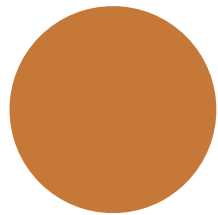


Política Internacional e Geopolítica

a reconfiguração do mundo no século XXI

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL
D. ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES
José Pedro Teixeira Fernandes
SESSÃO Nº 28**

11/05/2022



PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (1) [FONTE: CREA, 5/05/2022]



Our aim is to inform politicians, policymakers, media and other stakeholders about the buyers and the sheer amount of money flowing to Russia selling its fossil fuels. By providing more transparency into the topic, we engage all stakeholders to push for actions that would block financial flows supplying the Russian war campaign as soon as possible.

Payments to Russia for fossil fuels

By European Union since 24 February 2022

EUR

55,724,329,940

Oil

EUR 22,976 M

Gas

EUR 31,763 M

Coal

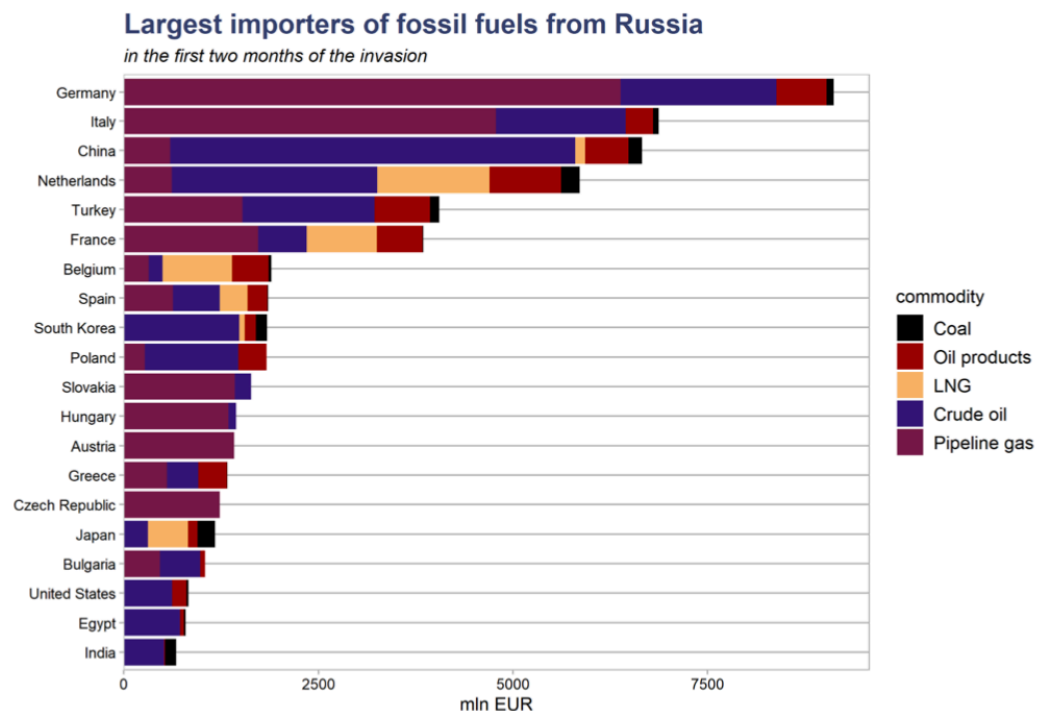
EUR 984 M

Source: CREA analysis. See methodology [here](#).

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (2) [FONTE: CREA, 5/05/2022]

Russia exported 63 billion EUR worth of fossil fuels; EU is by far the largest buyer

- 63 billion EUR worth of fossil fuels were exported from Russia since the beginning of the invasion. The EU imported 71% of this, worth approximately 44 billion EUR. The share of the EU was approximately 30% for coal, 50% for crude oil, 80% for LNG, 70% for oil products and 90% for pipeline gas.
- The largest importers in order were Germany (EUR 9.1bln), Italy (EUR 6.9bln), China (EUR 6.7bln), Netherlands (EUR 5.6bln), Turkey (EUR 4.1bln) and France (EUR 3.8bln).



O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (3) [FONTE: EU Observer, 4/05/2022]

EU Commission proposes Russian oil-ban in new sanctions

[Eszter Zalan](#) Brussels, 4. May, 11:55



Ursula von der Leyen said weaning off Moscow's exports 'will not be easy —because some member states are strongly dependent on Russian oil' (Photo: [European Parliament](#))

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (4) [FONTE: EU Observer, 4/05/2022]

EU governments still need to agree to the plan, which would mark a watershed moment, as the bloc is highly dependent on Russian energy.

Russian imports account for 27 percent of oil-imports to the EU and are a major source of revenue for the Kremlin. Almost 70 percent of all oil is used for transport.

Slovakia and Hungary has demanded additional flexibility, as they almost completely rely on Russian energy imports.

"And let's be clear, it will not be easy because some member states are strongly dependent on Russian oil, but we simply have to do it," the German commission chief said of the proposal.

The commission is also proposing to sanctions high-ranking military officers and individuals, "who committed war crimes in Bucha" and are responsible for the "inhumane siege in Mariupol," von der Leyen said.

"We know who you are, you are not getting away with this," she added.

The commission also plans to shut out more Russian broadcasters, including state-owned RTR-Planeta and R24 from the European airwaves.

At the same time, the EU executive also proposed a recovery plan for Ukraine — once the conflict ends — saying there will be a need for hundreds of billions of euros in funding to rebuild.

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (5) [FONTE: Eurostat, 2020]

Where does our energy come from?



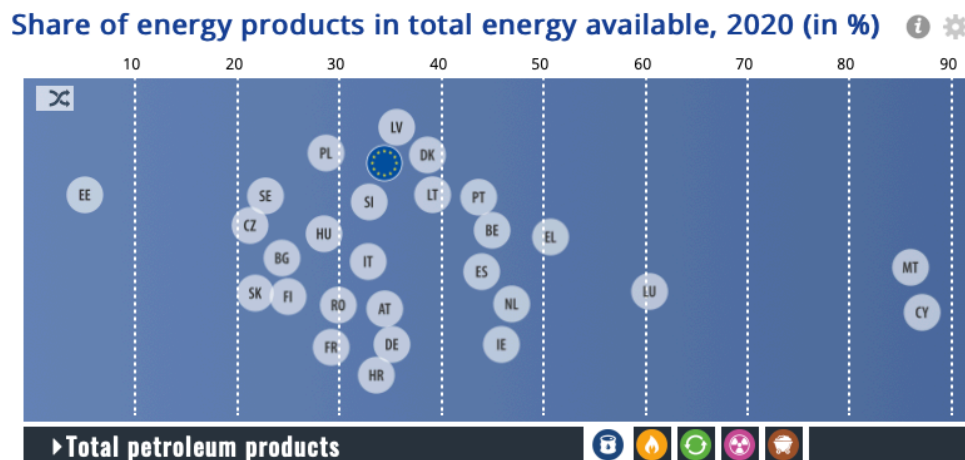
The energy available in the European Union comes from energy produced in the EU and from energy imported from third countries. Therefore, in order to get a good overview of the total energy available in the EU, energy production should always be put in context with imports.

In 2020, the EU produced around 42 % of its own energy (up compared with 40 % in 2019) while 58 % (down compared with 60 % in 2019) was imported. This decrease in imports is partly linked to the COVID-19 economic crisis.

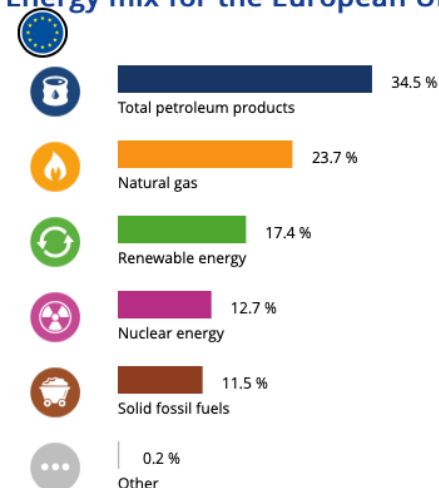
Petroleum products have the largest share in the EU energy mix

In 2020, the energy mix in the EU, meaning the range of energy sources available, was mainly made up by five different sources: [petroleum products](#) (including crude oil) (35 %), natural gas (24 %), [renewable energy](#) (17 %), [nuclear energy](#) (13 %) and [solid fossil fuels](#) (12 %).

The shares of the different energy sources in the [total energy available](#) vary considerably between Member States. Petroleum products (including crude oil) account for a significant share of total energy available in Cyprus (87 %), Malta (86 %) and Luxembourg (60 %), while natural gas accounts for 40 % in Italy and 38 % in the Netherlands. Renewables have the highest share in Sweden (49 %) and Latvia (40 %), while nuclear energy makes up 41 % of energy available in France and 25 % in Sweden and Slovakia respectively. More than half of energy available in Estonia (53 %) and 41 % in Poland comes from solid fossil fuels.



