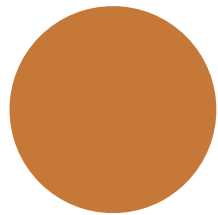


Política Internacional e Geopolítica

a reconfiguração do mundo no século XXI

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL
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PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 (1) [FONTE: NATO]

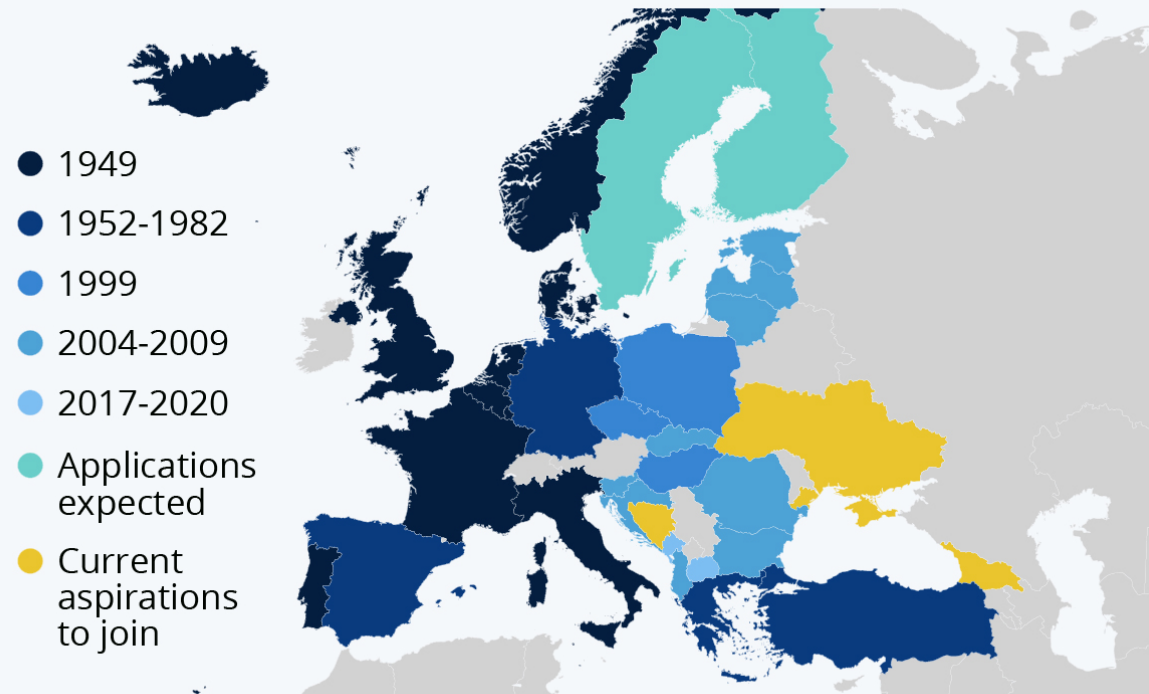
The screenshot shows the NATO website's 'MEMBER COUNTRIES' page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links to 'MEMBER COUNTRIES', 'BASIC POINTS', 'NATO ACTIVITIES', 'KEY EVENTS', and 'WORKING STRUCTURES'. A language dropdown menu is set to 'English'. Below the navigation bar, a quote states: 'The most important players in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are the member countries themselves.' A large circular graphic in the center displays 'THERE ARE CURRENTLY 30 MEMBERS'. Below this, there are two buttons: 'Sort alphabetically' and 'Sort by date'. The main content area is a dark grey table listing 30 member countries in three columns, sorted alphabetically. Each entry includes the country name and the year it joined NATO.

ALBANIA (2009)	GREECE (1952)	NORWAY (1949)
BELGIUM (1949)	HUNGARY (1999)	POLAND (1999)
BULGARIA (2004)	ICELAND (1949)	PORTUGAL (1949)
CANADA (1949)	ITALY (1949)	ROMANIA (2004)
CROATIA (2009)	LATVIA (2004)	SLOVAKIA (2004)
CZECH REPUBLIC (1999)	LITHUANIA (2004)	SLOVENIA (2004)
DENMARK (1949)	LUXEMBOURG (1949)	SPAIN (1982)
ESTONIA (2004)	MONTENEGRO (2017)	TÜRKIYE (1952)
FRANCE (1949)	NETHERLANDS (1949)	THE UNITED KINGDOM (1949)
GERMANY (1955)	NORTH MACEDONIA (2020)	THE UNITED STATES (1949)

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 (2) [FONTE: Statista]

Will NATO Expand North?

European countries by year they joined NATO



Map excludes NATO members the United States and Canada

Source: NATO



O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 (3) [FONTE: NATO]



June 2022

NATO Strategic Concept 2022

What is the NATO Strategic Concept?

The Strategic Concept is a key document for the Alliance, second only to NATO's founding North Atlantic Treaty in importance. It reaffirms NATO's values and purpose, and provides a collective assessment of the security environment. It also drives NATO's strategic adaptation and guides its future political and military development. Since the end of the Cold War, it has been updated approximately every 10 years, to take account of changes to the global security environment.

NATO leaders adopted a new Strategic Concept at the Madrid Summit in June 2022.

Why has NATO adopted a new Strategic Concept?

The world has changed dramatically since NATO agreed its previous Strategic Concept at the Lisbon Summit in 2010. Our security environment has become more contested and unpredictable.

The 2022 NATO Strategic Concept sets out a shared vision of the threats, challenges and opportunities that NATO faces, positioning the Alliance to continue adapting in a more dangerous and competitive world.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 (4) [FONTE: NATO]



O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 (5) [FONTE: NATO]

Purpose and Principles

1. NATO is determined to safeguard the freedom and security of Allies. Its key purpose and greatest responsibility is to ensure our collective defence, against all threats, from all directions. We are a defensive Alliance.
2. The transatlantic bond between our nations is indispensable to our security. We are bound together by common values: individual liberty, human rights, democracy and the rule of law. We remain firmly committed to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty.
3. NATO is the unique, essential and indispensable transatlantic forum to consult, coordinate and act on all matters related to our individual and collective security. We will strengthen our Alliance based on our indivisible security, solidarity, and ironclad commitment to defend each other, as enshrined in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty. Our ability to deter and defend is the backbone of that commitment.
4. NATO will continue to fulfil three core tasks: deterrence and defence; crisis prevention and management; and cooperative security. These are complementary to ensure the collective defence and security of all Allies.
5. We will enhance our individual and collective resilience and technological edge. These efforts are critical to fulfil the Alliance's core tasks. We will promote good governance and integrate climate change, human security and the Women, Peace, and Security agenda across all our tasks. We will continue to advance gender equality as a reflection of our values.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 (6) [FONTE: NATO]

