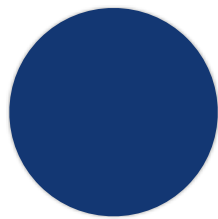
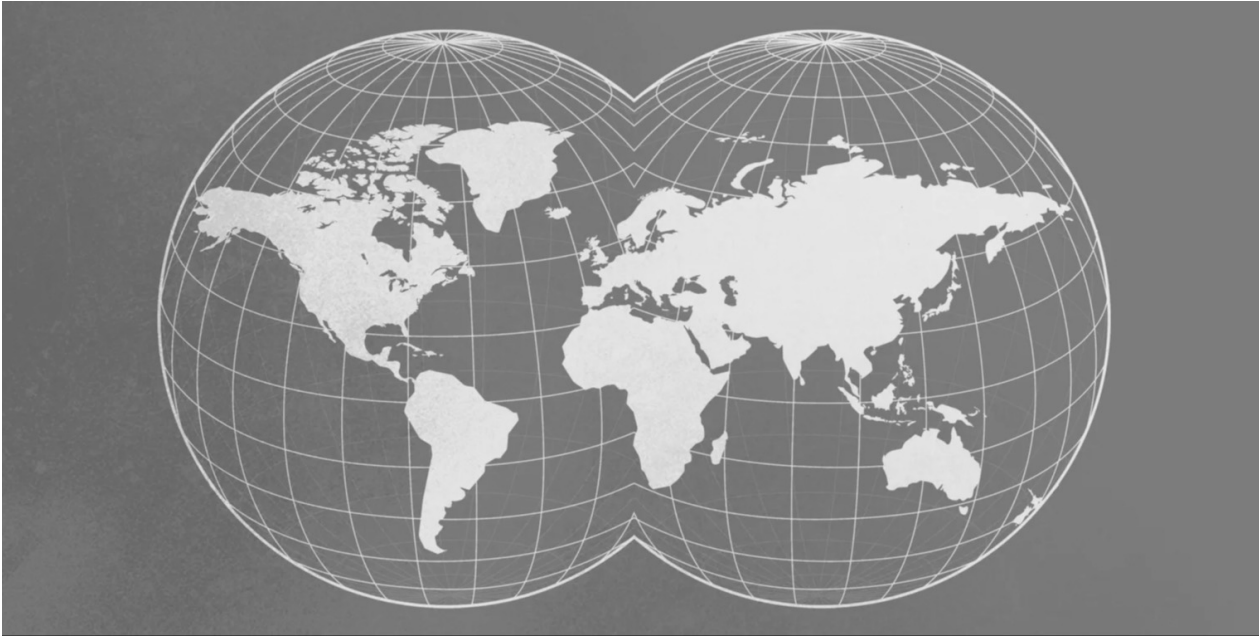


Política Internacional e Geopolítica a policrise do mundo globalizado

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL
D. ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES
José Pedro Teixeira Fernandes**

SESSÃO Nº 3

15/10/2025



PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (1)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - History]



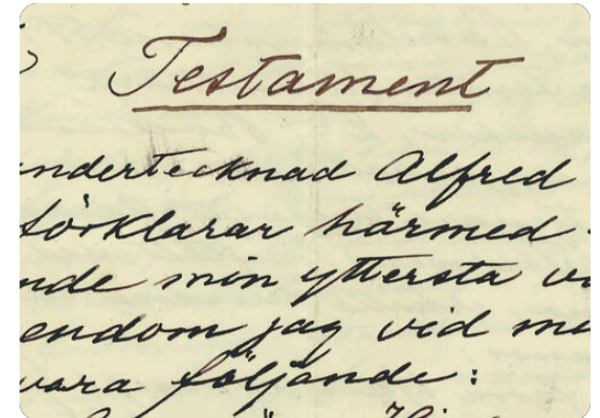
Alfred Nobel

Alfred Nobel's family descended from Olof Rudbeck, the most famous scientist in Sweden in the 17th century. Alfred was fluent in several languages.



Alfred Nobel's fortune

When the Swedish businessman and inventor Alfred Nobel passed away in 1896, he left behind what was then one of the world's largest private fortunes.



Alfred Nobel's will

Alfred Nobel was very interested in cultural and peace-related issues, and the prizes he established reflect this: "...to those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind."



O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (2)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - History]

Alfred Nobel's fortune

When the Swedish businessman and inventor Alfred Nobel passed away in 1896, he left behind what was then one of the world's largest private fortunes.

In his will, Alfred Nobel determined that his assets should be invested in a fund consisting of safe securities. That meant that Nobel's worldwide interests in industrial enterprises would have to be liquidated. This demanding task was carried out by Nobel's young assistant Ragnar Sohlman and the engineer Rudolf Lilljequist. They soon joined forces with the young Swedish lawyer and peace activist Carl Lindhagen.

Most of the assets proved to be linked to Nobel's holdings in the Russian oil company Baku Petroleum and a hundred or so ammunition and dynamite factories in Europe, North and South America, Australia and South Africa. Nobel also had substantial shareholdings in various mining companies, including gold mines, as well as revenues from his 355 international patents. In addition he owned a yacht - the first in the world with an aluminium keel - a stud farm for riding horses, and three valuable properties: the villa Mio Nido in San Remo, an apartment in Paris, and the villa Björkborn in Karlskoga (where he never took up residence).

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (3)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - History]

A particular problem was that the bulk of Nobel's securities and cash reserves were deposited in French banks in Paris, which could make it difficult for the estate to gain control of the assets without becoming subject to French inheritance tax. Sohlman solved the problem by single-handedly and in complete secrecy taking the securities out of the country - reputedly with a loaded pistol in his coat pocket just in case. The securities were then sold in London and Stockholm.

The fund acquired a total of SEK 31.5 million - a considerable amount given the value of the krone at the time. The money was then invested in so-called "gilt-edged bonds". The annual yield was to be spent on financing the five Nobel Prizes and the administration of the prize-awarding committees. With effect from 1900, responsibility for managing the assets Nobel had left was transferred to the newly-established Nobel Foundation in Stockholm.