Energy mix for the European Union



The negative values for the category 'Other' for certain Member States are due to net exports of electricity.

Source: Eurostat - [access to dataset](#)

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (6) [FONTE: Eurostat, 2020]

What do we import?

For its own consumption, the EU also needs energy that is imported from third countries. In 2020, the main imported energy product was **petroleum products** (including crude oil, which is the main component), accounting for almost two thirds of energy imports into the EU, followed by natural gas (27 %) and **solid fossil fuels** (5 %).

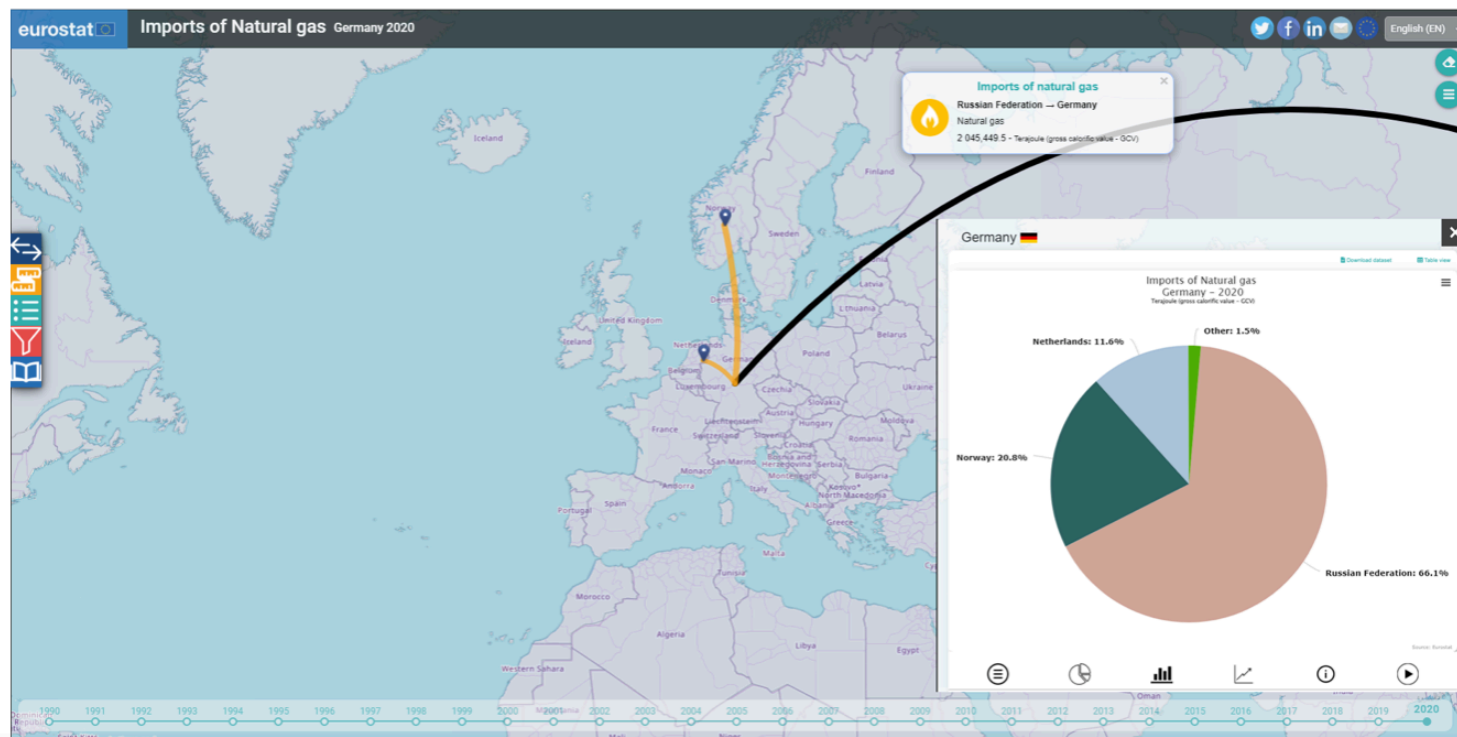
Russia is the main EU supplier of crude oil, natural gas and solid fossil fuels

In 2020, almost three quarters of the extra-EU crude oil imports came from Russia (29 %), the United States (9 %), Norway (8 %), Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom (both 7 %) as well as Kazakhstan and Nigeria (both 6 %). A similar analysis shows that over three quarters of the EU's imports of natural gas came from Russia (43 %), Norway (21 %), Algeria (8 %) and Qatar (5 %), while more than half of solid fossil fuel (mostly coal) imports originated from Russia (54 %), followed by the United States (16 %) and Australia (14 %).

Different patterns among the EU Member States

In 2020, more than 80 % of energy imports were petroleum products in Cyprus, Malta, Greece and Sweden and more than a third was natural gas in Hungary, Austria and Italy. Nearly 15 % of energy imports were solid fuels in Slovakia, Poland and Czechia.

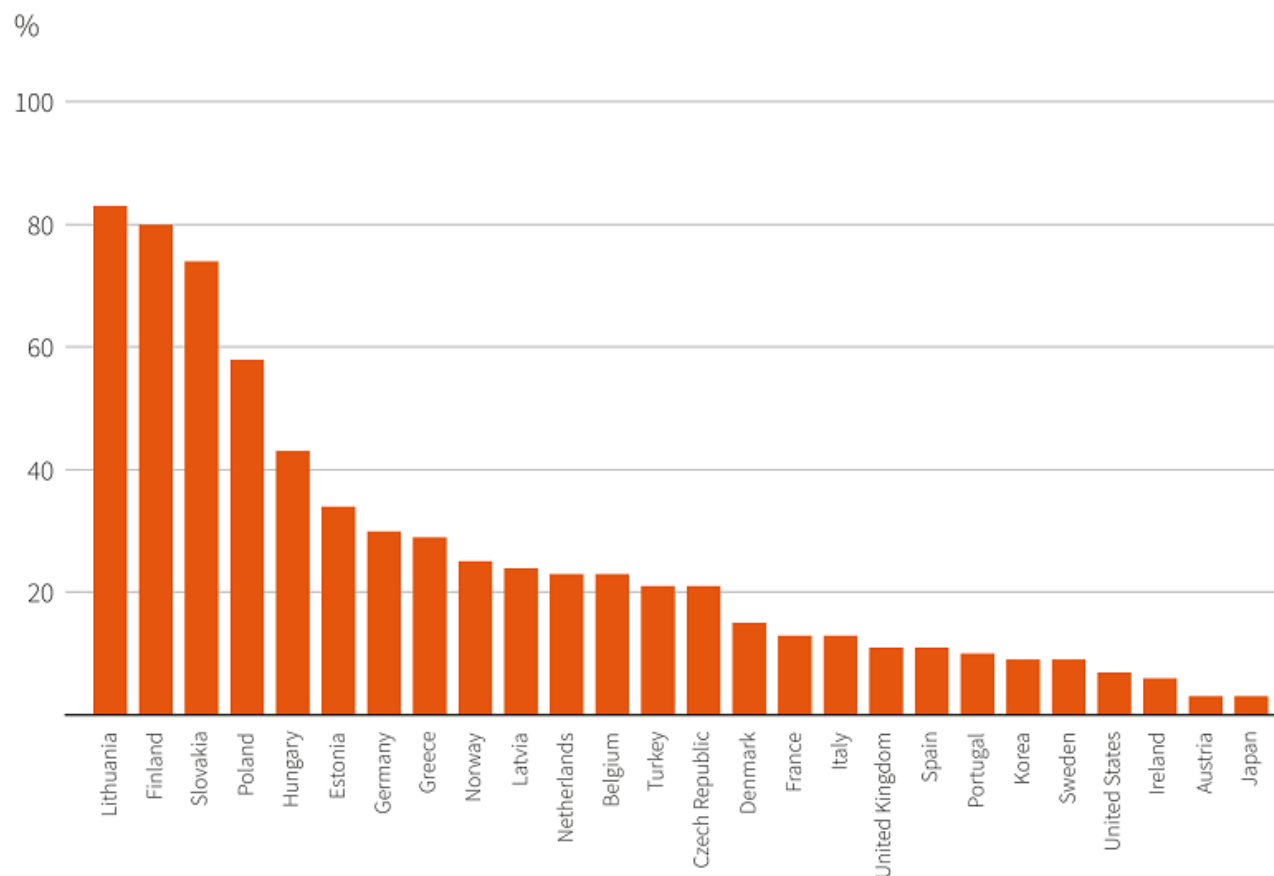
To discover the main trading partners of your country and see the different trade flows, please open the full-screen data visualisation tool '[Energy trade](#)'. The screenshot below gives you an idea of the information you can find when playing around with the tool.



