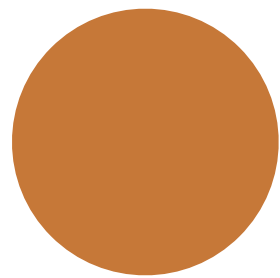
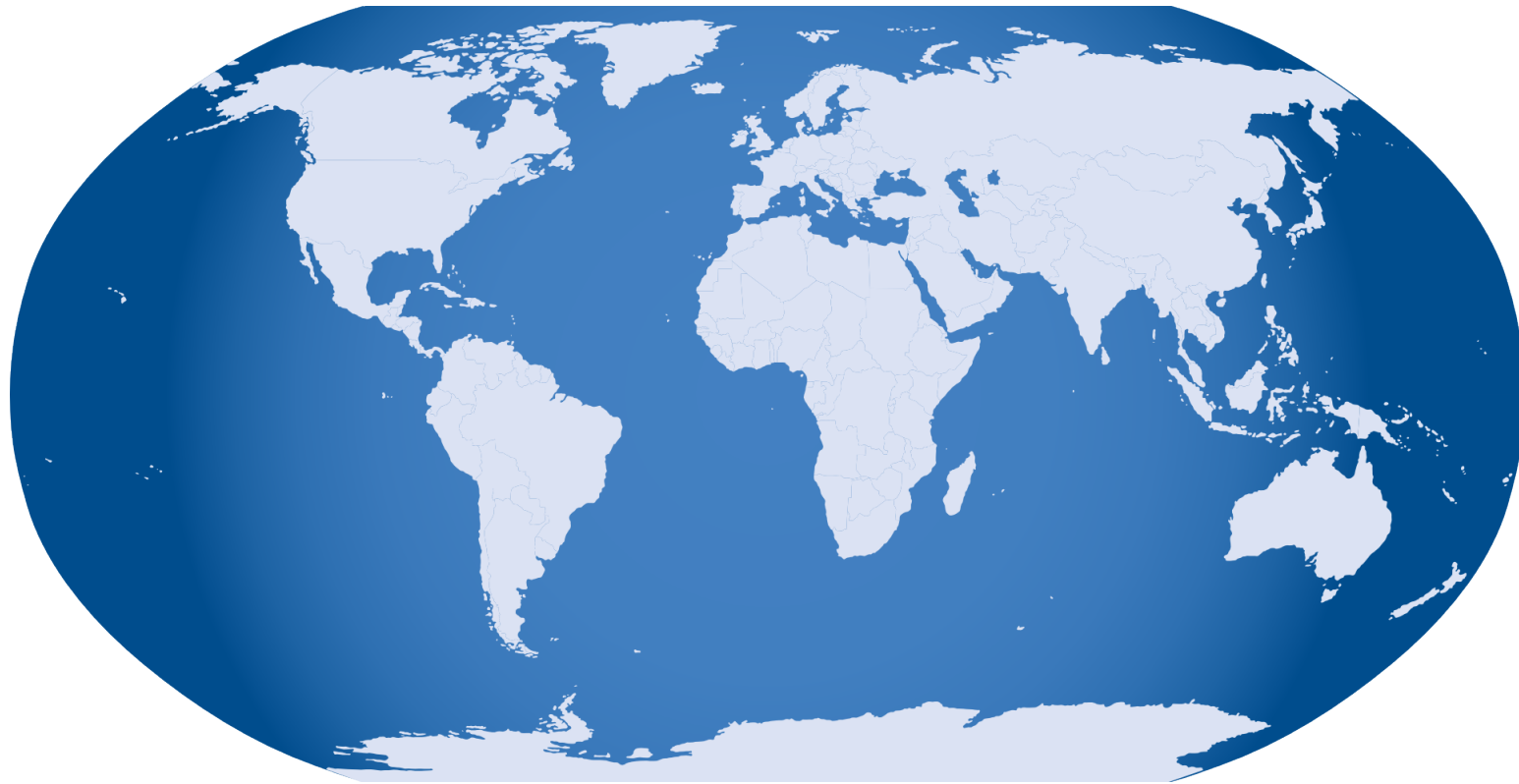


Política Internacional e Geopolítica a reconfiguração do mundo no século XXI

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL
D. ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES
José Pedro Teixeira Fernandes
SESSÃO Nº 36
13/07/2022**

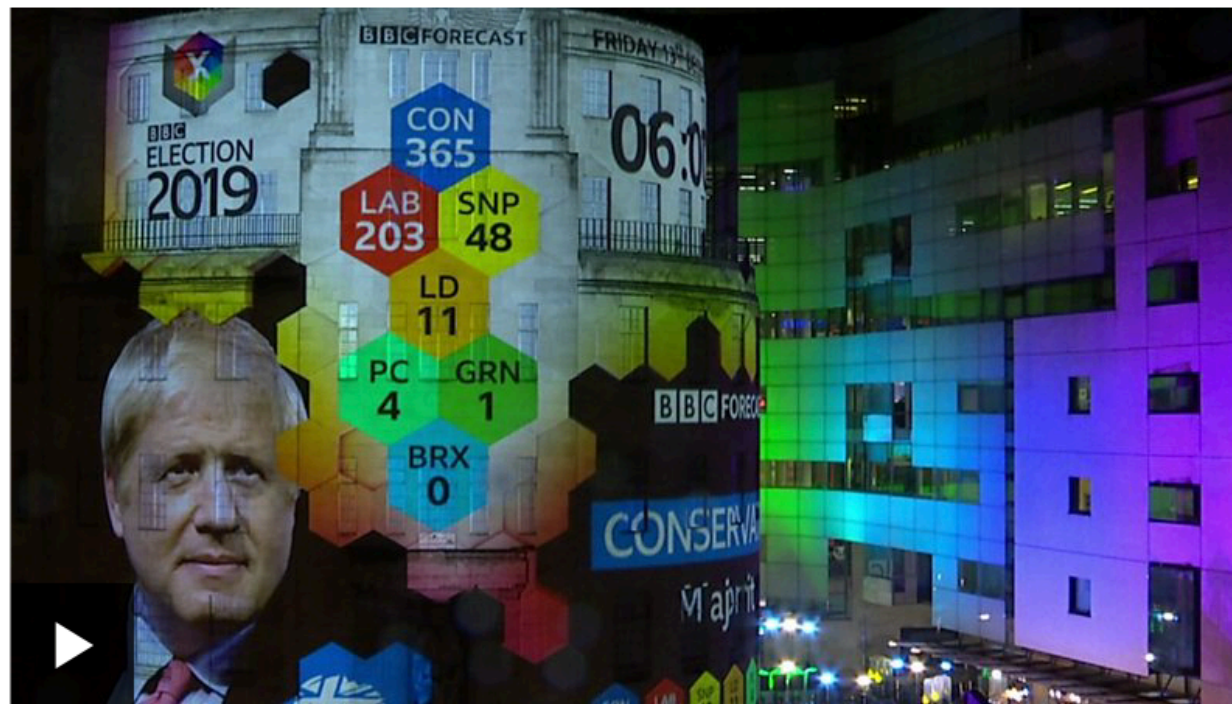


PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (1) [FONTE: BBC, 13/12/2019]

Election results 2019: Boris Johnson hails 'new dawn' after historic victory

13 December 2019



Election 2019: The story of the night as the results came in

Boris Johnson has promised to deliver Brexit and repay the trust of voters after he led the Conservatives to an "historic" general election win.

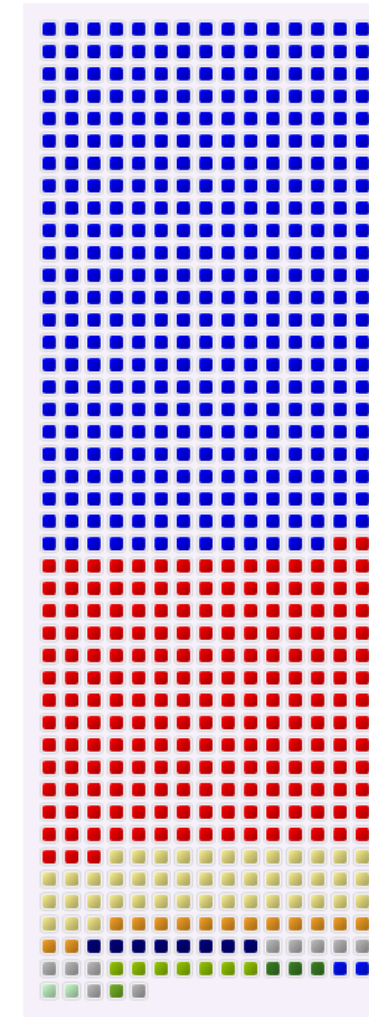
The PM, who has met the Queen to ask to form a new government, has a majority of 80 in the House of Commons – the party's largest since 1987.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (2) [FONTE: UK Parliament]

List view

<div>CON</div> <div>Conservative</div> <div>358MPs</div> <div>Men 270 Women 88</div>	<div>LAB</div> <div>Labour</div> <div>200MPs</div> <div>Men 96 Women 104</div>
<div>SNP</div> <div>Scottish National Party</div> <div>45MPs</div> <div>Men 29 Women 16</div>	<div>LD</div> <div>Liberal Democrat</div> <div>14MPs</div> <div>Men 5 Women 9</div>
<div>DUP</div> <div>Democratic Unionist Party</div> <div>8MPs</div> <div>Men 7 Women 1</div>	<div>IND</div> <div>Independent</div> <div>8MPs</div> <div>Men 6 Women 2</div>
<div>SF</div> <div>Sinn Féin</div> <div>7MPs</div> <div>Men 5 Women 2</div>	<div>PC</div> <div>Plaid Cymru</div> <div>3MPs</div> <div>Men 2 Women 1</div>
<div>ALBA</div> <div>Alba Party</div> <div>2MPs</div> <div>Men 2</div>	<div>SDLP</div> <div>Social Democratic & Labour Party</div> <div>2MPs</div> <div>Men 1 Women 1</div>
<div>ALLI...</div> <div>Alliance</div> <div>1MP</div> <div>Men 1</div>	<div>GREEN</div> <div>Green Party</div> <div>1MP</div> <div>Women 1</div>
<div>SPK</div> <div>Speaker</div> <div>1MP</div> <div>Men 1</div>	

Graphical view



O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (3) [FONTE: BBC, 7/07/2022]

Brexit: New era for UK as it completes separation from European Union

1 January 2021



Reuters

A new era has begun for the United Kingdom after it completed its formal separation from the European Union.

The UK stopped following EU rules at 23:00 GMT, as replacement arrangements for travel, trade, immigration and security co-operation came into force.