The nominal value of the individual Prizes awarded in 1901 was SEK 150,782 - close to 9 million Swedish crowns at 2016 rates. By the time of the centenary in 2001, the value of the Prize had risen to SEK 10 million, the highest amount ever both nominally and in real terms. In 2017 the value of the Peace Prize is 9 million Swedish crowns.

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (4)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - History]

History

The Nobel Peace Prize and the other Nobel Prizes were established by the Swedish inventor and businessman Alfred Nobel through his last will.

When the Swedish businessman Alfred Nobel passed away in 1896, he left behind what was then one of the world's largest private fortunes. In his last will Nobel declared that the whole of his remaining fortune of 31, 5 million Swedish crowns was to be invested in safe securities and should constitute a fund "the interest on which shall be annually distributed in the form of prizes to those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind"

Will

The will specified in which fields the prizes should be awarded – physics, chemistry, medicine or physiology, literature and peace – and which criteria the respective prize committees should apply when choosing their prize recipients. According to the will the Nobel Peace Prize was to be awarded “to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between the nations and the abolition or reduction of standing armies and the formation and spreading of peace congresses.”

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (5)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - History]

Norwegian Nobel Committee

Alfred Nobel's will declared that the Nobel Peace Prize was to be awarded by a committee of five persons selected by the Norwegian Storting (parliament). The Storting accepted the assignment in April 1897, and the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting was set up in August of the same year. Read more about the Norwegian Nobel Committee (as it is now known) [here](#).

Nobel Foundation

In Sweden, however, Nobel's will triggered a lengthy legal battle with parts of the Nobel family. It was not until this conflict had been resolved, and financial matters had been satisfactorily arranged through the establishment of the Nobel Foundation in Sweden in 1900, that the Norwegian Nobel Committee and the other prize-awarding bodies could begin their work.

First award

The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901. The [Peace Prize for that year](#) was shared between the Frenchman Frédéric Passy and the Swiss Jean Henry Dunant.

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (6)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - History]

1901

Henry Dunant

“ for his humanitarian efforts to help wounded soldiers and create international understanding ”

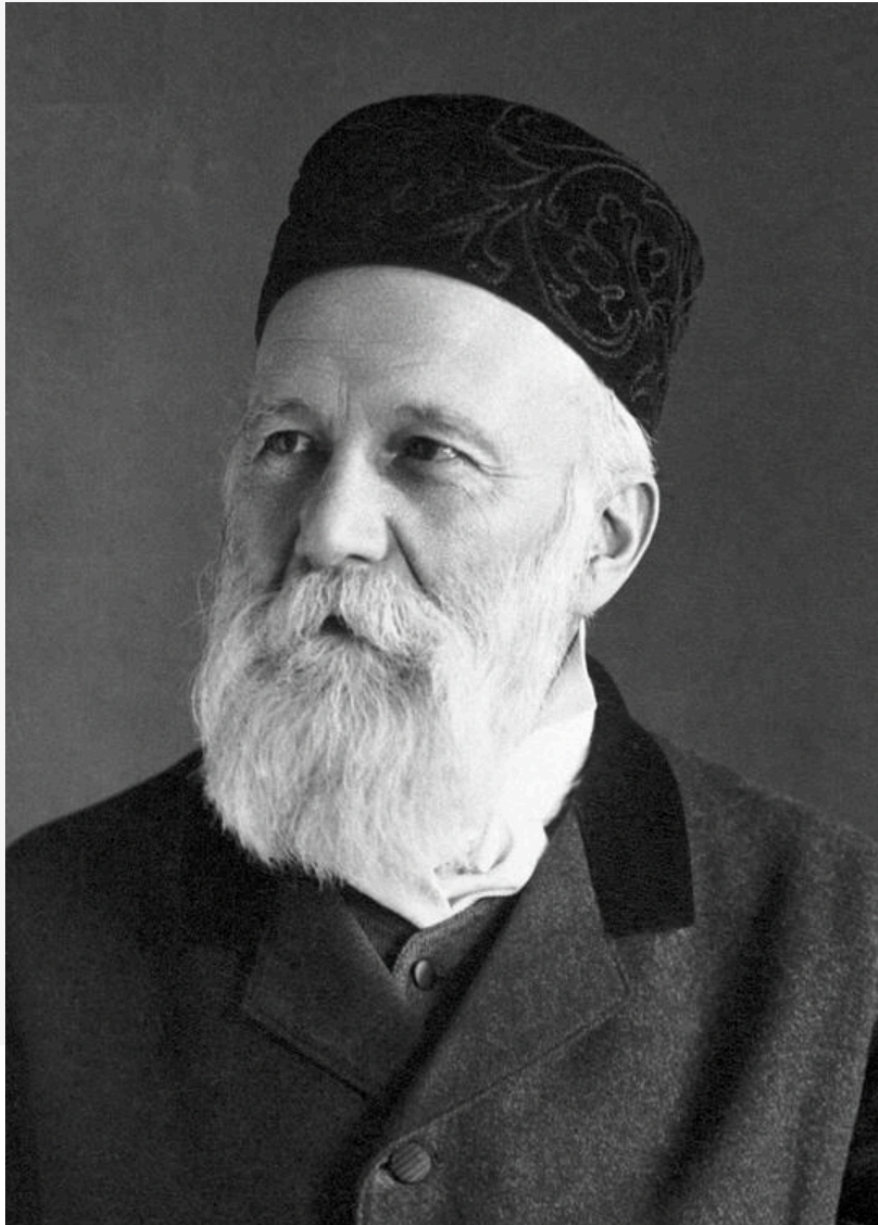
Frédéric Passy

“ for his lifelong work for international peace conferences, diplomacy and arbitration ”



O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (7)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - History]



Henry Dunant (1828 - 1910)

SWITZERLAND

Founder of the Red Cross

In 1859, a battle was raging at the town of Solferino in Northern Italy. There the Swiss businessman Henry Dunant saw thousands of Italian, French and Austrian soldiers killing and maiming each other. On his own initiative, he organized aid work. Later he wrote the book *A Memory of Solferino*, which contained a plan: all countries should form associations to help the sick and wounded on the battlefield - whichever side they belonged to.

The result was the establishment of the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1863, and the adoption of the Geneva Convention in the following year. It laid down that all wounded soldiers in a land war should be treated as friends. Medical personnel would be protected by the red cross in a white field.

