the left-right scale over time, the next step is to compute the proportions of conservative changes for each party each year. Thus, the measure accounts for changes in the *status quo* and party priorities. The average saliency among the 308 unities of party/year is 11,8 %, varying from 0 (as 136 cases of party/year points) to 100 % (as SD in 2013 and 2016, PTN/Podemos in 2002, PRB/Republicanos in 2013 and PSC in 2019).

Figure 1 shows Brazilian political parties each year according to their positions on the ideological scale¹⁹ and the saliency of conservative agenda in PECs, measured as the percentage of conservative changes out of their yearly constitutional activity.

18 This way of measuring saliency prevents us from identifying which issues is most salient for any given political party, unless every issue in the entire proposal is coded and quantified. However, it is suitable for this paper's objective: comparing the saliency of a unique matter across parties, the conservative agenda.

19 BLS scores for the year of the PEC, or the BLS score in the closer year with a BLS available score (for those years with no BLS wave). For a few cases with no BLS score at all (PMN, PTDOB/Avante and PEN/Patriota), the ideological measure used was that one imputed in Power & Rodrigues-Silveira (2019)

Figure 1. Parties/years according to ideology and salience of conservative agenda in deputies' PEC from 2001 to 2022



$n = 308$ dots (party/year); $r = 0,05$, $p = 0,35$
 Source of ideology data: Zucco and Power (2023)
 Source: the author.

In the upper-right quadrant, we observe parties whose deputies, in specific years, exclusively focused on conservative changes in their PECs. However, there are many more right-wing parties whose interest in those issues is as low as the left-wing parties. Additionally, the center and left-wing parties reached 50 % of the emphasis on conservative changes, as much as their right-wing counterparts. As for the parties' constitutional activity, conservative and left-right dimensions are independent, as the Pearson test shows.

The new parties (those created in the XXI century) are dispersed throughout all the quadrants. Among those five parties with 100 % PECs seeking conservative changes, only two (SD and PRB/Republicanos) appeared after 2001. The regression results in Table 6 and Figure 2 confirm that the saliency of the conservative agenda is not related to ideology or new-entrant parties.²⁰

²⁰ In this linear regression the unit of analysis is the party/year and the dependent variable is the percentage of conservative changes in PECs. Results are equivalent using either pooled (regress) or panel (xtreg) models. Alternatively, in order to estimate effects on the probability of a proposed change being conservative, it would be necessary to take each change as unity of analysis ($n=4,000$). However, the variation in the dependent variable (271 conservative changes in this sample) is insufficient for that estimation.

Table 6: Linear regression: Saliency of conservative agenda (% of conservative changes in PECS)

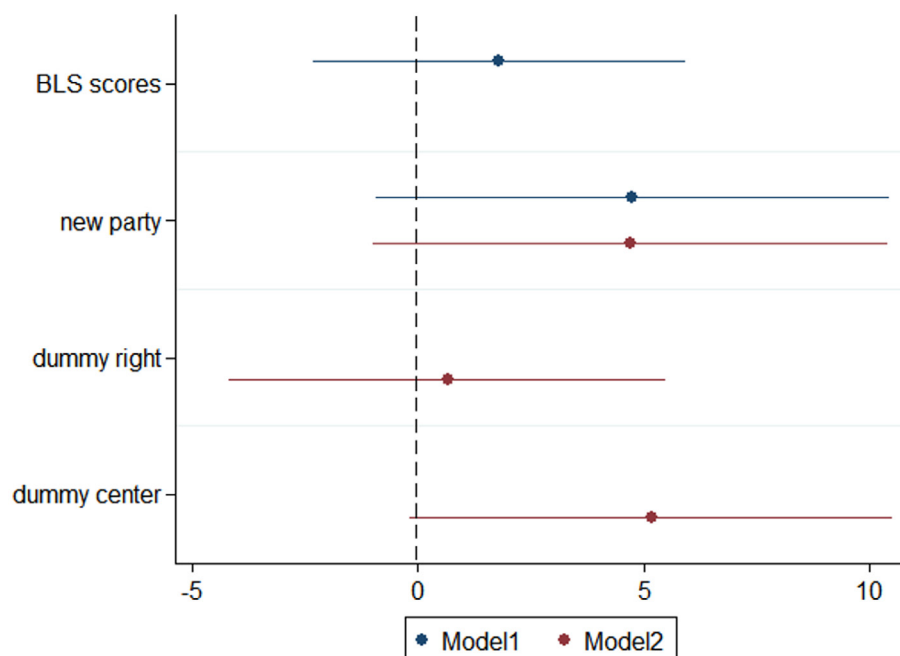
	Model 1 (Saliency)	Model 2 (Saliency)
BLS scores	1.805	
	(2.098)	
new party	4.746	4.705
	(2.887)	(2.894)
dummy right		0.658
		(2.453)
dummy center		5.168
		(2.707)
_cons	10.95***	9.384***
	(1.111)	(1.899)
N	308	308
R-sq	0.012	0.024

Standard errors in parentheses

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Source: the author.

