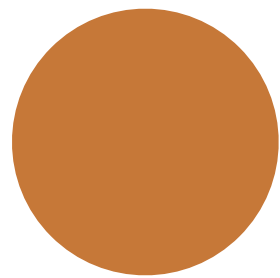
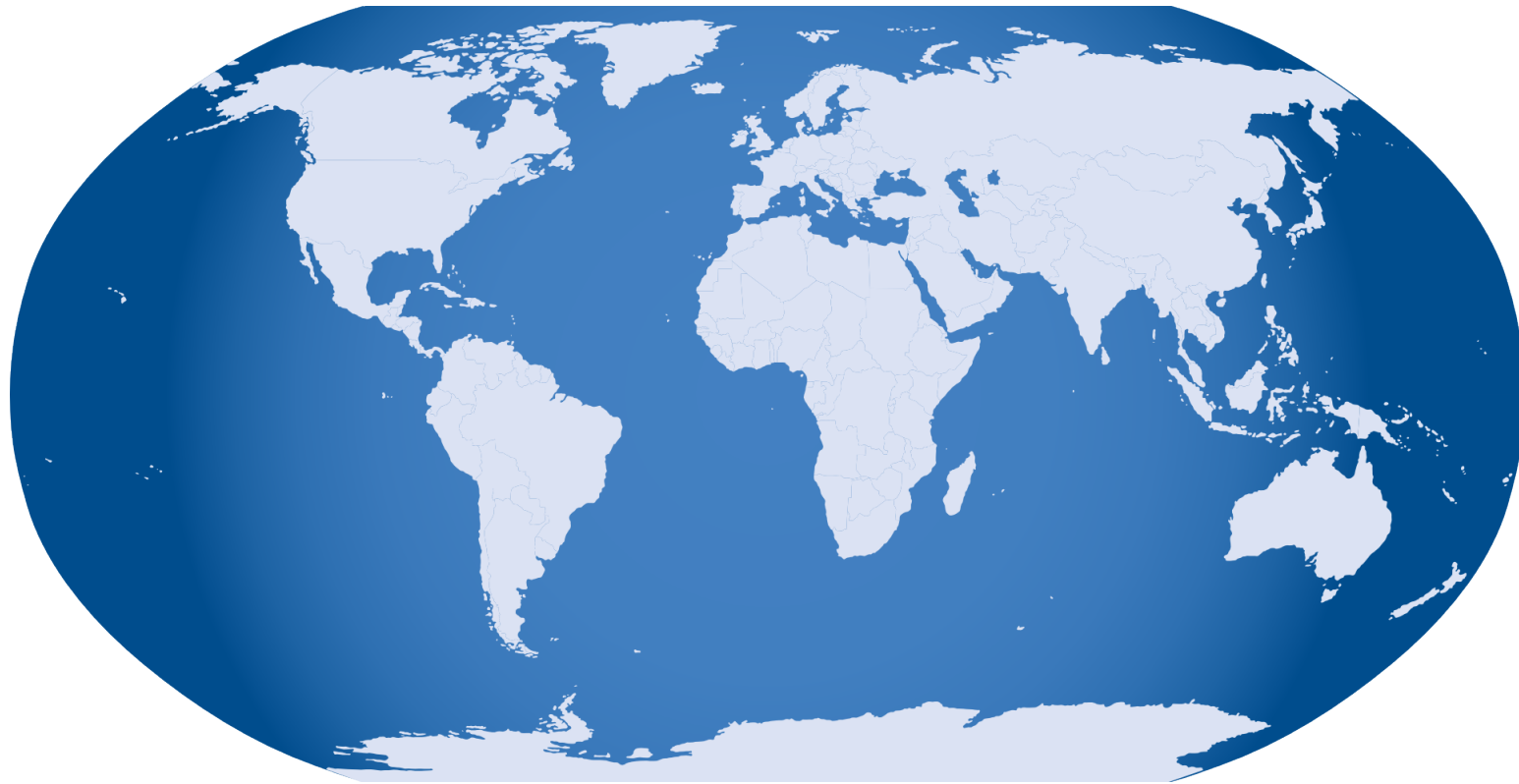


Política Internacional e Geopolítica a reconfiguração do mundo no século XXI

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL
D. ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES
José Pedro Teixeira Fernandes
SESSÃO Nº7
17/11/2021**



PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL

A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (1) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]



A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (2) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]



Facts

Also Known As	Polska • Polish People's Republic • Polska Rzeczpospolita • Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa • Republic of Poland • Rzeczpospolita Polska • Rzeczpospolita Polska Ludowa
Head Of Government	Prime Minister: Mateusz Morawiecki
Capital	Warsaw
Population	(2021 est.) 38,228,000
Currency Exchange Rate	1 USD equals 3.965 Polish zloty
Head Of State	President: Andrzej Duda
Form Of Government	unitary multiparty republic with two legislative houses (Senate [100]; Sejm [460])
Official Language	Polish
Official Religion	none ¹
Official Name	Rzeczpospolita Polska (Republic of Poland)
Total Area (Sq Km)	311,895
Total Area (Sq Mi)	120,423
Monetary Unit	złoty (zł)
Population Rank	(2021) 37
Population Projection 2030	37,663,000
Density: Persons Per Sq Mi	(2021) 317.4
Density: Persons Per Sq Km	(2021) 122.6
Urban-Rural Population	Urban: (2020) 60% • Rural: (2020) 40%
Life Expectancy At Birth	Male: (2019) 74.1 years • Female: (2019) 81.8 years
Literacy: Percentage Of Population Age 15 And Over Literate	Male: not available • Female: not available
Gni (U.S.\$ '000,000)	(2020) 579,698
Gni Per Capita (U.S.\$)	(2020) 15,270

¹ Roman Catholicism has special recognition per 1997 concordat with Vatican City.

A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (3) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

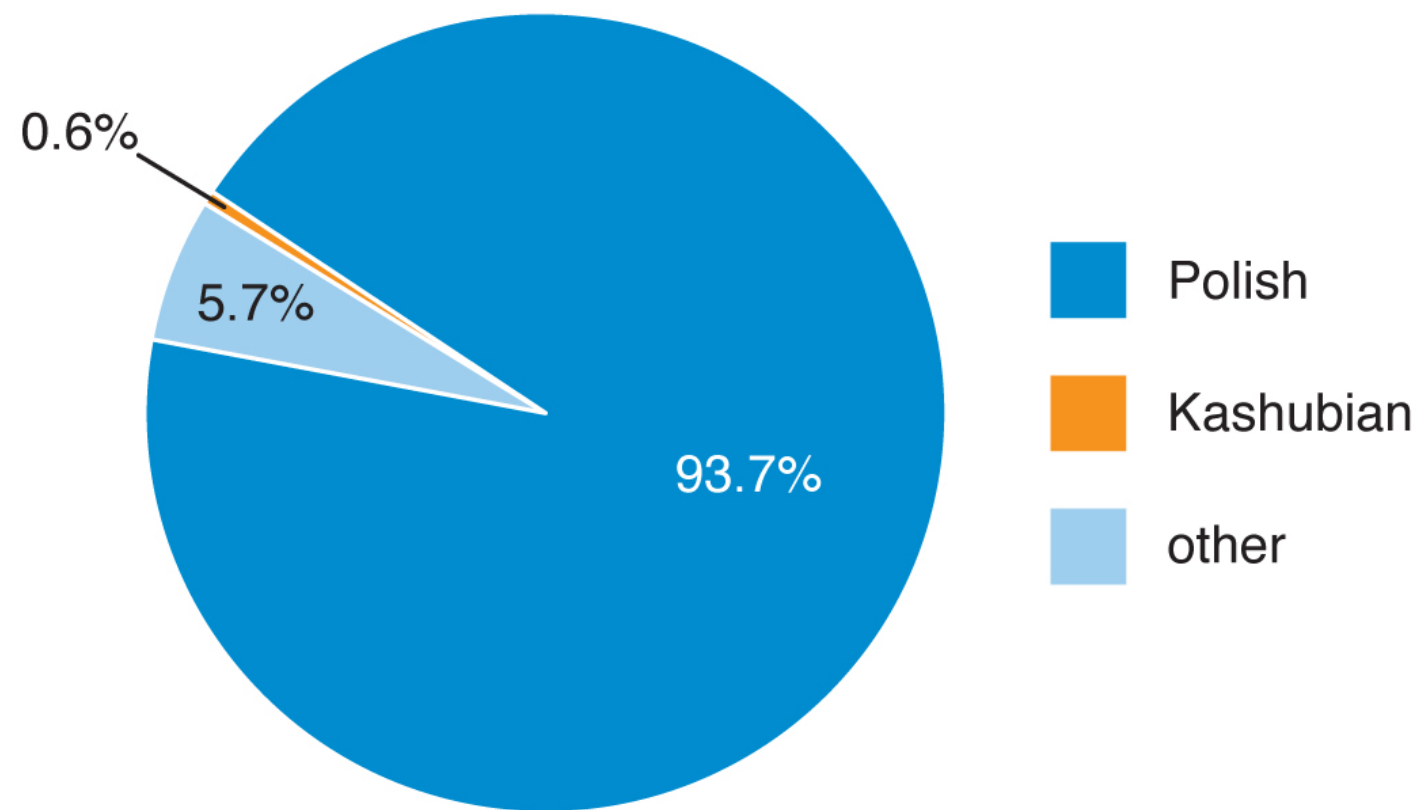


A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (4) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]



A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (5) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