O prêmio Nobel da Paz 2025 (8)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - History]

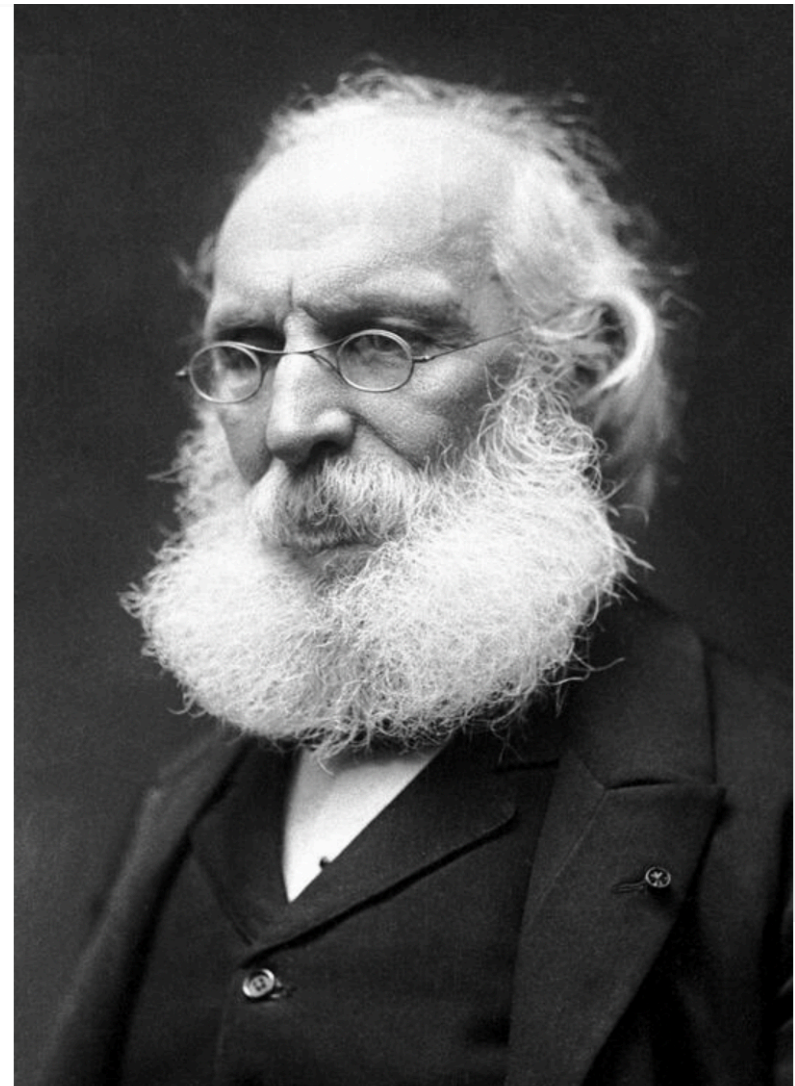
Frédéric Passy (1822 - 1912)

FRANCE

Scientist, Politician and Peace Activist

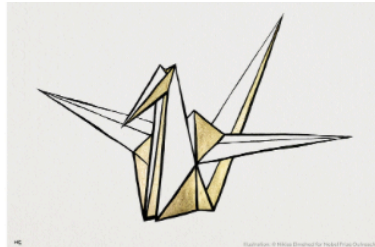
At the turn of the century, everyone agreed that Frédéric Passy was a worthy Laureate. In both age and prominence, he was the dean of the international peace movement. Both as an economist and as a politician, he maintained that free trade between independent nations promoted peace. Passy founded the first French Peace Society, which held a congress in Paris during the 1878 World Exhibition. As an independent leftist republican in the French Chamber of Deputies, he opposed France's colonial policy because it did not accord with the ideals of free trade.

Passy was also one of the founders of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, an organization for cooperation between the elected representatives of different countries. Despite his age, Passy kept up his work for peace after 1901. In 1905, when the conflict over the union between Sweden and Norway peaked, Passy declared that a peaceful solution would make him a hundred times happier than when he received the Nobel Prize. And Passy saw his wish fulfilled.



O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (9)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - Laureates]



2024

Nihon Hidankyo

Japan



2023

Narges Mohammadi

Iran



2022

**Ales Bialiatski, Memorial and
Center for Civil Liberties**

Belarus, Russia and
Ukraine



2021

Maria Ressa and Dmitry Muratov

Philippines and Russia



2020

World Food Programme



2019

Abiy Ahmed Ali

Ethiopia



O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (10)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - Laureates]



2018

Denis Mukwege and Nadia Murad

Democratic Republic of the
Congo and Iraq



2017

**International Campaign to
Abolish Nuclear Weapons**

Australia



2016

Juan Manuel Santos

Colombia



2015

National Dialogue Quartet

Tunisia



2014

**Kailash Satyarthi and Malala
Yousafzai**

India and United Kingdom



2013

**Organisation for the Prohibition
of Chemical Weapons**



O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (11)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - Laureates]



2012

European Union



2011

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Leymah
Gbowee and Tawakkol Karman

Liberia and Yemen



2010

Liu Xiaobo

China



2009

Barack H. Obama

USA



2008

Martti Ahtisaari

Finland



2007

Intergovernmental Panel on
Climate Change and Al Gore

USA



O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (12)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - Laureates]



2006

Muhammad Yunus and Grameen Bank

Bangladesh



2005

International Atomic Energy Agency and Mohamed ElBaradei

Austria and Egypt



2004

Wangari Maathai

Kenya



2003

Shirin Ebadi

Iran



2002

Jimmy Carter

USA



2001

United Nations and Kofi Annan

USA and Ghana



O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (13)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - Laureates]



2000

Kim Dae-jung

South Korea



1999

Doctors Without Borders

France



1998

John Hume and David Trimble

United Kingdom



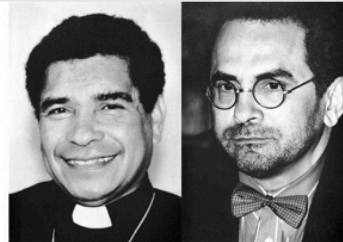
International TO
CAMPAIGN BAN
LANDMINES



1997

International Campaign to Ban
Landmines and Jody Williams

USA



1996

Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo and
José Ramos-Horta

East Timor



1995

Joseph Rotblat and Pugwash
Conferences on Science and
World Affairs

United Kingdom and
Canada



O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (14)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - Laureates]