Strategic Environment

6. The Euro-Atlantic area is not at peace. The Russian Federation has violated the norms and principles that contributed to a stable and predictable European security order. We cannot discount the possibility of an attack against Allies' sovereignty and territorial integrity. Strategic competition, pervasive instability and recurrent shocks define our broader security environment. The threats we face are global and interconnected.
7. Authoritarian actors challenge our interests, values and democratic way of life. They are investing in sophisticated conventional, nuclear and missile capabilities, with little transparency or regard for international norms and commitments. Strategic competitors test our resilience and seek to exploit the openness, interconnectedness and digitalisation of our nations. They interfere in our democratic processes and institutions and target the security of our citizens through hybrid tactics, both directly and through proxies. They conduct malicious activities in cyberspace and space, promote disinformation campaigns, instrumentalise migration, manipulate energy supplies and employ economic coercion. These actors are also at the forefront of a deliberate effort to undermine multilateral norms and institutions and promote authoritarian models of governance.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 (7) [FONTE: NATO]

8. The Russian Federation is the most significant and direct threat to Allies' security and to peace and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area. It seeks to establish spheres of influence and direct control through coercion, subversion, aggression and annexation. It uses conventional, cyber and hybrid means against us and our partners. Its coercive military posture, rhetoric and proven willingness to use force to pursue its political goals undermine the rules-based international order. The Russian Federation is modernising its nuclear forces and expanding its novel and disruptive dual-capable delivery systems, while employing coercive nuclear signalling. It aims to destabilise countries to our East and South. In the High North, its capability to disrupt Allied reinforcements and freedom of navigation across the North Atlantic is a strategic challenge to the Alliance. Moscow's military build-up, including in the Baltic, Black and Mediterranean Sea regions, along with its military integration with Belarus, challenge our security and interests.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 (8) [FONTE: NATO]

11. Conflict, fragility and instability in Africa and the Middle East directly affect our security and the security of our partners. NATO's southern neighbourhood, particularly the Middle East, North Africa and Sahel regions, faces interconnected security, demographic, economic and political challenges. These are aggravated by the impact of climate change, fragile institutions, health emergencies and food insecurity. This situation provides fertile ground for the proliferation of non-state armed groups, including terrorist organisations. It also enables destabilising and coercive interference by strategic competitors.
12. Pervasive instability results in violence against civilians, including conflict-related sexual violence, as well as attacks against cultural property and environmental damage. It contributes to forced displacement, fuelling human trafficking and irregular migration. These trends pose serious transnational and humanitarian challenges. They undermine human and state security and have a disproportionate impact on women, children and minority groups.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 (9) [FONTE: NATO]

13. The People's Republic of China's (PRC) stated ambitions and coercive policies challenge our interests, security and values. The PRC employs a broad range of political, economic and military tools to increase its global footprint and project power, while remaining opaque about its strategy, intentions and military build-up. The PRC's malicious hybrid and cyber operations and its confrontational rhetoric and disinformation target Allies and harm Alliance security. The PRC seeks to control key technological and industrial sectors, critical infrastructure, and strategic materials and supply chains. It uses its economic leverage to create strategic dependencies and enhance its influence. It strives to subvert the rules-based international order, including in the space, cyber and maritime domains. The deepening strategic partnership between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation and their mutually reinforcing attempts to undercut the rules-based international order run counter to our values and interests.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 (10) [FONTE: NATO]

NATO's Core Tasks

Deterrence and Defence

20. While NATO is a defensive Alliance, no one should doubt our strength and resolve to defend every inch of Allied territory, preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all Allies and prevail against any aggressor. In an environment of strategic competition, we will enhance our global awareness and reach to deter, defend, contest and deny across all domains and directions, in line with our 360-degree approach. NATO's deterrence and defence posture is based on an appropriate mix of nuclear, conventional and missile defence capabilities, complemented by space and cyber capabilities. It is defensive, proportionate and fully in line with our international commitments. We will employ military and non-military tools in a proportionate, coherent and integrated way to respond to all threats to our security in the manner, timing and in the domain of our choosing.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 (11) [FONTE: NATO]

Cooperative Security

40. NATO's enlargement has been a historic success. It has strengthened our Alliance, ensured the security of millions of European citizens and contributed to peace and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area. We reaffirm our Open Door policy, consistent with Article 10 of the North Atlantic Treaty, as an expression of our fundamental values and our strategic interest in Euro-Atlantic peace and stability. Our door remains open to all European democracies that share the values of our Alliance, which are willing and able to assume the responsibilities and obligations of membership, and whose membership contributes to our common security. Decisions on membership are taken by NATO Allies and no third party has a say in this process.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 (12) [FONTE: NATO]

45. The Western Balkans and the Black Sea region are of strategic importance for the Alliance. We will continue to support the Euro-Atlantic aspirations of interested countries in these regions. We will enhance efforts to bolster their capabilities to address the distinct threats and challenges they face and boost their resilience against malign third-party interference and coercion. We will work with partners to tackle shared security threats and challenges in regions of strategic interest to the Alliance, including the Middle East and North Africa and the Sahel regions. The Indo-Pacific is important for NATO, given that developments in that region can directly affect Euro-Atlantic security. We will strengthen dialogue and cooperation with new and existing partners in the Indo-Pacific to tackle cross-regional challenges and shared security interests.
46. NATO should become the leading international organisation when it comes to understanding and adapting to the impact of climate change on security. The Alliance will lead efforts to assess the impact of climate change on defence and security and address those challenges. We will contribute to combatting climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving energy efficiency, investing in the transition to clean energy sources and leveraging green technologies, while ensuring military effectiveness and a credible deterrence and defence posture.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 e a Espanha (1) [FONTE: El País, 29/06/2022]

España, satisfecha por la definición de integridad territorial de la OTAN que ampara a Ceuta y Melilla

La Moncloa celebra que se hayan incluido referencias a las amenazas del sur, y en especial del Sahel, en el Concepto Estratégico

Sánchez pide "fortalecer la alianza" en su discurso inaugural



El presidente del Gobierno, Pedro Sánchez, durante la sesión plenaria de cumbre de la OTAN de Madrid. Foto: Europa Press | Vídeo: EPV

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 e a Espanha (2) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



O novo concepto estratégico da NATO de 2022 e a España (3) [FONTE: El País, 29/06/2022]

España, con un papel limitado históricamente en [esta organización a la que llegó en 1982](#), ha logrado un gran protagonismo por ser el anfitrión de una cumbre que hace unos meses parecía una más y finalmente se ha convertido en decisiva por [la guerra en Ucrania](#). Y gracias a ese papel de anfitrión y a una intensa negociación, ha logrado incluir algunos cambios en la redacción final del Concepto Estratégico, el plan para los próximos 10 años, [que amparan indirectamente a Ceuta y Melilla](#), dos ciudades autónomas que no están incluidas en el tratado.