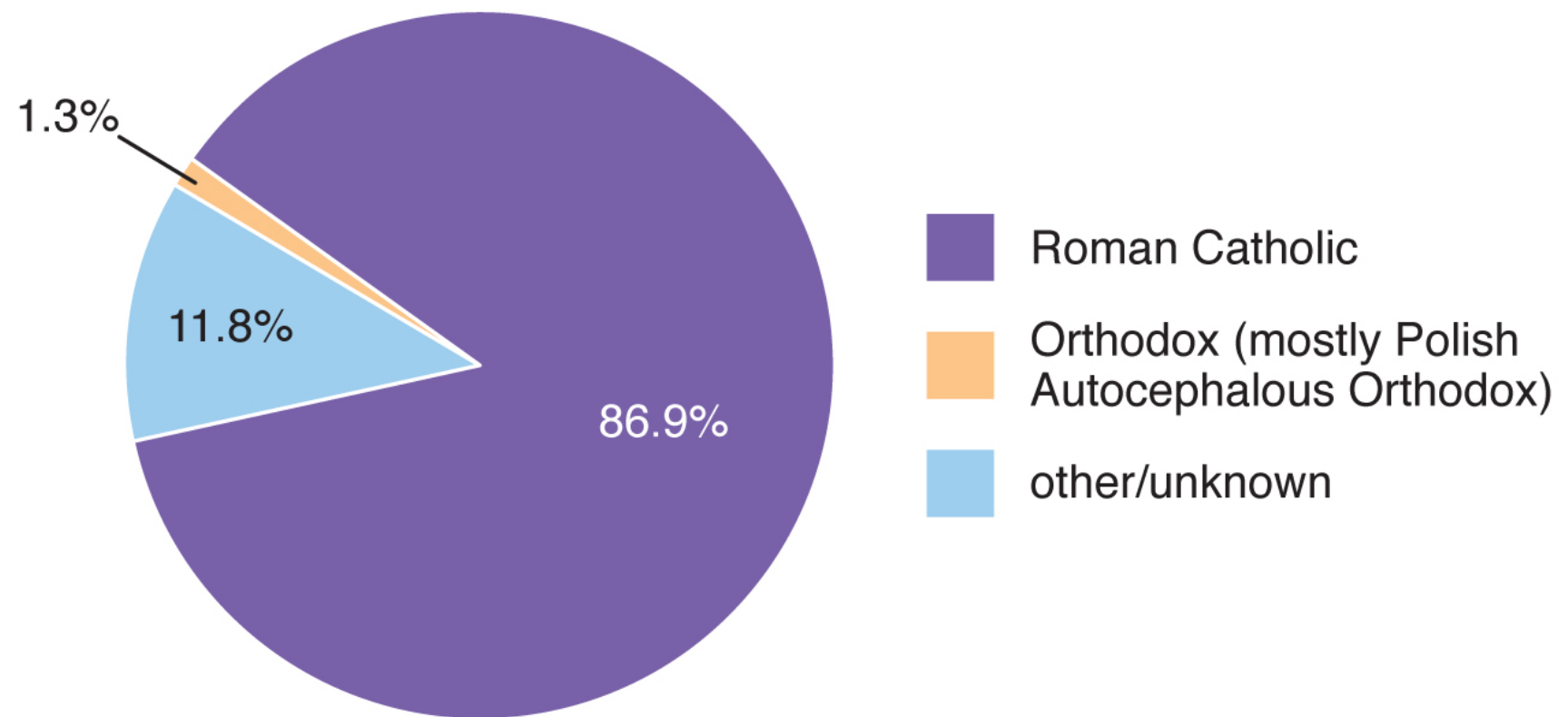
Ethnic composition (2011)



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A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (6) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

Religious affiliation (2012)



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A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (7) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]



A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (8) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]



Facts

Also Known As	Byelorussia • Belorussia • Respublika Byelarus' • White Russia • Republic of Belarus • Byelarus
Head Of State And Government	President: Alexander Lukashenko , assisted by Prime Minister: Roman Golovchenko
Capital	Minsk
Population	(2021 est.) 9,324,000
Form Of Government	republic with two legislative houses (Council of the Republic [64 ¹]; House of Representatives [110])
Official Languages	Belarusian; Russian
Official Religion	none ²
Official Name	Respublika Belarus (Republic of Belarus)
Total Area (Sq Km)	207,600
Total Area (Sq Mi)	80,155
Monetary Unit	Belarusian rubel (or ruble; Br)
Population Rank	(2021) 95
Population Projection 2030	9,195,000
Density: Persons Per Sq Mi	(2021) 116.3
Density: Persons Per Sq Km	(2021) 44.9
Urban-Rural Population	Urban: (2020) 77.6% • Rural: (2020) 22.4%
Life Expectancy At Birth	Male: (2018) 69.2 years • Female: (2018) 79.4 years
Literacy: Percentage Of Population Age 15 And Over Literate	Male: not available • Female: not available
Gni (U.S.\$ '000,000)	(2020) 59,513
Gni Per Capita (U.S.\$)	(2020) 6,330

¹ Statutory number.

² However, a 2003 concordat grants the Belarusian Orthodox Church privileged status.



A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (9) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

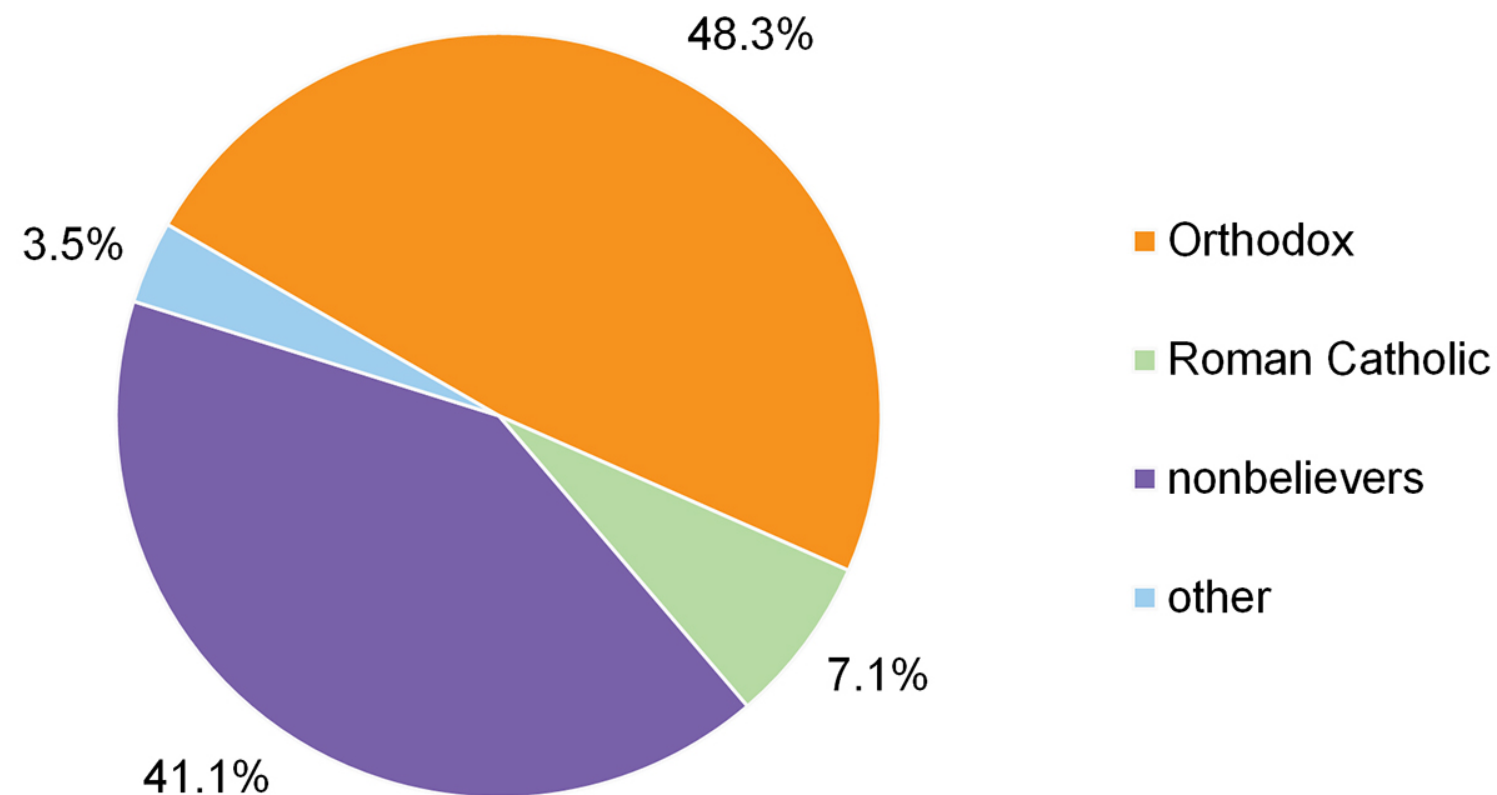


A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (10) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]



A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (11) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

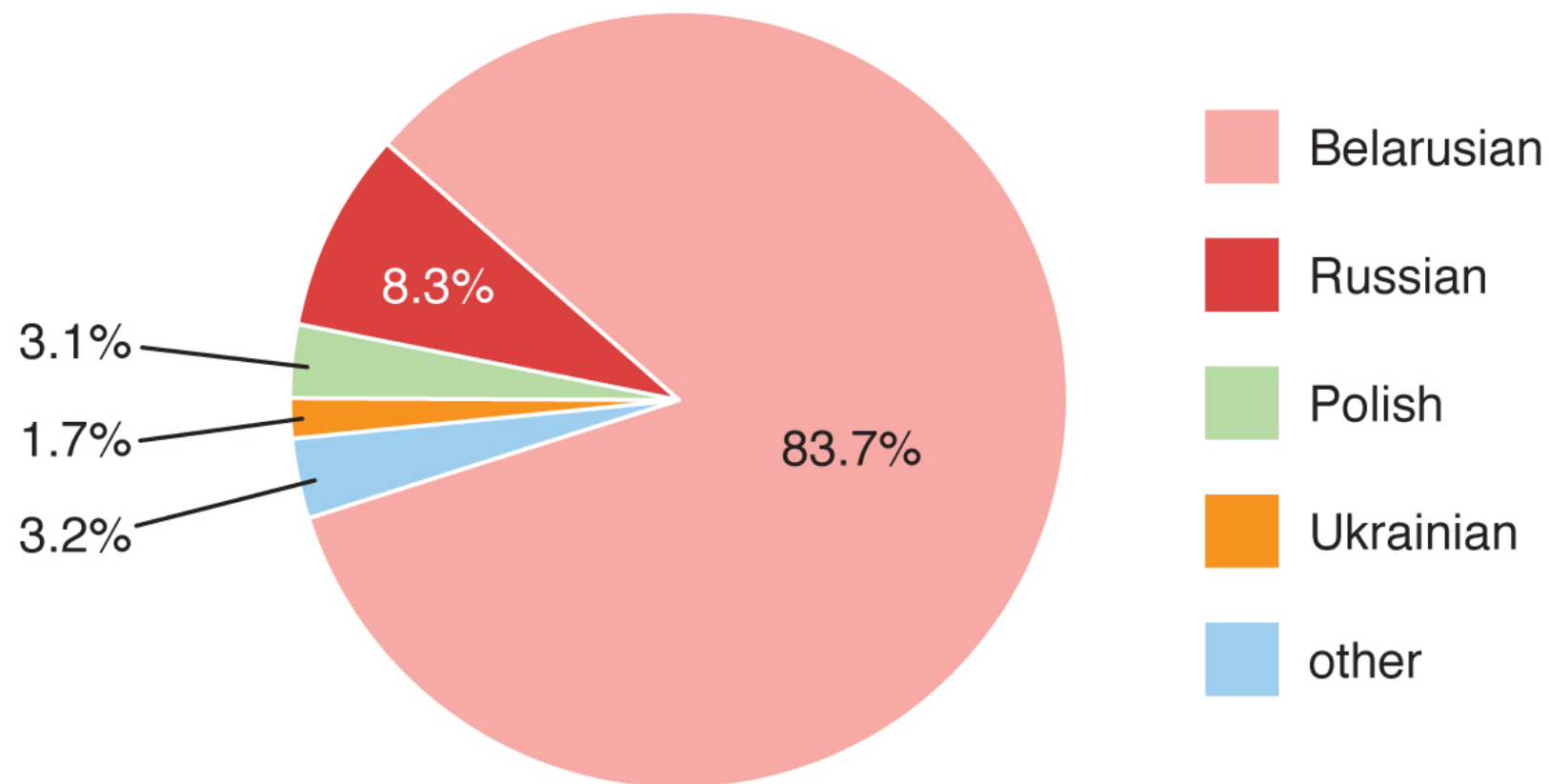
Belarus religious affiliation (2011)