1994

**Yasser Arafat , Shimon Peres and
Yitzhak Rabin**

Palestine and Israel



1993

**Nelson Mandela and F.W. de
Klerk**

South Africa



1992

Rigoberta Menchú Tum

Guatemala



1991

Aung San Suu Kyi

Burma



1990

Mikhail Gorbachev

USSR



1989

The 14th Dalai Lama

India



O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (15)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - Nomination]

Nomination

Each year the Norwegian Nobel Committee receives several hundred nominations for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Nomination

The Norwegian Nobel Institute registered a total of 338 candidates for the 2025 peace prize, of which 244 are individuals and 94 are organisations. For comparison, the Nobel Institute received valid nominations for 286 candidates last year, distributed among 197 individuals and 89 organisations. The highest number ever was received in 2016, and was 376 candidates.

Neither the names of nominators nor of nominees for the Nobel Peace Prize may be divulged until 50 years have elapsed.

Nomination process

All living persons and active organizations or institutions are eligible candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize. What is considered a valid nomination is defined by the Nobel Foundation's statutes. In order for a nomination to be valid, it must be submitted no later than January 31. Submissions shall preferably be made through an online form.

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (16)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - Nomination]

Members of the Nobel Committee may add further names to the list during their first meeting after the nomination process is closed. In 2022 the first meeting of the committee was held 28 February.

After all the qualified nominations have been discussed, a short-list of the most interesting and worthy candidates is created. The candidates on the short-list are then subject to assessments and examinations done by the Nobel Committee's permanent advisers, together with other Norwegian or international experts.

As a rule, the Committee reaches a decision only at its very last meeting before the announcement of the year's laureate(s) at the beginning of October. The Committee seeks to achieve consensus in its selection of the Nobel Peace Prize Laureate. On the rare occasions when this proves impossible, the decision is reached by a simple majority vote.

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (17)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - Nomination]

Criteria for nominators

A nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize is only considered valid if submitted by a person who meets certain criteria.

According to the statutes of the Nobel Foundation, a nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize is considered valid if it is submitted by a person who falls within one of the following categories, a personal application for an award will not be considered:

- Members of national assemblies and national governments (cabinet members/ministers) of sovereign states as well as current heads of state
- Members of The International Court of Justice in The Hague and The Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague
- Members of l'Institut de Droit International
- Members of the International Board of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
- University professors, professors emeriti and associate professors of history, social sciences, law, philosophy, theology, and religion; university rectors and university directors (or their equivalents); directors of peace research institutes and foreign policy institutes

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (18)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - Nobel Committee]

The Norwegian Nobel Committee

The Norwegian Nobel Committee was established by the Norwegian Storting in 1897, tasked with selecting Nobel Peace Prize laureates.

According to [Alfred Nobel's will](#), the prize to champions of peace is to be awarded by a committee "of five persons, to be elected by the Norwegian Storting". The rules subsequently adopted by the Storting state that the members of the Nobel Committee are elected for six years terms, and can be re-elected. As far as possible, the composition of the Committee is to reflect the relative strengths of the political parties in the Storting. The Committee chooses its own chairman and deputy chairman. The Director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute serves as the Committee's secretary.

“

The adjudication needed for the award of the Peace Prize shall be carried out by the committee of the Norwegian Storting referred to in the will, known as the Norwegian Nobel Committee.

Statutes of the Nobel Foundation, § 6

O prêmio Nobel da Paz 2025 (19)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - Nobel Committee]

Committee member criteria changes

With this heavy representation by prominent politicians, it became difficult over time to convince the surrounding world that the Committee was not influenced in its work by Norwegian authorities. In 1936, in connection with the Nobel Peace Prize award to [Carl von Ossietzky](#), the practice was changed so as to bar current members of the Government from sitting on the Committee. In 1977, out of continued regard for the Committee's independence, a practice was imposed whereby current members of the Storting could no longer be elected to the Nobel Committee. At the same time, the Committee changed its name from the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting to the Norwegian Nobel Committee.

In 2017 the Storting formally decided that sitting members of Parliament are not eligible for membership in the Norwegian Nobel Committee.



The Norwegian Nobel Committee, 2025. From left: Anne Enger, Kristian Berg Harpviken (secretary), Gry Larsen, Kristin Clemet, Asle Toje (vice chair) og Jørgen Watne Frydnes (chair). © Nobel Prize Outreach. Photo: Geir Anders Rybakken Ørslie.

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (20)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - Nobel Committee]

Members of the Norwegian Nobel Committee



Jørgen Watne Frydnes (b. 1984)

Chair of the Nobel Committee. Member of the Committee since 2021. Appointed for the period 2021-2026.



Asle Toje (b. 1975)

Vice chair of the Nobel Committee. Member of the Committee since 2018, reappointed for the period 2024-2029.

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (21)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize - Nobel Committee]



Anne Enger (b. 1949)

Member of the Committee since 2018, reappointed for the period 2021-2026.



Kristin Clemet (b. 1957)

Member of the Committee, appointed for the period 2021-2026.



Gry Larsen (b. 1975)

Member of the Committee, appointed for the period 2024-2029.

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (22)

[FONTE: Donald Trump / Truth Social, 27/09/2025]



Donald...
@realDonaldTrump



PRESIDENT TRUMP: THE PRESIDENT OF PEACE

President Trump ended 7 **WARS** in just 7 **MONTHS**:

Cambodia and Thailand
Kosovo and Serbia
DRC and Rwanda
Pakistan and India
Israel and Iran
Egypt and Ethiopia
Armenia and Azerbaijan



3,58k ReTruths 15,1k Curtidas
26/09/25, 12:11

O prêmio Nobel da Paz 2025 (23)

[FONTE: Financial Times, 8/10/2025]

Donald Trump looms large over Nobel Peace Prize

US president pressures Norwegian government and independent committee to select him on Friday



Donald Trump and his rival Barack Obama, who was awarded the prize in 2009 © FT montage/Getty Images

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (24)

[FONTE: Financial Times, 8/10/2025]

Nobody has campaigned for a Nobel Peace Prize quite like Donald Trump.

