

# **Política Internacional e Geopolítica**

## **a crise do mundo globalizado**

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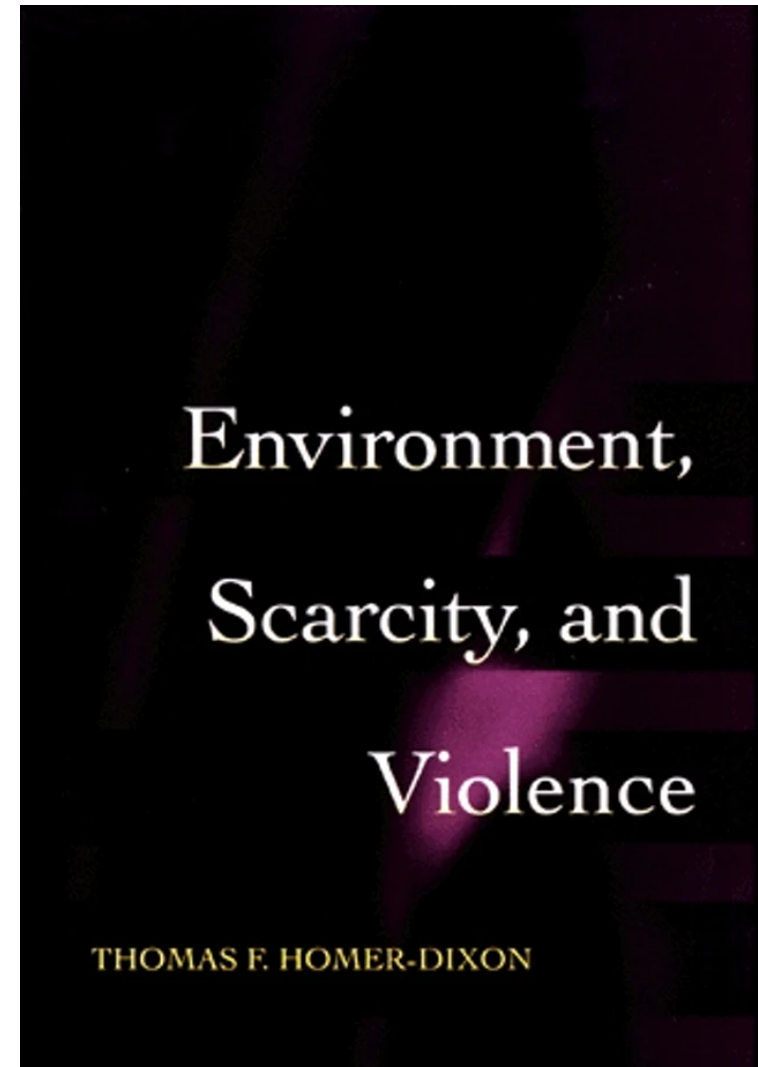
## PARTE I – NOTAS BREVES

# Ambiente e geopolítica (1) [FONTE: Environment, Scarcity, and Violence, de Thomas F. Homer-Dixon (Princeton University Press, 2001)]

## Environment, Scarcity, and Violence

The Earth's human population is expected to pass eight billion by the year 2025, while rapid growth in the global economy will spur ever increasing demands for natural resources. The world will consequently face growing scarcities of such vital renewable resources as cropland, fresh water, and forests. Thomas Homer-Dixon argues in this sobering book that these environmental scarcities will have profound social consequences—contributing to insurrections, ethnic clashes, urban unrest, and other forms of civil violence, especially in the developing world.

Homer-Dixon synthesizes work from a wide range of international research projects to develop a detailed model of the sources of environmental scarcity. He refers to water shortages in China, population growth in sub-Saharan Africa, and land distribution in Mexico, for example, to show that scarcities stem from the degradation and depletion of renewable resources, the increased demand for these resources, and/or their unequal distribution. He shows that these scarcities can lead to deepened poverty, large-scale migrations, sharpened social cleavages, and weakened institutions. And he describes the kinds of violence that can result from these social effects, arguing that conflicts in Chiapas, Mexico and ongoing turmoil in many African and Asian countries, for instance, are already partly a consequence of scarcity.