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A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (12) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

Ethnic composition (2009)

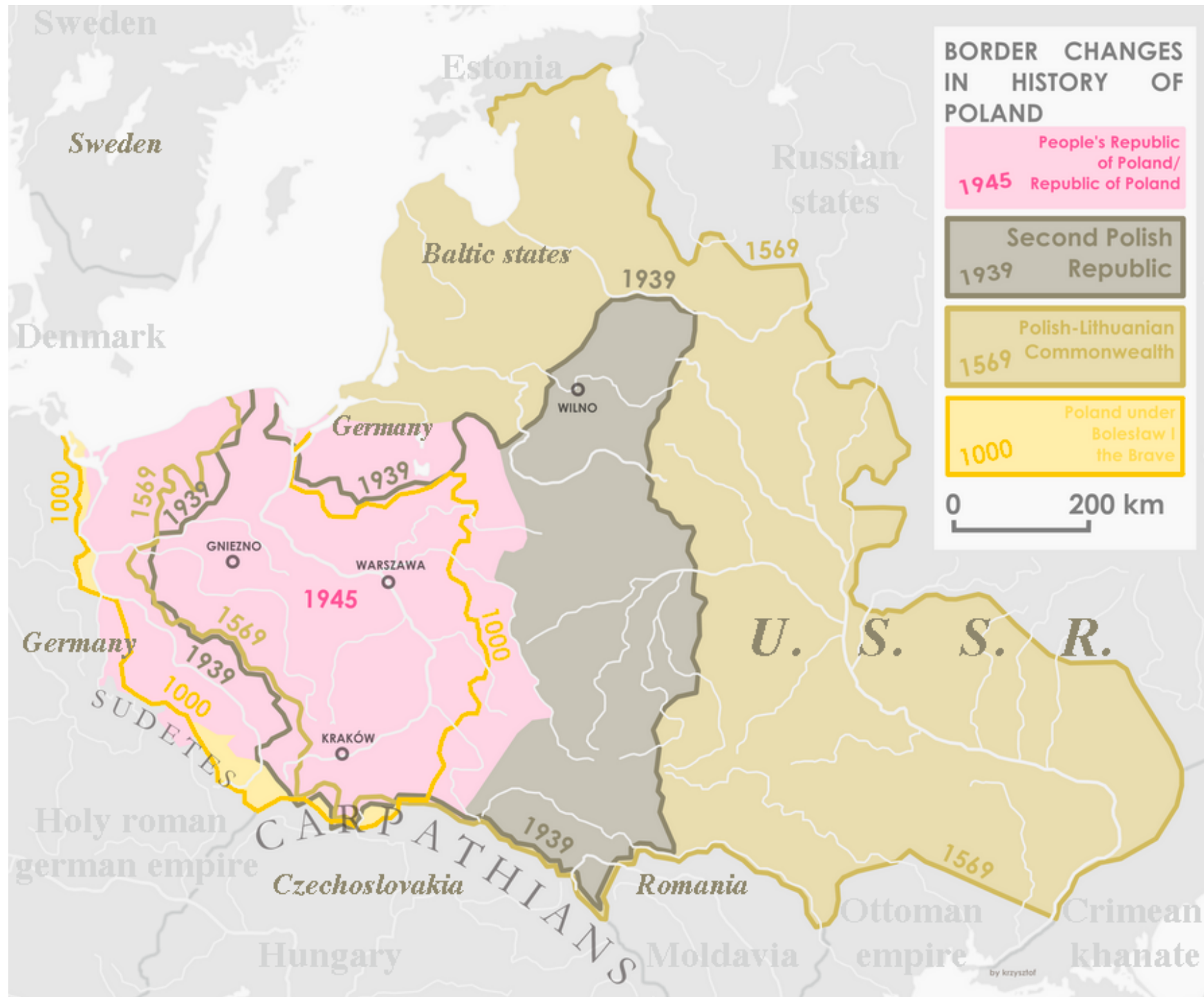


A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (13)

[FONTE: Hans Roos, A History of Modern Poland, pp. 29-30, 1966]

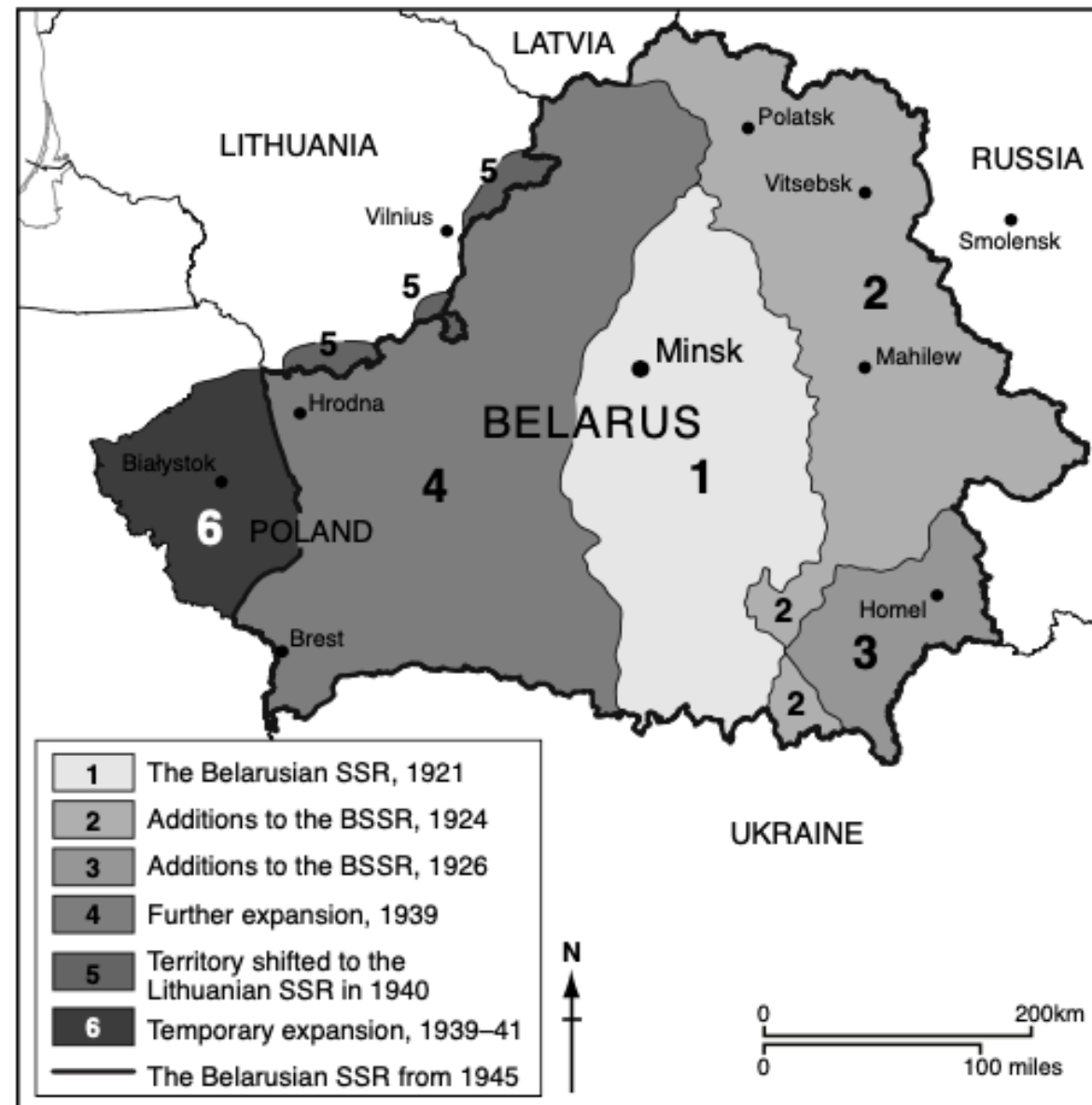


A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (14) [FONTE: Wikimedia Commons]



A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (15)

[FONTE: Andrew Wilson, Belarus. The Last European Dictatorship, 2011, p. 103]



Map 6. The changing shape of the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic, 1921–45.

A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (16) [FONTE: Le Petit Journal, 22/02/1920 - Gallica]



A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (17) [FONTE: Marek Kepa / Culture Poland, 5/11/2018]

11. LISTOPADA 1918.



11th November 1918, Polish Legions Commander & Marshall Józef Piłsudski receiving a parade in front of the Bristol Hotel in Warsaw, photo: Piotr Mecik / FORUM

**Why Does Poland
Celebrate Independence Day
on 11th November?**

A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (18)

[FONTE: Marek Kepa / Culture Poland, 5/11/2018]



Welcoming Józef Piłsudski at Wiedeński Station upon his visit to Warsaw on 16th December 1916, image: Piotr Mecik / FORUM

In November 1918, the Great War was nearing its end, with the partitioning powers all weakened by it. Poland was already enjoying partial sovereignty: the Regency Council, a temporary Polish governmental body, was functioning in Warsaw and laying the grounds for independence. But there were still German troops in the city – historians estimate some 30,000 of them.