The US president has been brazen and unrelenting in his quest for one of the world's most prestigious honours, saying it would be a "big insult" were he not to receive it.

But experts are sceptical about the unprecedented lobbying campaign bearing fruit when the Norwegian Nobel Committee awards it on Friday. The reasons range from Trump's own behaviour at home and abroad to the fact that the prize is meant to honour actions in 2024 — when he was elected but not yet in office.

"Putting pressure on the committee, going on talking about 'I need the prize, I'm the worthy candidate' — it's not a very peaceful approach," said Nina Græger, director of the Peace Research Institute Oslo.

Halvard Leira, research director at the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, added: "There have been campaigns before, but they have been more subtle." He pointed to a "fairly sophisticated" push by South Korea to award its then-president Kim Dae-jung, which it did in 2000.

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (25)

[FONTE: Financial Times, 8/10/2025]

Trump has also put pressure on the Norwegian government. He brought the award up in at least one telephone call with finance minister and former Nato chief Jens Stoltenberg, according to Norwegian officials.

Espen Barth Eide, Norway's foreign minister, stressed that the Nobel committee was independent of the government and that he had "solid experience" in explaining that to various countries.

Few in Oslo believe the committee, whose five members include a human rights advocate, foreign policy expert, and three former ministers, will give the prize to Trump this year. But the US president could still influence the outcome, with the winner potentially an individual or a rights group that is not seen as too antagonistic to the US or Israel.

Even those who have derided some of Trump's recent peace efforts — such as repeatedly confusing Albania with Armenia — say that his attempt to end the war in Gaza could be a significant argument in his favour.

O prêmio Nobel da Paz 2025 (26)

[FONTE: Financial Times, 8/10/2025]

Trump's main bone of contention with the committee is over its 2009 decision to give the award to his rival Barack Obama for his "extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and co-operation between peoples". The prize was granted even though Obama had just started his presidency after winning the election the previous year.

"If I were named Obama, I would have had the Nobel prize given to me in 10 seconds," Trump complained last year.

At least five Republican lawmakers have sent formal letters nominating Trump to the Norwegian committee. "The only thing that irks me about it is that I wasn't the first one to do this," Brian Mast, the Republican congressman from Florida who chairs the House Foreign Relations Committee, told the Financial Times.

A US official said the White House was aware of those five nominations.

White House spokesperson Anna Kelly said that "President Trump deserves the Nobel Peace Prize many times over" as his "legacy is already cemented as Peacemaker-in-Chief". But, she added, "he doesn't care about the recognition — only saving lives".

O prêmio Nobel da Paz 2025 (27)

[FONTE: Financial Times, 8/10/2025]

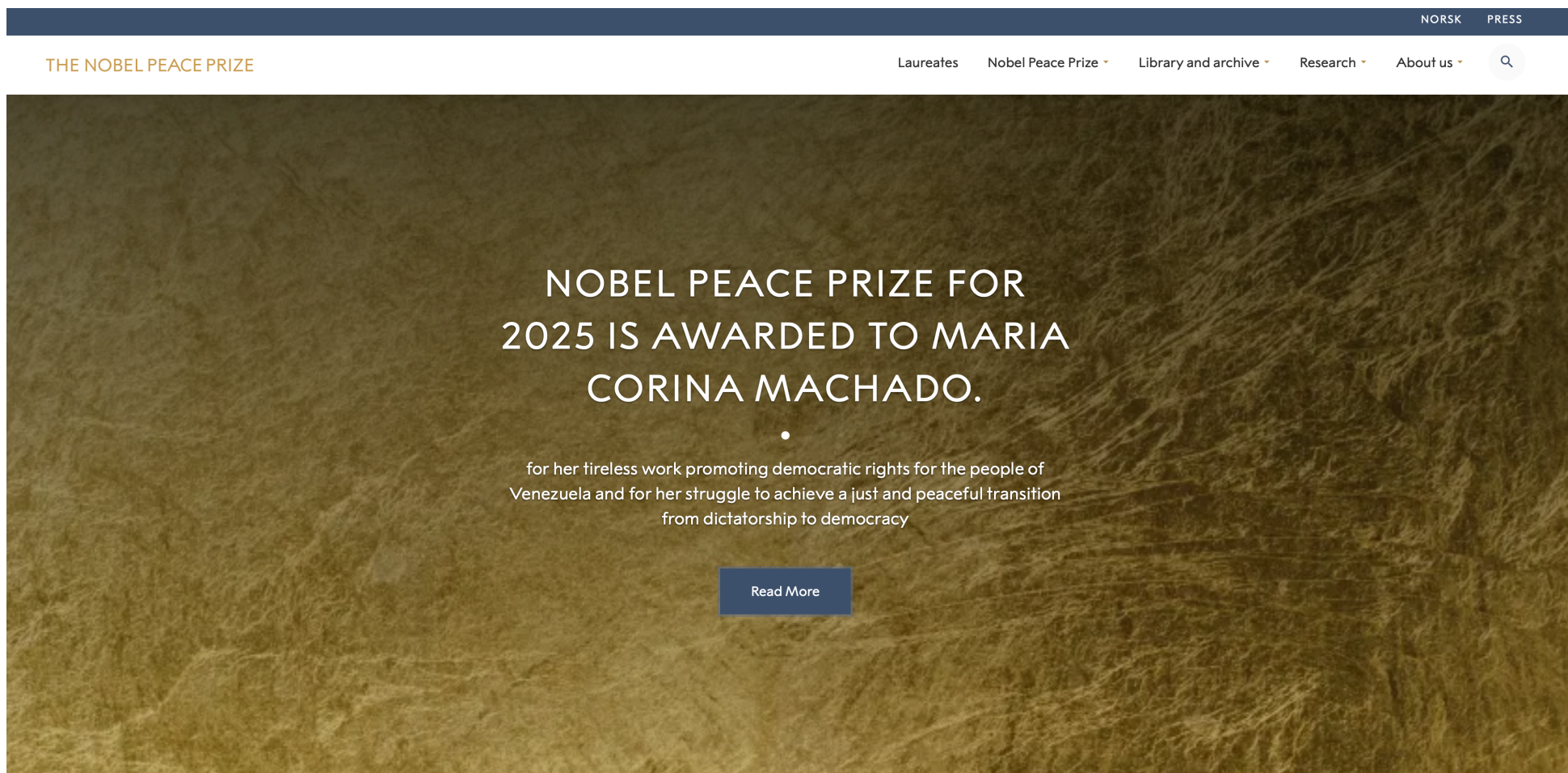
Trump's Nobel fixation is also being used as a way to flatter him and draw attention to other foreign policy issues. Taiwanese President Lai Ching-te told a conservative US radio show this week that Trump should "undoubtedly be a Nobel Peace Prize laureate" if he convinced China to "abandon any military aggression against Taiwan".