“Si bien la OTAN es una Alianza defensiva, nadie debería dudar de nuestra fuerza y determinación para defender cada pulgada del territorio aliado, preservar la soberanía y la integridad territorial de todos los aliados y prevalecer contra cualquier agresor”, señala el texto. España reivindica que en un primer momento se hablaba de “integridad territorial aliada”, y eso, en alguna interpretación, podría hacer pensar que solo estaba cubierto el territorio incluido en el Tratado de Washington. Al decir la “integridad territorial de todos los aliados”, queda claro que se trata del territorio definido en las constituciones de cada Estado miembro. “No hacía ninguna falta, pero queda claro”, resumió el ministro de Exteriores, José Manuel Albares.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 e a Espanha (4) [FONTE: El País, 29/06/2022]

Aunque este párrafo no modifica el Tratado de Washington, que excluye a Ceuta y Melilla de la zona euroatlántica, es un mensaje político muy fuerte y el Gobierno español cree que serviría de amparo para reclamar el apoyo de sus aliados si las plazas españolas del norte de África se vieran

amenazadas o agredidas. Es un tema trascendental para España. Aun así, el Gobierno español cree que, en realidad, Ceuta y Melilla ya estaban protegidas porque es impensable que alguien se anime a entrar en un territorio de un miembro de la OTAN, aunque no esté expresamente fijado en el tratado. Además, fuentes de la delegación española destacan que la integridad territorial está ahora como una "misión fundamental" de la OTAN en su documento más importante, el Concepto Estratégico, que se actualiza cada 10 años.

España está muy satisfecha también porque ha logrado incluir varias referencias a las amenazas del sur y, en especial, del Sahel, en dicho documento. Este era el primer objetivo de Sánchez antes de que estallara la guerra de Ucrania, que se ha convertido rápidamente en la prioridad que ha desplazado a todo lo demás, aunque [la preocupación por el Sahel](#) se mantiene en los documentos. España se ha esforzado para que se dedicara buena parte del texto al sur, que ahora pasa a ser región de interés estratégico para la OTAN.

O novo concepto estratégico da NATO de 2022 e a España (5) [FONTE: El País, 25/06/2022]

La tragedia bajo la valla de Melilla que nadie pudo tapar en Marruecos

Sube a 23 el balance oficial de migrantes muertos. Sánchez justifica la actuación de la gendarmería y responsabiliza a las mafias de la tragedia, mientras que varias ONG reclaman una investigación judicial a ambos lados de la frontera

Imágenes de los inmigrantes que han intentado saltar la valla de Melilla en Marruecos



Imagen de uno de los vídeos difundidos tras el salto a la valla de Melilla, este viernes.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 e a Espanha (6) [FONTE: Daily Sabath, 28/06/2022]

Refugee massacre in Melilla is no different from genocide



O novo conceito estratégico da NATO de 2022 e a Espanha (7) [FONTE: Daily Sabath, 28/06/2022]

Groups of people escaping from civil wars, massacres, oppression and barrel bombs falling on their heads continue to die on the migration routes. Don't you see the extent of the marginalization of Asian and African refugees? Do you think I'm exaggerating? Don't the TV channels you watch and the newspapers you read show you that the Greek coast guard opened fire on inflatable boats with children and old women in the Aegean and sank them with spiked sticks? Haven't you heard of Aylan Kurdi, one of the hundreds of toddlers whose lifeless body washed up on Turkey's shores?

You have definitely seen the images of the massacre, which recently took place on the Spanish land Melilla border in Morocco, on social media. Yes, I'm talking about the African refugees killed at the border point. The scale of the brutality is appalling. Eyewitnesses say that there was a horrible odor in the places where the bodies were found and in the morgues. It is said that 23 people have died so far. There is no exact number – because they are "dark-skinned." Since their lives and stories don't matter while they're alive, they won't be able to ask for their records when they die anyway. Let alone calling an ambulance, the police who beat the wounded lying on the ground with a pile of fish with the dead and assisting the Azrael are no different from the Gestapo officers. While violating international law and universal human rights with orders from their superiors, they act rudely and callously, as if they were fighting pests.

A Turquía, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (1) [FONTE: El Mundo, 29/06/2022]

Las tres victorias de Erdogan



Representantes y líderes de Turquía, Suecia y Finlandia rubrican el acuerdo que desbloquea la entrada de Estocolmo y Helsinki en la OTAN. BERNAT ARMANGUEAP

El presidente de Turquía se ha convertido en el gran vencedor de la cumbre de la OTAN. Amén del éxito de suecos y finlandeses por su próximo aterrizaje en la alianza transatlántica, **Recep Tayyip Erdogan** ha anotado una canasta de tres nada más

A Turquia, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (2) [FONTE: NATO]

TRILATERAL MEMORANDUM

1. Today the representatives of Türkiye, Finland and Sweden, under the auspices of the NATO Secretary General, have agreed the following.
2. NATO is an Alliance based on the principles of collective defence and the indivisibility of security, as well as on common values. Türkiye, Finland and Sweden affirm their adherence to the principles and values enshrined in the Washington Treaty.
3. One of the key elements of the Alliance is unwavering solidarity and cooperation in the fight against terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, which constitutes a direct threat to the national security of Allies as well as to international peace and security.
4. As prospective NATO Allies, Finland and Sweden extend their full support to Türkiye against threats to its national security. To that effect, Finland and Sweden will not provide support to YPG/PYD, and the organisation described as FETÖ in Türkiye. Türkiye also extends its full support to Finland and Sweden against threats to their national security. Finland and Sweden reject and condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, in the strongest terms. Finland and Sweden unambiguously condemn all terrorist organisations perpetrating attacks against Türkiye, and express their deepest solidarity with Türkiye and the families of the victims.