On 10th November 1918, Piłsudski comes to Warsaw, freed from Magdeburg by the Germans [he had been interned there after refusing to fight for Germany].

On the 11th, he takes control of the military. On the 14th, he receives full power.

The discussion as to which date to recognise as the formal regaining of independence was a long one.

From an interview with Wiesław Wysocki, chairman of the Piłsudski Institute, published in 'Niepodległość', 2017, trans. MK

A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (19) [FONTE: Marek Kepa / Culture Poland, 5/11/2018]

In the afternoon, Polish troops began taking over the city's strategic objects. Understandably, the excitement among citizens was enormous and even ordinary civilians assisted the soldiers. Miraculously, the whole operation was carried out relatively peacefully – there were only a handful of casualties on both sides, unthinkable compared to how things had been up to that point. By the end of the day, most key places were in Polish hands, although Germans still remained in the Citadel in the Żoliborz district. That same day, Germany signed a peace treaty with the Triple Entente (Russia, France and Britain), ending World War I.

Common whippersnappers



Disarming German troops in Warsaw, photo: National Digital Archives, audiovis.nac.gov.pl (NAC)

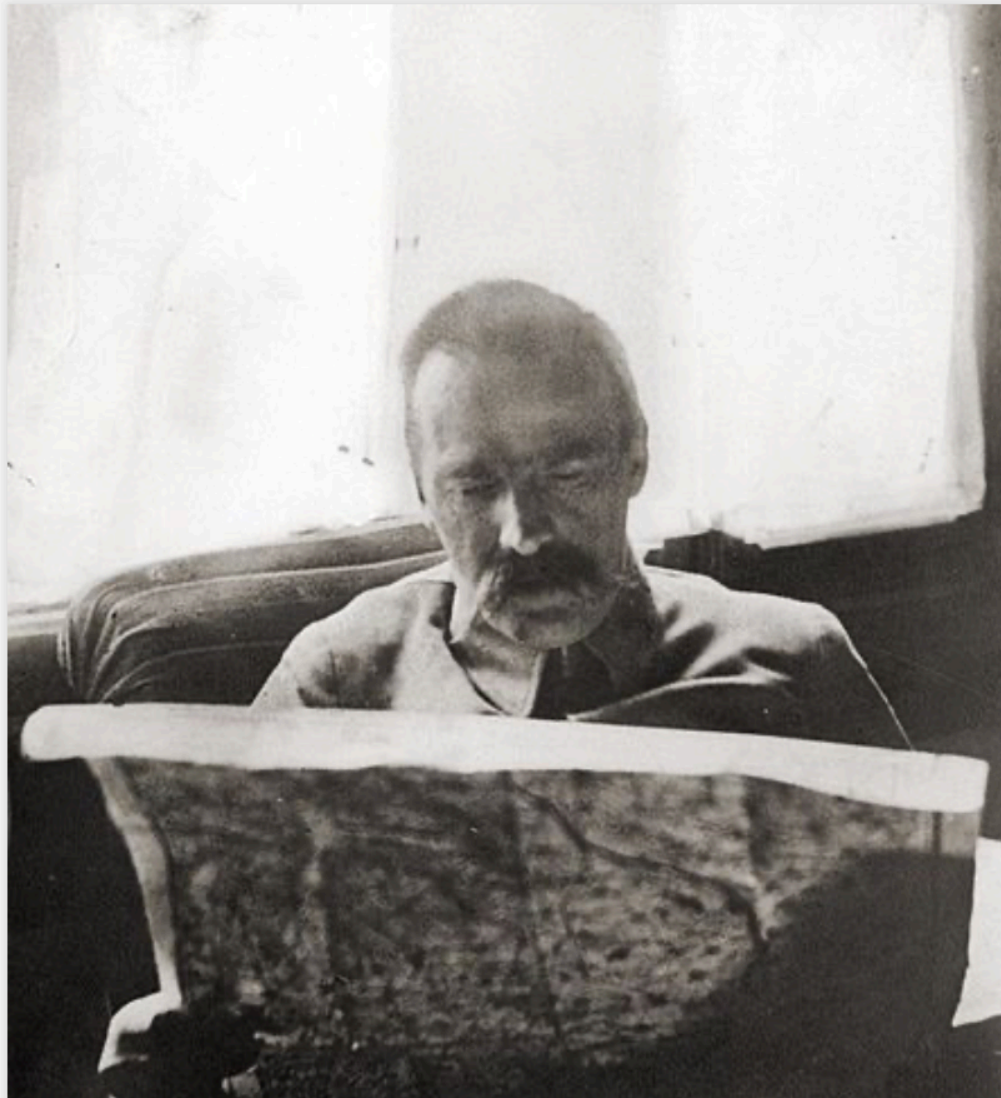
The peaceful manner in which the Poles took control of Warsaw was to a large degree an effect of Piłsudski's aims. He wanted to avoid a confrontation with the numerous German troops, a confrontation that could potentially lead to mass casualties.

In fact, it was precisely because of Piłsudski's authority among Poles – and his resulting ability to contain the chaos caused in Polish territories by the

partitioning powers' wartime demise – that he was freed from Magdeburg in the first place.

A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (20) [FONTE: Institute of national Remembrance / Republic of Poland]

The Polish-Soviet War of 1920



From the perspective of Poland's independence, a highly significant issue in relations with the eastern neighbour, was determining the course of the eastern border. During this time Central Europe was occupied along the belt from the Baltic Sea to the Sea of Azov, by the German army, which only began retreating after entering into a ceasefire in Compiegne on 11 November 1918. The Soviet armies attempted to take over from them, and simultaneously installed puppet communist governments on the occupied territories. And thus, on 11 December 1918, following battles with the Polish self-defence forces, the Bolsheviks took over Minsk and, on 17 December 1918, announced the formation of the Latvian Socialist Soviet Republic and, on 1 January, the Byelorussian Socialist Soviet Republic. In January they reclaimed Vilnius from Poland and, in February 1919, formed the Lithuanian-Byelorussian Socialist Soviet Republic with its capital in Vilnius. At the turn of 1918 and 1919, the Soviet forces attacked the Ukrainian People's Republic and, already in January of 1919, proclaimed the founding of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic with its capital in Kharkov. At the beginning of February, the Bolsheviks claimed Kiev. These actions were correctly understood by the Polish authorities as an act of aggression, and they informed the Soviet authorities of this fact.

A geopolítica da crise na fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia (21) [FONTE: Institute of national Remembrance / Republic of Poland]

Consequences

Military operations ended on 12 October 1920 with the signing of the ceasefire. Negotiations over the signing of the peace treaty lasted from 21 September in Riga and were finalised on 18 March of 1921. A consequence of this was, above all, the defining of Poland's eastern border, which more or less covered the border of the second partition, with insignificant amendments to Poland's benefit (in Volyn and Polesie). Poland received barely $\frac{1}{4}$ of the lands to which it had made claims during the peace negotiations (3,000 km² instead of 12,000 km²). Large areas inhabited by Poles (including the Minsk region) remained outside of Poland's borders. Furthermore, the Soviet side undertook to return stolen cultural assets and pay due compensation. The Treaty of Riga also regulated the issue of the return of Poles who, as a result of the movement of people during World War I, found themselves in Russia. In turn the Polish authorities took onto themselves the responsibility of ceasing to support any anti-Soviet organisations or formations. This resulted in the internment of any allied Russian (B. Sawinkov) and Ukrainian armies (S. Petliura). Historians also believe that the signing of the Treaty of Riga signified the ultimate resignation from any of Piłsudski's federation plans.

There is no doubt that the Polish-Soviet war and Poland's victory quashed any plans for the Sovietisation of Central and Western Europe. This was common knowledge to the military and civil elites of those European nations who defined the Battle of Warsaw as the 18th decisive battle of the world (Lord d'Abernon), and compared its significance to the Battle of Vienna 1683 (Gen. L. Faury).

A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (1) [FONTE: Reuters]



Polish soldiers patrol Poland/Belarus border near Kuznica, Poland, in this photograph released by the Polish Ministry of Defence, November 11, 2021. MON/Handout via REUTERS

A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (2) [FONTE: Reuters]



Migrants gather near a fire on the Belarusian-Polish border in the Grodno region, Belarus November 10, 2021. Picture taken November 10, 2021. Ramil Nasibulin/BelTA/Handout via REUTERS

A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (3) [FONTE: DW / Reuters 10/11/2021]



A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (4) [FONTE: Wikimedia Commons]



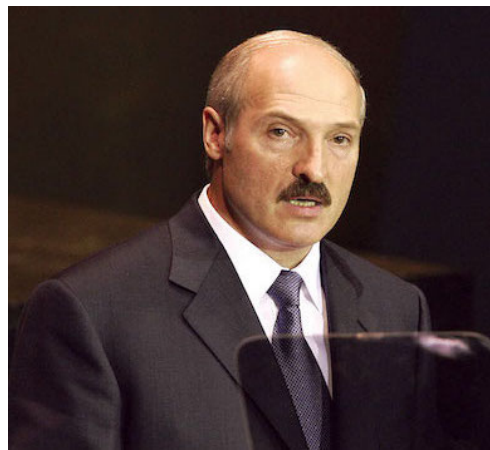
A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (5) [FONTE: Wikimedia Commons]



A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (6) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

Alexander Lukashenko

Alexander Lukashenko, Lukashenko also spelled **Lukashenka**, (born August 30, 1954, Kopys, Vitebsk *oblast*, Belorussia, U.S.S.R. [now in Belarus]), Belarusian politician who espoused communist principles and who became president of the country in 1994.



Lukashenko graduated from the Mogilyov Teaching Institute and the Belarusian Agricultural Academy. In the mid-1970s he was an instructor in political affairs, and he spent five years in the army. He subsequently held minor posts in the Komsomol (communist youth organization) and in local party organizations. From 1982 through 1990 he held management and party posts at collective and state farms and at a construction materials combine. He was elected to the parliament of the Belorussian S.S.R. in 1990.

In parliament Lukashenko created a faction called Communists for Democracy. He was the only deputy to oppose the December 1991 agreement that led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union. He maintained a close association with conservative communist factions in independent Belarus and had links with similar groups in Russia. In 1994 he addressed the Russian State Duma in Moscow with an appeal for the formation of a new union of Slavic states.