There is a certain sense of trepidation in Oslo over Trump's potential retaliation with tariffs or other measures if he is not the winner on Friday. An additional irritant is a recent controversy after the Norwegian sovereign wealth fund decided to sell out of US company Caterpillar over the use of its bulldozers by Israel.

Those considerations could sway the committee to choose someone that could "pacify Trump", for instance awarding a humanitarian group such as Emergency Response Rooms in Sudan, said Leira. The group was also tipped by Græger.

O prêmio Nobel da Paz 2025 (28)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize]



The screenshot shows the official website of the Nobel Peace Prize. At the top, there is a dark blue navigation bar with the text "NORSK" and "PRESS" on the right. Below this, a white navigation bar contains the text "THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE" on the left and a series of links: "Laureates", "Nobel Peace Prize", "Library and archive", "Research", and "About us", each followed by a small downward arrow. A search icon is located on the far right of this bar. The main content area has a dark, textured background. In the center, the text "NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR 2025 IS AWARDED TO MARIA CORINA MACHADO." is displayed in white, all-caps font. Below this text is a small white dot, followed by a line of smaller white text: "for her tireless work promoting democratic rights for the people of Venezuela and for her struggle to achieve a just and peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy". At the bottom center, there is a dark blue button with the text "Read More" in white.

NORSK PRESS

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Laureates Nobel Peace Prize Library and archive Research About us

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR
2025 IS AWARDED TO MARIA
CORINA MACHADO.

•

for her tireless work promoting democratic rights for the people of
Venezuela and for her struggle to achieve a just and peaceful transition
from dictatorship to democracy

Read More

O prêmio Nobel da Paz 2025 (29)

[FONTE: Ela País - America Latina, 10/11/2025]

NOBEL DE LA PAZ >

La opositora venezolana María Corina Machado, Premio Nobel de la Paz 2025

El comité noruego del galardón elige a la venezolana por “su incansable trabajo promoviendo los derechos democráticos para el pueblo de Venezuela”



El anuncio del Nobel de la Paz para María Corina Machado

01:01

La líder opositora María Corina Machado, durante un acto de campaña en Caracas (Venezuela) el pasado 9 de enero.
Foto: JESÚS VARGAS (GETTY) | Vídeo: EPV (REUTERS)

O prêmio Nobel da Paz 2025 (30)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize]

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided to award the Nobel Peace Prize for 2025 to Maria Corina Machado

for her tireless work promoting democratic rights for the people of Venezuela and for her struggle to achieve a just and peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy.

The Nobel Peace Prize for 2025 goes to a brave and committed champion of peace – to a woman who keeps the flame of democracy burning amid a growing darkness.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided to award the Nobel Peace Prize for 2025 to Maria Corina Machado.

She is receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for her tireless work promoting democratic rights for the people of Venezuela and for her struggle to achieve a just and peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy.

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (31)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize]

Venezuela has evolved from a relatively democratic and prosperous country to a brutal, authoritarian state that is now suffering a humanitarian and economic crisis. Most Venezuelans live in deep poverty, even as the few at the top enrich themselves. The violent machinery of the state is directed against the country's own citizens. Nearly 8 million people have left the country. The opposition has been systematically suppressed by means of election rigging, legal prosecution and imprisonment.

Venezuela's authoritarian regime makes political work extremely difficult. As a founder of Súmate, an organisation devoted to democratic development, Ms Machado stood up for free and fair elections more than 20 years ago. As she said: "It was a choice of ballots over bullets." In political office and in her service to organisations since then, Ms Machado has spoken out for judicial independence, human rights and popular representation. She has spent years working for the freedom of the Venezuelan people.

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (32)

[FONTE: The Nobel Peace Prize]

In its long history, the Norwegian Nobel Committee has honoured brave women and men who have stood up to repression, who have carried the hope of freedom in prison cells, on the streets and in public squares, and who have shown by their actions that peaceful resistance can change the world. In the past year, Ms Machado has been forced to live in hiding. Despite serious threats against her life she has remained in the country, a choice that has inspired millions of people.

When authoritarians seize power, it is crucial to recognise courageous defenders of freedom who rise and resist. Democracy depends on people who refuse to stay silent, who dare to step forward despite grave risk, and who remind us that freedom must never be taken for granted, but must always be defended – with words, with courage and with determination.

Maria Corina Machado meets all three criteria stated in Alfred Nobel's will for the selection of a Peace Prize laureate. She has brought her country's opposition together. She has never wavered in resisting the militarisation of Venezuelan society. She has been steadfast in her support for a peaceful transition to democracy.

O prêmio Nobel da Paz 2025 (33)

[FONTE: María Corina Machado / X, 10/10/2025]



María Corina Machado ✓

@MariaCorinaYA · Seguir



En nombre del pueblo de Venezuela, GRACIAS.

María Corina Machado

Venezuela

Caracas, 10 de octubre del 2025

Con profunda gratitud, acepto el honor de recibir el Premio Nobel de la Paz, que me confiere el Comité Noruego del Nobel, y que recibo en nombre del pueblo de Venezuela, que ha luchado por su Libertad con admirable coraje, dignidad, inteligencia y amor.

Los venezolanos hemos sufrido 26 años de violencia y humillación a manos de una tiranía obsesionada con someter a los ciudadanos y quebrar el alma de la nación. La maquinaria de la opresión ha sido brutal y sistemática, caracterizada por detenciones, torturas, desapariciones forzadas y ejecuciones extrajudiciales que constituyen Crímenes de Lesa Humanidad y terrorismo de Estado.