O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (7)

[FONTE: Reuters / IEA, 4/05/2022]

OECD member dependence on Russian oil imports



Note: Includes crude oil and oil products, such as gasoline and diesel; figures for November 2021

Source: IEA

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (8) [FONTE: IAOT]



International Association
of Oil Transporters

[About us](#)

[Join us](#)

[Multimedia](#)

[Oil transport](#)

[Chronicle](#)

[Home](#) > [Oil transport](#) > [Druzhba Pipeline](#)



History of oil
transportation

[Druzhba Pipeline](#)

Druzhba Pipeline

Druzhba Pipeline at a glance

Druzhba Pipeline is one of the biggest crude oil pipeline networks in the world. The total length of the pipeline system including all its branches is around 5500 km. The official beginning of the Druzhba network is in Almetyevsk in the Russian Federation, where pipelines carrying crude oil from Siberia, the Urals and the Caspian Sea meet. Druzhba runs to Mozyr in Belarus, where it splits into a northern and a southern branch. The northern branch continues via Belarus and Poland to Germany. The southern branch runs through Ukraine, splitting in Uzhgorod into Druzhba 1 continuing to Slovakia (where it splits again and goes to the Czech Republic in one branch and Hungary in another) and Druzhba 2 continuing to Hungary. The current capacity of Druzhba is 1,2–1,4 million barrels a day, with possibility to increase up to 2 million barrels a day.

History of Druzhba Pipeline

The decision to construct a crude oil pipeline from the (then) USSR to its ally countries joint in the socialist bloc was taken by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance convening in Prague in December 10, 1958. The construction started in 1960, with each country responsible for their section (the pipeline became a property of that country).

Pipes were manufactured in the Soviet Union and Poland, valves and fittings in Czechoslovakia. The German Democratic Republic delivered pumps and Hungary provided automation and communications equipment. The pipeline cost approximately 400 million rubles to build. More than 15 million cubic meters of earth were moved to lay down 730 000 tons of pipe. Druzhba crossed 45 major rivers on its road to Central Europe. The whole pipeline was put into operation in October 1964.

[FONTE: IAOT]

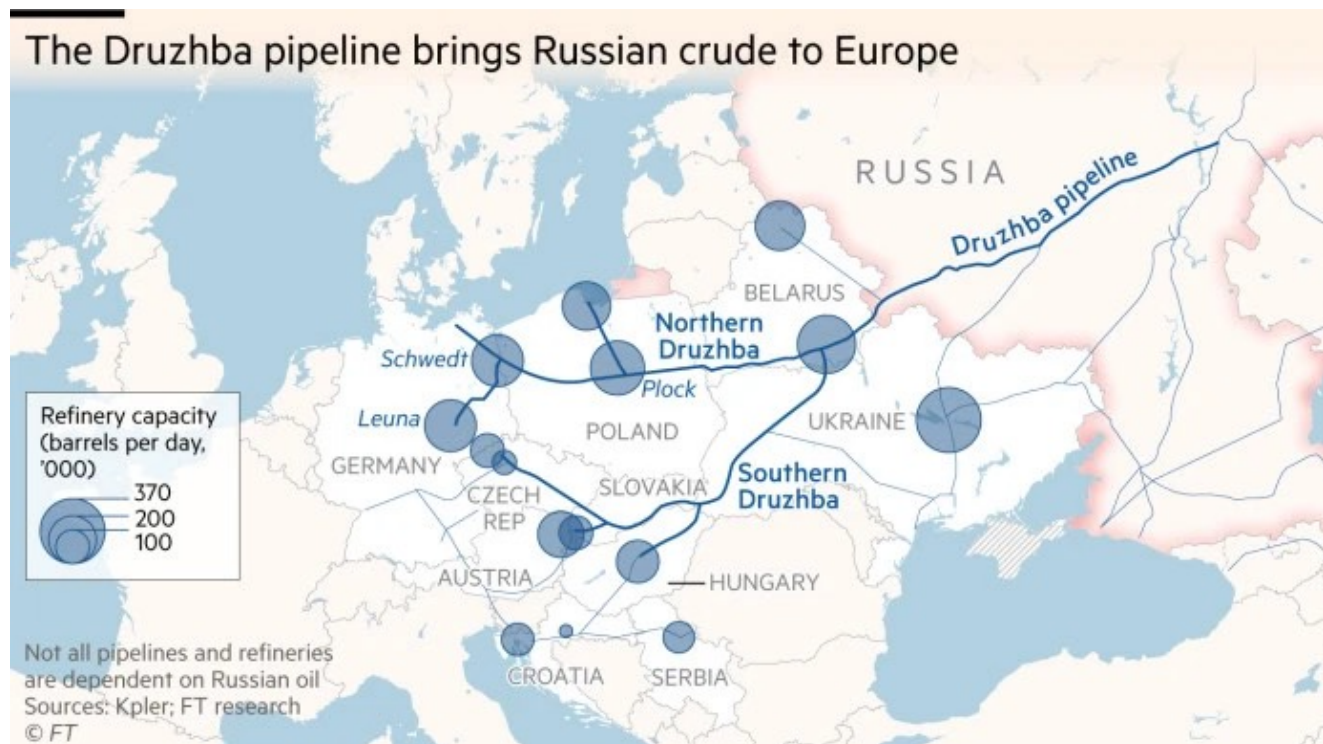


O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (10) [FONTE: FT, 15/03/2022]

The Soviet pipeline that keeps Europe hooked on Moscow's oil

Druzhba link critical to Germany and forms biggest single flow of Russian crude to western Europe

March 15 2022



O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (11) [FONTE: FT, 15/03/2022]

Europe's dependence on a 58-year-old Soviet pipeline and millions of barrels a day of Russian crude has pushed the region's leaders to resist an oil embargo as refiners from Shell to France's TotalEnergies hunt for alternative supplies.

While Europe's reliance on Russian natural gas has become a source of growing angst, the continent also depends on Russia for 30 per cent of its oil, which has been allowed to continue flowing despite the invasion of Ukraine.

Most of the oil and associated petroleum products come by sea, but the biggest single flow of Russian crude into Europe — almost 1mn barrels a day — comes via the 5,000km Druzhba (Friendship) pipeline from Almet'yevsk in central Russia to refineries in Belarus, Poland, Germany, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Hungary.

It has benefited from the fact western sanctions have to date been designed to allow European payments for oil and gas imports from Russia to continue. The pipeline's crude would also be the hardest to replace.

Conceived by Soviet leaders in 1958 to supply allies in the Communist bloc, and opened in 1964, the so-called Friendship pipeline has been a central feature of the European energy system ever since, providing a direct feed to more than a dozen European refineries.

Two key facilities are Germany's Schwedt and Leuna refineries — and the country's dependence on them make it more exposed than other EU members to any further sanctions that block or limit imports of Russian oil, said Alex Booth, head of research at Kpler, a commodities research group.

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (12) [FONTE: Euractiv, 5/05/2022; Foto: FT, 14/11/2019]

Le spectre des gilets jaunes plane suite à l'annonce de l'embargo sur le pétrole russe



Alors que les députés français au Parlement européen s'enthousiasment de la proposition d'embargo sur le pétrole russe, la classe politique nationale se fait plus discrète pour ne pas allumer l'étincelle d'un nouvel épisode des gilets jaunes.

La présidente de la Commission européenne, Ursula von der Leyen, a proposé mercredi 4 mai devant le Parlement européen une « *interdiction totale* » des importations de pétrole russe d'ici six à huit mois.

Les premières réactions du côté des élus français au Parlement européen n'ont pas tardé.

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (13) [FONTE: Euractiv, 5/05/2022]

Eviter un nouvel épisode des « gilets jaunes »

Des propos rassurants donc, mais qui n'empêchent pas d'anticiper une éventuelle hausse des prix à la pompe. Actuellement et jusqu'au 31 juillet, en France, une remise de 15 centimes est appliquée sur les prix de l'essence.

Cette mesure pourrait être prolongée et adaptée. *« Si on voit qu'on a besoin de prolonger, on prolongera »* a déclaré Barbra Pompili, en indiquant que le gouvernement travaillait sur un dispositif ciblé, *« une mesure qui toucherait plus ceux qui en ont le plus besoin, notamment les gros rouleurs »*.