A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (7) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

In 2014 Lukashenko inserted himself into the conflict in eastern Ukraine when he offered to broker a deal that would, it was hoped, end the Russian-backed



Vladimir Putin, Alexander Lukashenko, and Petro Poroshenko
Belarusian Pres. Alexander Lukashenko (centre) hosting a meeting between Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin (left) and Ukrainian Pres. Petro Poroshenko (right) in Minsk, Belarus, in an effort to end the fighting in eastern Ukraine, August 26, 2014.

Alexander Zemlianichenko/AP Images

insurgency there. A pair of meetings were held in Minsk with Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin and Ukrainian Pres. Petro Poroshenko, and the result was a 13-point protocol that laid the foundation for a cease-fire. Although the actual implementation of that agreement was slow to come and fighting continued in the Donets Basin, some observers believed that Lukashenko's emergence as a would-be regional peacemaker might signal an intention to abandon the autocratic tendencies that had characterized his rule. Indeed, ahead of the 2015 presidential election, Lukashenko freed

a number of political prisoners and welcomed international observers. In that contest Lukashenko once again claimed an overwhelming victory against token opposition, but "significant problems" with the electoral process were noted by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (8) [FONTE: Público, 12/11/2021]

A crise na fronteira externa da UE com a Bielorrússia: como começou e o que está em causa

Milhares de migrantes estão encurralados na fronteira da Bielorrússia com a Polónia, com a pressão a estender-se também às fronteiras com a Lituânia e Letónia. Perguntas e respostas sobre uma crise que a UE classifica como um “ataque híbrido” por parte do regime de Alexander Lukashenko.

Diana Baptista Vicente 12 de Novembro de 2021, 18:02

Milhares de migrantes encontram-se junto à fronteira da Polónia com a Bielorrússia, presos no meio de uma crise que a União Europeia descreve como um “ataque híbrido” orquestrado por Minsk ao encorajar as pessoas, muitas vindas do Médio Oriente, a entrarem em solo europeu para pressionar o bloco europeu.

O regime de Alexander Lukashenko, o Presidente bielorrusso no poder desde 1994, tem sido alvo de sanções pela violação dos direitos humanos e pela repressão sobre a oposição democrática.

No ano passado, o regime de Minsk foi punido na sequência da repressão contra os manifestantes e opositores que contestaram os resultados das eleições presidenciais que deram oficialmente a vitória a Lukashenko. Em Junho foi novamente sancionado depois do [sequestro do avião onde viajava o jornalista bielorrusso e opositor político](#), Roman Protasevich, que seguia de Atenas até Vínus.

A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (9) [FONTE: Público, 12/11/2021]

Em retaliação, Lukashenko [ameaçou em Julho a Alemanha e a UE com a abertura das suas fronteiras](#), afirmando que não iria impedir nenhum refugiado de chegar ao bloco europeu. E, de facto, desde o Verão, a Polónia, a Lituânia e a Letónia têm [registado um elevado fluxo de pessoas a chegar às suas fronteiras](#).

Como escalou a tensão?

A 8 de Novembro a pressão nas fronteiras atingiu um novo pico: milhares de migrantes concentraram-se junto à fronteira polaca com a Bielorrússia, acompanhados por forças de segurança bielorrussas.

Muitos tentaram abrir caminho através da vedação de arame farpado utilizando tesouras, pás e paus. Atiraram também objectos para o outro lado da fronteira, atingindo as forças de segurança polacas. Os esforços foram recebidos do outro lado por um forte aparato militar da Polónia, que inclusivamente usou gás lacrimogénico para repelir os migrantes. O episódio levou [Varsóvia a alertar para uma escalada "armada"](#) da situação e durante esta semana as tentativas de transpor a fronteira e os confrontos repetiram-se.

Por que vêm os migrantes para a Bielorrússia?

Segundo várias fontes, o Governo de Minsk concede vistos turísticos a migrantes, muitos vindos do Médio Oriente e de outras partes da Ásia, para chegarem à Bielorrússia mediante o pagamento de milhares de euros (de acordo com os relatos variam entre os seis mil euros e aproximadamente os 15 mil). O valor pode incluir não só a viagem e os vistos, mas também estadias em hotéis e o transporte até à fronteira externa da UE.

A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (10) [FONTE: Público, 12/11/2021]

Como estão os países directamente envolvidos a gerir a crise?

A Polónia, tal como a [Lituânia](#), declarou o estado de emergência junto à fronteira. Isto impossibilita o acesso de jornalistas e organizações humanitárias. A [Lituânia aprovou também a construção de uma vedação](#) na sua fronteira e o Parlamento polaco deu luz verde à [construção de um muro de 100 quilómetros ao longo da sua fronteira](#) para conter a entrada dos requerentes de asilo.

No caso da Polónia, face ao aumento da pressão, o número de elementos das forças de segurança na sua fronteira atingiu os 15 mil, segundo as autoridades. Além disso, uma recente alteração à lei permite o retorno forçado dos migrantes e candidatos a requerentes de asilos, motivando acusações de violações dos direitos humanos.

O que está a ser feito para solucionar a crise?

A União Europeia está a [apostar em esforços diplomáticos](#), entrando em contacto com vários países de onde os migrantes são originários, pedindo-lhes que cooperem para que as populações “não se deixem cair na armadilha de Lukashenko”, nas palavras da presidente da Comissão Europeia, Ursula von der Leyen.

Estão também a ser feitos contactos com as companhias aéreas alegadamente envolvidas no que a UE descreve como “tráfico humano”. Nesse sentido, a Turkish Airlines anunciou que vai suspender a venda de bilhetes só de ida para Minsk e todos os voos em *code-share* com a Belavia, a transportadora nacional bielorrussa.

A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (11) [FONTE: BBC, 22/10/2021]

How Belarus is helping 'tourists' break into the EU

22 October

By Paul Adams
BBC News



Belarus has been accused of taking revenge for EU sanctions by offering migrants tourist visas, and helping them across its border. The BBC has tracked one group trying to reach Germany.

The mobile phone camera pans left and right, but no-one moves. The exhausted travellers lie scattered among the trees.

Jamil has his head in his hands, his wife Roshin slumped forward next to him. The others look dead.

A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (12) [FONTE: BBC, 22/10/2021]

"We're shattered, absolutely shattered," Jamil's cousin Idris intones, almost mechanically.

The Syrian friends have fought through thickets and waded through foul-smelling swamps to get here. They've already missed their first rendezvous with a smuggler, and they've run out of food and water.

The Syrians are numb with cold but don't dare light a fire. They've crossed from Belarus into Poland, so have finally made it to the EU. But they're not safe yet. Thousands of others, encouraged by Belarus to cross into Poland, Lithuania and Latvia, have ended up in detention instead. At least seven have died of hypothermia in the Polish forest.



Idris - his head covered to keep warm - records a video in the forest

We've been tracking Idris and his friends since they left northern Iraq in late September. Idris has recorded their progress on his phone and sent us a series of videos along the way.

A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (13) [FONTE: BBC, 22/10/2021]

But while their motives - political instability at home, fear of conscription, lack of employment - are the familiar refrain of migrants the world over, the route they have taken is new.

Idris admits he might not have tried to leave Syria if Belarus's autocratic leader, Alexander Lukashenko, had not offered a new, apparently safer route.

"Belarus has an ongoing feud with the EU," he told me, when I asked him why he had decided to attempt the journey to Europe. "The Belarus president decided to open its borders with the EU."

[Idris was referring to Mr Lukashenko's warning](#) earlier this year, that he would no longer stop migrants and drugs from crossing into EU member states.

The Belarus president had been infuriated by successive waves of EU sanctions, imposed following his country's disputed 2020 presidential election, the subsequent hounding of political opponents, and [the forced diversion of a RyanAir jet carrying an opposition journalist and his girlfriend](#).

A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (14) [FONTE: FT, 11/11/2021]

Belarus threatens to cut gas transit to EU as migrant crisis escalates

President Alexander Lukashenko vows to halt flows if Brussels imposes more sanctions over Minsk role in border chaos

November 11 2021



A worker tends to oil and gas infrastructure in Belarus. European gas prices have soared this year amid concerns over low supplies ahead of winter © Viktor Drachev/TASS/Getty

Alexander Lukashenko has threatened to cut the transit of gas and goods through Belarus to Europe if the EU imposes further sanctions on his regime over the migrant crisis on the Belarusian-Polish border.

A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (15) [FONTE: FT, 11/11/2021]

Lukashenko on Thursday warned Minsk would respond to any “unacceptable” sanctions.

“We are heating Europe, and they are threatening to close the border,” he said, according to Belarus state news agency Belta. “What if we cut off gas to them? Therefore I recommend that the leaders of Poland, Lithuania and the other headless people think before speaking. We should not stop at anything to defend our sovereignty and independence.”

European gas prices have [soared this year](#) amid concerns over low supplies ahead of winter. Global availability has tightened as economies rebound from the Covid-19 pandemic, with Europe competing with Asia for shipments of liquefied natural gas from suppliers such as the US, Qatar and Australia, while pipeline shipments to western Europe from Russia have been lower than usual.

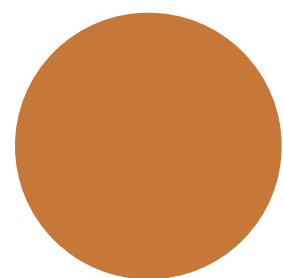
Prices eased this week amid signs that Russia’s state-backed gas giant [Gazprom was beginning to refill](#) its storage facilities in Europe. But they rose on Thursday, with the European benchmark gaining more than 5 per cent to €75.25 per megawatt hour.

As much as 40 per cent of the EU’s gas comes from Russia, with about a fifth passing through Belarus in 2020, according to analysts. But EU lawmakers have accused Moscow of withholding supplies to the bloc in an attempt to speed up approval of the controversial new Nord Stream 2 pipeline through the Baltic Sea.

A crise dos migrantes / refugiados na fronteira polaco-bielorussa (16)

[FONTE: Cartoon de Luís Afonso in Jornal de Negócios, 12/11/2021]





PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES

EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (1) [FONTE: FT, 11/11/2021]

Biden's White House scrambles to tame soaring US inflation

Focus on high prices marks shift from earlier attempts to boost demand in pandemic-battered economy

November 11 2021



Joe Biden acknowledged the pressure that inflation was putting on family budgets during a visit to the Port of Baltimore on Wednesday © Getty Images

Joe Biden's White House is scrambling to tame soaring inflation as rising prices threaten to undercut the US economic recovery, jeopardise his spending plans and doom the Democratic party's chances in next year's midterm elections.

EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (2) [FONTE: FT, 11/11/2021]

But battling high prices has now become a large focus for Biden's economic team after [incoming data](#) have confounded its expectations that inflationary pressures would be shortlived. On Wednesday, the US consumer price index showed a 6.2 per cent gain in October from the previous year, its fastest increase since 1990.

"We are not sitting here and saying just wait until the longer-term things take shape," a White House official told the Financial Times. "We have a set of actions and interventions that we have been engaging in for weeks now ... we are going after this."

In the near term, White House officials are trying to dampen price pressures by exploring ways of easing some of the supply-chain bottlenecks, from semiconductor shortages to [delays at ports](#), that are raising costs. Biden this week spoke to large retailers including Walmart and Target to discuss ways they could reduce price pressures.

But the steps undertaken have had limited results, raising doubts about the White House's ability to influence the factors driving inflation.

Internationally, the Biden administration has tried and failed to persuade Opec+ to increase production of oil, which could ultimately lead to lower petrol prices. And it has not yet given in to demands from businesses that want the White House to ease tariffs on billions of dollars of Chinese imports, which could exert downward pressure on consumer prices.

EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (3) [FONTE: The Economist, 10/11/2021]

A three-decade high in inflation sows concerns about America's recovery

How a broad pickup in prices puts pressure on the Fed to raise rates

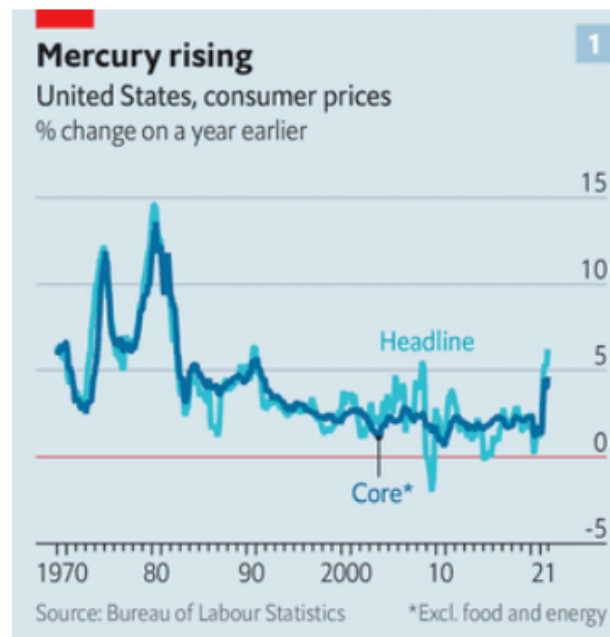
Nov 10th 2021

IF AN AVERAGE American decided that last month was high time to buy a new sofa and then spent his evenings drinking beer on it, he would have been lucky. Both the furniture and the brew cost a little less than a few weeks earlier. Unfortunately, that same American may have been painfully aware that just about everything else—his [rent](#), the [petrol](#) for his car, his food and even that new leafy plant next to the sofa—cost a fair bit more. The best level for [inflation](#), economists joke, is when people do not notice it. In America it is becoming very noticeable. In October the consumer-price index rose by 6.2% compared with a year earlier, the highest rate in more than three decades (see chart 1).

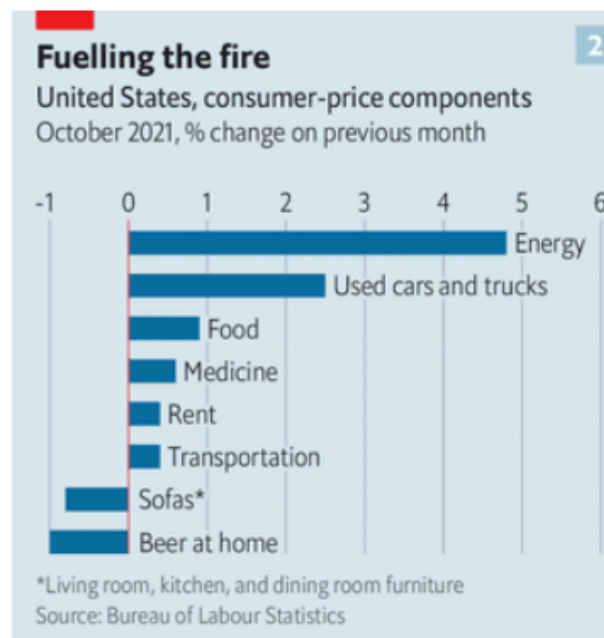
As inflation has accelerated economists and officials have debated whether it is a transitory phenomenon—reflecting overstretched supply chains—or a more [persistent problem](#). It is far more than an academic debate. If inflation is short-lived, the right move for the Federal Reserve would be to look through it, aware that jacking up interest rates may do more harm than good. If, however, inflation is stubbornly high, the central bank is duty-bound to tame it. The big jump in prices in October tilts the debate in favour of “Team Persistent”, as some have taken to calling it, and puts pressure on the Fed.

EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (4) [FONTE: The

Economist, 10/11/2021]



The Economist



The Economist

instance, are 50% higher than a year ago, tracking the surge in oil prices. Used cars are 26% dearer than a year ago, with a [semiconductor shortage](#) leading to slower production of new cars and more demand for [second-hand vehicles](#). And prices are rising globally, from Australia to Britain.

Nevertheless, optimism that supply kinks would be ironed out by now has vanished. Inflation is even hotter in America than in other countries because of the strength of its rebound, with stimulus payments fuelling demand. And price pressures are getting broader. A gauge of core inflation, stripping out volatile food and energy prices, rose 4.6% year-on-year in October, more than twice its trend rate of the previous quarter-century. [Increasing rents](#) suggest that elevated inflation will continue well into 2022.

With wages also rising at their fastest in years, concerns are mounting about

a feedback loop, in which higher salaries beget higher inflation.

EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (5) [FONTE: WSJ, 10/11/2021]

Rising Oil Prices Put Biden in a Bind Over Climate Pledges

White House mulls its limited options to boost supply; critics say situation exposes flaws in president's climate-change agenda set out at COP26

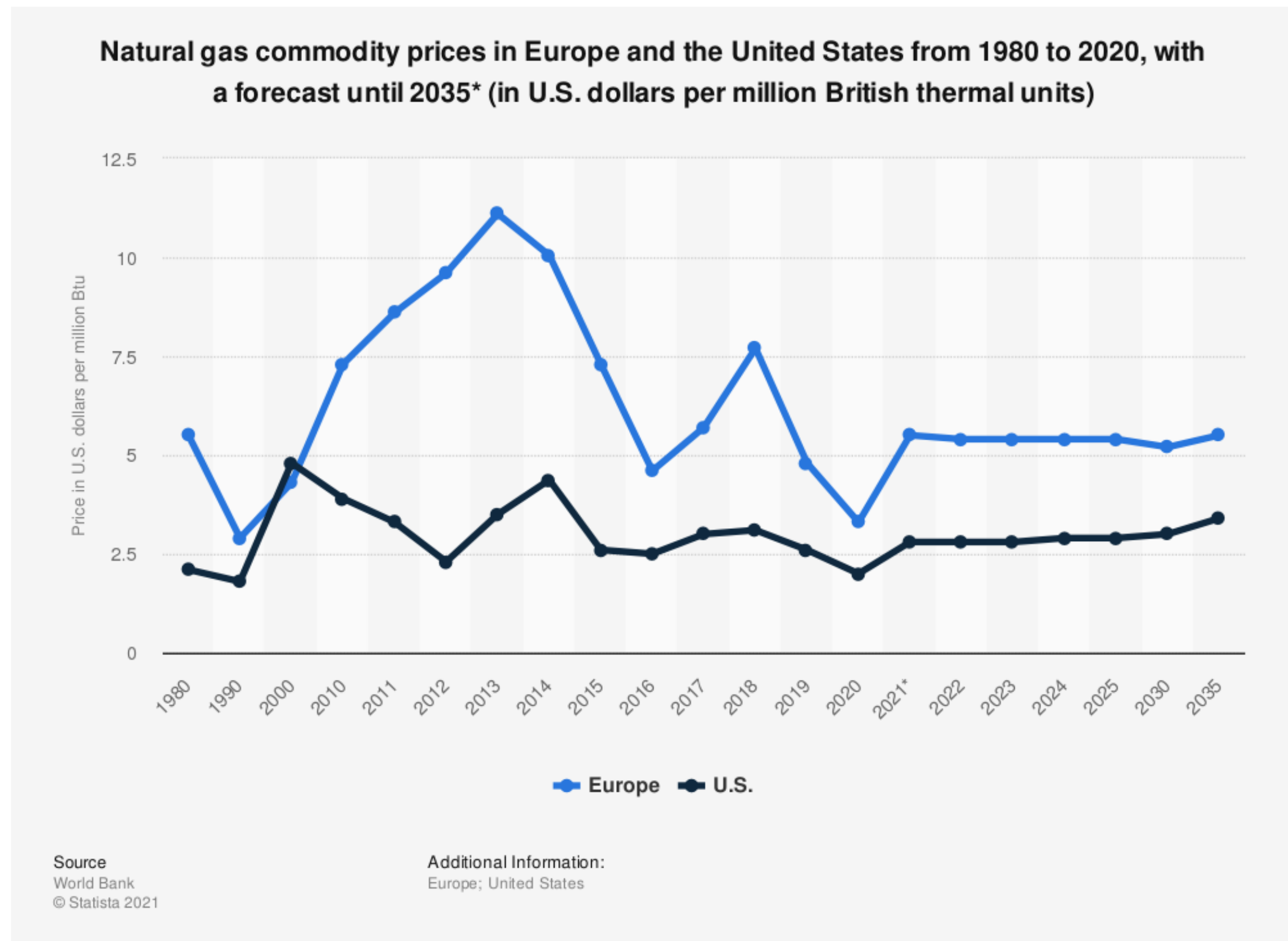
[Timothy Puko](#) Updated Nov. 10, 2021 10:33 am ET



The Biden administration is caught between keeping oil costs down and sticking to climate commitments.