A Turquia, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (3) [FONTE: NATO]

5. Finland and Sweden confirm that the PKK is a proscribed terrorist organisation. Finland and Sweden commit to prevent activities of the PKK and all other terrorist organisations and their extensions, as well as activities by individuals in affiliated and inspired groups or networks linked to these terrorist organisations. Türkiye, Finland and Sweden have agreed to step up cooperation to prevent the activities of these terrorist groups. Finland and Sweden reject the goals of these terrorist organisations.
6. Further to this, Finland refers to several recent amendments of its Criminal Code by which new acts have been enacted as punishable terrorist crimes. The latest amendments entered into force on 1 January 2022, by which the scope of participation in the activity of a terrorist group has been widened. At the same time, public incitement related to terrorist offenses was criminalised as a separate offense. Sweden confirms that a new, tougher, Terrorist Offenses Act enters into force on 1 July, and that the government is preparing further tightening of counter-terrorism legislation.

A Turquia, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (4) [FONTE: NATO]

7. Türkiye, Finland and Sweden confirm that now there are no national arms embargoes in place between them. Sweden is changing its national regulatory framework for arms exports in relation to NATO Allies. In future, defence exports from Finland and Sweden will be conducted in line with Alliance solidarity and in accordance with the letter and spirit of article 3 of the Washington Treaty.
8. Today, Türkiye, Finland and Sweden commit to the following concrete steps:
 - Establish a joint, structured dialogue and cooperation mechanism at all levels of government, including between law enforcement and intelligence agencies, to enhance cooperation on counter-terrorism, organised crime, and other common challenges as they so decide.
 - Finland and Sweden will conduct the fight against terrorism with determination, resolve, and in accordance with the provisions of the relevant NATO documents and policies, and will take all required steps to tighten further domestic legislation to this end.

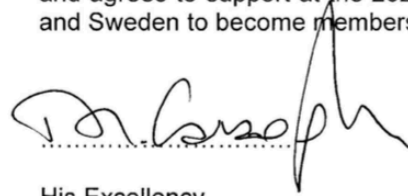
A Turquia, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (5) [FONTE: NATO]

- Finland and Sweden will address Türkiye's pending deportation or extradition requests of terror suspects expeditiously and thoroughly, taking into account information, evidence and intelligence provided by Türkiye, and establish necessary bilateral legal frameworks to facilitate extradition and security cooperation with Türkiye, in accordance with the European Convention on Extradition.
- Finland and Sweden will investigate and interdict any financing and recruitment activities of the PKK and all other terrorist organisations and their extensions, as well affiliates or inspired groups or networks as outlined in paragraph 5.
- Türkiye, Finland and Sweden commit to fight disinformation, and prevent their domestic laws from being abused for the benefit or promotion of terrorist organisations, including through activities that incite violence against Türkiye.
- Finland and Sweden will ensure that their respective national regulatory frameworks for arms exports enable new commitments to Allies and reflects their status as NATO members.

A Turquia, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (6) [FONTE: NATO]

- Finland and Sweden commit to support the fullest possible involvement of Türkiye and other non-EU Allies in the existing and prospective initiatives of the European Union's Common Security and Defence Policy, including Türkiye's participation in the PESCO Project on Military Mobility.

9. For the implementation of these steps, Türkiye, Finland and Sweden will establish a Permanent Joint Mechanism, with the participation of experts from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, and Justice, as well as Intelligence Services and Security Institutions. The Permanent Joint Mechanism will be open for others to join.
10. Türkiye confirms its long-standing support for NATO's Open Door policy, and agrees to support at the 2022 Madrid Summit the invitation of Finland and Sweden to become members of NATO.



His Excellency
Mr Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Türkiye
Ankara



His Excellency
Mr Pekka Haavisto
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Finland
Helsinki



Her Excellency
Ms Ann Linde
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden
Stockholm

A Turquia, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (7) [FONTE: El Diario, 29/06/2022]

El día en que Erdogan marcó el paso a la OTAN

El presidente turco ha conseguido por escrito buena parte de sus demandas a Suecia y Finlandia mientras los países nórdicos tratan de reducir en público el alcance de sus concesiones ante las críticas locales



El secretario general de la OTAN, Jens Stoltenberg, junto al presidente Recep Tayyip Erdogan y el ministro de Exteriores turco, Mevlut Cavusoglu. Presidencia de Turquía

A Turquia, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (8) [FONTE: El Diario, 29/06/2022]

Rápido y sencillo. En apenas medio día la [OTAN ha aprobado la estrategia](#) que guiará la organización en la próxima década. Pero antes incluso de que comenzase oficialmente la cumbre, el presidente turco, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, ya se había llevado un premio gordo para vender en casa. Desde hace un mes concentraba todas las miradas de los Estados miembros por su veto a la entrada de Suecia y Finlandia en la Alianza Atlántica. Después de una reunión de más de cuatro horas y varias jornadas previas de negociación, Ankara levantaba su veto, conseguía sobre el papel gran parte de sus demandas y la OTAN vendía el primer gran éxito de la cumbre.



A Turquía, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (9) [FONTE: El Diario, 29/06/2022]

Turquía, que ha sido acusado por ONG, [otros países](#) y [por la ONU](#) de abusar de la legislación antiterrorista, ha forzado a Suecia y a Finlandia a declarar que “no apoyarán al YPG/PYD ni a la organización descrita como FETÖ en Turquía”; a “abordar” y colaborar en la extradición de supuestos terroristas; a levantar el embargo a la venta de armas; y a anunciar cambios en su legislación antiterrorista, entre otras cosas.

“Es una victoria significativa para Ankara”, dice Soner Cagaptay, director del programa de Turquía en el Washington Institute for Near East Policy y autor del libro sobre Erdogan 'A Sultan in Autumn'. “Erdogan ha creado una crisis y Biden ha tenido que llamarle para resolverla. El presidente turco ha demostrado que si Biden le llama, se puede llegar a acuerdos, aunque cuando llegó al poder era escéptico a la hora de acercarse a Erdogan”, añade.

El periodista Abdullah Bozkurt, exiliado en Suecia, es una de las voces más reconocidas del Movimiento Gülen, denominado Organización Terrorista Fethullah Gulen (FETÖ) por Ankara y a quien Erdogan acusa de orquestar el golpe de Estado de 2016. “Será difícil dar cuerpo a las provisiones del memorándum porque hay un mundo de diferencia en las interpretaciones que hacen del terrorismo estos países. El periodismo crítico es considerado una ofensa criminal en Turquía y las autoridades rápidamente acusan de terrorismo a periodistas”, dice. “Por el contrario, estas libertades están muy protegidas en Suecia. Creo que habrá mucho ruido, peleas y diferencias irreconciliables en la fase de implementación”.