Boris Johnson said the UK had "freedom in our hands" and the ability to do things "differently and better" now the long Brexit process was over.

But opponents of leaving the EU maintain the country will be worse off.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (4) [FONTE: BBC, 7/07/2022]

Boris Johnson resigns: It is painful to leave Downing Street, says PM



Boris Johnson has said it is "painful not to be able to see through so many projects and ideas" as he announced his resignation as Tory party leader.

The PM was met with cheers from family and staff as he made his resignation speech outside No 10.

He said he had tried to persuade colleagues it would be "eccentric" to change leader and blamed the "herd instinct" in Westminster for his exit.

He added he intended to stay in office until his successor is chosen.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (5) [FONTE: CNN, 7/07/2022]

Boris Johnson's tenure has been defined by scandal. Here are some of the biggest ones

Illegal prorogation of Parliament

Johnson's critics have often accused the Prime Minister of disrespecting government procedure and bending rules when it suits him -- such as when he decided to ask the Queen [to prorogue -- or shut down -- Parliament for five weeks](#) at the height of a political crisis over Brexit.

The monarch rubber-stamped the request in line with her duty to stay out of politics and to act only on the advice of ministers.

But when the Supreme Court found the prorogation was illegal, it raised the uncomfortable question of whether the Queen had broken the law. The ruling led to accusations Johnson's government deliberately misled the monarch as part of its strategy to secure Brexit.

Johnson was forced to personally apologize for embarrassing the monarch, according to the Sunday Times.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (6) [FONTE: CNN, 7/07/2022]

The flat refurbishment

One of the first scandals Johnson faced was an allegation of corruption after WhatsApp messages revealed he had asked a Conservative Party donor for funds to refurbish his Downing Street residence. British news outlets reported that the work cost around £200,000 (\$280,000).

Political donations and loans are tightly controlled in the United Kingdom, with loans of more than £7,500 (\$10,400) logged and publicly revealed by the commission four times a year.

Johnson did not report the donations and as a result, the Conservative Party was fined £17,800 by the [Electoral Commission](#) in December last year.

Owen Paterson lobbying scandal

Last year, Johnson attempted to force Conservative MPs to vote in favor of overturning the suspension of a fellow Conservative Member of Parliament.

[Owen Paterson](#), an influential Conservative backbencher and former cabinet minister, had been facing a 30-day suspension after being accused of an "egregious" breach of lobbying rules.

Following a backlash, Johnson U-turned and Paterson ultimately quit as MP.

The Liberal Democrats [won Paterson's seat](#) -- one the Conservatives had held for almost 200 years -- at the subsequent by-election in December.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (7) [FONTE: CNN, 7/07/2022]

Partygate

Johnson has faced months of damaging revelations of parties held at Downing Street in defiance of coronavirus lockdowns, with leaks and images dripping into the media since January.

A [report](#) published in May by senior civil servant Sue Gray criticized a culture of rule-breaking events, and revealed new photographs of him at two separate gatherings.

Among the parties: A night of heavy drinking on the eve of Prince Philip's funeral -- at a time when strict limits on socializing forced even the Queen to sit alone to say goodbye to her husband of nearly 74 years.

Gray wrote that "the senior leadership at the centre" of Johnson's administration "must bear responsibility" for a culture that allowed the parties to take place.

[Johnson himself was fined](#) by London's Metropolitan Police for attending a party on government premises, making him the first UK premier in history found to have broken the law in office. Sunak, who resigned on Tuesday, was also fined for attending the same event.

Johnson's handling of the scandal was particularly misguided, with Downing Street first denying there were any gatherings, then saying he didn't know about them and then claiming he attended them because he believed they were work events.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (8) [FONTE: CNN, 7/07/2022]

Pincher misconduct allegations

This week's [cascade of resignations](#) was sparked by revelations that Johnson appointed Chris Pincher into his government despite knowing of past allegations of sexual misconduct.

Pincher, the Conservatives' deputy chief whip, resigned last week after allegations that he groped two guests at a private dinner. Pincher did not admit the allegations directly, but told Johnson in a letter that "last night I drank far too much," and "embarrassed myself and other people."

Downing Street had struggled to explain why Pincher was in government in the first place, amid a wave of revelations about his previous alleged conduct, denying Johnson knew anything specific about the allegations.

On Tuesday, it emerged that a complaint had been made against Pincher in the Foreign Office about three years ago and that Johnson was briefed on what happened. Downing Street then said he had forgotten.

Johnson acknowledged it "was a mistake" to appoint Pincher to his government on Tuesday, but the damage had already been done. The wave of government resignations started just minutes after he apologized for the decision, with Chancellor Rishi Sunak and Health Secretary Sajid Javid handing in their notices. Over the next 24 hours, dozens followed.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (9) [FONTE: Redfield & Wilton Strategies, 13/06/2022]

Latest GB Voting Intention (12 June 2022)

June 13, 2022

R&WS Research Team

Approval Rating | GB Politics | UK Elections | Voting Intention

Share this research:

Our Most Recent Research

Latest GB Voting Intention (3 July 2022)
July 4, 2022

Joining or Staying Out of the EU Referendum
Voting Intention (19-20 June 2022)
July 1, 2022

Latest Red Wall Voting Intention (26-27 June 2022)
June 28, 2022

Latest GB Voting Intention (26 June 2022)
June 27, 2022

Latest GB Voting Intention (19 June 2022)
June 20, 2022

Joe Biden Administration Approval Ratings and
Hypothetical Voting Intention (15 June 2022)
June 17, 2022

[See more of our research](#)

Redfield & Wilton Strategies' latest voting intention poll in Great Britain finds the Labour Party leading by 7%, one points less than in last week Wednesday's poll. Altogether, the full numbers (with the changes from 8-9 June in parentheses) are as follows:

Labour 39% (-1)

Conservative 32% (-)

Liberal Democrat 15% (+2)

Green 6% (+1)

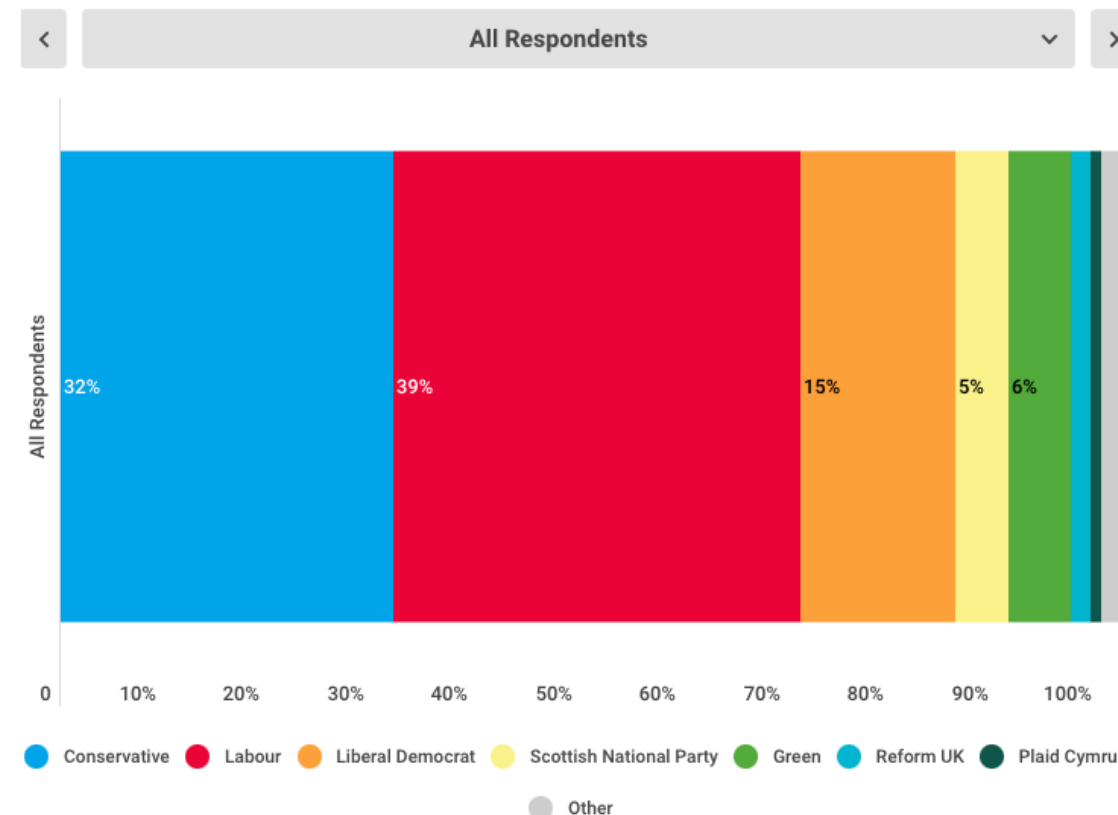
Scottish National Party 5% (+1)

Reform UK 2% (-2)

Plaid Cymru 1% (+1)