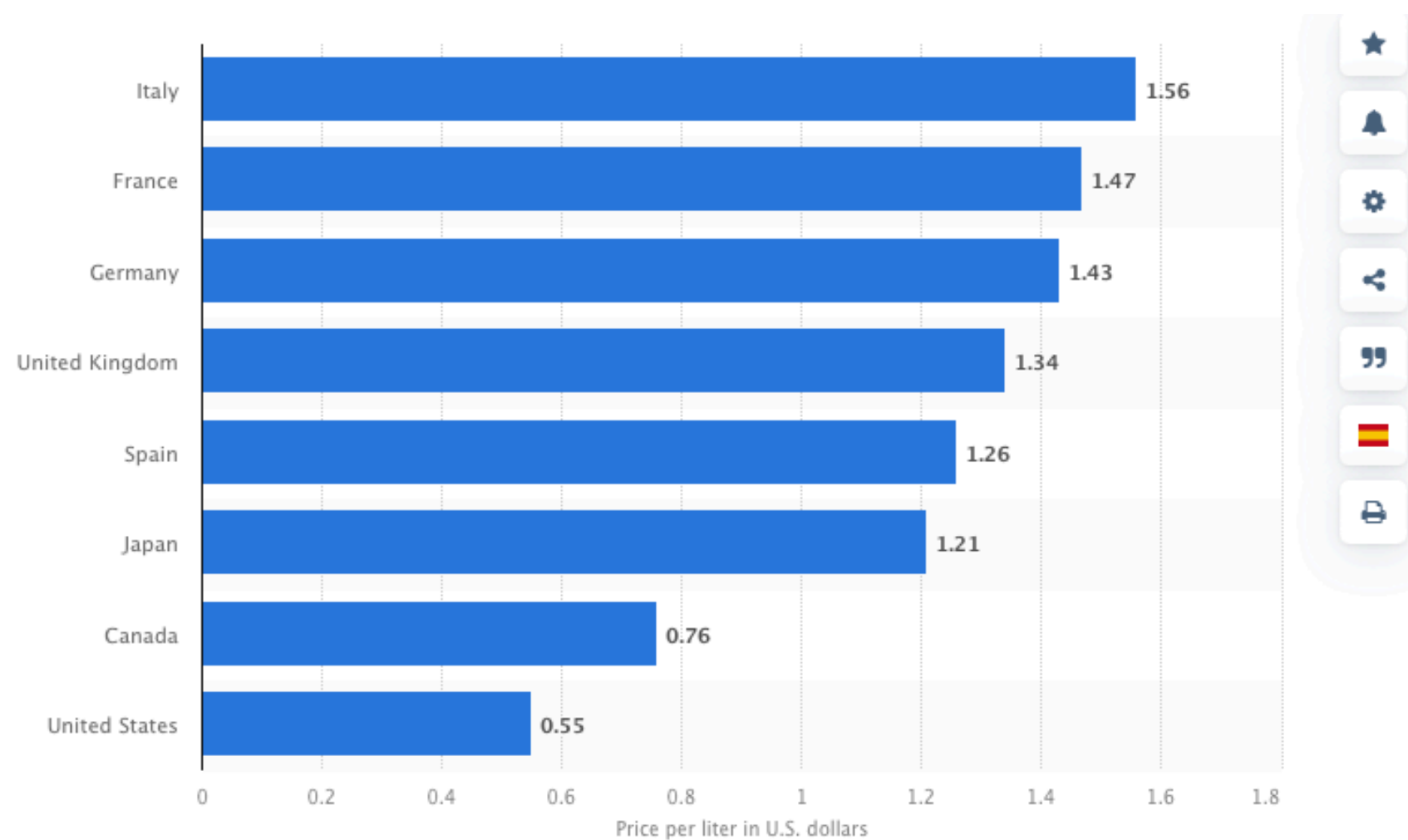
Photo: george frey/Agence France-Presse/Getty Images

EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (6) [FONTE: Statista 2021]



EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (7) [FONTE: Statista]

Average gasoline price per liter in selected countries in June 2020
(in U.S. dollars)



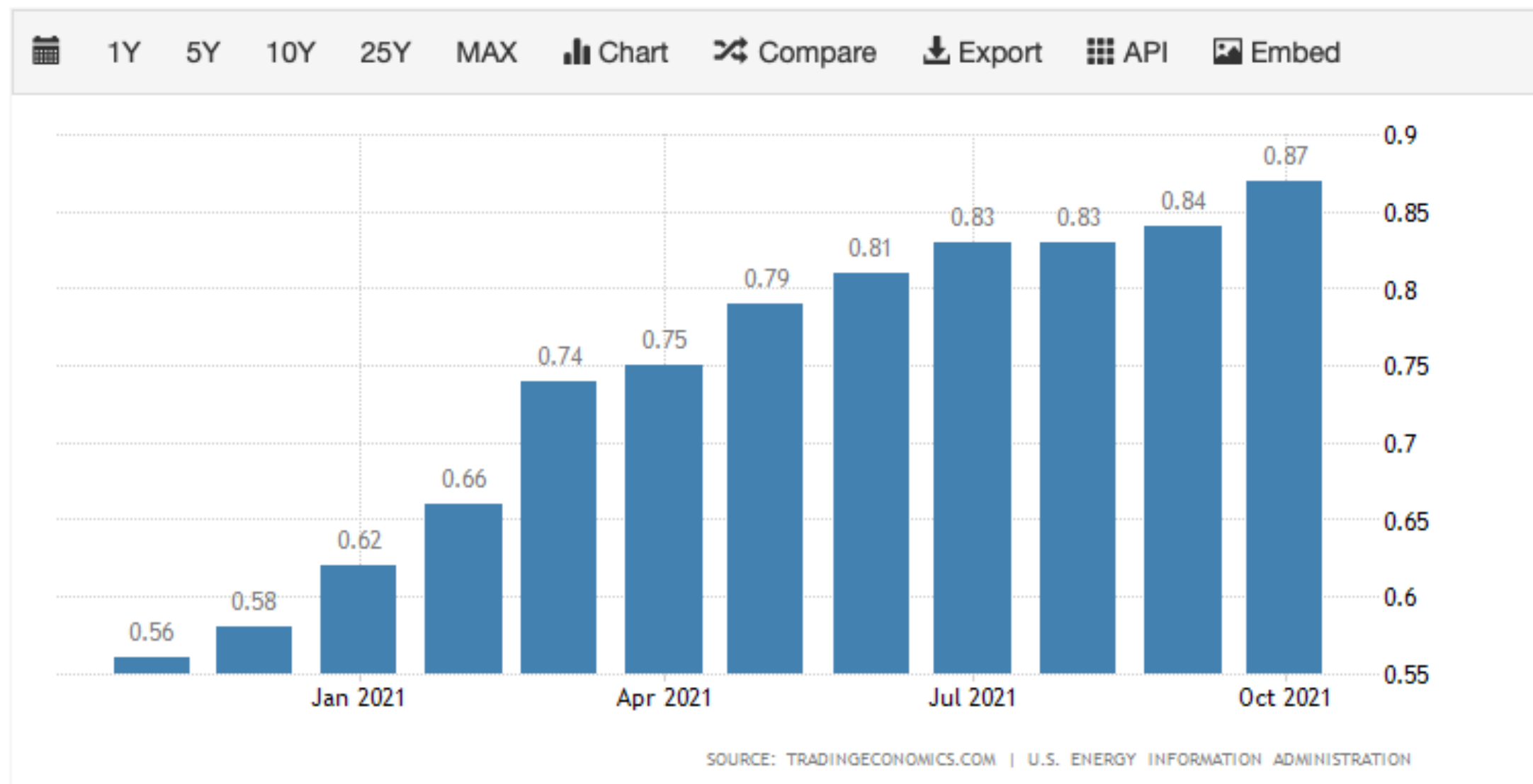
[Additional Information](#)

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EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (8) [FONTE: Trading Economics / EIA, 2021]

Gasoline Prices in the United States increased to 0.87 USD/Liter in October from 0.84 USD/Liter in September of 2021. source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (9) [FONTE: Washington Post, 14/11/2021]

Biden approval hits new low as economic discontent rises, Post-ABC poll finds



President Biden exits the White House on Nov. 12. Biden's overall approval rating now stands at 41 percent, with 53 percent saying they disapprove. (Drew Angerer/Getty Images)

Overall, the survey offers a set of harsh judgments about the president's performance and the state of the economy. Together, they send a stark warning to Democrats about their prospects in the 2022 midterm contests.

EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (10) [FONTE:

Washington Post, 14/11/2021]

Biden's approval rating on the economy has also tumbled and now stands at 39 percent positive and 55 percent negative. That 16-point net negative rating compares with a September poll in which 45 percent said they approved of his handling of the economy and an April poll in which 52 percent approved.

The economic rating of Biden's performance correlates with a gloomy assessment of the economy itself. Last month produced 531,000 more jobs and brought reports of higher wages. At the same time, inflation hit a 30-year high, and rising prices for food, gasoline and other products appear to be shaping Americans' perceptions.

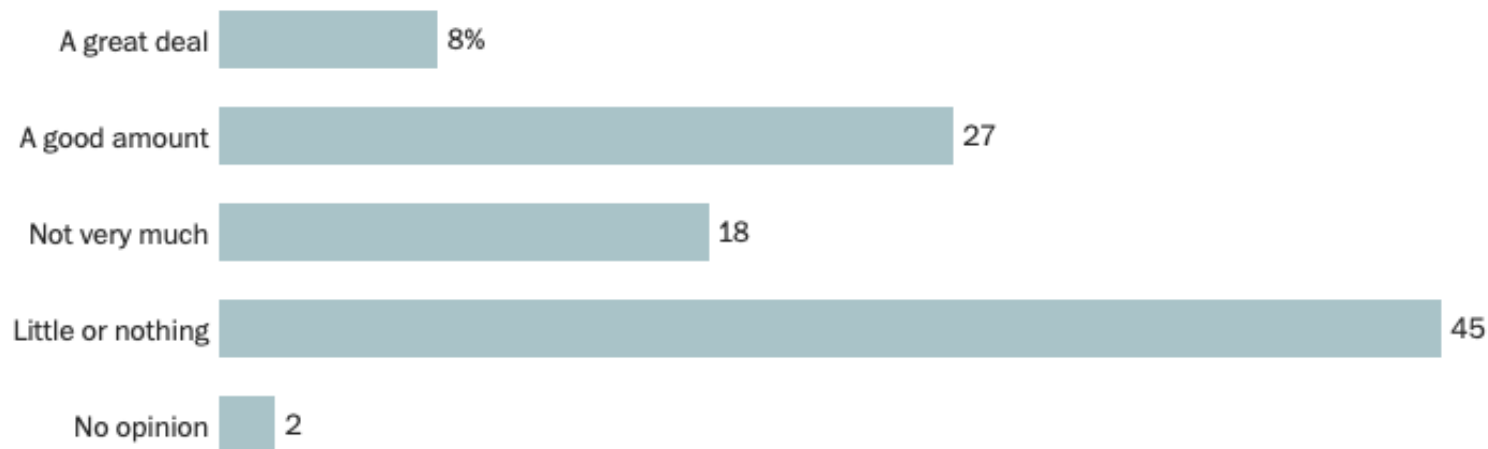
The Post-ABC poll also finds that perceptions of Biden's handling of the [coronavirus](#) pandemic, which, early in his administration, was one of his most positive assets, has continued on a downward trend, tracking the effect of the highly contagious delta variant that set back a return to more normal life.