Sin embargo, la respuesta del pueblo ha sido firme e indoblegable. Hemos forjado un movimiento cívico formidable, superando las barreras que el régimen construyó para dividirnos, y hemos unido a la nación en un anhelo poderoso: Paz en Libertad. Esta larga travesía ha conllevado costos indescribibles: miles de vidas entregadas y millones forzados a dejar su tierra.

Hoy estamos muy cerca de alcanzar nuestro objetivo. Este premio es un impulso único que inyecta energía y confianza en los venezolanos, dentro y fuera del país, para completar nuestra tarea. Este inmenso respaldo demuestra que la comunidad democrática mundial entiende y comparte nuestra lucha. Es un firme llamado para que la transición a la democracia en Venezuela se concrete de inmediato, tal como lo exigimos contundentemente en la victoria electoral del 28 de julio.

Los venezolanos reconocemos que, así como hemos dado todo en nuestra lucha ciudadana, el apoyo de nuestros genuinos aliados ha sido decisivo. A los pueblos de las Américas y el mundo y a sus valientes líderes que nos respaldan, les transmito mi profundo agradecimiento desde el fondo de mi corazón. La historia de Venezuela escribirá sus nombres de manera indeleble.

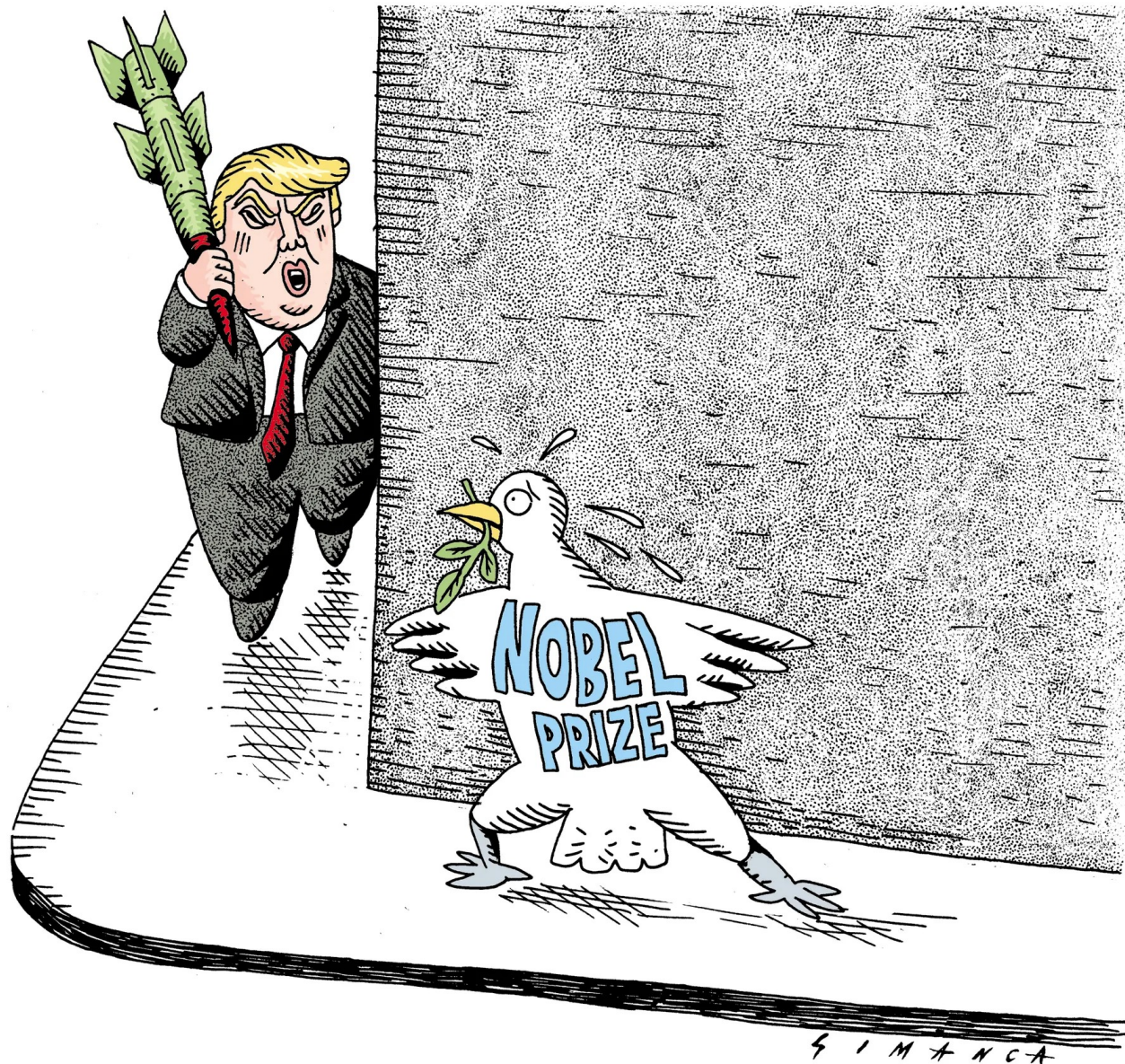
Nuestro pueblo entendió que no puede haber Paz sin Libertad, y que conquistarla y defenderla requiere una enorme fuerza moral, espiritual y física. Venezuela será libre, y este logro propagará coraje y esperanza por todas las Américas, porque la libertad, la democracia y la prosperidad son los pilares que nos unen.