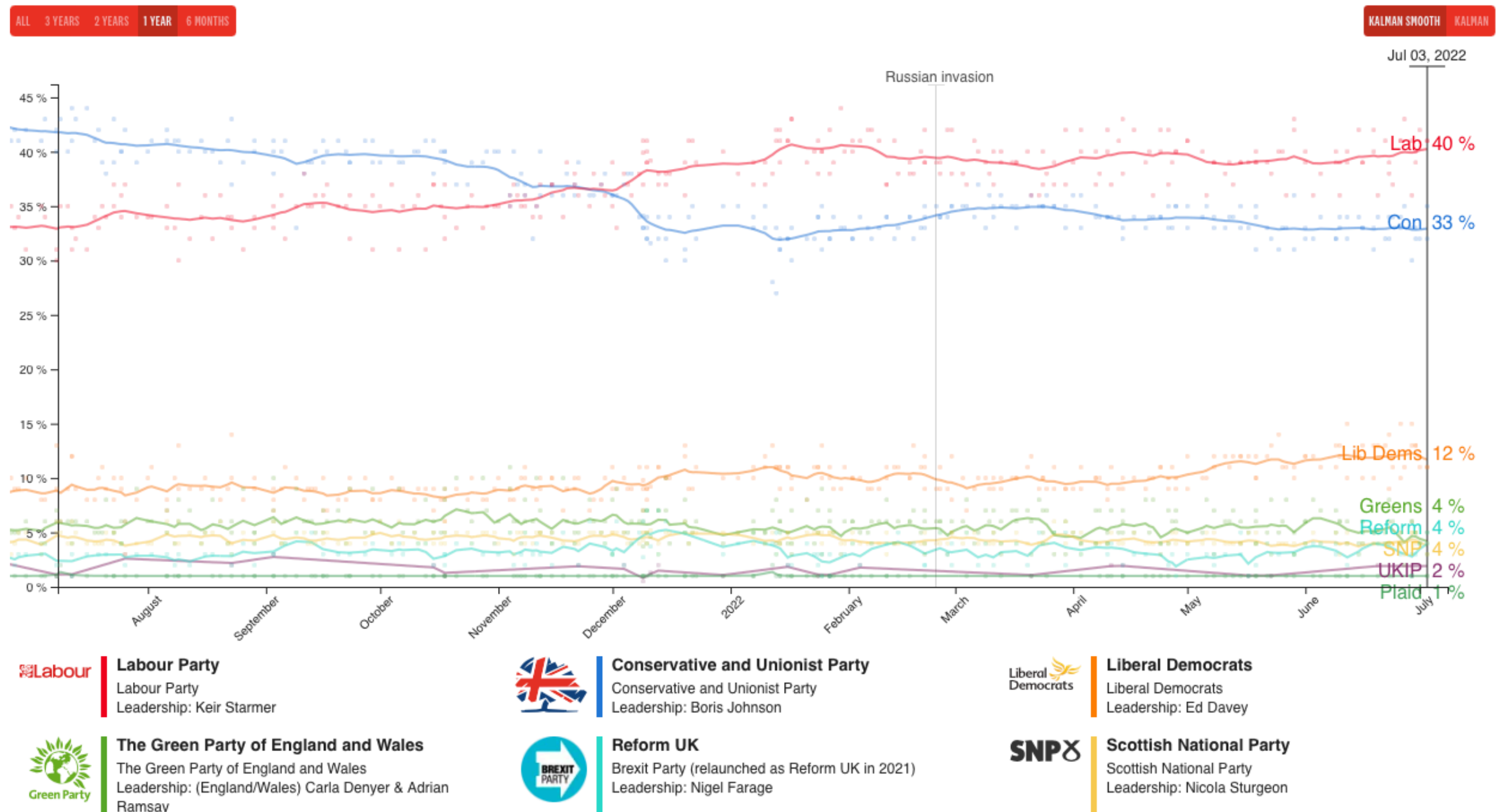
Other 2% (-)

If there were to be a General Election in the United Kingdom tomorrow, for which party would you vote?

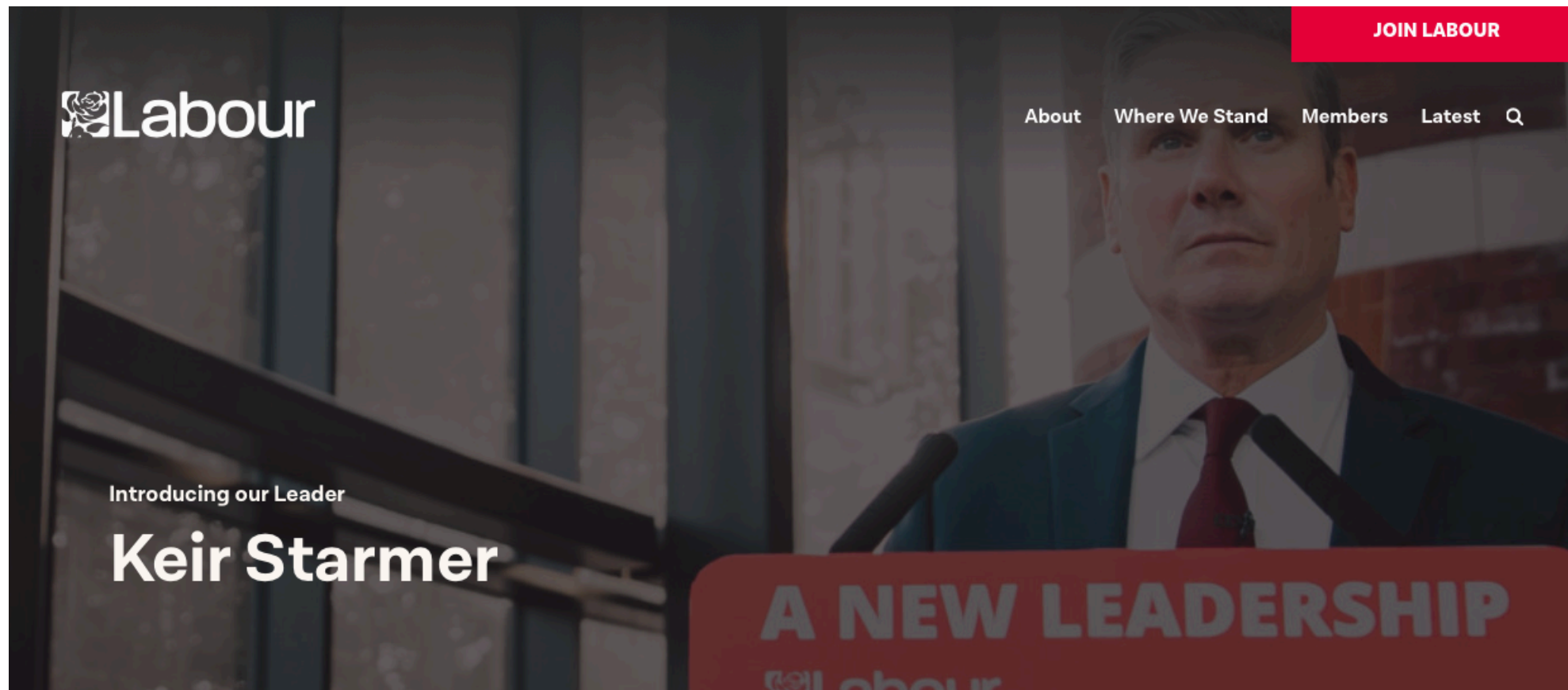


O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (10) [FONTE: YouGov, 3/07/2022]

National parliament voting intention



O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (11) [FONTE: Labour Party]



Keir Starmer is a husband, father, and former lawyer who has fought for fairness his whole working life. He is now leader of the Labour Party of Great Britain.

For decades, Keir has stood up against the powerful on behalf of ordinary people who needed help. Keir is driven by his passion to make the world a better, fairer place for working people. This drive led him to stand as an MP and later become leader of the Labour Party.

The son of a tool maker

Keir grew up in a small town called Oxted, in Surrey. His dad worked as a toolmaker on the factory floor and his mum was a nurse for the NHS.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (12) [FONTE: UK Parliament]

General elections

A general election is an opportunity for people in every part of the UK to choose their MP. This person will represent a local area (constituency) in the House of Commons for up to five years.

There is a choice of several candidates in each constituency. Some will be the local candidates for national political parties. The candidate that receives most votes becomes their MP.

The date of the next general election has not yet been announced. The Dissolution and Calling of Parliament Act 2022 revived the power of the monarch to dissolve Parliament, at the request of the Prime Minister of the day.

The government of the day can decide when to call a general election.

When is the latest that the next general election could be held?

The maximum term of a Parliament is five years from the day on which it first met. The current Parliament first met on Tuesday 17 December 2019 and will automatically dissolve on Tuesday 17 December 2024, unless it has been dissolved sooner by the Queen.

Polling Day would be expected to take place 25 days later.

When was the last general election?

The date of the last general election was **12 December 2019**.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (13) [FONTE: BBC, 7/07/2022]

Who can call an early election?

The decision to hold an early election usually rests with the prime minister.

However, until very recently, this wasn't the case.

In 2011, a law was passed that removed the PM's power to hold an early election and instead hand control to the House of Commons.

Under those rules an early election could only be held under certain circumstances - such as if two-thirds of MPs agreed to one.

However, after winning the 2019 election, the Conservatives introduced a new law - [called the Dissolution and Calling of Parliament Act 2022](#) - which abolished the previous one and restored the PM's traditional power to call elections at a time of their choosing.

Would a new PM need to hold an early election?

Now that Mr Johnson has resigned, the Conservative Party will need to choose a new leader. The winner of that contest will become the next PM.

The new PM would not be obliged to call an early election - but could do so if they wished.

When Gordon Brown took over from Labour prime minister Tony Blair in 2007, for example, he did not hold an early election.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (14) [FONTE: BBC, 7/07/2022]

Who will replace Boris Johnson?

Boris Johnson has announced he will resign, which means there will now be a leadership election to decide who becomes the next Conservative leader and prime minister.

They will have to secure the backing of Tory MPs, with the final two candidates going to a ballot of Conservative members. But who are the potential candidates?

Remember, most of these MPs and ministers have not yet said whether they want the job of Tory leader and PM - but they are the ones to watch. Others may also come forward.

Defence Secretary Ben Wallace appears to be the favourite to replace Boris Johnson as PM and party leader among Tory party members.

A YouGov poll of 716 Conservative party members placed Ben Wallace just ahead of Penny Mordaunt, who was followed Rishi Sunak.

Under the current rules, candidates need the support of eight Conservative MPs to stand.

If there are more than two candidates, Tory MPs hold a series of votes until just two remain.