Hormis la réaction de la ministre, peu de voix se sont élevées au niveau national pour commenter la proposition d'embargo sur le pétrole russe. La raison ? *« Ces sujets-là sont inflammables »* selon Phuc-Vinh Nguyen, qui ajoute que le traumatisme des gilets jaunes au sein du gouvernement est toujours présent. *« Un soutien à l'embargo entraînerait mécaniquement une augmentation des prix à la pompe »* estime l'expert.

De plus, la perspective des législatives en juin prochain crée également une forme de retenue. *« Nous sommes dans un contexte électoral donc il y a une volonté de ne pas allumer l'étincelle qui pourrait enflammer le débat »* poursuit Phuc-Vinh Nguyen.

Seul Yannick Jadot, député européen et ex-candidat à l'élection présidentielle pour Europe Ecologie les Verts (EELV), plaide pour aller plus vite. Sur Twitter, le 4 mai, il a déclaré : *« Au Parlement européen Von der Leyen annonce l'embargo sur le pétrole russe fin 2022. Un pas certes mais la guerre et les atrocités en Ukraine c'est maintenant ! L'embargo sur le pétrole et le gaz ce doit être maintenant ! Pour la paix, pour le climat, pour notre indépendance. »*






















O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (14) [FONTE: Reuters, 4/05/2020]

Sanctions by countries

Updated May. 4, 2022

DATE	COUNTRIES	TARGET	INDUSTRY	DETAILS
May. 4	UK	<u>Russian companies</u>	Economy	UK bans services exports to Russia, sanctions Russian media outlets
	EU	<u>Russian economy, oil</u>	Economy	EU's toughest Russia sanctions yet snag on worries over oil ban
April 29	Norway	<u>Russian ships, companies</u>	Shipping	Norway shuts borders, ports to Russian goods, exempts fishing vessels
April 27	Switzerland	<u>Russian economy, finance</u>	Economy Finance	Swiss implement further EU sanctions against Russia, Belarus
April 26	Poland	<u>Russian companies, oligarchs</u>	Economy	Poland sanctions Gazprom among 50 Russian firms and oligarchs
April 21	UK	<u>Russian generals</u>	Private wealth Military	Britain set out 26 new sanctions on Thursday targeting Russian military generals responsible for what it called atrocities in Ukraine
April 14	Australia	<u>Russian companies, Russian oil and gas, Russian retail, Russian ships, Russian mining</u>	Economy Energy Shipping Technology Automakers	Australia adds 14 Russian state-owned enterprises to its list of sanctions, targeting names such as Gazprom, Kamaz, SEVMASH and United Shipbuilding Corp
	UK	<u>Russian oligarchs</u>	Private wealth	Britain sanctioned two close associates of Chelsea owner Roman Abramovich in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, saying the men had been subjected to the largest asset freeze ever imposed by the government
April 11	Canada	<u>Russian military complex</u>	Military	Canada imposed restrictions on 33 entities in Russia's defence sector for providing assistance to Russia's military in the conflict
April 7	Switzerland	<u>Russian companies, Russian oligarchs</u>	Economy Private wealth	Switzerland has so far frozen 7.5 billion Swiss francs (\$8.03 billion) in funds and assets under sanctions against Russians, including money in frozen bank accounts and properties in four Swiss cantons
April 6	U.S.	<u>Russian banks</u>	Banking	U.S. sanctions Putin's daughters and more Russian banks
	EU	<u>Russian oil imports</u>	Energy	EU will put more sanctions on Russia - Commission head
	UK	<u>Russian banks, Russian Economy</u>	Economy	Britain froze the assets of Russia's largest bank Sberbank, sanctioned eight oligarchs active in industries including fertilizers, oil, gas, trucks and diamonds, said it would ban imports of Russian coal by the end of 2022, ban outward investment to Russia, which was worth over 11 billion pounds (\$14.4 billion) in 2020, and the export of key oil refining equipment and catalysts.

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (15) [FONTE: Reuters, 4/05/2020]

April 5	 Japan	<u>Russian companies, military complex</u>	Economy Finance	Japan MOF panel recommends revoking Russia's most-favoured-nation status
	 U.S.	<u>Russian Tax Service</u>	Economy	The U.S. Internal Revenue Service has suspended information exchanges with Russia's tax authorities in a bid to hamper Moscow's ability to collect taxes and fund its war against Ukraine
March 31	 UK	<u>Russian media</u>	Media	Britain sanctions Russian media, targeting disinformation
March 29	 Japan	<u>Russian companies</u>	Companies	Japan to ban Russia-bound exports of luxury cars, goods from April 5
March 25	 Switzerland	<u>Russian oil imports</u>	Energy	Neutral Swiss adopt more EU sanctions against Russia
	 Finland	<u>Russian transit</u>	Consumer Logistics	Finland's national railway operator suspends services between Helsinki and Saint Petersburg, closing the rail link between Russia and the European Union
March 24	 U.S.	<u>Russian banks, Russian companies, military complex, Russian oligarchs, Russian lawmakers</u>	Private wealth Finance Manufacturers	U.S imposes sanctions against dozens of defense companies, 328 members of the Duma legislative body and the chief executive of Sberbank
	 Switzerland	<u>Russian oligarchs</u>	Private wealth	Swiss freeze more than \$6 billion worth of sanctioned Russian assets
	 UK	<u>Russian banks</u>	Economy Finance	UK sanctions Alfa, Gazprombank and Lavrov's step daughter
March 21	 EU	<u>Russian oil imports</u>	Energy	EU split on Russia oil sanctions, mulls other steps
March 20	 Australia	<u>Russian mining</u>	Mining	Australia bans alumina exports to Russia, sources coal for Ukraine
March 18	 Australia	<u>Russian oligarchs</u>	Private wealth	Australia sanctions Russian billionaires with mining industry links
	 Japan	<u>Russian oligarchs, Russian entities</u>	Economy Private wealth	Japan will impose sanctions on 15 Russian individuals and nine organisations
March 15	 Japan	<u>Russian oligarchs</u>	Private wealth	Japan imposes sanctions on 17 more Russians, including billionaire
	 New Zealand  S. Korea  Iceland  Australia	<u>Russian companies, military complex</u>	Economy Finance	Allies join G7's WTO stance towards Russia - EU trade chief
	 EU	<u>Russian companies, military complex</u>	Economy Finance	EU blacklists Abramovich, targets energy, luxury sectors with new Russia sanctions
	 UK	<u>Russian oligarchs</u>	Private wealth	UK announces 350 new sanctions listings on Russia
	 EU	<u>Russian oligarchs</u>	Private wealth	EU agrees to freeze Roman Abramovich's assets

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (16) [FONTE: Times of India / Reuters, 26/04/2022]

India's Russian oil purchases since Ukraine invasion more than double 2021 total

Reuters / Apr 26, 2022, 00:52 IST



NEW DELHI: India has bought more than twice as much crude oil from Russia in the two months since its invasion of Ukraine as it did in the whole of 2021, according to Reuters calculations, as Indian refiners snapped up discounted oil that others have shunned.

Refiners in India have placed orders for at least 40 million barrels of Russian oil since the invasion on February 24, Reuters calculations based on information from crude tenders and traders show. The purchases are for loading in the June quarter.

That compares with total imports of Russian oil into India of 16 million barrels in the whole of last year, according to Reuters calculations.

The world's third biggest oil importer and consumer ships in over 85% of its crude oil needs of 5 million barrels per day (bpd). Its refiners are buying cheaper Russian oil to partly offset the impact of higher official selling prices of some producers like Saudi Arabia, company sources said.

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (17) [FONTE: FT, 3/05/2022]

China's independent refiners start buying Russian oil at steep discounts

Purchases come as Chinese state-owned commodity traders shy away to avoid sanctions

May 3 2022



China's independent refiners have been discreetly buying Russian oil at steep discounts as western countries suspend their own purchases and explore potential embargoes because of the war in Ukraine.

An official at a Shandong-based independent refinery said it had not publicly reported deals with Russian oil suppliers since the Ukraine war started in order to avoid attracting scrutiny and being hit by US sanctions.

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (18) [FONTE: FT, 3/05/2022]

The US and UK have banned Russian oil, and the EU is in [discussions on an embargo](#) and introducing restrictions. From May 15, commodity traders based in the EU and Switzerland will not be able to sell Rosneft barrels anywhere else in the world.

[Lockdowns in China](#), logistical and financial challenges caused by sanctions on Russia and the risk of provoking the US into introducing secondary sanctions have damped appetite from state-owned Chinese refineries for any substantial increase in purchases of Russian crude.

But shipping activity pointed to a modest uptick in Chinese buying. Shipbrokers and operators said that at least six supertankers — each capable of carrying up to 2mn barrels of crude — have struck deals to consolidate cargoes of Russian Urals crude in Europe to ship to Asia, mostly to China but also to India. Some of the Urals barrels may be of Kazakh origin.