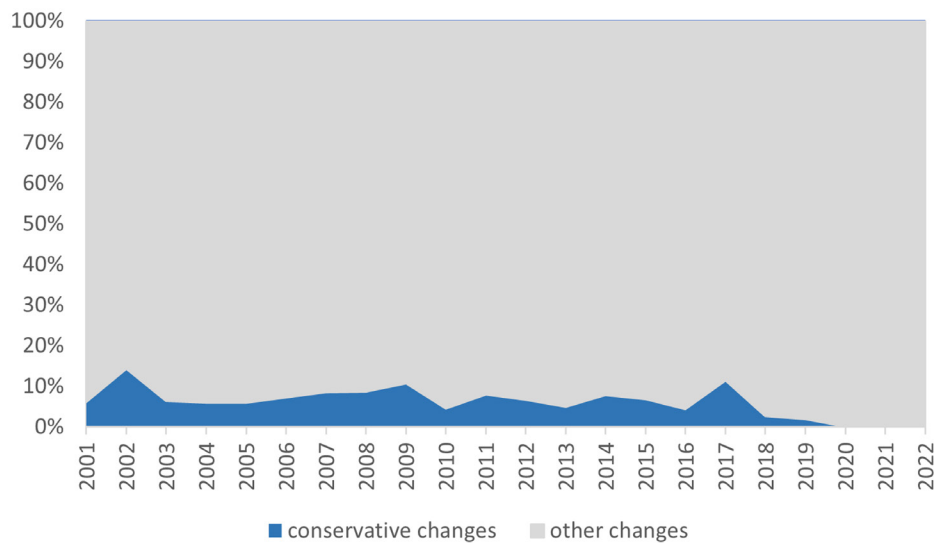
Figure 2. Regression coefficients and their confidence intervals



Source: the author.

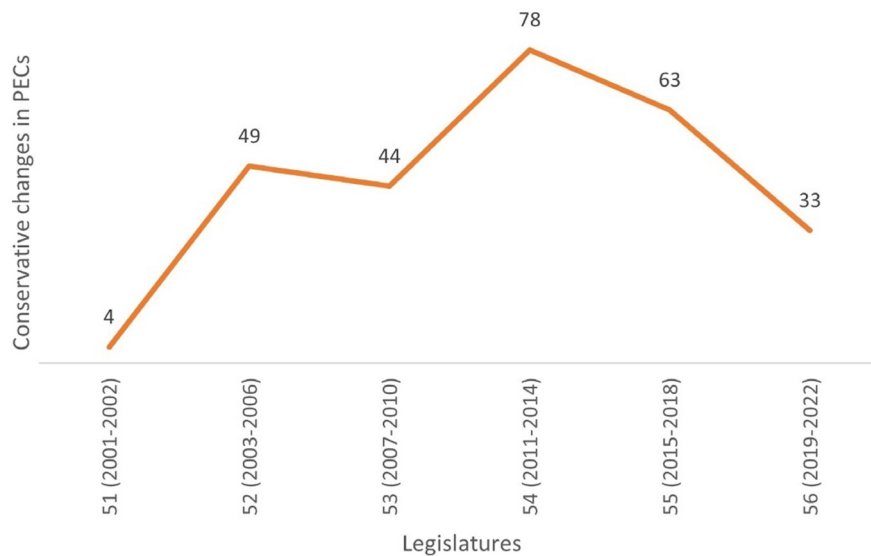
Surprisingly, the conservative agenda appeared more frequently in PECs submitted before 2018, when Bolsonaro's party (PSL) elected many federal deputies. This puzzle may be attributed to several factors: i) the focus on blocking progressist PECs over the strategy of proposing conservative ones, ii) the focus on lower legislation levels over amending the constitution; and iii) the change in *status quo* by previous amendments. Figures 2, 3, and 4 show these variations over time.