At that point there is a ballot of the wider Conservative party membership to select the winner.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (15) [FONTE: BBC, 7/07/2022]

Meet some of the possible candidates

Expand all ▼



Rishi Sunak

Former Chancellor of the Exchequer



Liz Truss

Foreign Secretary



Sajid Javid

Former Health Secretary



Nadhim Zahawi

New Chancellor of the Exchequer



Jeremy Hunt

Member of Parliament



Suella Braverman

Attorney General



Penny Mordaunt

Minister of State



Ben Wallace

Defence Secretary



Tom Tugendhat

Member of Parliament



Steve Baker

Member of Parliament



Priti Patel

Home Secretary



Grant Shapps

Transport Secretary

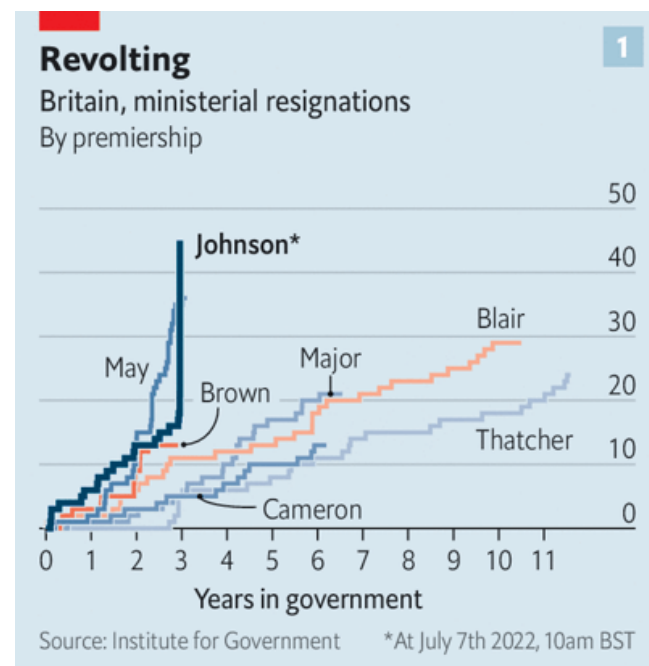


O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (16) [FONTE: The Economist, 7/07/2022]

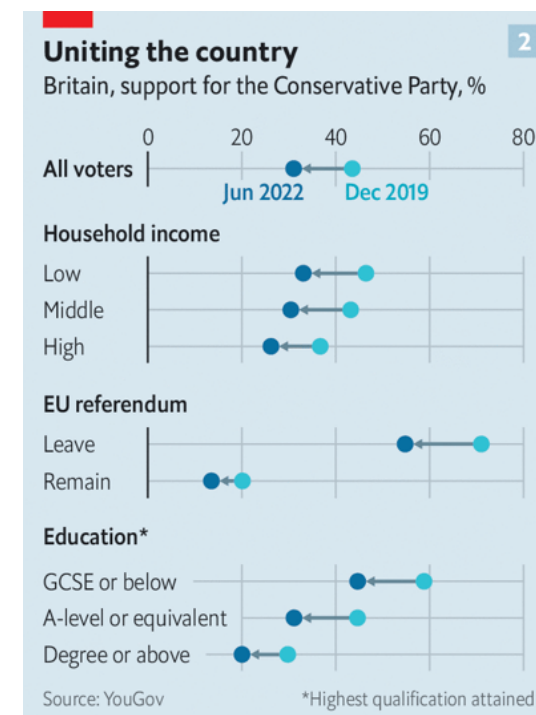
A monstrous in-tray awaits Boris Johnson's eventual successor

Dealing with it may be beyond an exhausted Conservative Party

Support for the Tories has fallen across all types of voters who backed them in 2019, according to our analysis of polling conducted by YouGov in June (see chart 2). The next election will see them fight on all fronts, as new northern seats and southern heartlands face a pincer movement from Labour and the Liberal Democrats. After 12 years in power, four general elections and the imminent loss of a third prime minister, the exhaustion may be too great and the rifts too deep for the party to recover.



The Economist



The Economist

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (17) [FONTE: The Economist, 7/07/2022]

Mr Johnson's policy of vigorous support for Ukraine is not in any great jeopardy. Beyond that, difficult choices lie. Lee Anderson, the blunt Tory mp for Ashfield, an old mining district, declared he had no confidence in Mr Johnson and called for a "government of low taxation [that] will be tough on illegal immigration." Such simple demands, so hard to meet.

On the economy, Mr Sunak's departure underlined deep Tory divisions. In his resignation letter to Mr Johnson, Mr Sunak, who espouses fiscal discipline, declared that their approaches were "fundamentally too different". A leadership contest will be rich in Thatcherite homilies but unlikely to resolve the party's simultaneous desires for low taxes, balanced budgets and expansive public services.

On immigration, one right-winger lamented that Mr Johnson might have been safe had he only cracked on with sending asylum-seekers to Rwanda in defiance of a ruling of the European Court of Human Rights. Similarly, the Eurosceptic right will seek promises to overturn the part of the Brexit treaty that deals with Northern Ireland as the price of its support for any leadership candidate.

Yet such violations of international law gravely alarm the liberal wing of the party, which sees them as ruinous to the reputation of Britain abroad. There is no consensus on whether Britain should pursue a rapprochement with the eu or fight it. Mr Johnson has hooked his party on quick fixes to intractable problems. It will take years to get clean.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (18) [FONTE: Daniel Boffey / Guardian, 8/07/2022]

Collapsing public support suggests Brexit is anything but done

Most people think Brexit has gone badly, a UK survey finds, and Johnson has left behind a mess of problems for a new PM



Boris Johnson's critics say his deal with the EU did not achieve the 'stability and certainty' he claimed it would.
Photograph: Andy Rain/EPA

The mantra right up to the grisly end was that he had got [Brexit](#) "done".

Boris Johnson's apparent double miracle was to break the parliamentary impasse that tormented his predecessor Theresa May when trying to pass her withdrawal agreement and then to successfully negotiate a trade deal with the EU in the following 10 months.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (19) [FONTE: Daniel Boffey / Guardian, 8/07/2022]

"This deal means a new stability and a new certainty in what has sometimes been a fractious and difficult relationship," Johnson had said on Christmas Eve 2020 as the ink was drying on the new trade agreement.

Johnson certainly achieved a political feat in uniting his party after removing May from office and then forming an unlikely electoral alliance in the wider country – despite misleading the Queen, in the opinion of a Scottish court, as he sought to threaten recalcitrant MPs with a no-deal exit back in the dark days of 2019.

But recent polling suggests support for Brexit in the UK has collapsed – and the outgoing prime minister's critics might confidently argue today that Johnson leaves a mess of issues behind rather than the "certainty and stability" that he claimed to have secured 18 months ago.

For all of the talk in 2019 of having struck a great deal, the government has in recent weeks threatened to unilaterally rip up a hard won and crucial agreement over the post-Brexit arrangements for [Northern Ireland](#) if the EU does not agree to a fundamental overhaul – despite the Conservative manifesto on which Johnson formed his government committing to no renegotiations.

The problem Johnson has found is that the withdrawal agreement has – as the government's own impact assessment had said it would at the time, along with everyone else who understood the deal – drawn a regulatory border down the Irish Sea, making it more expensive to import from Britain to Northern Ireland.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (20)

[FONTE: Ciara Martin / UK in Changing Europe, 5/07/2022]

Referendum bill: the logic behind Nicola Sturgeon's strategic gamble - UK in a changing Europe

Referendum bill: the logic behind Nicola Sturgeon's strategic gamble

'There's no such thing as a *de facto* referendum'. That is *certainly* true.

'The Supreme Court will throw out the Scottish Government's referendum bill, if they hear the case at all.' That will *probably* be proved true.

'The people of Scotland don't want a referendum in 2023.' That *might* be true, but it's pretty subjective and the most recent poll shows a statistical dead heat.

These are three of the main criticisms of the independence referendum plan announced by First Minister Nicola Sturgeon last week. The overarching condemnation is that it doesn't amount to a plan. But what the critics mostly avoid discussing is what the First Minister was supposed to do instead.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (21)

[FONTE: Ciara Martin / UK in Changing Europe, 5/07/2022]

Scottish nationalism has long been based on attaining [independence](#) by entirely lawful and constitutional means. That requires the active participation of the UK Government in a process designed to facilitate independence, including a referendum. That is not available right now. For as long as that's the case, all the leaders of the independence movement can do is try different ways of applying pressure. That is one of the most misunderstood aspects of the Bute House plan and central to understanding it.

The tactical heart of Nicola Sturgeon's proposal is to refer her own referendum bill to the Supreme Court. But even a win following a referendum bill, however unlikely, doesn't mean a referendum that would deliver independence. Westminster could change the law and make a vote unlawful. Or it could refuse to act on the result in advance, bolstered by a unionist boycott. The Supreme Court *can* choose to rule Holyrood's referendum bill lawful, but it *can't* require the United Kingdom Government to dissolve the British state.

The First Minister's Plan B can similarly be blocked off. There is no result at the next general election, however impressive, that can compel London to begin independence negotiations (or oblige other countries to recognise Scottish independence in the event of a unilateral declaration of independence, something in any case the SNP have long ruled out).

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (22) [FONTE: Reuters, 7/07/2022]

Russia rejoices over Boris Johnson's downfall: the 'stupid clown' has gone

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters) - Russian politicians lined up to celebrate the downfall of Boris Johnson on Thursday, casting the British leader as a "stupid clown" who had finally got his just reward for arming Ukraine against Russia.

Johnson, the face of the 2016 Brexit campaign who won a resounding electoral victory in 2019 before leading the United Kingdom out of the European Union, announced he was quitting on Thursday after he was abandoned by ministers and most of his Conservative lawmakers over a series of scandals.

The Kremlin said it didn't like Johnson either.

"He doesn't like us, we don't like him either," Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov said shortly before Johnson stood in Downing Street to announce his resignation.

Russian tycoon Oleg Deripaska said on Telegram that it was an "inglorious end" for a "stupid clown" whose conscience would be blighted by "tens of thousands of lives in this senseless conflict in Ukraine".

"The clown is going," said Vyacheslav Volodin, the speaker of Russia's lower house of parliament. "He is one of the main ideologues of the war against Russia until the last Ukrainian. European leaders should think about where such a policy leads."

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (23) [FONTE: Reuters, 7/07/2022]

After the invasion, Johnson made Britain one of the biggest Western supporters of Ukraine, sending weapons, slapping some of the most severe sanctions in modern history on Russia and urging Ukraine to defeat Russia's vast armed forces. He has twice traveled to Kyiv to meet Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskiy.

Maria Zakharova, the top spokeswoman in Russia's foreign ministry, said Johnson's fall was a symptom of the decline of the West, which she said was riven by political, ideological and economic crisis.

"The moral of the story is: do not seek to destroy Russia," Zakharova said. "Russia cannot be destroyed. You can break your teeth on it - and then choke on them."

Johnson's support of Ukraine has been so staunch that he has been affectionately known as "Borys Johnsoniuk" by some in Kyiv. He sometimes ended his speeches with "Slava Ukraini" - or "glory to Ukraine".

Johnson even spoke stilted Russian in February, telling the Russian people that he did not believe the "needless and bloody" war was in their name.

Russia repeatedly dismissed him as a poorly prepared jester trying to punch far beyond Britain's true weight.

Zakharova gleefully portrayed Johnson as the author of his own downfall.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (24) [FONTE: Reuters, 7/07/2022]

Ukrainians are in mourning for Boris



Boris Johnson's support for Ukraine looked like a gimmick for many in Britain. Whenever the PM was in trouble, he called president Zelensky. When things got too much in Westminster, Boris popped up in Kyiv. But for Ukrainians, Boris's backing of Ukraine is no joke: he is a national hero. He is the most popular foreign politician: his approval ratings are 90 per cent, only 3 per cent behind Zelensky. He recently became an honorary citizen of Odessa. Four streets are named after him, and one cafe in the capital even makes a 'Boris Johnson' croissant (with vanilla ice cream on top, which is supposed to look like his hair).