Today, Americans are roughly divided on Biden's handling of the pandemic (47 percent approve, while 49 percent disapprove). Two months ago, 52 percent approved of his handling of the pandemic compared with 41 percent who disapproved. In June and in April, he was in positive territory by a 2-to-1 margin. Biden's current ratings mirror the country's deep partisan divisions, with similar majorities of Democrats approving and Republicans disapproving, while independents lean negative, 52 percent to 44 percent.

EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (11) [FONTE: Washington Post, 14/11/2021]

Majority of Americans say Biden has not accomplished much or has accomplished little or nothing

Q: Biden has been president for about 10 months. Would you say he has accomplished...



Source: Nov. 7-10, 2021, Washington Post-ABC News poll of 1,001 adults with an error margin of +/- 3.5 percentage points.

EMILY GUSKIN / THE WASHINGTON POST

About half of Americans blame Biden for the current rate of inflation

Q: How much if at all do you blame Biden for the current rate of inflation, meaning rising prices?



Source: Nov. 7-10, 2021, Washington Post-ABC News poll of 1,001 adults with an error margin of +/- 3.5 percentage points.

EMILY GUSKIN / THE WASHINGTON POST

EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (12) [FONTE: Alfredo

Ortiz / Rear Clear Politics, 12/11/2021]

Bidenflation Is the Next Pandemic

COMMENTARY

The Biden pay cut just got more severe as surging inflation reduces Americans' real wages and living standards. On Wednesday, the Labor Department [announced](#) that the consumer price index increased by 6.2% over the last year, the fastest pace in over 30 years. October marks the [sixth consecutive month](#) that inflation has grown by 5% or more on a year-over-year basis — significantly outpacing wage growth and putting Americans further and further behind. Bidenflation is the next pandemic.

The topline CPI number obscures even higher inflation among commodities like food and energy that Americans actually consume. When you strip out deflationary tech products from the index, price increases are even more substantial. The price of gas is up 50% over the last year, and the cost of fuel oil to heat homes has risen nearly 60%. The price of beef is up 20% and pork 14%.

Americans are staring down their most expensive Thanksgiving dinner in history, a bitter pill to swallow considering many families skipped Thanksgiving get-togethers last year due to the pandemic.

And there's additional bad news. On Tuesday, the Labor Department [announced](#) that the producer price index, which reflects what businesses pay, accelerated at 8.6%. This runaway inflation hits small businesses especially hard. They generally have smaller margins and economies of scale than their big business competitors, who often enjoy pricing power over their suppliers to mitigate inflation's impacts.

EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (13)

[FONTE: Alfredo

Ortiz / Rear Clear Politics, 12/11/2021]

"It's a never-ending loop — by the time you've implemented one price increase, you're already ready to implement a new one," small business pricing consultant Tom McTaggart [explained](#) to the Wall Street Journal. "It's like trying to hit a moving target while you're standing on a moving platform."

This painful inflation is largely a result of President Biden and congressional Democrats' trillions of dollars in reckless spending that devalues the currency. Late last week, Congress passed a \$1.2 trillion infrastructure-in-name-only bill that will worsen inflation by showering money on political and environmental priorities. According to the [Committee to Unleash Prosperity](#), only about one in four of the legislation's dollars are for roads, bridges, highways, and airports. Much of the rest goes to big green boondoggles.

And now Biden and congressional Democrats want to spend another [\\$4 trillion](#) on their Build Back Broke plan that threatens to turn this historically high inflation hyper. This spending blowout would further devalue the currency, and its tax increases and social programs would exacerbate the ongoing supply-chain and labor shortages contributing to rising prices. For instance, the bill would standardize monthly payments to families — implementing a de facto universal basic income that keeps people on the labor market sidelines. The latest inflation numbers should be the final nail in the BBB's coffin.

EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (14) [FONTE: Paul

Krugman / NYT, 11/11/2021]

History Says Don't Panic About Inflation

Nov. 11, 2021



Al Drago for The New York Times

Back in July the White House's Council of Economic Advisers posted a [thoughtful article](#) to its blog titled, "Historical Parallels to Today's Inflationary Episode." The article looked at six surges in inflation since World War II and argued persuasively that current events don't look anything like the 1970s. Instead, the closest parallel to 2021's inflation is the first of these surges, the price spike from 1946 to 1948.

EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (15) [FONTE: Paul

Krugman / NYT, 11/11/2021]

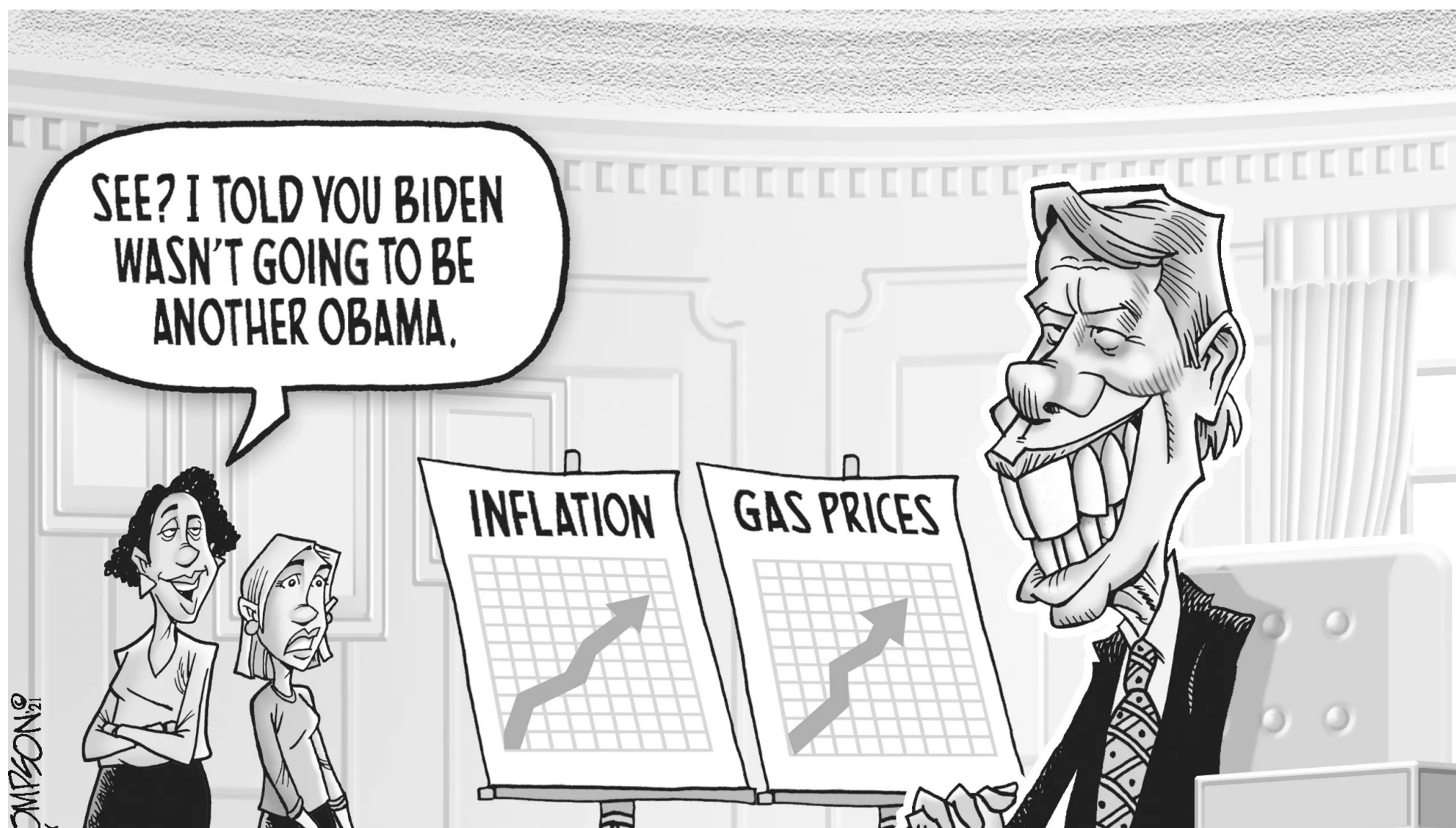
And here's what you need to know about that 1946-48 inflation spike: It was a one-time event, not the start of a protracted wage-price spiral. And the biggest mistake policymakers made in response to that inflation surge was failing to appreciate its transitory nature: They were [still fighting inflation](#) even as inflation was ceasing to be a problem, and in so doing helped bring on the recession of 1948-49.

About Wednesday's price report: It looked very much like the classic story of inflation resulting from an overheated economy, in which too much money is chasing too few goods. Earlier this year the rise in prices had a narrow base, being driven largely by food, energy, used cars and services like air travel that were rebounding from the pandemic. That's [less true](#) now: It looks as if demand is outstripping supply across much of the economy.

One caveat to this story is that overall demand in the United States actually doesn't look all that high; real gross domestic product, which is equal to real spending on U.S.-produced goods and services, is still about [2 percent below](#) what we would have expected the economy's capacity to be if the pandemic hadn't happened. But demand has been [skewed](#), with consumers buying fewer services but more goods than before, putting a strain on ports, trucking, warehouses and more. These supply-chain issues have been exacerbated by the global shortage of semiconductor chips, together with the Great Resignation — the reluctance of many workers to return to their old jobs. So we're having an inflation spurt.

EUA: o dilema de uma economia habituada a energia fóssil (muito) barata (16) [FONTE: Mike

Thomson / US Today Network, 2021]



A look at Joe Biden's economy
MIKE THOMPSON

OPINION

Cartoon: A look at Joe Biden's economy

Mike Thompson | USA Today Network

Sugestões de leitura