A Turquia, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (10) [FONTE: El Diario, 29/06/2022]

Cagaptay explica que la referencia explícita al YPG kurdo es muy relevante. Turquía considera a esta organización la rama siria del PKK (Partido de los Trabajadores del Kurdistan, declarado organización terrorista por EEUU y la UE), pero a su vez el YPG ha sido uno de los grandes aliados de Occidente en la lucha contra ISIS en Siria. "Es la primera vez que un futuro Estado miembro, como son ahora Suecia y Finlandia, se compromete a no ayudar al YPG. Es la primera vez que esto se expresa en la Alianza y Ankara está creando laboriosamente su política anti-YPG en la OTAN", dice. "Turquía busca que otros aliados hagan compromisos similares para cercar y desconectarse de la política de Washington respecto a esta organización". Esa política de EEUU en Oriente Medio ha sido uno de los [grandes puntos de fricción entre Washington y Ankara](#).

En cuanto a las extradiciones, Turquía apenas ha tardado unas horas desde la firma del memorándum para [solicitar la extradición de 33 personas](#) acusadas de terrorismo: 17 por supuestos vínculos con el PKK y 16 por gulenistas. "Ahora, tras el acuerdo, solicitaremos de nuevo la extradición y se lo recordaremos", ha afirmado el ministro de Justicia, Bekir Bozdog.

A Turquia, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (11) [FONTE: DW, 29/06/2022]

Turkey to seek extradition of 33 'terrorists' from Finland, Sweden

The request comes after the three countries signed a deal that clears the way for Sweden and Finland to become members of NATO.



Turkey said Wednesday it would seek to extradite 33 suspected "terrorists" from Sweden and Finland after [reaching a deal with the two Nordic countries over their NATO membership bids](#).

Ankara had opposed the bids, accusing Helsinki and Stockholm of supporting Kurdish militants and other individuals it views as terror suspects. But it agreed to withdraw its opposition in return for written security guarantees.

A Turquia, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (12) [FONTE: DW, 29/06/2022]

The two countries also agreed to "address Turkey's pending deportation or extradition requests."

Ankara wasted no time in acting on the deal.

"We will seek the extradition of terrorists from the relevant countries within the framework of the new agreement," Justice Minister Bekir Bozdag was quoted as saying by NTV television.

Bozdag said Turkey was seeking to extradite 12 suspects from Finland and 21 from Sweden. Ankara alleges they are either alleged members of the PKK or the Gulen movement.

[The outlawed PKK](#), which has been waging an insurgency in Turkey for almost four decades, is also considered a terrorist organization by the EU and the US.

Tuesday's agreement said the three parties would form a joint mechanism to boost cooperation on terrorism.

As part of the deal, Sweden and Finland also agreed to lift an arms embargo imposed over Turkey's military actions in Syria in 2019 and take "concrete steps on the extradition of terrorist criminals." However, Finnish President Sauli Niinisto noted the memorandum did not list individuals for extradition.

Erdogan's office described the agreement as a triumph, saying Ankara had "got what it wanted."

A Turquia, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (13) [FONTE: Anadolu Agency,29/06/2022]

British premier hails Türkiye's 'leadership' on Ukraine grain issue



LONDON

British Prime Minister Boris Johnson hailed Türkiye's efforts to get grain out of Ukraine in his meeting with President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in Madrid on Wednesday.

Erdogan and Johnson met on the sidelines of the ongoing NATO summit in the Spanish capital.

Johnson "praised President Erdogan's leadership on the issue of getting grain out of Ukraine," according to a Downing Street spokesperson.

A Turquia, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (14) [FONTE: France 24, 30/06/2022]

Biden thanks Erdogan, US signals support for Turkish F-16s



"I want to particularly thank you for what you did putting together the situation with regard to Finland and Sweden," Biden told Erdogan at a meeting on the sidelines of the NATO summit in Madrid.

A Turquia, o maior vencedor da Cimeira da NATO em Madrid? (15)

[FONTE: Turkish Daily News, 30/06/2022.

IMAGEM: Lockheed Martin]

Biden says US 'should sell' F-16s to Türkiye



F-16 Fighting Falcon

President Joe [Biden](#) on June 30 said that the United States should go ahead with the delayed sale of F-16 warplanes to [Türkiye](#) but said Congress needs to give approval.

"We should sell them the F-16 jets and modernize those jets as well," Biden said, adding there was "no quid pro quo" of linking the sale to Türkiye's approval for Finland and Sweden entering [NATO](#).

Biden added that for the sale, "I need congressional approval to do that and I think I can do that."

Meanwhile, a senior U.S. official expressed strong backing for Türkiye's wish to upgrade its air force with new F-16 fighter planes and improvements to its existing older fleet.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO: as reacções da Rússia e China (1) [FONTE: Tass, 29/06/2022]



Russian politician warns Finland, Sweden to realize impact of joining NATO

On May 18, Finland and Sweden applied to join NATO. They were supposed to receive an invitation to join at the bloc's Madrid summit, but Turkey's veto blocked the process

MOSCOW, June 29. /TASS/. Sweden and Finland joining NATO is their choice, but these Nordic nations must realize the consequences this will have on their ties with Russia, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR) and Chairman of the State Duma Committee on International Affairs Leonid Slutsky said.

"The accession of Finland and Sweden, in fact, to the front line of the alliance and the rejection of [their] non-aligned status will be the choice of these countries. However, they should clearly understand the consequences such a step would have on their relations with Russia and on the general security architecture in Europe, which is already in deep crisis," Slutsky wrote on his Telegram channel Wednesday, commenting on Turkey dropping its veto of Finland and Sweden's entry to NATO.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO: as reacções da Rússia e China (2) [FONTE: Tass, 29/06/2022]



The politician noted that since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the US-led military bloc has consistently sought to move closer to Russia's borders, and all the mantras about its "defensive nature" were simply a "smokescreen." "For Russia, NATO's eastward expansion began not with the alliance inviting Sweden and Finland to get onboard, but by breaking promises once made to the first president of the Soviet Union. Since then, we have already seen several waves of this kind, which time after time has triggered new concerns on ensuring the security and national interests of our country," he added.