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (25) [FONTE: Svitlana Morenets / Prospect, 7/07/2022]

As he announced his resignation this morning, Boris addressed the Ukrainian, saying: 'I know we in Britain will continue to support your fight for freedom for as long as it takes.' His fall from power is painful for many in Ukraine. Zelensky called Boris a 'true friend', although he said he was confident that Britain's support wouldn't diminish any time soon. The two men shared a phone call this afternoon: Johnson told Zelensky 'you're a hero and everybody loves you'.

Ukrainians are in mourning for Boris. Zelensky's adviser Mykhaylo Podolyak [tweeted](#):

"To be a leader is to call Russia evil and to take responsibility in the most critical times. To be a leader is to be the first to come to Kyiv, despite rocket attacks. Thank you Boris Johnson for understanding the threat of the Russian monster and always being at the forefront of supporting Ukraine.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (26) [FONTE: Svitlana Morenets / Prospect, 7/07/2022]

Gennady Zubko, a former deputy prime minister, called him a 'friend of Ukraine', while Oleksandr Marikovski – an MP in Zelensky's party – said Johnson's resignation was a 'landmine in the world order'.

Boris will always remain the politician who stood up for Ukraine

In the comments under several Ukrainian news sites, some joked 'let him lead our government then'. It's happened before. In 2015, the former Georgian president Mikheil Saakashvili was granted Ukrainian citizenship and was appointed governor of Odessa. He may have resigned within a year and been widely thought of as a colossal failure, but it's one option to Boris if he wants a route out of the wilderness.

The Prime Minister may be deeply unpopular with his colleagues and much of the British public, but Ukrainians don't care. Boris will always remain the politician who stood up for Ukraine and provided funding, friendship and weapons when we needed it most. Perhaps he could have been faster, but he was much quicker than others, many of whom still can't decide whose side they are on. Ukrainians will miss Boris, even if Brits are glad to see the back of him.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (27) [FONTE: FT, 9/03/2022]

Ukraine has saved Boris Johnson for now, but dangers remain

Hyping the prime minister's role in this crisis reflects allies' need to persuade Conservative MPs of his worth

March 9 2022

The war in Ukraine is still running hot but in the safer pastures of Westminster, forces loyal to Boris Johnson are declaring victory in the battle to save his premiership.

The prime minister had already made progress in his efforts to stave off a no-confidence vote among Tory MPs in the wake of the [partygate](#) lockdown breaches and other misjudgments. Yet with the focus on Ukraine, even hostile colleagues can see there is no mood among MPs for infighting.

To further solidify his position, allies indulge in Olympian hyperbole about his world-leading role and spin the crisis as [Johnson's "Falklands moment"](#) when voters are won back by his Churchillian rhetoric (is British rhetoric ever anything other than Churchillian?). Government communications play up Johnson's ["six-point plan"](#) to end the war, trivialising the issue to the level of an election leaflet.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (28) [FONTE: FT, 9/03/2022]

They are right to be cautious. Polls show support rising, but not yet to the levels seen when Johnson was hospitalised with Covid or the first vaccine rollout, the only times his [favourability ratings](#) turned positive. They may yet rise further but the long-term trend has been a steady fall, with each boost shorter than the one before. Among his MPs, many are waiting for an excuse to strike. "He is safe for now, but if the polls turn we are back in the wars," admits one minister.

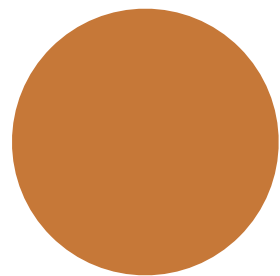
The political benefits can also be overstated. Gordon Brown's performance in the financial crisis did not help him in the subsequent general election. Voters do not generally do gratitude. And this conflict is far from over and may get even grimmer.

More important is the fundamental problems that remain. The public will not forget the lockdown breaches. The peerage bestowed on Evgeny Lebedev, owner of the Evening Standard and son of a former KGB officer and Russian oligarch, plays into Johnson's weakness for disregarding rules and rewarding pals.

The already bleak economic picture can only deteriorate as the crisis persists. Johnson will be able to rally people to the price of defending freedom but voters are only just starting to feel the pain; such virtue is not limitless. Squeezed by rising food and energy bills, they will expect the government to help. This, more than anything, will determine their (and thus his MPs') view of Johnson's electoral viability. The internal pressure to cut tax and reduce energy levies will not abate even as defence spending must inevitably rise. One close ally admits that even before Ukraine, he didn't have "an economic or political strategy for any of this". Without one, he will again be blown off course.

O fim da era Boris Johnson no Reino Unido (29) [FONTE: Cartoon, FT, 9/03/200]

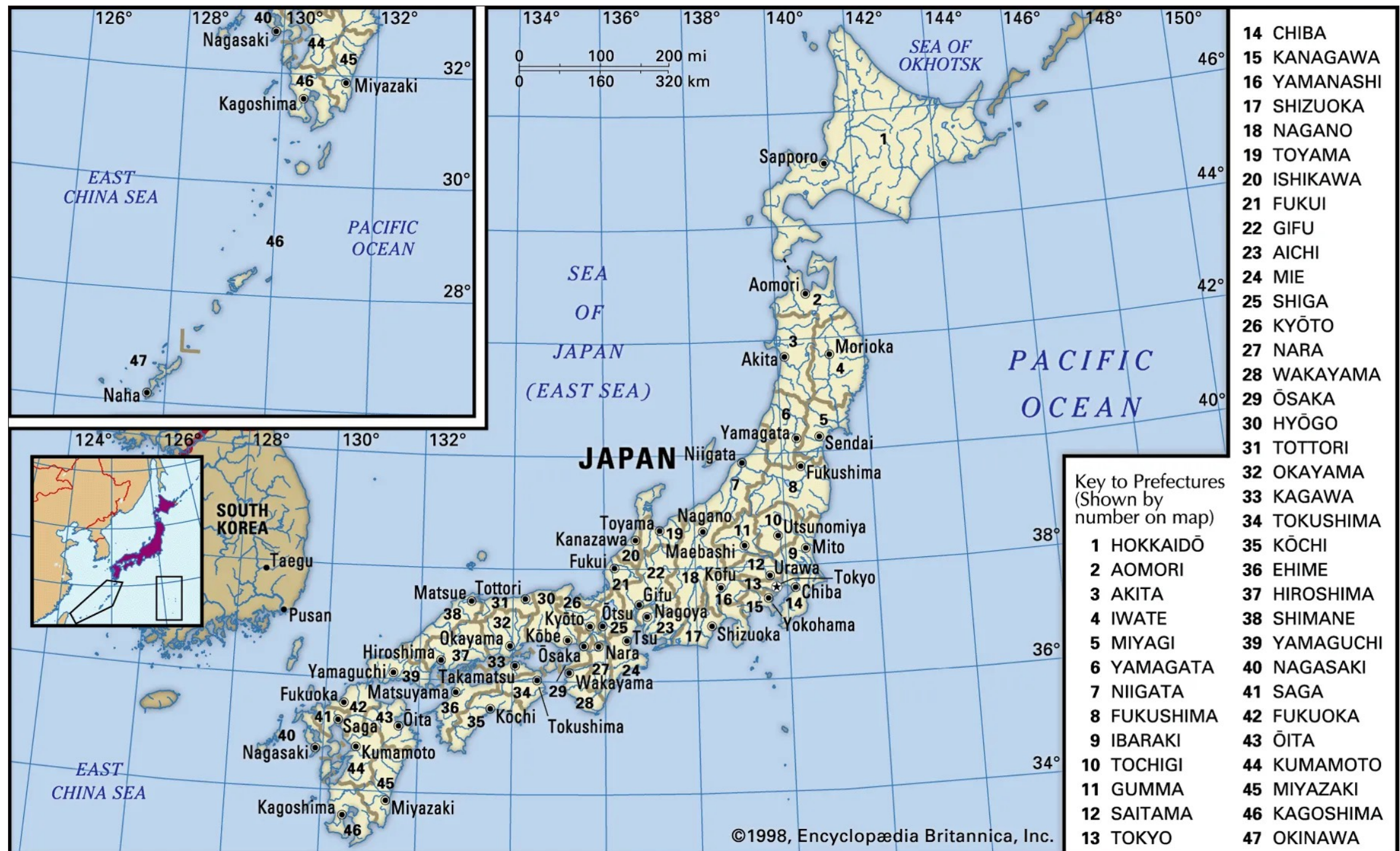




PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES

O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (1)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]



O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (2)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

Facts

Also Known As	Nippon • Nihon
Head Of Government	Prime Minister: Kishida Fumio
Capital	Tokyo
Population	(2022 est.) 125,816,000
Currency Exchange Rate	1 USD equals 136.615 Japanese yen
Form Of Government	constitutional monarchy with a national Diet consisting of two legislative houses (House of Councillors [242]; House of Representatives [475])
Official Language	none ¹
Official Religion	none
Official Name	Nihon, or Nippon (Japan)
Total Area (Sq Km)	377,976
Total Area (Sq Mi)	145,937
Monetary Unit	yen (¥)
Population Rank	(2021) 11
Population Projection 2030	120,984,000
Density: Persons Per Sq Mi	(2022) 862.1
Density: Persons Per Sq Km	(2022) 332.9
Urban-Rural Population	Urban: (2018) 91.6% • Rural: (2018) 8.4%
Life Expectancy At Birth	Male: (2019) 81.4 years • Female: (2019) 87.5 years
Literacy: Percentage Of Population Age 15 And Over Literate	Male: 100% • Female: 100%
Gni (U.S.\$ '000,000)	(2019) 5,250,687
Gni Per Capita (U.S.\$)	(2019) 41,580
Symbol Of State	Emperor: Naruhito

¹ Japanese is the national language.