Greek-owned Nissos Rhenia and Julius Caesar, Vitol-managed Searacer, Elandra Denali and Elandra Everest, Trafigura-chartered Baltic Sunrise and Indonesia's Pertamina Prime are among those to have loaded with Russian crude through ship-to-ship transfers in Europe. Shipbrokers said other deals might have been arranged privately.

Brian Gallagher, head of investor relations at Belgian tanker group Euronav, said the consolidation of Russia oil on to larger ships for transport to Asia was "unusual". But with Urals discounted \$35 per barrel against Brent crude, he added that Chinese refineries were motivated to buy.

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (19) [FONTE: BBC, 4/05/2020]

Oil prices have soared. Why won't Opec bring them down?

3 days ago



Getty Images

Russia produces over 10 million barrels of oil a day and helps Opec keep prices high

The world's major oil exporters meet on 5 May, amid calls from across the globe to bring down prices.

But members of oil producers' group Opec+ - which includes Russia - are not rushing to help out.

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (20) [FONTE: BBC, 4/05/2020]

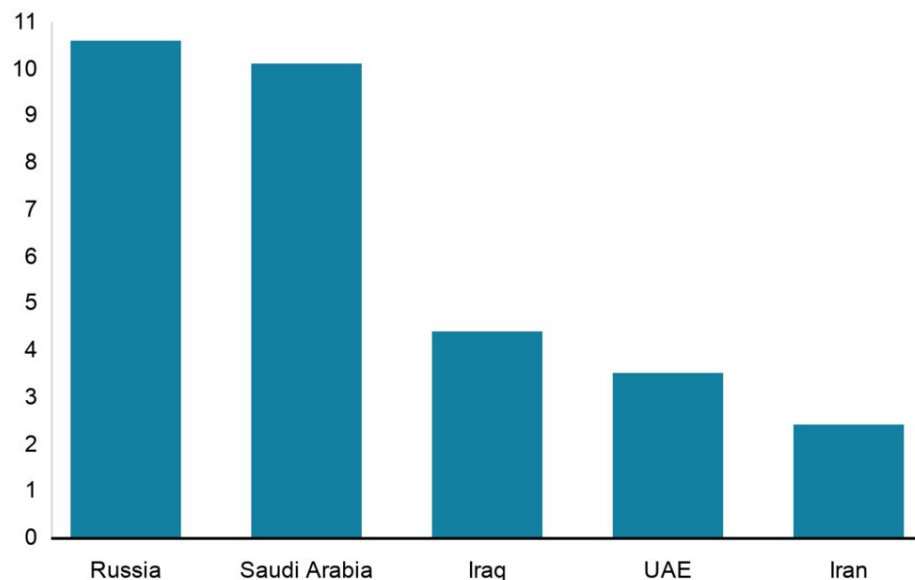
Why won't Opec+ boost oil output?

US President Joe Biden has repeatedly appealed to Saudi Arabia to increase its oil output, but to no avail.

UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson also asked Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to increase production. He too was rebuffed.

Oil giants

Main producers in Opec+



Source: US Energy Information Administration, OPEC

BBC

"They are saying that the gap between supply and demand is narrowing, and that today's high prices simply reflect panic on the part of oil buyers."

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (21) [FONTE: Al Arabiya, 4/05/2020]

Why the EU may find it tough to squeeze out Russian oil

04 May ,2022: 07:24 PM GST



The European Union has proposed a [phased embargo of Russian oil](#) but may find it tricky to implement, given Europe's complex distribution network and challenges in tracking crude once it is blended or refined.

The plan, if agreed by member states, would take effect in six months for crude, and in eight months for diesel and other oil products.

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (22) [FONTE: Al Arabiya, 4/05/2020]

Can Russian oil still end up in Europe after a ban?

European countries might still continue buying Russian cargoes from other third countries without being aware of its origin.

Oil can usually be traced to its origin based on its chemical make up, such as Sulphur content and density. However, some buyers have been deceived in the past by forged documents, hiding the origin of cargoes from countries under sanctions, including Iran and Venezuela, according to industry sources.

That becomes more difficult if the crude is blended with other crudes for refiners, and almost impossible after it is processed into standard products, such as gasoline, diesel or jet fuel.

Who is seeking to phase out or halt Russian oil purchases?

At least 26 major European refiners and trading companies have suspended spot purchases or intend to phase out a combined 2.1 million barrels per day (bpd) of Russian imports, according to JP Morgan.

European companies including Shell, TotalEnergies, Repsol and BP no longer buy any refined products with Russian content. And BP's contracts state any deal with a seller that violates its policy will be invalid, according to trade information detailed in the Platts trading window.

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (23) [FONTE: Al Arabiya, 4/05/2020]

Why is it so tough to trace cargoes of Russian oil?

Even with all those documents in place, there is no guarantee of eliminating any traces of Russian hydrocarbons once it enters the EU's main oil importing hub, the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp (ARA) complex - made up of eight ports spread across two countries, 96 terminals, and 6,300 storage tanks owned by hundreds of international oil companies.

"Some products processed in European refineries will continue to contain Russian oil," Shell says. "At the same time, many products like diesel are typically blended - meaning a proportion of the liquids mixed into the pipes and tanks that feed the entire industry will have originated in Russia."

In ARA, the blended Russian oil may show up in customs data simply as fuel from the Netherlands, said Cuneit Kazokoglu, head of oil demand analysis at FGE.

"I think a lot of European countries will quote imports from 'Netherlands' to hide the origin of Russian products," Kazokoglu said.

Where does the oil go from Ara?

Fuel can be loaded onto cargoes and re-exported to other regions and countries. It can go by barge to other terminals within the same port, or head down the Rhine river to Switzerland, France and Germany. This can hide the fuel's origin, traders said.

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (24) [FONTE: Al Arabiya, 4/05/2020]

What are companies doing to deliver on their promises?

Buyers are increasingly requesting breakdowns on the origin of blended oil from storage sites, industry sources said, to make their own decision on whether they can accept it. But fully traceable origin documentation is not always readily available in a reasonable time frame before a deal takes place.

Some shipping charterers provide a certificate detailing where fuel was produced or processed. While a country's customs authority would have access to that data with imported cargoes, the documents are considered confidential.

Shell previously classified goods of Russian origin as those with 50 percent or more of their content from fuel produced in Russia.

But the firm recently tightened its restrictions on buying Russian oil, saying it would no longer accept refined products with Russian content, including blended fuels, according to clauses in its trading contracts. The restriction, however, only applies to platforms where companies are allowed to insert their own clauses, and would exclude the gasoil contract on the major ICE exchange, one source familiar with the matter said.

Some other traders continue to evaluate whether a diesel blend, for example, containing up to 49 percent Russian diesel, would count as a non-Russian product, three trading sources told Reuters.

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (25) [FONTE: FT, 5/05/2020]

Russian economy could weather impact of EU oil ban

Capacity to balance the budget depends on whether producers meet logistics challenge of switch to Asia

May 5 2022

EU leaders' plans to impose a bloc-wide embargo on Russian oil carry political heft. But some analysts believe it will not deliver the intended blow to Russia's economy.

Brussels [proposed](#) a measure on Wednesday that would ban all imports of Russian oil by the end of the year. The plan, which still needs to win the backing of all 27 member states, is part of the sixth package of EU sanctions intended to undermine the Kremlin's ability to wage war on Ukraine by hitting the Russian economy.

But Sergey Aleksashenko, the former deputy governor of Russia's central bank, believes the ban is "not very powerful" as a measure, as prices for crude have risen substantially, counteracting the costs of losing the European market.

The Russian budget is heavily dependent on revenues from oil exports, which accounted for 45 per cent on its total income in 2021. However, the government will break even if Russian producers can sell their oil for \$44 per barrel or more.

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (26) [FONTE: FT, 5/05/2020]

The price of Brent, the oil industry benchmark, rose 5 per cent to \$110.39 a barrel over the course of Wednesday following the announcement that the EU had proposed a ban.

If an embargo is agreed, oil prices are likely to head even higher, allowing Russia comfortably to absorb the blow while placing a serious strain on Europe, which relies on the country for 30 per cent of its oil.