# Ambiente e geopolítica (2)

[FONTE: Politico 23/02/2021]

## UN Security Council hears of climate threat, does nothing

Russia warns against any move to recognize warming as a threat to global security.



Debris from damaged homes lines a street on the nearly destroyed island of Barbuda | Spencer Platt/Getty Images

When it comes to climate change, bombs don't work, so the United Nations Security Council prefers words to action.

Tuesday saw the highest profile discussion of climate change in the U.N.'s central body for promoting global peace. But Russia, which holds a veto as a permanent member of the Council, warned against any move to recognize warming as a threat to global security.



# Ambiente e geopolítica (3)

[FONTE: Politico 23/02/2021]

"It is absolutely clear that climate change is a threat to our collective security and the security of our nations," said British Prime Minister Boris Johnson, who presided over the meeting.

Leaders from many of the Council's 15 members spoke of the droughts, floods, deserts, storms and rising seas eating away at the foundations of peace. They conjured up a future of regional collapse and millions of climate refugees looking for safe harbor.

Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda Gaston Browne challenged the world to imagine if 2017's Hurricane Irma had not only forced the [near abandonment](#) of Barbuda, but hit Antigua too.

"What would have happened to the entire population of my country?" he said.

In 2020, the U.S. under then President Donald Trump [blocked](#) a German effort to draft a sweeping Security Council resolution naming climate change as a threat to global security. Last week, the U.S. officially [rejoined](#) the Paris Agreement and on Monday, climate envoy John Kerry said "the climate crisis is indisputably a Security Council issue."

"The climate threat is so massive, so multifaceted," said Kerry, "we bury our heads in the sand at our own peril."

But Russia's representative to the U.N. Vasily Nebenzya said the Council should not take on the work of other U.N. agencies that specialize in climate, "where this is dealt with by professionals."

The Security Council has [recognized](#) climate change's role in instability in the Central African Republic, Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Somalia and throughout West Africa.

# Ambiente e geopolítica (4)

[FONTE: Politico 23/02/2021]

China, which has been Russia's ally on this issue in past meetings, voiced narrower concerns. "Any role the Security Council plays on climate change needs to fall within the Council's purview," said climate envoy Xie Zhenhua.

But Xie supported the core sentiment raised by Johnson, Kerry and others, leaving Russia isolated among the permanent members of the Council. "Climate change has become a pressing and serious threat to the survival, development and security of humankind," Xie said.

More aggressive pushback came from India's Environment Minister Prakash Javadekar. He said there was no "accepted methodology" to show climate change was a cause of conflicts.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has frequently cited studies that link climate change and conflict. French scientist Valérie Masson-Delmotte, who co-chairs one of the working groups of the IPCC, said: "Aspects related to the threat [of climate change] to global peace have long been recognized."