O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (3)

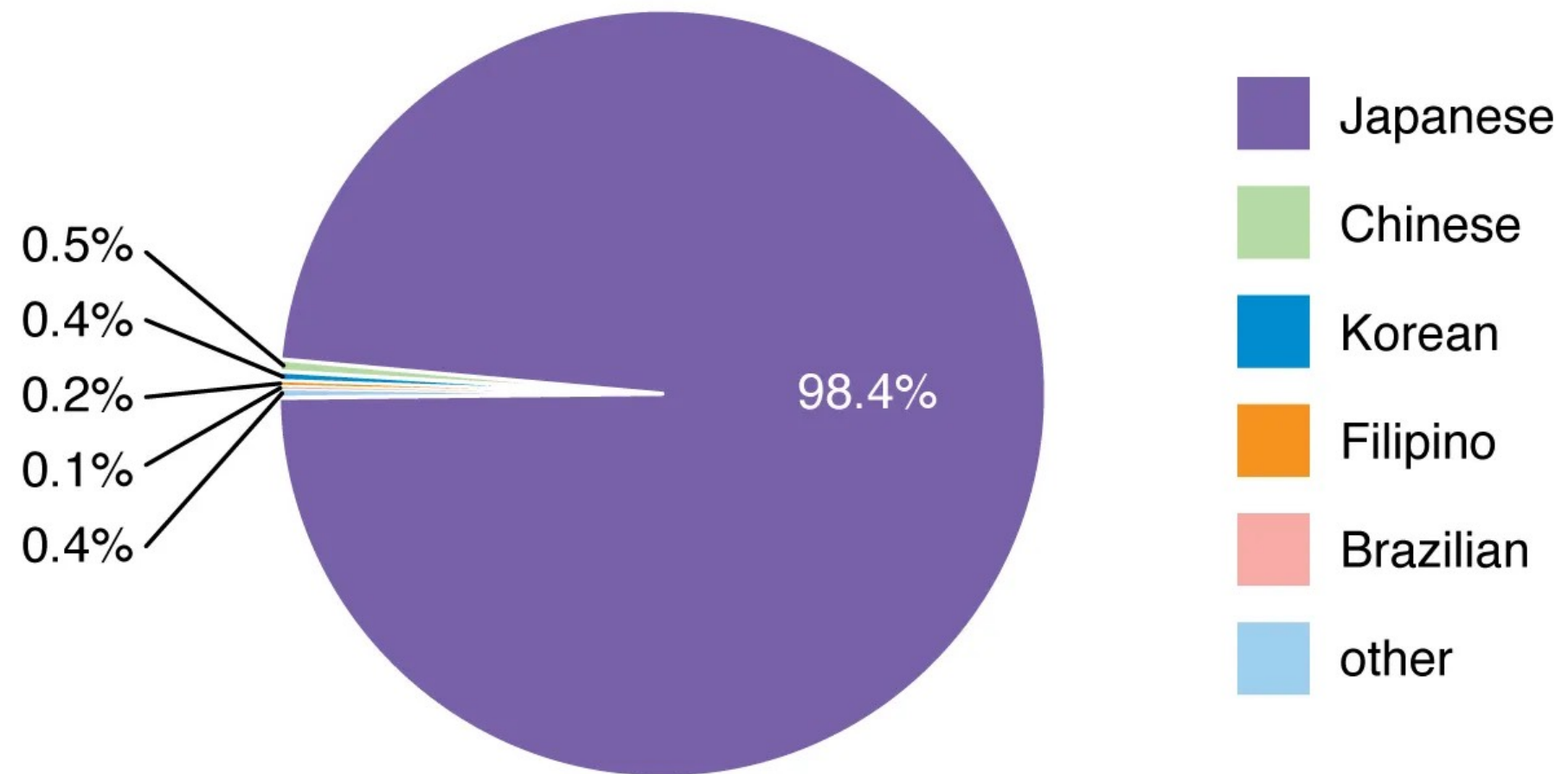
[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]



O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (4)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

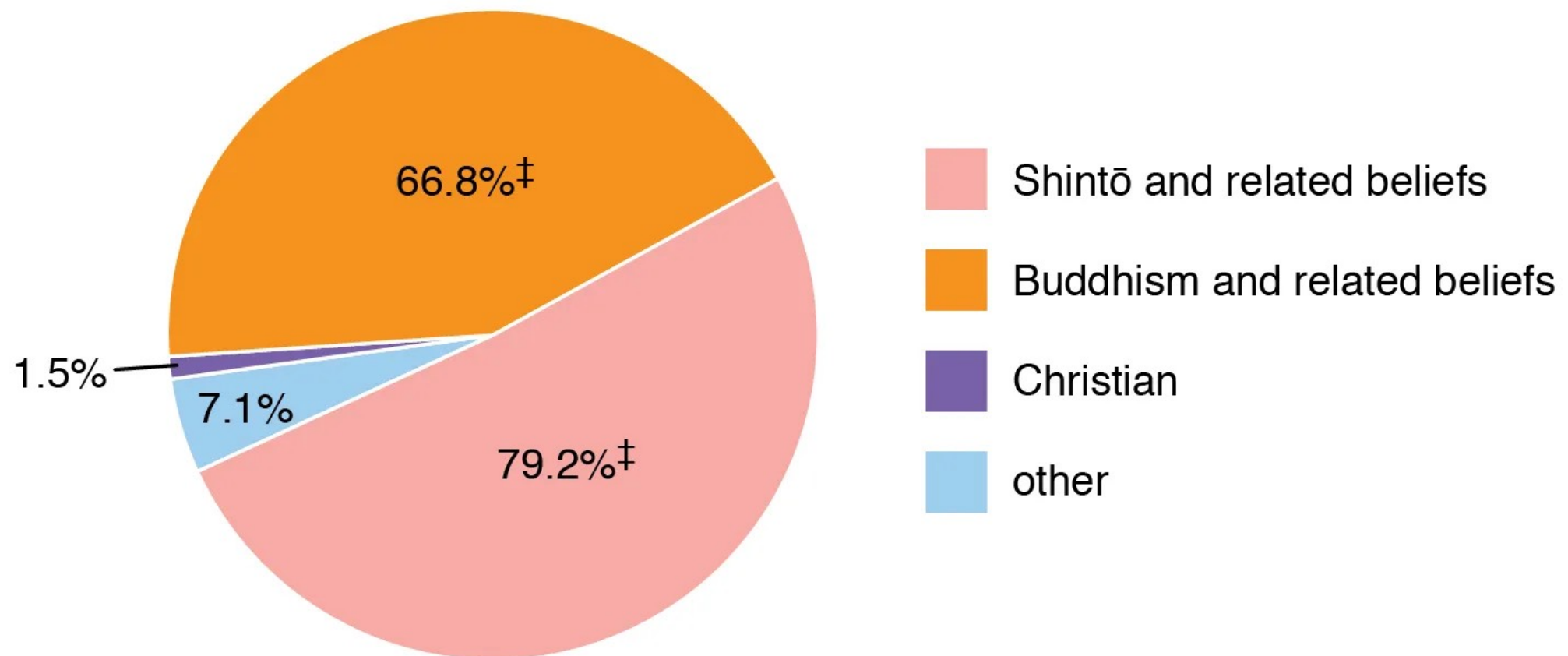
Composition by nationality (2013)



O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (5)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

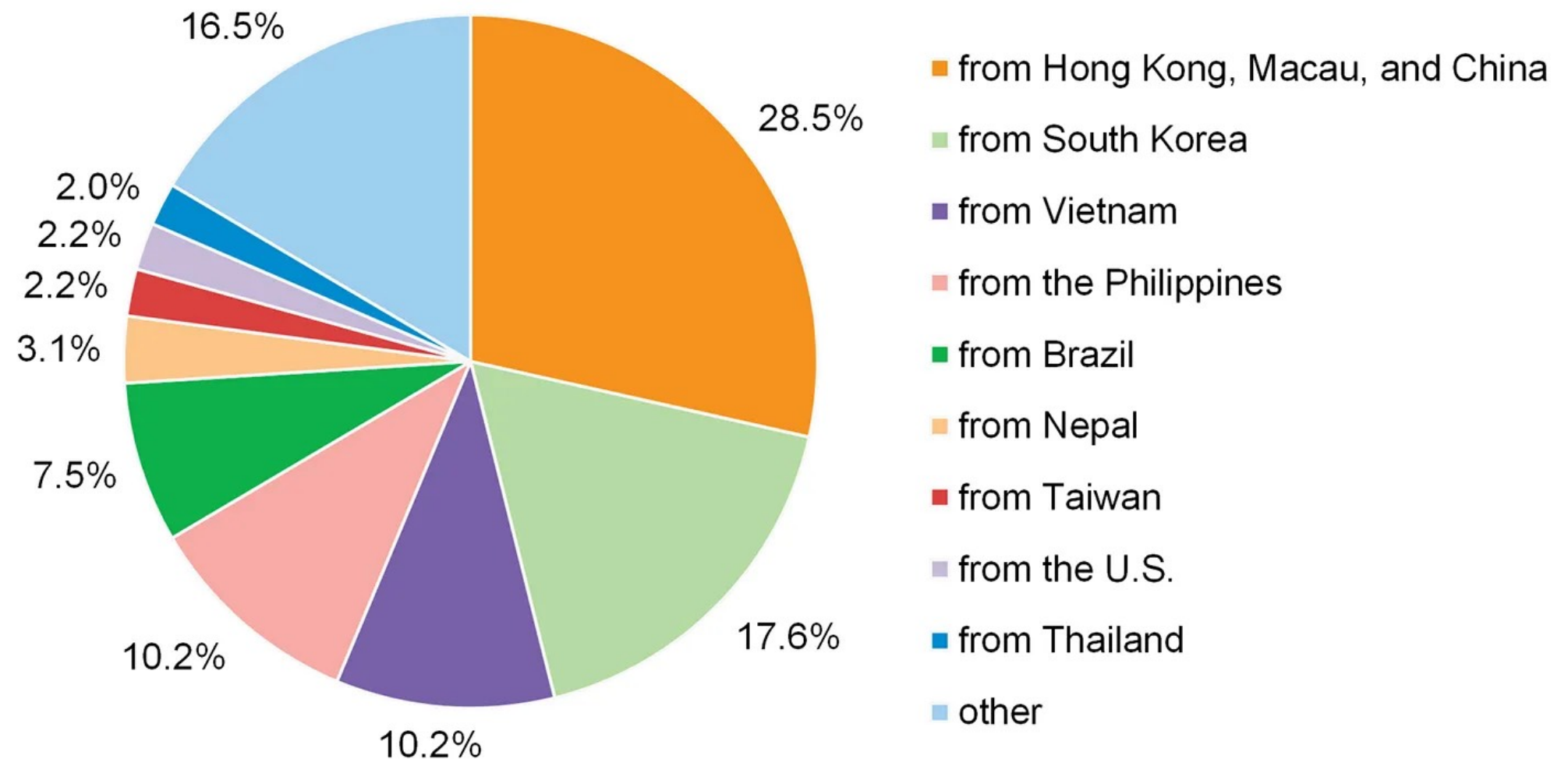
Religious affiliation (2012)



O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (6)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