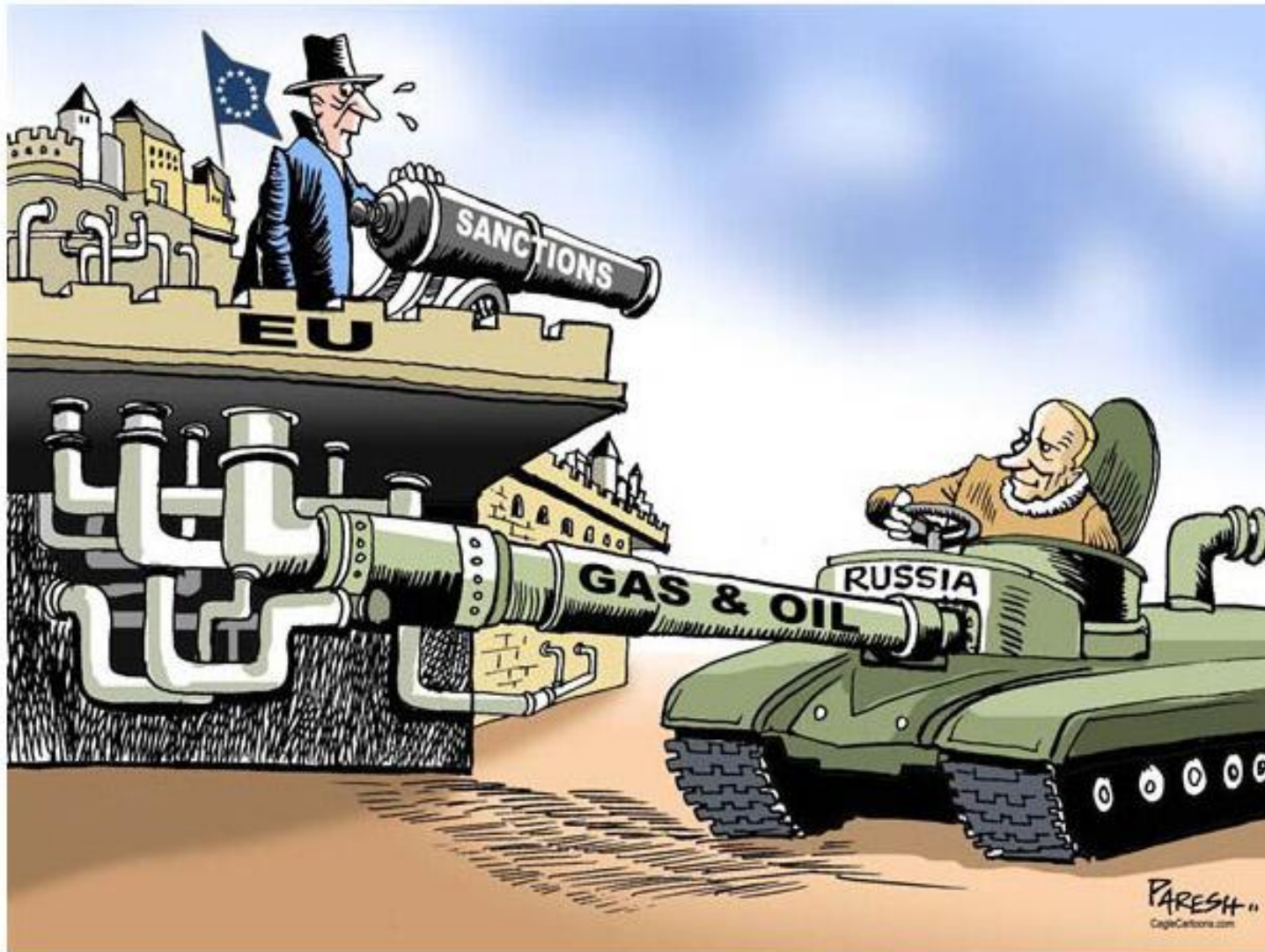
Asian buyers are the most likely recipient of any surplus of Russian crude. [China's independent refiners](#) are already buying more from producers in the country, though big state-owned commodity traders are shying away from purchases because of western sanctions.

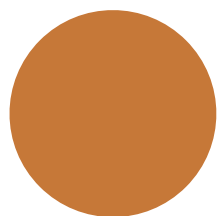
But analysts questioned whether a pivot to Asia was so easy to achieve. [Sixty per cent](#) of Russia's oil exports go to Europe — three times the quantity that goes to China — and pipeline infrastructure is predominantly geared towards carrying oil west.

According to Craig Kennedy, an associate at Harvard University's Davis Center, it remains unclear just "how much appetite" countries such as China have for importing Russian oil at a scale that would fully absorb current EU exports.

Capacity to carry oil to Asia by rail is even more highly constrained than usual, after an EU coal import ban already sent exporters scrambling to secure rail capacity to send additional coal volumes east.

O embargo da União Europeia ao petróleo da Rússia (27) [FONTE: Cartoon de Paresh, 2014]





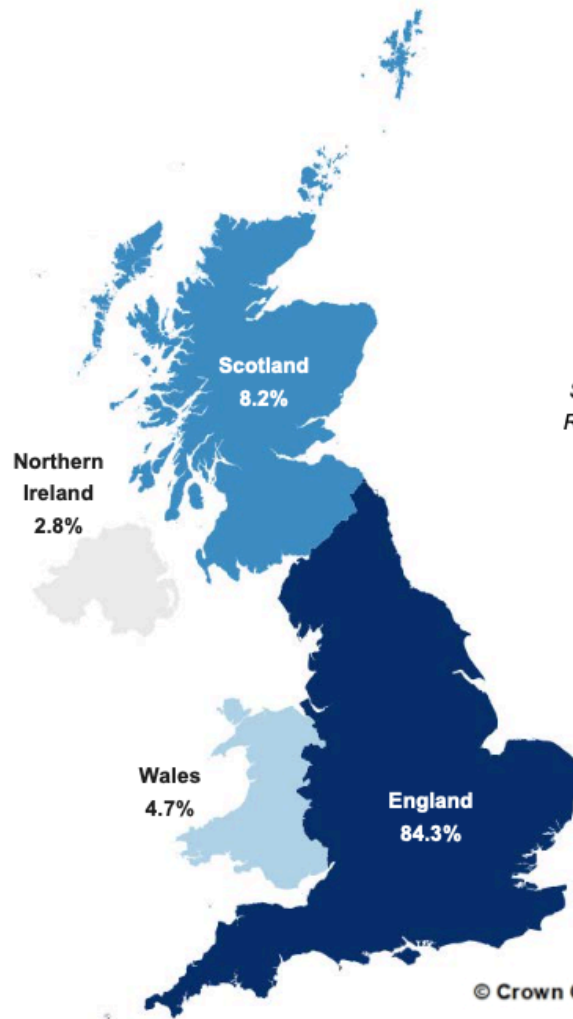
PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (1) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (2) [FONTE: NISRA-Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Statistical Bulletin 2020]

Map 2: Mid-2019 Population share of the UK by Constituent Countries



Country	Population mid-2019	Population change since mid-2018	
		Number	%
England	56,287,000	309,800	0.6
Wales	3,152,900	14,200	0.5
Scotland	5,463,300	25,200	0.5
Northern Ireland	1,893,700	12,000	0.6
U.K.	66,796,800	361,300	0.5

Source for UK estimates: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland

© Crown Copyright and database rights
NIMA MOU207.2

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (3) [FONTE: Constituição da República da Irlanda]

BUNREACT NA hÉIREANN CONSTITUTION OF IRELAND

Bunreacht na hÉireann (the Constitution of Ireland) was enacted by the people on 1 July 1937. The new constitution, which replaced the 1922 Constitution of the Irish Free State, was carried by 685,105 votes in favour to 526,945 votes against, a majority of 158,160.

Bunreacht na hÉireann falls, broadly speaking, into the liberal democratic tradition of Europe and America. It asserts that all powers of government, legislative, executive and judicial, derive, under God, from the people and it provides for a democratic parliament and government to exercise the legislative and executive powers respectively, and for an independent judiciary to exercise the judicial power. In its fundamental rights articles it guarantees the individual citizen freedom, equality and justice.

Bunreacht na hÉireann may be amended, but only by referendum. It has been amended thirty one times.

Nollaig 2018
December 2018

*We, the people of Éire,
Humbly acknowledging all our obligations to our
Divine Lord, Jesus Christ, Who sustained our fathers
through centuries of trial,*

*Gratefully remembering their heroic and
unremitting struggle to regain the rightful
independence of our Nation,*

*And seeking to promote the common good, with
due observance of Prudence, Justice and Charity, so
that the dignity and freedom of the individual may be
assured, true social order attained, the unity of our
country restored, and concord established with other
nations,*

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (4) [FONTE: Constituição da República da Irlanda]

THE NATION

ARTICLE 1

The Irish nation hereby affirms its inalienable, indefeasible, and sovereign right to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions.

ARTICLE 2

It is the entitlement and birthright of every person born in the island of Ireland, which includes its islands and seas, to be part of the Irish Nation. That is also the entitlement of all persons otherwise qualified in accordance with law to be citizens of Ireland. Furthermore, the Irish nation cherishes its special affinity with people of Irish ancestry living abroad who share its cultural identity and heritage.