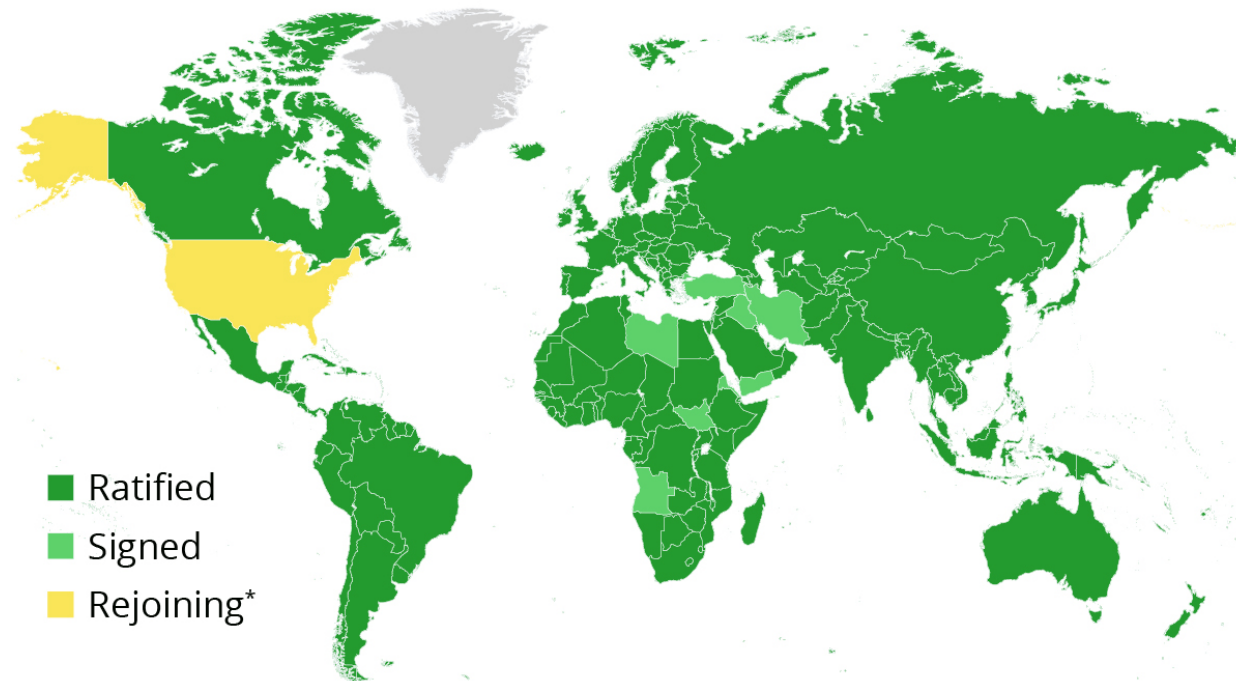
Military leaders have also long accepted the connection and last week, NATO chief Jens Stoltenberg [put](#) climate change firmly on the alliance's agenda, calling it a "serious crisis multiplier."

# Ambiente e geopolítica (5)

[FONTE: Statista]

## The State of the Paris Agreement

Countries by their participation in the Paris Agreement  
(as of January 21, 2021)



\* On January 20, 2021, President Biden informed the UN Secretary-General of the United States' return to the agreement effective February 19, 2021.

Source: UNFCC



# Ambiente e geopolítica (6)

[FONTE: Politico 19/02/2021]

## **Rejoining Paris was easy. Here's where the climate fight gets awkward.**

Friday's ceremony reverses Trump's most symbolic climate action, which made the U.S. the only country in the world to pull itself out of the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement.

Friday's ceremony reverses Trump's most symbolic climate action, which made the U.S. the only country in the world to pull itself out of the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement. Biden's supporters hope the return to the Paris pact is still enough to help restore the United States' leadership role, even as he takes on the domestic economic transformation and diplomatic fights that climate progress will require.

"The massive crater of credibility we find ourselves in as a starting point is an opportunity, too," said Paul Bodnar, who worked on climate issues in Barack Obama's White House and State Department, noting that nobody else picked up the mantle of global climate leader during the Trump years. "It's not like some other force yanked the world into some era of climate action. So we have the opportunity to be the ones to do it."

The main message Friday from Biden, his climate envoy John Kerry and others on his team, was that the U.S. is back.



# Ambiente e geopolítica (7)

[FONTE: Politico 19/02/2021]

## **Dealing with China**

China, the world's top producer of carbon pollution, looms large in any climate discussion because of its vague pledges to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2060. Skeptics suspect that Beijing's notoriously secretive government is juicing its climate stats, and China also hasn't spelled out whether its vow extends to the emissions it spurs beyond its borders, where China finances the bulk of the world's overseas coal power plants.

That uncertainty creates domestic difficulties for Biden, offering his critics an opening to accuse the administration of failing to force China to do its fair share on climate change.

The relationship between the U.S. and China has also soured since the two helped deliver momentum for the Paris Agreement with a bilateral emissions deal, ramping up pressure for the Biden administration to confront Beijing on issues like human rights, trade, intellectual property theft and spying. While both the U.S. and China have identified climate change as an area of mutual cooperation, untangling climate from those other issues will be tricky — and Beijing has signaled it sees all those tensions as connected.

"Does any of this seem easy? No," said Sam Ricketts, co-founder of environmental group Evergreen Action. "These things all do become intertwined in negotiations on trade and diplomacy."