Figure 3. Percentage of conservative changes in PECs by year



Source: the author

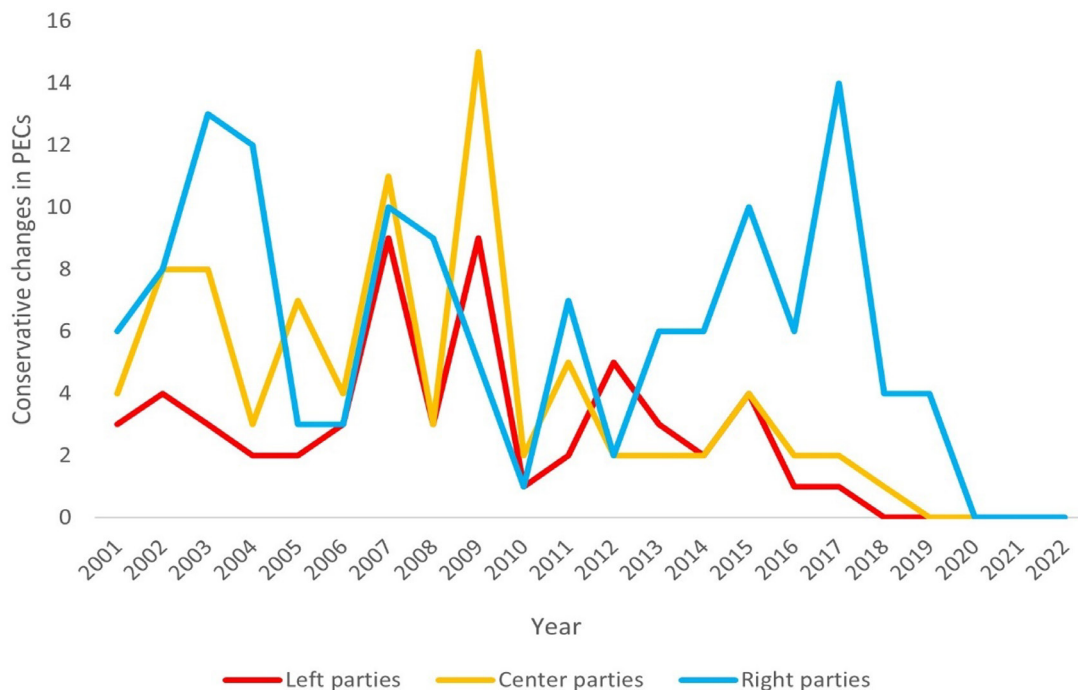
Figure 4. Number of conservative changes in PECs by legislature



Source: the author.

Beyond the variation over time, the frequency of conservative constitutional changes proposed yearly varies among ideological blocks. Figure 5 shows cycles of PEC with conservative content, differentiated by ideology. Deputies from right-wing parties proposed conservative changes at the beginning and the end of the period, while the center and left parties concentrated their activity around 2009. A possible reason for this variation is how each block of parties sees the *status quo*, which changes dynamically as amendments are approved.

Figure 5. Conservative changes in PECs by ideology and year



Ideological blocks according to the categorization of BLS scores (last wave available) in Table 2: left = $(-1.0 \leq x < -0.3)$; center = $(-0.3 \text{ to } 0.3)$; right = $(0.3 < x \leq 1.0)$. Articles of the Constitution targeted in PEC by deputies from 2001 to 2022 excluding 22 in PECs with no party ($n=3978$).

Source: the author.

For over twenty years, right-wing parties have submitted less than half of the conservative changes proposed to the Constitution. At some points, they even lagged behind the left-wing parties (2009 and 2012).

Conclusion

Proposing amendments to the constitution is an important activity performed by the deputies of all political parties. Constitutional changes that fit the conservative agenda are pursued through PECs, from left to right parties, old and new. As public demands became evident, politicians addressed them by presenting constitutional amendment proposals to their constituencies.

From 2001 to 2022, conservative saliency in constitutional changes did not distinguish the recent right-wing political parties. There is a consistent and visible conservative agenda in Brazil, but it is not exclusively driven by new right-wing parties. The novelty of a right-wing political party does not allow tracking the saliency of the conservative agenda in its constitutional activity.

Findings confirm that conservatism and rightism are not the same. Instead, they belong to two distinct dimensions of political competition space that cross-cut each other. Constitutional amendment proposals in Brazil show that the party system has welcomed the conservative agenda and that political parties abstain from filtering the content of their members' proposals.

These results suggest that Brazilian legislators in the XXI century were no longer abashed to propose conservative changes. The ideologies of these parties do not prevent them from taking credit for advancing the rising conservative agenda. This paper found evidence that these legislators may come from any political party and work according to the institutional legislative book.

At the end of the twentieth century, Mainwaring and his coauthors (Mainwaring et al., 2000) referred to conservative parties in Brazil as equivalent to right-wing parties, emphasizing their liberal economic agenda. At that time, the authors described conservative parties according to their programmatic bases, in which moral issues were addressed only briefly. The regime transition increased the presence of rightist parties in the competitive arena and warned of the risks they represented to the improvement of Brazilian democracy.

More than 20 years later, concerns about democracy have resurfaced, with the main threat now being attempts to retrench fundamental rights and guarantees and to harshen law-and-order provisions. This time, the risks come from legislators advancing that agenda through their constitutional

amendment proposals. This study on PECs cannot fully capture the threat the Brazilian new right poses to democracy. Still, it may illustrate the extensive institutional ways for advancing its agenda and the low partisan hurdles in Brazil.

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