If $g$ is a quasitriangular Lie bialgebra, the formal Poisson group $F[[g^*]]$ can be given a braiding structure: this was achieved by Weinstein and Xu using purely geometrical means, and independently by the authors by means of quantum groups. In this paper we compare these two approaches: first, we show that the braidings they produce share several similar properties (in particular, the construction is functorial); second, in the simplest case ($G = SL_2$) they do coincide. The question then rises of whether they are always the same: this is positively answered in a separate paper (see [EGH]).