# Ambiente e geopolítica (8)

[FONTE: Politico 19/02/2021]

## **Resolving blue-green tensions**

Biden has touted his blue collar roots and career-long support from organized labor. But he's also made big promises to environmental backers he courted on the campaign trail to move away from coal, oil and gas. Finding a way to please both constituencies will present challenges.

Tempers already have flared over Biden nixing the Keystone XL pipeline and halting federal oil and gas leasing. Longer-term issues like the shift to electric vehicles, which require fewer parts, could spell trouble with auto worker unions.

And while renewable energy jobs are growing, unionization rates in the sector are poor compared with counterparts who work in pipelines, electric utilities and fossil fuels. And those green economy jobs aren't just going to seamlessly materialize in communities where people have long relied on fossil fuel industry work, either.

"We're not going to ask people to go from the middle of Ohio or Pennsylvania to ship out to the coast to have solar jobs," White House domestic policy chief Gina McCarthy said on Jan. 27 as Biden laid out a sweeping climate change executive order.

# Ambiente e geopolítica (9)

[FONTE: Politico 19/02/2021]

## **The U.S. has its own petrostates**

The U.S. has shaped itself into the world's top fossil fuel producer — a shift that began under George W. Bush and accelerated during the Obama era. Even amid its climate vows, the United States aims to ship its petroleum and liquefied natural gas all over the world on the grounds of promoting economic activity, energy security for allies and providing lower-carbon sources for energy-poor nations considering coal.

The Paris Agreement also contains a significant loophole: Nations only count the emissions from where fuels are burned, not when they're produced. So if the U.S. exports a gusher of oil, gas and coal abroad, none of that counts on paper against the nation's climate goals. While those are the rules of the system, environmental activists say it brings into question how the U.S. can pledge to raise its own climate ambitions while profiting off planet-heating fuels.

“You need to respond not only to the economic and political realities but to the needs and interests of everyone around the world — to the political and scientific necessities of the world,” said Shuo Peskoe-Yang, a climate activist who has worked with environmental groups Climate Mobilization and Corporate Accountability.

# A crescente influência da China na Turquia (1)

[FONTE: Global Times 27/01/2021]

## Ankara embraces further vaccine, judicial and economic cooperation with Beijing: Turkish Ambassador



Turkish Ambassador to China Abdulkadir Emin Önen



# A crescente influência da China na Turquia (2)

[FONTE: Global Times 27/01/2021]

## **Editor's Note:**

On Monday, Turkey received another 6.5 million Chinese COVID-19 vaccines which will be used in the country's nationwide vaccination plan. The two countries have maintained close cooperation in the battle against the virus from the outset of the outbreak to the current vaccination stage. In addition to cooperating in fighting COVID-19, the two countries also push forward cooperation in other fields, like judicially and economically. Some Western media outlets tried to taint this close relationship and made groundless accusations about the extradition bill between the two countries. How will bilateral relations develop under such circumstances? When will Turkey ratify the extradition bill? Global Times reporter Xie Wenting (GT) talked with Turkish Ambassador to China Abdulkadir Emin Önen (Önen).

## **GT: Turkey has approved emergency use of Sinovac's COVID-19 vaccine. What's the latest about this issue?**

Önen: Turkey has started its mass vaccination program with Sinovac's CoronaVac. Our President and Minister of Health have also received the first doses of this vaccine. The agreement with Sinovac entails the procurement of 50 million doses. First of all, 1.1 million health workers across the country will be vaccinated. We are expecting to receive more doses in the coming weeks. The plan is to secure access to a variety of vaccines so as to immunize a large part of our population, which is more than 80 million, against COVID-19. Therefore, our vaccination program will also include other vaccines like the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine. Moreover, we plan to complete phase three trials of our nationally manufactured vaccine by April.

# A crescente influência da China na Turquia (3)

[FONTE: Global Times 27/01/2021]

**GT: Some people and media outlets now accuse China of pursuing "vaccine diplomacy." What's your take on this?**

Önen: We try to maintain close dialogue with China regarding vaccine production and supply. Vaccine cooperation should be on everyone's agenda. Diplomacy, in its own way, should contribute to the global effort to combat COVID-19. Our President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan has emphasized on more than one occasion that work on COVID-19 vaccines should be pursued regardless of political and commercial interests and vaccines should be considered the common property of humankind. Chinese President Xi Jinping made a similar call to make China's vaccines a global public good.