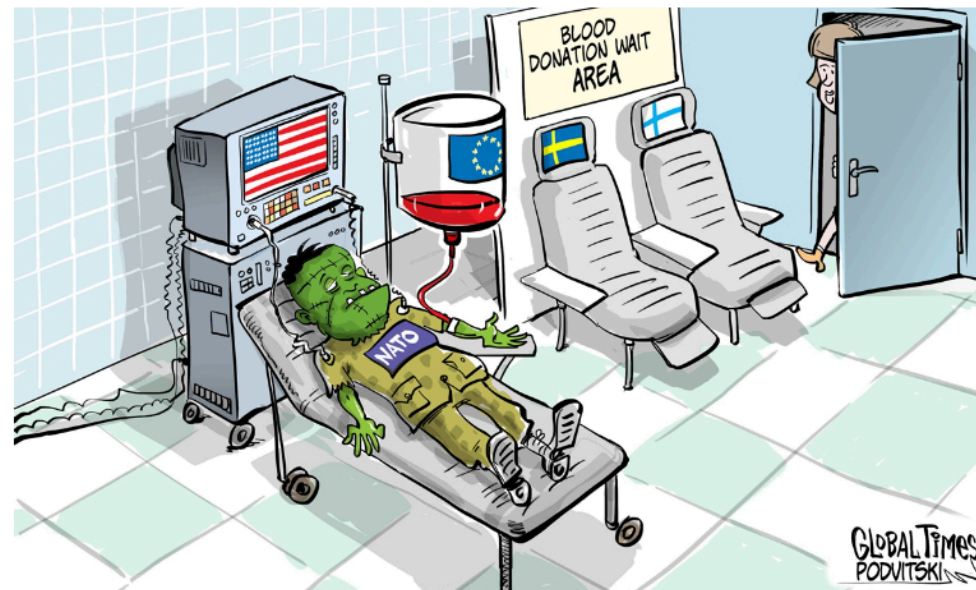
"Yes, and if I were Turkey, I would not be too flattered about the assurances I received in exchange for not vetoing the Finns' and Swedes' accession to NATO. Gorbachev was also once promised something," Slutsky argued.

On May 18, Finland and Sweden applied to join NATO. They were supposed to receive an invitation to join at the bloc's Madrid summit, but Turkey's veto blocked the process. On June 28, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Finnish President Sauli Niinisto, Swedish Prime Minister Magdalena Andersson and NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg held negotiations in Madrid on the topic. As a result, Turkey rescinded its veto, and subsequently the three parties signed a memorandum paving the way for Sweden and Finland to join NATO. In exchange, a ban on the sale of weapons to Ankara was lifted, and the parties vowed to fight terrorism.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO: as reacções da Rússia e China (3) [FONTE: Global Times, 30/06/2022]

'Unity of NATO' a disguise of its existential crisis

By Global Times



Cartoon: Vitaly Podvitski

Not surprisingly, Turkey on Tuesday lifted its veto of Finland and Sweden's bid to join NATO after the three countries signed an agreement. In his speech after arriving in Madrid for the NATO Summit, US President Joe Biden stressed the unity of the organization, saying NATO was "as galvanized as I believe it's ever been."

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO: as reacções da Rússia e China (4) [FONTE: Global Times, 30/06/2022]

The accession of these two neutral countries to NATO will increase the organization's membership to 32 countries. NATO was never meant to be a so-called regional security organization, but rather an aggressive military bloc and political instrument set up in Europe to help maintain US global hegemony.

Despite what the US would like, Europe essentially believes that NATO should be a defensive group of its own security. In American hands, NATO is the spear; in European eyes, it should serve as the shield. As NATO continues to expand, the gradually exposed differences in the interests of NATO members will result in more disputes and conflicts within the alliance.

And the expansion raises the problem of a security dilemma, in which the uneasiness of NATO's neighbor countries increases, in turn leading the entire region and even the world into an arms race and seriously changing the geopolitical landscape. Mistrust and the risk of war are on the rise, making the region and the world less secure. Song Zhongping, a Chinese military expert and TV commentator, told the Global Times that NATO is just an outdated Cold War organization that has long lost its so-called unity or cohesion.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO: as reacções da Rússia e China (5) [FONTE: Global Times, 30/06/2022]

Erdogan achieved his political goals with this move, and the fact that NATO is internally scattered has come to the fore. The divisions within NATO grow as more countries are dragged in. The US hopes to bridge the divisions within NATO, but it's difficult to cater to all needs.

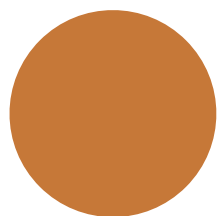
On the issue of the Russia-Ukraine conflict alone, there are different demands among Western countries, as Germany, France and Italy want to stop the war as soon as possible, and the US is calling on all NATO countries to make a common cause against Russia. Wang Shuo, a professor at the School of International Relations of Beijing Foreign Studies University, believes that in this situation, many European countries are questioning whether NATO can solve the crisis in Ukraine. If it cannot work, what's the point of NATO's existence? At the moment when Europeans believe that NATO needs to play a role, it proved itself disunited and incompetent, another sign of NATO's existential crisis.

Russia will probably have to swallow the bitter fruit - NATO's further expansion. But the two Nordic countries' joining NATO is a provocation and humiliation to Russia, and new enmity will be deeply sowed. Europe will not become safer with this significant expansion.

Wang pointed out that joining NATO is like buying medical insurance for serious illnesses, which is a psychological comfort for many European countries: the insurance may be useful, but everyone wants to avoid it coming in handy. Joining NATO is not a no-cost benefit; countries may be "extorted" by NATO, the "insurance company," as the latter brings far more trouble than benefits.

O novo conceito estratégico da NATO: as reacções da Rússia e China (6) [FONTE: Cartoon de Mr. T, 12/05/2022]





PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (1) [FONTE: NPR, 24/06/2022]

Biden announced a \$600 billion global infrastructure program to counter China's clout



President Biden appears with other G7 leaders on Sunday, as a summit at Elmau Castle in the German Alps gets underway. Biden announced a \$200 billion U.S. investment as part of a global infrastructure project by major democracies to counter China's investments in developing countries.

JONATHAN ERNST/POOL/AFP via Getty Images

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (2) [FONTE: NPR, 24/06/2022]

President Biden announced on Sunday that the U.S. will mobilize \$200 billion dollars of investment in global infrastructure projects in the next five years, as part of an effort by the world's leading democratic economies to counter China's Belt and Road Initiative. The overall investment, including G7 partners and private capital, aims to hit \$600 billion over the next five years.

"This isn't aid or charity," Biden said, flanked by other G7 leaders on the sidelines of the summit in Germany. "It's an investment that will deliver returns for everyone, including the American people and the people of all our nations."

The announcement is an official launch and a rebranding of what had been rolled out last year at the G7 in the UK as "Build Back Better World," a play on Biden's domestic proposal that would have reshaped the U.S. economy but foundered in Congress. The effort is now called the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, or PGII.

For nearly a decade, China has been focused on bridges, road, mining and other hard infrastructure projects in the developing world, which has been estimated at \$1 trillion in total spending, though the true amount could be

higher. The G7 initiative is funding projects in four major categories: clean energy, health systems, gender equality and information and communications technology.