ARTICLE 3 (*continued*)

ing that a united Ireland shall be brought about only by peaceful means with the consent of a majority of the people, democratically expressed, in both jurisdictions in the island. Until then, the laws enacted by the Parliament established by this Constitution shall have the like area and extent of application as the laws enacted by the Parliament that existed immediately before the coming into operation of this Constitution.

- 2 Institutions with executive powers and functions that are shared between those jurisdictions may be established by their respective responsible authorities for stated purposes and may exercise powers and functions in respect of all or any part of the island.

THE STATE

ARTICLE 4

The name of the State is *Éire*, or, in the English language, *Ireland*.

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (5) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

the Troubles

the Troubles, also called **Northern Ireland conflict**, violent sectarian conflict from about 1968 to 1998 in Northern Ireland between the overwhelmingly Protestant unionists (loyalists), who desired the province to remain part of the United Kingdom, and the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic nationalists (republicans), who wanted Northern Ireland to become part of the republic of Ireland. The other major players in the conflict were the British army, Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC), and Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR; from 1992 called the Royal Irish Regiment), and their avowed purpose was to play a peacekeeping role, most prominently between the nationalist Irish Republican Army (IRA), which viewed the conflict as a guerrilla war for national independence, and the unionist paramilitary forces, which characterized the IRA's aggression as terrorism. Marked by street fighting, sensational bombings, sniper attacks, roadblocks, and internment without trial, the confrontation had the characteristics of a civil war, notwithstanding its textbook categorization as a "low-intensity conflict." Some 3,600 people were killed and more than 30,000 more were wounded before a peaceful solution, which involved the governments of both the United Kingdom and Ireland, was effectively reached in 1998, leading to a power-sharing arrangement in the Northern Ireland Assembly at Stormont.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Introduction
- Deep origins
- The formation of Northern Ireland, Catholic grievances, and the leadership of Terence O'Neill
- Civil rights activism, the Battle of Bogside, and the arrival of the British army
- The emergence of the Provisional IRA and the loyalist paramilitaries
- Internment, "peace walls," and "Bloody Sunday"
- The Sunningdale Agreement, hunger strikes, Bobby Sands, and the Brighton bombing
- The Anglo-Irish Agreement and Downing Street Declaration
- The Good Friday Agreement, the Omagh bombing, peace, and power sharing



Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (6) [FONTE: BBC, 10/04/2018]

What was the Good Friday Agreement?

announced it would stop the bombings and shootings.

This gave the Unionists and Nationalists the opportunity to try to sort out their problems.

It was not an easy process, and other countries got involved to help the two sides to reach a deal.

In 1998 - after nearly two years of talks and 30 years of conflict - the Good Friday agreement was signed. This resulted in a new government being formed that would see power being shared between Unionists and Nationalists.



Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (7) [FONTE: Washington Post, 8/05/2022]

How Irish Unity Got a Boost From Brexit and Demographics



The Irish national flag flies above the Post Office building on O'Connell Street in Dublin, Ireland, on Thursday, Nov. 24, 2016. Irish ministers and executives are closely monitoring economic and market developments in the U.K. because the country is Ireland's largest trading partner along with the U.S. Photographer: Chris Ratcliffe/Bloomberg (Bloomberg)

In May 1921, the island of Ireland was split in two — giving rise to Northern Ireland as part of the U.K., and to what would become the independent Republic of Ireland. A century later, the idea that reunification could happen one day has taken on new life. There's little prospect of the referendum that would bring it about being held in the next five years, but shifting demographics, coupled with the forces unleashed by Brexit, suggest a ballot beyond then is possible — assuming the British government chooses to hold one.

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (8) [FONTE: Washington Post, 8/05/2022]



2. Why talk of reunification now?

Brexit is one big reason. In a 2016 referendum, 52% of people in the U.K. voted to leave the European Union, but 56% of Northern Irish voters supported remaining. As in Scotland, where a majority also backed EU membership, being forced out of the 27-nation bloc stirred nationalist sentiment. Scotland's government is pushing for another referendum on leaving the U.K., a grouping of four distinct nations that also includes England and Wales. Some 88% of Northern Irish who see themselves as "nationalists" — and support a united Ireland — voted against Brexit, compared with just a third who want Northern Ireland to stay in the U.K., known as "unionists."

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (9) [FONTE: Washington Post, 8/05/2022]

3. Why must the British approve a referendum?

It's written in the Good Friday Agreement — the 1998 peace deal that largely ended three decades of bloody sectarian violence. Under the terms, only the U.K.'s Secretary of State for Northern Ireland can call a vote on Irish reunification — referred to as a “border poll” — and then only if it appears “likely” a majority there would back it. The accord doesn't define “likely,” but scenarios include multiple surveys backing reunification or a consistent nationalist majority among Northern Irish lawmakers. If a referendum were defeated, another could only be held after seven years.

4. Does the Republic of Ireland also get a say?

Consent for reunification is required on both sides of the border under the terms of the Good Friday Agreement, meaning a referendum would take place in the republic, too. Polls in the south consistently back unity. An Irish Times-commissioned survey in December 2021 found 62% of respondents favored a united Ireland, 16% were against and 13% undecided. If Northern Ireland (population 1.9 million) voted against reunification, the measure would be rejected no matter what happened in the south (population 4.9 million).

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (10) [FONTE: Irish Times, 14/05/2019]

New light shed on prospect of Catholic majority in North

University report shows how future trends might affect fluid nature of sectarianism

Freya McClements Tue, May 14, 2019, 01:00



It says much about [Northern Ireland](#) that the continued existence of sectarianism is not in doubt; instead the question, posed in report published today by Ulster University, is what should be done about it.

"We now have to ask if the capability exists to provide solutions to these problems or whether we must simply hope that with the passage of time they will somehow just go away," the report states.

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (11) [FONTE: Irish Times, 14/05/2019]

'Majority rule'

In this context, the 2011 census was a "demographic watershed". For the first time, the proportion of the population declaring themselves as Protestant or brought up Protestant fell below 50 per cent: "In a society characterised by debates over 'majority rule', where consent by a majority underpins the legitimacy of the state, the absence of a religious majority is an important symbolic marker," the report states.

There are other changes: only two of the North's six counties, [Antrim](#) and Down, now have "significant Protestant majorities", and only one – [Lisburn](#) – of its five official cities.

"Within a decade, [Belfast](#) will almost certainly have a Catholic majority," it states; in effect, a majority Protestant Northern Ireland "is now restricted to the suburban area surrounding Belfast."

This trend away from a Protestant majority "is likely to continue". The main drivers of change are differing birth and death rates between the two communities, the effect of migration, and loss of affiliation, which is more pronounced in urban areas and in the east of Northern Ireland.

Both Queen's and Ulster University have a majority of students from a Catholic background; conversely, 63 per cent of students who study in Britain do not return to Northern Ireland, and the report cites other studies which have suggested their numbers are disproportionately Protestant.

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (12) [FONTE: Irish Times, 14/05/2019]

The report warns about extrapolating too much from these trends.

"Translating statistics about religious background into clear consequences for politics and national identity is never straightforward.

Irish national identity

"It is evident from the data over many years that very few Protestants consider themselves to have an Irish national identity and that the vast majority of those who call themselves Irish also identify as Catholic."

It also highlights a "significant growth" in the number of people calling themselves "Northern Irish" "as a distinct identity" and this appears to be "shared to a significant degree" across the population.

"What is not yet clear is the extent to which 'Northern Irish' is a stable or shared category."

In Belfast, the changes are "striking": the report describes it as a "shared city, where the Catholic population is younger and more confident."

This is particularly true in areas close to interfaces, and the report points out a difference in the profiles of Catholic and Protestant areas around the city's so-called "peace walls", even though both are among the most deprived in Northern Ireland.

This is particularly true in areas close to interfaces, and the report points out a difference in the profiles of Catholic and Protestant areas around the city's so-called "peace walls", even though both are among the most deprived in Northern Ireland.

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (13) [FONTE: Sinn Féin]





Time for real change

Am don athrú cheart

ASSEMBLY ELECTION 2022
**SINN FÉIN
MANIFESTO**

Printed by Print Design and Print, 70 Penzance Industrial Estate, Derby D19 8LJ.
Promoted by John Frawley, 53 Tate's Road, Belfast, BT12 6PP.
Privacy Policies & Your Rights: www.sinnfein.org/privacy

Mary Lou McDonald

A chara,

Sinn Féin is leading change across Ireland.

We are leading the way to build a stronger, better and fairer country.

Tá muid ag obair le hÉireann a aontú.

We have a generation brimming with talent, and with ambition and big ideas for our country.

In the South, Sinn Féin leads the opposition and we are ready to lead government.