We hope to deepen our cooperation with China with respect to the goal of ensuring fair and equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines across the world, especially for those in need in developing countries. The pandemic provides a great lesson for all to appreciate the interdependence among nations. As the outbreak does not take into account boundaries, classes and identities, we need to have a global outlook in overcoming this unprecedented challenge. No single country can go it alone. Even within our borders, we should act with a sense of international solidarity. This is why Turkey's epidemic control and prevention efforts were aimed not only toward its own citizens, but also covered the approximately four million refugees in our country.

# A crescente influência da China na Turquia (4)

[FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]





# A crescente influência da China na Turquia (5)

[FONTE: FT, 24/02/2021]

## Turkey's Uighurs fear betrayal over Chinese vaccines and trade

Erdogan accused of toning down rhetoric about oppressed Muslims to avoid upsetting Beijing



Uighur activists holding photographs of missing relatives protest outside the Chinese embassy in Ankara, Turkey, earlier this month © Burhan Ozbilici/AP

For five days this month, Jevlan Shirmemmet and other Uighur activists protested outside the Chinese embassy in Ankara, where they demanded to know the whereabouts of missing family members in China's Xinjiang province. But on the sixth day, Turkish police stepped in.

They prevented the activists from gathering outside the diplomatic mission, positioned themselves outside their hotel and accompanied them wherever they went.



# A crescente influência da China na Turquia (6)

[FONTE: FT, 24/02/2021]

Erdogan, who is seeking alternative global partners at a time when relations with the west are deeply strained. "They are Muslims, they are Turks, and Turkish voters are sensitive about the issue," said A Merthan Dunder, director of the Asia-Pacific Research Centre at Ankara University. "The government cannot establish very close relations with China. But it doesn't want to cut all ties."

In years past, Erdogan was one of the most outspoken global Muslim leaders concerning the plight of Uighurs, who are seen in Turkey as part of a broader global family of Turkic peoples whose rights Ankara has a [responsibility to defend](#).

But opposition parties have accused Erdogan's government of toning down its criticism to avoid upsetting Beijing. "Europe and America have spoken out against the oppression of our Uighur brothers in China... But there is still not a sound from Ankara," Meral Aksener, leader of the opposition IYI party, said last month. Turkish officials insist that they continue to raise their concerns with Beijing behind closed doors.

Some figures in Erdogan's government have advocated for stronger ties with Beijing in order to lure Chinese capital at a time when foreign direct investment from western countries has dwindled.

Investment so far has been limited, with the value of Chinese investment in Turkey standing at \$1.2bn in 2019 in terms of equity capital, according to [central bank data](#), compared with more than \$100bn from Europe.



## PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL


# O gasoduto Nord Stream 2 e a sua dimensão geopolítica (1)

[FONTE: Energy Industry Review, 13/09/2021]







# O gasoduto Nord Stream 2 e a sua dimensão geopolítica (2) [FONTE: Nord Stream 2 (site oficial)]

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# O gasoduto Nord Stream 2 e a sua dimensão geopolítica (3) [FONTE: Nord Stream 2 (site oficial)]

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**Nord Stream 2 is a Baltic Sea pipeline that will deliver gas from the world's largest gas reserves in Russia to meet the growing demands of consumers in Europe. We are committed to working in harmony with the world around us. This means showing the utmost respect for the environment and communities we touch. Together with our leading offshore industry partners, we will maintain the highest environmental protection, safety and social standards for both the construction and operation of our pipeline.**

# O gasoduto Nord Stream 2 e a sua dimensão geopolítica (4) [FONTE: Nord Stream 2 (site oficial)]

The twin pipeline stretches approximately 1,230 kilometres through the Baltic Sea from Russia to Germany, a route that largely runs parallel to the existing Nord Stream system. On both ends, landfall facilities have been constructed to suit local conditions, with the pipeline laid along the seabed in between.