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (3) [FONTE: NPR, 24/06/2022]

Investments include the following:

- \$2 billion for a solar project in Angola, including solar mini-grids, home power kits and solar to power telecommunications
- \$600 million for a U.S. company to build a submarine telecommunications cable that will connect Singapore to France through Egypt and the Horn of Africa, delivering high speed internet
- Up to \$50 million from the U.S. to the World Bank's Childcare Incentive Fund, which is also getting support from Canada, Australia and numerous foundations
- \$3.3 million in technical assistance from the U.S. to the Institut Pasteur de Dakar for development of an industrial-scale, multi-vaccine manufacturing facility in Senegal that could produce COVID-19 vaccines and others, in partnership with other G7 nations and the EU

"We collectively have dozens of projects already underway around the globe," Biden said, arguing that this effort will prove democracies can deliver, and with fewer strings attached than Chinese-funded infrastructure. "It's a chance for us to share our positive vision for the future. And let communities around the world see themselves, see for themselves the concrete benefits of partnering with democracies."

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (4) [FONTE: White House, 26/06/2022]



Remarks by President Biden at Launch of the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment

June 26, 2022

Our nations and our world stand at a genuine inflection point in history. Technology has made our world smaller, more immediate, and more connected. It's opened up incredible opportunities, but also accelerated challenges that impact on all of us: managing global energy needs, taking on the climate crisis, dealing with the spread of diseases.

And the choices we make now, in my view, are going to set a direction of our world for several generations to come.

These challenges are hard for all of us, even nations with resources of the G7. But developing countries often lack the essential infrastructure to help navigate global shocks, like a pandemic. So they feel the impacts more acutely, and they have a harder time recovering.

In our deeply connected world, that's not just a humanitarian concern, it's an economic and a security concern for all of us.

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (5) [FONTE: White House, 26/06/2022]



What we're doing is fundamentally different because it's grounded on our shared values of all those representing the countries and organizations behind me. It's built using the global best practices: transparency, partnership, protections for labor and the environment.

We're offering better options for countries and for people around the world to invest in critical infrastructure that improves the lives — their lives, all of our lives — and delivers real gains for all of our people, not just the G7 — all of our people.

Today, we officially launch the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment. We collectively have dozens of projects already underway around the globe.

And I'm proud to announce the United States will mobilize \$200 billion in public and private capital over the next five years for that Partnership.

We're here today because we're making this commitment together as a G7 in coordination with one another to maximize the impact of our work.

Collectively, we aim to mobilize nearly \$600 billion from the G7 by 2027.

These strategic investments are areas of — critical to sustainable development and to our shared global stability: health and health security, digital connectivity, gender equality and equity, climate and energy security.

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (6) [FONTE: White House, 26/06/2022]



First, health. Two years ago, COVID-19 — didn't need any reminders about how critical investments in healthcare systems were and health security is, both to fight the pandemic and to prepare for the next one, because it will not be the last pandemic we under- — we have to deal with.

That's why the United States, together with the G7 partners and the World Bank, are investing in a new industrial-scale vaccine manufacturing facility in Senegal. When complete, it will have the potential to produce hundreds of millions of doses of vaccines annually for COVID-19 and other diseases.

It's an investment that will enhance global vaccine supplies as well as improve access and equity for developing countries.

Second, in the digital area. Our economies' future increasingly depends on people's ability to connect to secure information and communications technologies. And we need to strengthen the use of trusted technologies so that our online information cannot be used by autocrats to consolidate their power or repress their people.

That's why the Digital Invest Program is mobilizing \$335 million in private capital to supply secure network equipment in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

And the U.S. government also supported the successful bid by an American company, SubCom, for a \$600 million contract to build a global subsea telecommunications cable. This cable will stretch from Southeast Asia, through the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, to Europe.

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (7) [FONTE: White House, 26/06/2022]



Third, gender. When women and girls have the ability and the opportunity to parcia- — to participate more fully in those societies and economies, we see positive impacts not only in their communities but around the board — across the board.

We have to increase those opportunities, though, for women and girls to thrive, including practical steps to make childcare more accessible and affordable as we continue the vital work to protect and advance women's fundamental rights.

The United States is committing \$50 million over five years to the World Bank's global Childcare Incentive Fund. This public-private partnership supported by several G7 partners will help countries build infrastructure that makes it easier for women to participate equally — equally — in the labor force.

Fourth and very important, climate and energy. We're seeing just how critical this is every day. The entire world is feeling the impact of Russia's brutal war in Ukraine and on our energy markets.

We need worldwide effort to invest in transformative clean energy projects to ensure that critical infrastructure is resilient to changing climate.

Critical materials that are necessary for our clean energy transition, including the production of batteries, need to be developed with high standards for labor and the environment.

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (8) [FONTE: CSIS, 29/06/2022]

Future Considerations for the Partnership on Global Infrastructure and Investment



This week, the G7 met in the Bavarian Alps at the Schloss Elmau Castle to discuss a wide variety of issues including Ukraine reconstruction, global economic recovery, climate and sustainability, bolstering democracy, and infrastructure investments. In an effort to address the infrastructure gap in the developing world, President Biden announced that the United States will mobilize \$200 billion dollars of investment in global infrastructure projects under its new strategy, the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII). The overall investment goal from the G7 countries and the private sector will be \$600 billion over the next five years. While the explicit goal of PGII is not to counter China's Belt and Road Initiative, PGII does seek to provide an alternative to China's estimated \$1 trillion in hard infrastructure investment around the world in the last decade.

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (9) [FONTE: CSIS, 29/06/2022]

PGII is the repackaged version of the Build Back Better World (B3W) initiative that was announced at last year's G7 summit. At first glance, PGII seems to be a scaling back of ambitions as B3W's stated goal was to leverage \$40 trillion in infrastructure investment by 2035. A lot has, however, changed in the last year—the war in Ukraine, higher energy prices, and overall global inflation will undoubtedly affect PGII's priorities going forward. PGII's four priority areas for investment (climate and energy security, digital connectivity, health systems and health security, and gender equality and equity) are essentially the same as B3W's "pillars." The clear differences are the inclusion of "energy security," "health security," and the change from digital technology to digital connectivity. The same principles that characterized B3W's approach—values-driven, high standards, transparency, and private sector investment—also hold true for PGII's approach.