We are ready to deliver the kind of change people are crying out for.

In the North, the Assembly election on 5th May is a real opportunity to step forward towards a better future.

On day one after the election, Sinn Féin will be ready to get back into the Executive and Assembly and deliver for people.


We will be there to tackle the cost of living crisis and put money back in the pockets of workers and families, and to put an additional £1 billion over the next three years to reduce waiting lists and support the health service.

Be part of the change that Sinn Féin is leading across this island.


It is time for real change.


Tá sé in am don athrú dílis.

Is mise le meas,



Mary Lou McDonald TD
Sinn Féin President





Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (14) [FONTE: Irish Times, 8/05/2022]

'A new era for Northern Ireland': Sinn Féin claims historic victory in Assembly election

O'Neill: Election results create opportunity to reimagine relationships 'on basis of fairness'

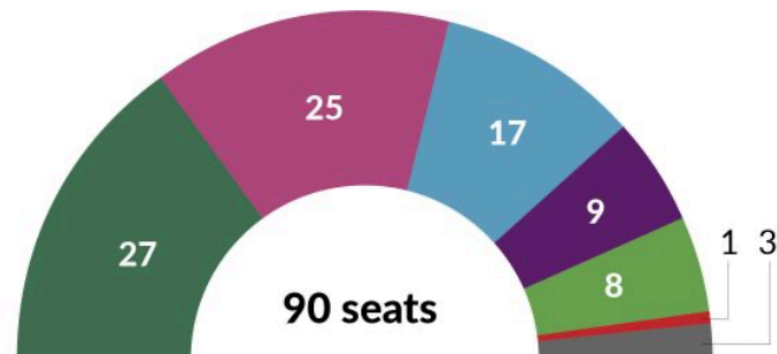
about 2 hours ago

Sinn Féin's historic victory in the Assembly election "ushers in a new era" for [Northern Ireland](#), the party's vice-president Michelle O'Neill has said.

Sinn Féin won the largest number of seats in the election and with it the right to nominate the party's Northern leader, Ms O'Neill, as the first minister of Northern Ireland – the first time in the North's history that the top position has been held by a nationalist party.

Assembly Election 2022

■ Sinn Féin ■ DUP ■ Alliance ■ UUP ■ SDLP ■ TUV ■ Ind/Other



Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (15) [FONTE: Irish Times, 8/05/2022]



Sinn Féin's Northern leader Michelle O'Neill (centre) and party president Mary Lou McDonald with candidates and activists at the count centre on Saturday. Photograph: Getty

A question mark remains over whether the DUP – which resigned from the first minister position in February as part of its campaign against the Northern Ireland protocol, which is opposed by unionists – will nominate a deputy first minister when the Assembly meets next week.

In a statement issued on Saturday night after counting was almost complete, the British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, [Brandon Lewis](#), urged the parties to form an Executive as soon possible.

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (16) [FOTO: pintura mural em Belfast / Wikimedia Commons]



Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (17) [FONTE: Reuters, 7/05/2022]

Sinn Fein calls for united Ireland debate after historic election win

[Amanda Ferguson](#) May 7, 2022 6:21 PM GMT+1 Last Updated 6 min ago

BELFAST, May 7 (Reuters) - Sinn Fein, the former political wing of the IRA, hailed its first election win in Northern Ireland's history as a "defining moment" for the British-controlled region and called for a debate on the creation of a united Ireland.

Sinn Fein secured 29% of first-preference votes for the regional parliament, way ahead of pro-British Democratic Unionist Party's 21.3%, official results showed. While the final seat count has not been declared, analysts said no one could catch Sinn Fein.

"Today represents a very significant moment of change. It's a defining moment in our politics and for our people," the head of Sinn Fein in Northern Ireland, Michelle O'Neill, said after securing re-election.

She said there should now be an "honest debate" around the party's goal of unifying the territory with the Republic of Ireland.

The Sinn Fein victory will not change the region's status, as the referendum required to leave the United Kingdom is at the discretion of the British government and likely years away.

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (18) [FONTE: Reuters, 7/05/2022]

While the largest party has the right to put forward a candidate for First Minister of the region's compulsory power-sharing government, disagreements with the DUP mean such an appointment could be months away.

DUP leader Jeffrey Donaldson said it would not join the government unless the protocol governing Northern Ireland's trade with the rest of the UK following its exit from the European Union was totally overhauled. [read more](#)

The DUP was heavily criticised during the campaign for its handling of Brexit. The scrapping of what it calls an effective trade border between Northern Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom was a key election promise.

Sinn Féin was long shunned by the political establishment on both sides of the Irish border for its links to paramilitary violence during three decades of fighting over Northern Ireland's place within the United Kingdom that ended with a 1998 peace deal.

Since then it has reinvented itself to become the most popular party in the Republic of Ireland, where it has carved out a successful base by campaigning on everyday issues such as the cost of living and healthcare.

It followed a similar path in the Northern Irish elections, where it focused on economic concerns rather than Irish unity to appeal to middle-ground voters.

The election follows demographic trends that have long indicated that pro-British Protestant parties would eventually be eclipsed by predominantly Catholic Irish nationalist parties who favour uniting the north with the Republic of Ireland.

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (19) [FONTE: John Garry / The UK in a Changing Europe, 5/05/2022]

The constitutional question in Ireland and Northern Ireland

Is there going to be a referendum on a united Ireland anytime soon?

The question is dependent on public opinion. If it appears likely that a majority in Northern Ireland would support a united Ireland, the Good Friday Agreement obliges the Secretary of State to hold a border poll. There are, of course, a number of opinion polls [asking the public](#) this very question.

These polls currently show minority support for a united Ireland, but with wide variation, in part due to the different methodologies adopted by the [survey companies](#). In December 2021, Lord Ashcroft [found](#) 49% in favour of staying in the UK and 41% favouring a united Ireland. In late October 2021, [Pete Shirlow](#) put support for the status quo at 55%, compared to support for a united Ireland at 33%. There is, then, no evidence yet of the clear majority support in Northern Ireland needed to trigger a vote. But, as a referendum is at least plausible over the next 10 or 15 years, it makes good sense to think carefully about it now.

The experience of Brexit highlights how important advance planning is for a referendum on a major constitutional issue, so that voters have a clear idea of what they are being asked to decide. 'What does Leave mean?'

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (20) [FONTE: John Garry / The UK in a Changing Europe, 5/05/2022]

could become the proud uncle of the newborn question of 'What does a united Ireland mean?' should a majority vote for unity in an under-prepared referendum on the future of Northern Ireland. Post-referendum ambiguity in that context could make post-Brexit disagreements look like a picnic.

The two most plausible answers to the question of Irish unity are shown in Figure 1. In an integrated, united Ireland, an all-island government in Dublin would run the whole island, and Northern Ireland as a political entity would cease to exist. In a devolved United Ireland, Northern Ireland would indeed continue as a political entity, but as a devolved component of a United Ireland. It would keep its power-sharing system of government and powers over some major policy areas.

Figure One: The two 'types' of united Ireland possible in the event of a vote in favour of Irish reunification

Typology derived from Garry, O'Leary, Coakley, Pow and Whitten (2020)

UK IN A
CHANGING
EUROPE



Option 1: Integrated United Ireland

Northern Ireland would no longer exist. Decisions would be made by an all-island parliament and government in Dublin.



Option 2: Devolved United Ireland

Northern Ireland would continue to exist. But within a United Ireland. Northern Ireland would keep its own Assembly and power sharing Executive, and powers over health, education, and policing.

Rumo à reunificação da Irlanda? (21) [FONTE: John Garry / The UK in a Changing Europe, 5/05/2022]

Which type of United Ireland do citizens' assemblies favour?

Opinion poll findings are an important means of ascertaining the level of support for the general principle of Irish unity. But a different approach to assessing public opinion is to examine what the public thinks about each option for a united Ireland, once they have had a chance to learn about it and discuss it.

To achieve this, we conducted [a one-day citizens' assembly](#). A representative cross-section of 50 people from across Northern Ireland were brought together to learn in detail about the two possible types of united Ireland and to discuss the merits and faults of each. We also conducted, along with Paul Gillespie, the [same exercise](#) in the [Republic of Ireland](#).

In both our Northern and Southern citizens' assemblies, participants were keen to avoid what they saw as the confusion of Brexit. Consequently, they were strongly in favour of a clear explanation of what exactly was being voted on in any Irish unity referendum.

Equally, they were surprised to learn that there were different possible types of united Ireland. Most people had assumed that the traditional integrated model would be the one implemented. We found, unsurprisingly, that Protestants in British Politics after Brexit 109 Northern Ireland do not like the idea of a united Ireland. More surprisingly, we found that their views of the two types of united Ireland changed after deliberation.

Bibliografia