Nord Stream 2 passes through the waters of five Baltic Sea nations: Russia, Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Germany. Because each country has its own unique set of conditions, thorough preparation was key. Extensive seabed [surveys](#) defined the optimum route, while detailed engineering and [logistics](#) plans have enabled an around-the-clock construction schedule.

Pipeline construction began in 2018. By the end of 2019, it was complete in Russian, Finnish and Swedish waters, with much of the work finished in German and Danish waters as well. Because Denmark was the last country to [grant a permit for construction in its waters](#), most of the remaining work to be done is in that area. With 94 percent of the pipeline now finished, there are approximately 120 kilometres in Danish waters and just over 30 kilometres in German waters left to be laid.

However, pipelay was suspended in December 2019 due to the threat of US sanctions that target the project's contractors and financial investors. The European Commission has described these sanctions as a breach of international law, and we are currently looking for solutions to ensure that the pipeline is commissioned as soon as possible. This is in the interest of European energy security and consumers, as well as EU economic competitiveness and climate protection commitments. In the meantime, the [German landfall has been readied for operation](#), while the Russian landfall is also nearing completion.

Each step of the way Nord Stream 2 has worked with the world's leading suppliers, applying rigorous environmental, health, safety, and social standards to protect the sensitive Baltic Sea environment and the communities affected by the project. All works are being carried out in compliance with national permit conditions and [monitored for potential environmental impacts](#).

# O gasoduto Nord Stream 2 e a sua dimensão geopolítica (5)

[FONTE: Jarosław Wiśniewski / LSE Blog, 4/02/2016]

## **Geopolitical storytelling: How Russia's Nord Stream 2 narrative is served to the public**

*After the failure of the South Stream pipeline project, is Russia's energy influence over Europe diminishing? argues that it is vital to recognise the role of foreign and security politics in energy projects, rather than simply focusing on their economic effects. He writes that energy initiatives have been used by Russia to create particular geopolitical narratives, which is now evident in the way Gazprom is promoting a planned new pipeline, 'Nord Stream 2', between Russia and Germany.*

Several factors have led observers to believe that Moscow's dominance over European energy markets is bound to take a downward turn: the collapse of the South Stream pipeline, the economic sanctions imposed on Russia, the American shale gas revolution, and the increased availability of liquefied natural gas (LNG). Such reflections, however, ignore that energy has long ceased to be merely economy-oriented, and that energy measures are increasingly becoming part and parcel of foreign and security policies.

Seen through the lens of an economist, various energy initiatives can indeed appear unprofitable. This is why constructing a narrative, elaborating a certain way of 'explaining' or 'selling' the story, is becoming even more important than engaging in discussions about the economic viability of various projects. Next to the long list of agreements, memoranda, deals and counter-deals, the history of EU-Russia relations is, ultimately, a history of competing narratives, and each initiative therefore requires a certain storyline. The term 'storyline' refers to the events that a piece of prose conveys, be they real or fictional. These events are usually neither good nor bad in themselves.

# O gasoduto Nord Stream 2 e a sua dimensão geopolítica (6)

[FONTE: Jarosław Wiśniewski / LSE Blog, 4/02/2016]

A recent case in point to consider is the latest [virtual pipeline](#), Nord Stream 2. This project was agreed upon during the Eastern Economic Forum in Vladivostok on 4 September 2015, when representatives of Gazprom, BASF, E.ON, ENGIE, OMV and Shell signed a Shareholders' Agreement on the implementation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline nominally to '[enhance supply of natural gas to the European Union's market](#)'. The agreement foresees the construction of two pipelines (aggregate capacity of 55 bcm per annum) running under the Baltic Sea from Russia to Germany. According to Gazprom's CEO [Alexey Miller](#), the plan is to make Nord Stream 2 operational by the end of 2019.