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (10) [FONTE: CSIS, 29/06/2022]

As the CSIS Project on Prosperity and Development wrote in May 2022, one of the main concerns with B3W was that it was not clear whether hard infrastructure projects would be part of the investment portfolio. The brief recommended that the Biden administration consider doubling or tripling the number of infrastructure projects it invests in due to the clear demand from the developing world. It is promising to see the clearer commitment to hard infrastructure projects explicitly mentioned in the PGII announcement. A number of projects have already been announced as part of the PGII launch, including “U.S. companies taking the lead on a solar power project in Angola, a vaccine manufacturing facility in Senegal, a modular reactor in Romania, and a 1,000-mile submarine telecommunications cable that will connect Singapore to France through Egypt and the Horn of Africa.” These are good initial project examples, but if the United States and its G7 partners want to truly offer an alternative to BRI, they need to continue to emphasize hard infrastructure.

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (11) [FONTE: Foreign Affairs, 22/06/2022]



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

America Shouldn't Copy China's Belt and Road Initiative

Washington Must Invest in Multilateral Institutions,
Not Infrastructure

BY CHARLES KENNY AND SCOTT MORRIS June 22, 2022

CHARLES KENNY and SCOTT MORRIS are Senior Fellows at the Center for Global Development.

For nearly a decade, U.S. policymakers have been wringing their hands about the Belt and Road Initiative, the massive infrastructure investment project through which China has financed and built bridges, ports, power plants, railways, tunnels, and 5G wireless networks around the world. The initiative has not only expanded China's footprint but also indebted more global leaders to Beijing, in a literal sense: Chinese banks provide the finances to pay for this infrastructure. In June 2021, at the G-7 meeting held in the United Kingdom, U.S. President Joe Biden unveiled the West's response to the program: the Build Back Better World initiative,

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (12) [FONTE: Foreign Affairs, 22/06/2022]

This poor showing is no great loss, however, because B3W is the wrong approach to competing with China in the developing world. The United States is notoriously bad at investing in and maintaining its own physical infrastructure, so it never made sense for it to try to build infrastructure projects abroad. Those activities are best left to the multilateral economic institutions in which the United States plays a leading role, namely the World Bank and regional multilateral banks such as the African Development Bank. In a bilateral competition with China, Washington should play to its strengths, including leveraging its unparalleled system of higher education. The good news is that schooling the next generation of global leaders, rather than playing catch-up with Chinese construction firms, would be a win not just for the United States' global standing but for the U.S. economy, as well.

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (13) [FONTE: Foreign Affairs, 22/06/2022]

It's not just scale that places the United States at a comparative disadvantage in infrastructure construction. China is better at building, not just domestically but across the globe. Chinese firms dominate the competitive procurement of leading infrastructure lenders such as the World Bank. They won \$2.3 billion worth of World Bank-financed infrastructure contracts outside China in 2020, compared to the United States' \$27 million worth of contracts. Of the 20 largest construction contractors, 14 are in China, six are in Europe, and none are in the United States. China owes its dominance partly to government subsidies, but on balance, that's a good deal for developing countries who are effectively receiving handouts from Chinese taxpayers. U.S. policymakers may claim that Chinese subsidies are unfair, but those complaints will fall on deaf ears in the countries that benefit from China's largess.

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (14) [FONTE: Foreign Affairs, 22/06/2022]

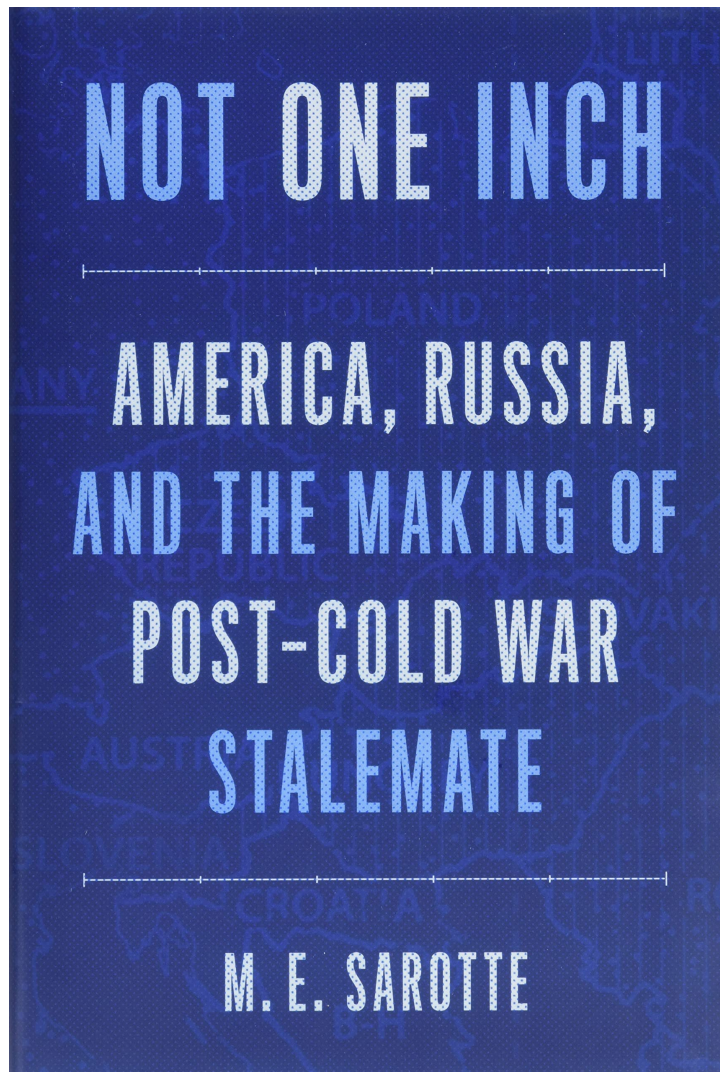
The situation recalls the beginning of the Cold War, when Soviet leader Joseph Stalin launched the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance as an answer to American-led economic programs such as the Marshall Plan, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank. Sold as a way to foster economic cooperation among the countries of the Eastern bloc, Comecon actually reduced overall trade flows of member countries by putting up barriers to exports and imports with the rest of the world. This time around, in response to a far more robust version offered by China, it is the United States that is providing a Potemkin model of international cooperation. Adding to the irony, the institutions created at the Bretton Woods Conference that Stalin was attempting to counter are what make B3W's infrastructure push unnecessary. The administration should work through those organizations to attempt to achieve its aims.

O plano dos EUA para contrariar a influência económica da China (15)

[FONTE: Cartoon “Build Back Better World” or “Empty Promises”? / China Xinhua News, 22/06/2022]



Sugestões de leitura



CHINA'S BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

**STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS ON CENTRAL ASIA,
SOUTHEAST ASIA, AND CENTRAL EASTERN EUROPE**

Edited by
Alfred Gerstl and Ute Wallenböck