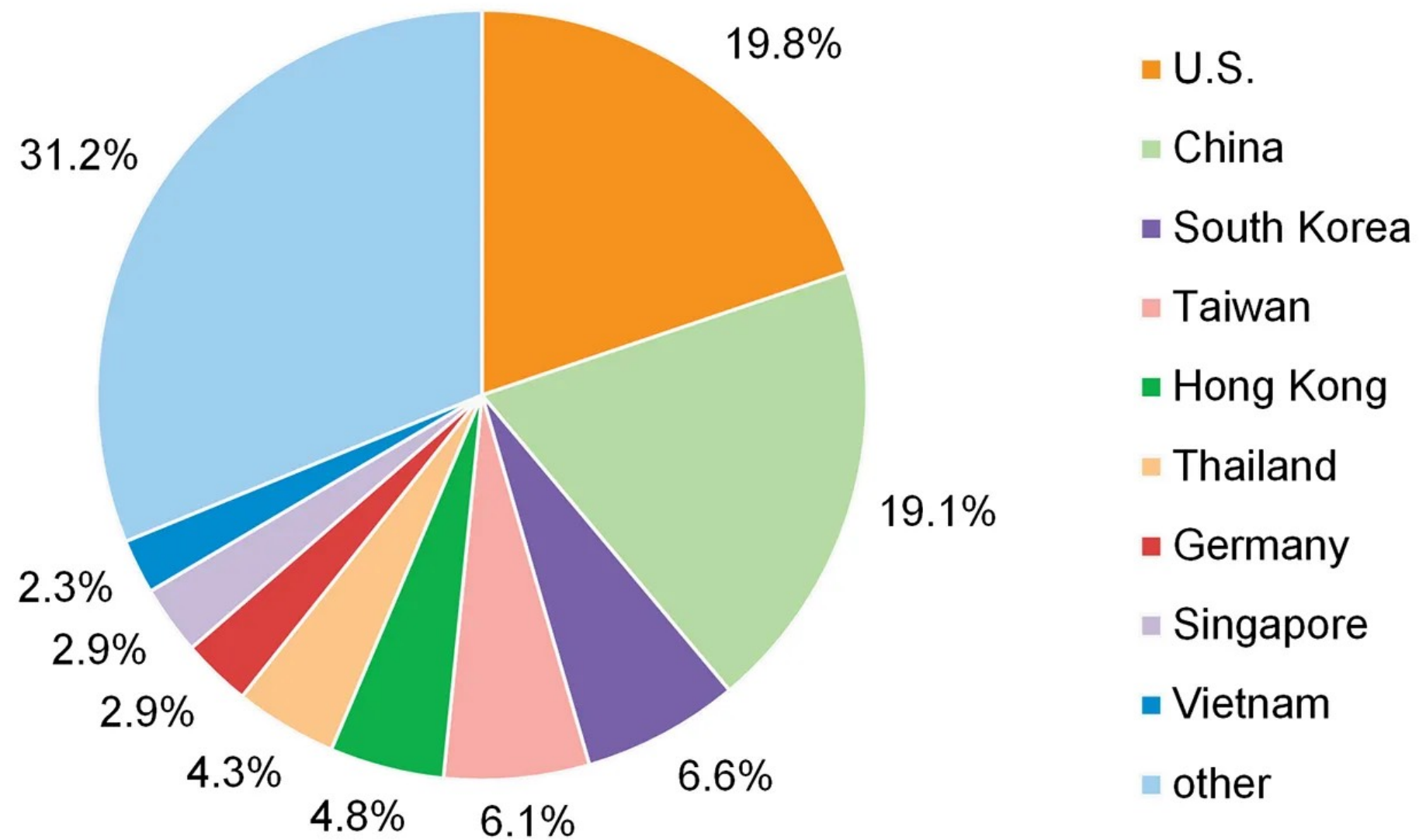
Japan permanent immigrants/registered aliens (2017*)



O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (7)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

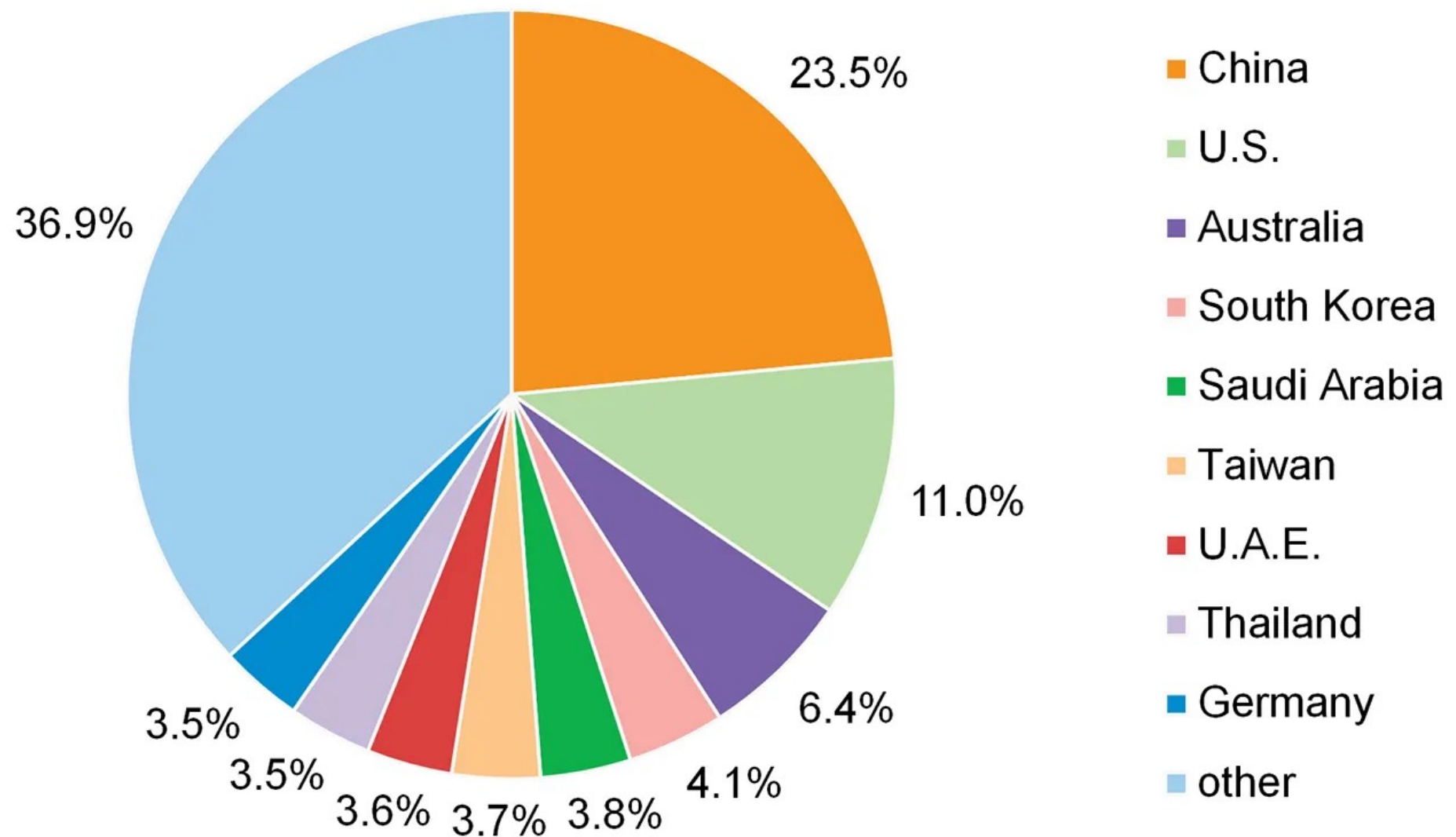
Japan major export destinations (2019)



O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (8)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

Japan major import sources (2019)



O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (9)

[FONTE: Global Peace Index, 2022]

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	CHANGE	RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	CHANGE	RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	CHANGE
1	Iceland	1.107	↔	29	Spain	1.603	↑ 3	57	Jordan	1.849	↑ 15
2	New Zealand	1.269	↔	30	Taiwan	1.618	↑ 3	58	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.85	↓ 1
3	Ireland	1.288	↑ 3	31	Romania	1.64	↓ 5	59	Equatorial Guinea	1.863	↓ 6
4	Denmark	1.296	↓ 1	32	Italy	1.643	↑ 2	60	United Arab Emirates	1.865	↑ 1
5	Austria	1.3	↑ 2	33	Estonia	1.662	↓ 5	61	Panama	1.876	↓ 1
6	Portugal	1.301	↓ 1	34	United Kingdom	1.667	↑ 2	=62	Cambodia	1.882	↑ 6
7	Slovenia	1.316	↓ 3	35	Latvia	1.673	↓ 4	=62	Moldova	1.882	↓ 6
8	Czech Republic	1.318	↑ 1	36	North Macedonia	1.704	↑ 1	64	Oman	1.889	↔
9	Singapore	1.326	↑ 1	37	Lithuania	1.724	↓ 2	=65	France	1.895	↑ 7
10	Japan	1.336	↑ 1	38	Costa Rica	1.732	↑ 1	=65	Malawi	1.895	↓ 2
11	Switzerland	1.357	↑ 1	39	Kuwait	1.739	↓ 1	67	Cyprus	1.903	↓ 2
12	Canada	1.389	↓ 4	40	Ghana	1.759	↑ 1	68	Namibia	1.908	↓ 9
13	Hungary	1.411	↑ 2	41	Albania	1.761	↑ 3	69	Argentina	1.911	↑ 5
14	Finland	1.439	↓ 1	42	Mongolia	1.775	↓ 2	70	Senegal	1.916	↓ 12
15	Croatia	1.44	↓ 1	43	South Korea	1.779	↑ 8	71	Kosovo	1.938	↑ 8
16	Germany	1.462	↑ 3	44	Vietnam	1.786	↑ 6	72	Rwanda	1.945	↑ 9
17	Norway	1.465	↔	45	The Gambia	1.792	↑ 10	73	Nepal	1.947	↑ 7
18	Malaysia	1.471	↑ 4	46	Uruguay	1.795	↓ 4	74	Morocco	1.969	↑ 9
19	Bhutan	1.481	↓ 3	47	Indonesia	1.8	↓ 2	=75	Gabon	1.973	↑ 9
20	Slovakia	1.499	↑ 5	=48	Botswana	1.801	↓ 5	=75	Liberia	1.973	↑ 1
21	Netherlands	1.522	↑ 2	=48	Montenegro	1.801	↔	77	Paraguay	1.976	↑ 8
22	Belgium	1.526	↑ 2	50	Sierra Leone	1.803	↑ 2	78	Angola	1.982	↑ 14
23	Qatar	1.533	↑ 6	51	Laos	1.809	↓ 5	79	Ecuador	1.988	↑ 11
24	Bulgaria	1.541	↑ 3	52	Serbia	1.832	↓ 5	80	Bolivia	1.989	↑ 14
25	Poland	1.552	↓ 4	53	Greece	1.838	↑ 14	=81	Dominican Republic	1.99	↓ 3
26	Sweden	1.564	↓ 6	54	Timor-Leste	1.839	↔	=81	Jamaica	1.99	↓ 4
27	Australia	1.565	↓ 9	55	Chile	1.84	↓ 6	83	Armenia	1.992	↑ 3
28	Mauritius	1.57	↑ 2	56	Zambia	1.841	↑ 10				

O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (10)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

Abe Shinzo, (born September 21, 1954, Tokyo, Japan—died July 8, 2022, Nara, Japan), Japanese politician, who twice was prime minister of Japan (2006–07 and 2012–20).