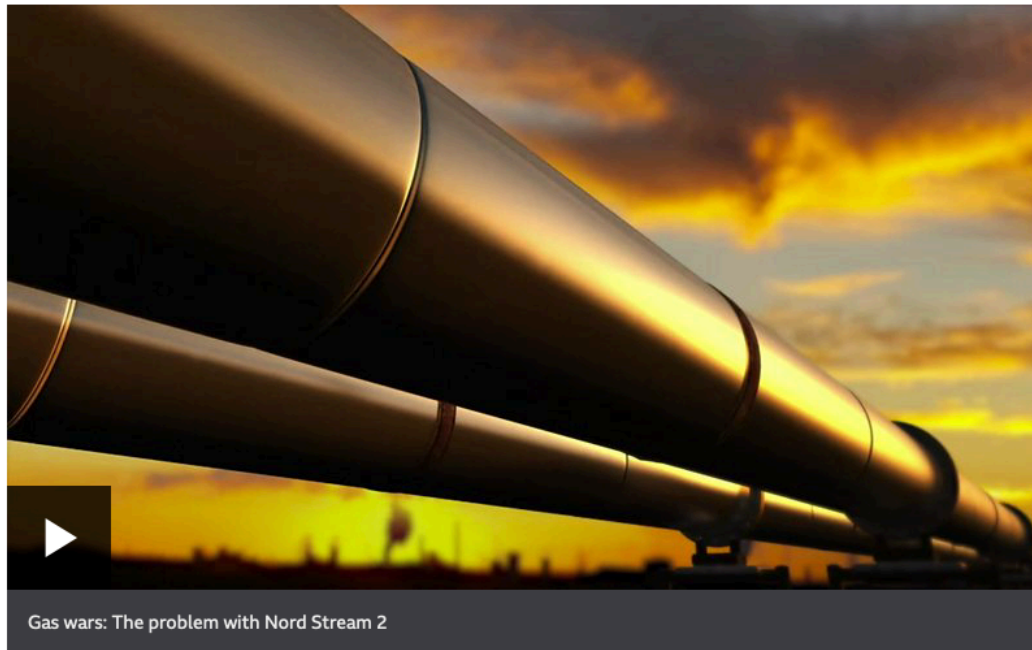
Pipeline narratives are a part of Russia's information warfare, as analysed by OSW's Joanna Darczewska. In her case study focused on '[the Crimean operation](#)', Darczewska argued that the information warfare's "distinctive features are language (the language of emotions and judgments, and not of facts), content (compliance with the Kremlin's official propaganda) and function (discrediting the opponent)". This is hardly new or innovative, and has a mixed success rate; most recently, a failure in the South Stream case, and a probable failure of Nord Stream 2 as well. But it is undoubtedly set to continue.



# O gasoduto Nord Stream 2 e a sua dimensão geopolítica (7) [FONTE: BBC, 19/12/2019]

## Nord Stream 2: Trump approves sanctions on Russia gas pipeline

🕒 21 December 2019



**President Donald Trump has signed a law that will impose sanctions on any firm that helps Russia's state-owned gas company, Gazprom, finish a pipeline into the European Union.**

The sanctions target firms building Nord Stream 2, an undersea pipeline that will allow Russia to increase gas exports to Germany.

The US considers the project a security risk to Europe.



# O gasoduto Nord Stream 2 e a sua dimensão geopolítica (8)

[FONTE: Zbigniew Rau e Dmytro Kuleba / Politico, 22/02/2021]

**Nord Stream 2 has damaged the West enough. Time to put an end to it.**

US can play important role in preventing the project's completion.



A crane moves Nord Stream 2 pipes at the Mukran port June 5, 2019 near Sassnitz, Germany | Axel Schmidt/Getty Images

*Zbigniew Rau is the Polish foreign minister. Dmytro Kuleba is the Ukrainian foreign minister.*

Poland and Ukraine have a shared interest in a strong, vibrant and resilient West. We are united behind a great vision, pursued by all U.S. presidents since the end of World War II, of a free, united Europe that is prosperous and at peace.

# O gasoduto Nord Stream 2 e a sua dimensão geopolítica (9) [FONTE: Euractiv, 5/02/2021]

## Germany backs Nord Stream 2 'for the time being': Merkel



Germany is sticking with its support for the Nord Stream 2 pipeline "for the time being", Chancellor Angela Merkel said on Friday (5 February) after condemning Russia's expulsion of diplomats from Sweden, Germany and Poland.

# O gasoduto Nord Stream 2 e a sua dimensão geopolítica (10)

[FONTE: Euractiv, 5/02/2021]

After talks with French President Emmanuel Macron, Merkel told reporters: "In connection with the events in Russia, we have already said that we reserve the right to continue sanctions, especially against individuals."

"The position on Nord Stream 2 is not affected by this for the time being; this is a project on which you know the position of the federal government," Merkel said.

It was a "diplomatic duty" to keep open channels of communication with Europe's giant eastern neighbour, she added.

Germany's position is that Nord Stream 2 is a commercial project. However, Merkel expanded on her description of the pipeline, which she said she discussed openly with Macron.

"On the one hand, this is a commercial project, on the other hand, it has political implications and plays a big role in the transatlantic area," Merkel said.

Washington has long argued the pipeline will increase Russian leverage over Europe. New US President Joe Biden believes it is a "bad deal for Europe".

# O gasoduto Nord Stream 2 e a sua dimensão geopolítica (12)

[FONTE: DW, 5/02/2021]

## **What did Germany allegedly offer?**

The DUH published a personal letter from German Finance Minister Olaf Scholz to former US Treasury Secretary Steve Mnuchin.

Scholz allegedly offered funding for the import of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from the US.

In return, the US was asked to allow the "unhindered construction and operation of Nord Stream 2."

"The German government is willing to massively increase its public support for the construction of LNG terminals along the German coastline ... by providing up to €1 billion," the letter stated.

"Future legislation, which could be the basis for sanctioning Nord Stream 2, will either not be used or, in the case of compulsory sanctions provisions, blocked by waivers or other adequate and effective tools."

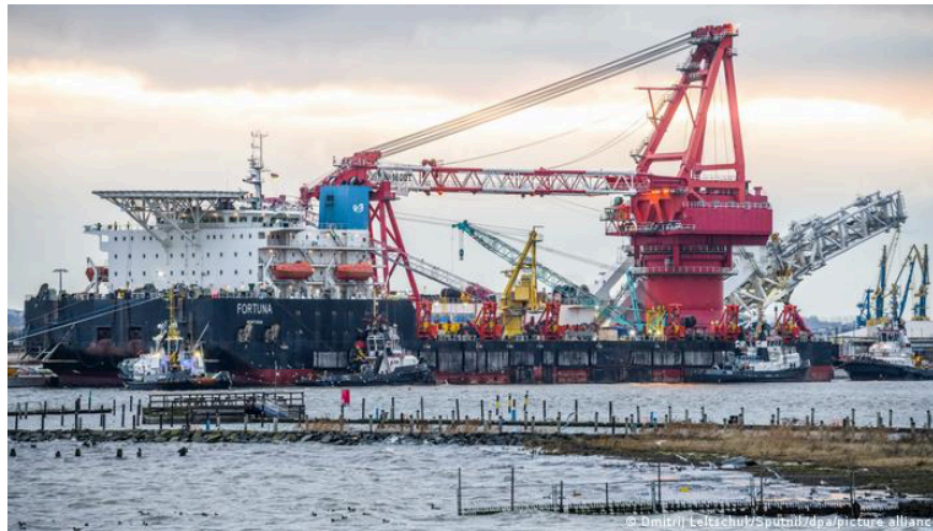
Scholz is a member of the Social Democrats (SPD), the junior partners in Germany's coalition government. He is the party's [lead candidate in this year's national elections](#).



# O gasoduto Nord Stream 2 e a sua dimensão geopolítica (10) [FONTE: DW, 5/02/2021]

## **Germany offered US 'dirty deal' to drop Nord Stream 2 sanctions**

A German environmental NGO claims Finance Minister Olaf Scholz offered to aid the import of liquid gas from the US if the Trump administration dropped threatened action against the Russian pipeline project.



The German government offered the Trump administration financial support of up to €1 billion (\$1.21 billion) in a bid to prevent Washington from imposing sanctions on the Nord Stream 2 pipeline, according to documents published by the non-profit Environmental Action Germany (DUH) Tuesday.

# Sugestões de leitura