Abe Shinzo

Abe Shinzo, 2006.

Josie Duckett/U.S. Department of State

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Introduction
- Early life and first term as prime minister
- Second term and “Abenomics”

Early life and first term as prime minister

Abe was a member of a prominent political family. His grandfather Kishi Nobusuke served as Japan’s prime minister from 1957 to 1960, and his great-uncle Sato Eisaku held the same post from 1964 to 1972. After graduating from Seikei University in Tokyo (1977), Abe moved to the United States, where he studied political science at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles. In 1979 he returned to Japan and joined Kōbe Steel, Ltd. He subsequently became active in the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), and in 1982 he began working as secretary to his father, Abe Shintaro, who was Japan’s foreign minister.

O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (11)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]



Abe Shinzo

Abe Shinzo at the Liberal-Democratic Party headquarters in Tokyo, Japan, on election day, December 16, 2012.

O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (12)

[FONTE: Japan Times, 8/07/2022]

Former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe assassinated

Jul 8, 2022



Former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe makes a stump speech in Nara on Friday. He was shot immediately after this picture was taken. | KYODO

Former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe — one of the most consequential leaders in Japan's postwar history — died Friday after being shot while he was giving a stump speech in the city of Nara. He was 67 years old.

As Japan's longest-serving prime minister, the assassination of Abe just two days before the Upper House election has shaken the nation, with politicians of all stripes condemning the attack as an affront to democracy.

O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (13)

[FONTE: Japan Times, 8/07/2022]



Police arrested the suspect, Tetsuya Yamagami, a 41-year-old resident of the city of Nara, on suspicion of murder and confiscated the gun.

Government officials said Yamagami had been a Maritime Self-Defense Force officer for three years until around 2005.

Yamagami told investigators he “had grievances” with the former prime minister and had intended to kill him. He also said, however, that he “did not resent Abe’s political beliefs.” The police found explosives in Yamagami’s home, NHK reported.

The gun used in the attack appeared to be hand-made, with media footage showing what looked like two barrels wrapped in black tape lying on the ground after the attack.

O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (14)

[FONTE: Japan Times, 8/07/2022]

Abe was a polarizing force. While he faced both praise and criticism domestically for his conservative views and way of governance, Abe has also been regarded as raising Japan's stature on the world stage.

In an era of increased Chinese military and economic assertiveness, Abe is widely credited as the key architect of ["the Quad"](#) framework — a security grouping of Japan, the U.S., Australia and India — and with advancing values-based diplomacy promoting democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

During Abe's second time as prime minister, which ran from December 2012 to September 2020, he restored stability to Japanese politics following a period when the country was criticized for its "revolving door" prime ministers, in which the nation's leader changed every year.

He previously became prime minister in 2005, only to step down a year later due to health reasons.

On the foreign policy front, Abe, unlike most other world leaders, also forged a close personal relationship with former U.S. President Donald Trump, and helped stabilize Japan's ties with its main ally during a time marked by diplomatic tensions between the U.S. and other countries.

Abe was known for his hawkish policies, including his push to revise the pacifist Constitution to clarify the legal status of the Self-Defense Forces. Even after stepping down, Abe had been vocal about expanding the nation's defense, urging the government to increase the related budget to 2% of gross domestic product.

O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (15)

[FONTE: Governo do Japão]

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

Promulgated on November 3, 1946

Came into effect on May 3, 1947

CHAPTER I

THE EMPEROR

Article 1. The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the People, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power.

Article 2. The Imperial Throne shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial House Law passed by the Diet.

Article 3. The advice and approval of the Cabinet shall be required for all acts of the Emperor in matters of state, and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefor.

Article 4. The Emperor shall perform only such acts in matters of state as are provided for in this Constitution and he shall not have powers related to government.

The Emperor may delegate the performance of his acts in matters of state as may be provided by law.

Article 5. When, in accordance with the Imperial House Law, a Regency is established, the Regent shall perform his acts in matters of state in the Emperor's name. In this case, paragraph one of the preceding article will be applicable.

Article 6. The Emperor shall appoint the Prime Minister as designated by the Diet.

The Emperor shall appoint the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court as designated by the Cabinet.

O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (16)

[FONTE: Governo do Japão]

CHAPTER II

RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Article 9. Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.

In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (17)

[FONTE: Governo do Japão]

Japan-U.S. Security Treaty

TREATY OF MUTUAL COOPERATION AND SECURITY BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Japan and the United States of America,
Desiring to strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship traditionally
existing between them, and to uphold the principles of democracy,
individual liberty, and the rule of law,
Desiring further to encourage closer economic cooperation between them
and to promote conditions of economic stability and well-being in their
countries,
Reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the
United Nations, and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all
governments,
Recognizing that they have the inherent right of individual or collective
self-defense as affirmed in the Charter of the United Nations,
Considering that they have a common concern in the maintenance of
international peace and security in the Far East,
Having resolved to conclude a treaty of mutual cooperation and security,
Therefore agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to
settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by
peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security
and justice are not endangered and to refrain in their international
relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or
political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent

O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (18)

[FONTE: Governo do Japão]

ARTICLE VI

For the purpose of contributing to the security of Japan and the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East, the United States of America is granted the use by its land, air and naval forces of facilities and areas in Japan. The use of these facilities and areas as well as the status of United States armed forces in Japan shall be governed by a separate agreement, replacing the Administrative Agreement under Article III of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States of America, signed at Tokyo on February 28, 1952, as amended, and by such other arrangements as may be agreed upon.

ARTICLE VII

This Treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations or the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE VIII

This Treaty shall be ratified by Japan and the United States of America in accordance with their respective constitutional processes and will enter into force on the date on which the instruments of ratification thereof have been exchanged by them in Tokyo.

O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (19)

[FONTE: Governo do Japão]

ARTICLE IX

The Security Treaty between Japan and the United States of America signed at the city of San Francisco on September 8, 1951 shall expire upon the entering into force of this Treaty.

ARTICLE X

This Treaty shall remain in force until in the opinion of the Governments of Japan and the United States of America there shall have come into force such United Nations arrangements as will satisfactorily provide for the maintenance of international peace and security in the Japan area. However, after the Treaty has been in force for ten years, either Party may give notice to the other Party of its intention to terminate the Treaty, in which case the Treaty shall terminate one year after such notice has been given.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

DONE in duplicate at Washington in the Japanese and English languages, both equally authentic, this 19th day of January, 1960.

FOR JAPAN:

Nobusuke Kishi
Aiichiro Fujiyama
Mitsujiro Ishii
Tadashi Adachi
Koichiro Asakai

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Christian A. Herter
Douglas MacArthur 2nd

O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (20)

[FONTE: Jagannath Panda / Japan Times, 17/07/2020]

The Abe doctrine on 'Quad plus'



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, seen here reviewing an honor guard in Tokyo with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in November 2016, has been seeking to build a consensus to counter an increasingly aggressive China. | BLOOMBERG

No matter how the domestic debate in Japan evaluates Shinzo Abe's stint as the nation's longest-serving prime minister, he will leave a strong legacy for successfully crafting the quadrilateral security dialogue process in the Indo-Pacific region. The Quad consists of the United States and its major allies in Asia — Japan, India and Australia.

If Abe's "Confluence of the Two Seas" speech in the Indian Parliament on Aug. 22, 2007, momentarily explicated the birth of the Indo-Pacific narrative for years to come, his "democratic security diamond" proposition in 2012 underpinned the formalization of Quad 2.0 in later years.

O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (21)

[FONTE: Tili Basu / Lowy Institute, 21/02/2020]

China-Japan-US triangle: Abe's balancing act



Japan's Abe Shinzo: A "China gap" can be seen between Tokyo and Washington regarding best way to manage Beijing (US Secretary of Defense/Flickr)

The legacy for Japanese Prime Minister Abe Shinzo will be defined by how skilfully he navigates fluid geostrategic and geo-economic variables in the US-Japan-China triangle, at a time when regional order is fragmented and global governance is heavily contested. And of those points, China poses a particular challenge.

Since the establishment of the diplomatic relations in 1972, the international and domestic structures that initially framed China-Japan relationship have evolved considerably. One of the salient features in East Asia since the 1990s has been a rising China and a stagnating Japan.

O Japão de Shinzo Abe e o Indo-Pacífico (22)

[FONTE: Tili Basu / Lowy Institute, 21/02/2020]

Post-war Japan, being an anchor of traditional hub-and-spokes San Francisco system of alliances, envisioned its role of a “[stabilizer for the US led system](#)”. China threat arguments in Japan vary from concern over regional hegemony to contested sovereignty with reference to remote islands.

Meanwhile, China has challenged [Pax Americana](#). For the Chinese Communist Party, the US-led order is flawed since American liberalism is inclined to export values of democracy and human rights. Meanwhile, the alliance system is seen as an instrument for [encirclement or containment](#) of China.

Abe has a delicate challenge. He seeks to maximise security guarantees from Donald Trump on one hand, and optimise economic gains from Xi Jinping on the other.

Beijing's view of the US-Japan alliance has changed since the end of the Cold War, with assessments shifting from the alliance being seen to serve as an effective restraint on Tokyo's remilitarisation in 1990s, to the observation that advanced US-Japan security cooperation [compromises](#) Beijing's interest in 2000s.

With China's challenge to American hegemony, Washington's strategy [involve Japan](#) in helping the US to balance Beijing's growing power. The US-Japan alliance – celebrated last month with the 60th anniversary of Mutual Cooperation and Security Treaty – constitutes the core of post-war Japan's foreign and security policy, and Abe will continue to invest in it as the top priority. However, alliance management and hedging against US abandonment under Trump's narrow “America First” attitude is testing Japan's policy choices.

Sugestões de leitura