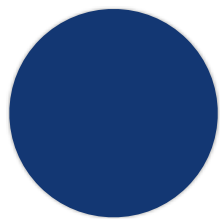
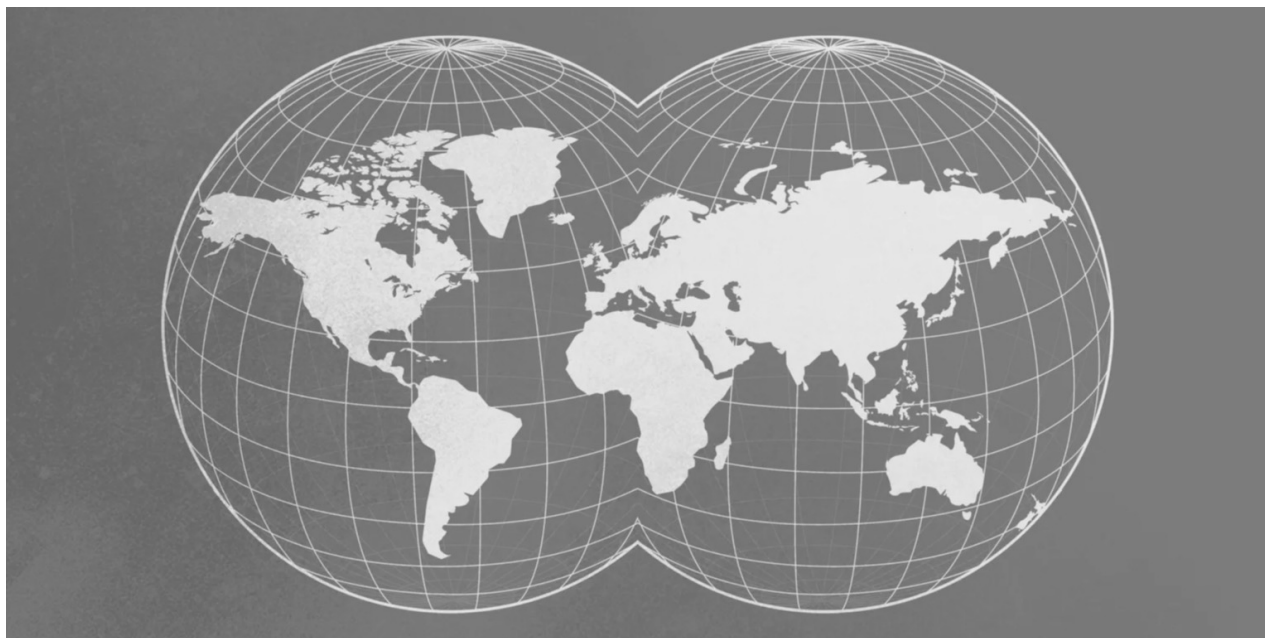
A cada venezolano: este premio es tuyo. Es un reconocimiento a lo que hemos logrado juntos y un recordatorio de lo que aún falta.

Ahora avanzamos con aún más fuerza, confianza y fe inquebrantable, porque vamos de la mano de Dios, hasta el final.

O prémio Nobel da Paz 2025 (34)

[FONTE: The Week - Political Cartoons / Simanca, 2018]





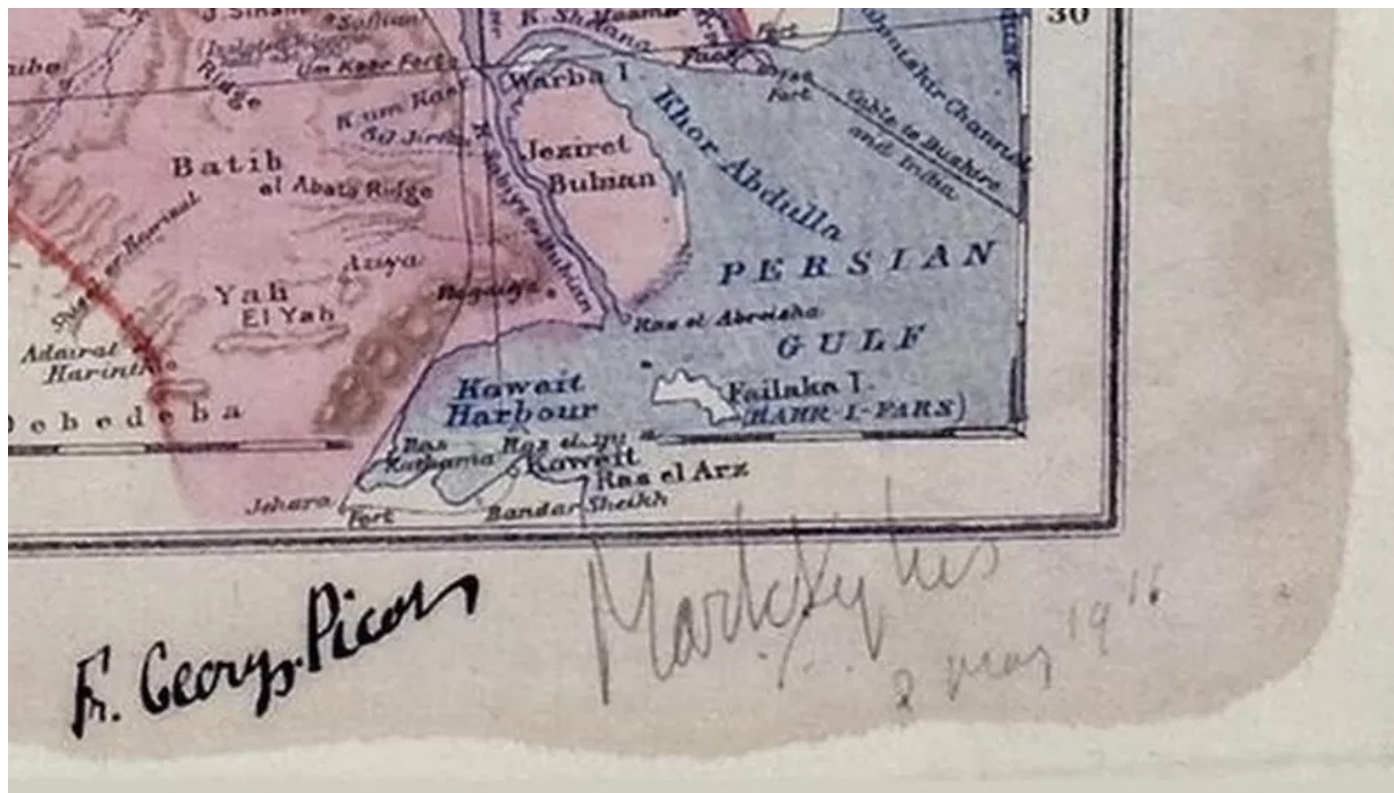
PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES

Nas origins do conflito israelo-palestiniano (1)

[FONTE: BBC, 16/05/2023]

Sykes-Picot: The map that spawned a century of resentment

16 May 2016

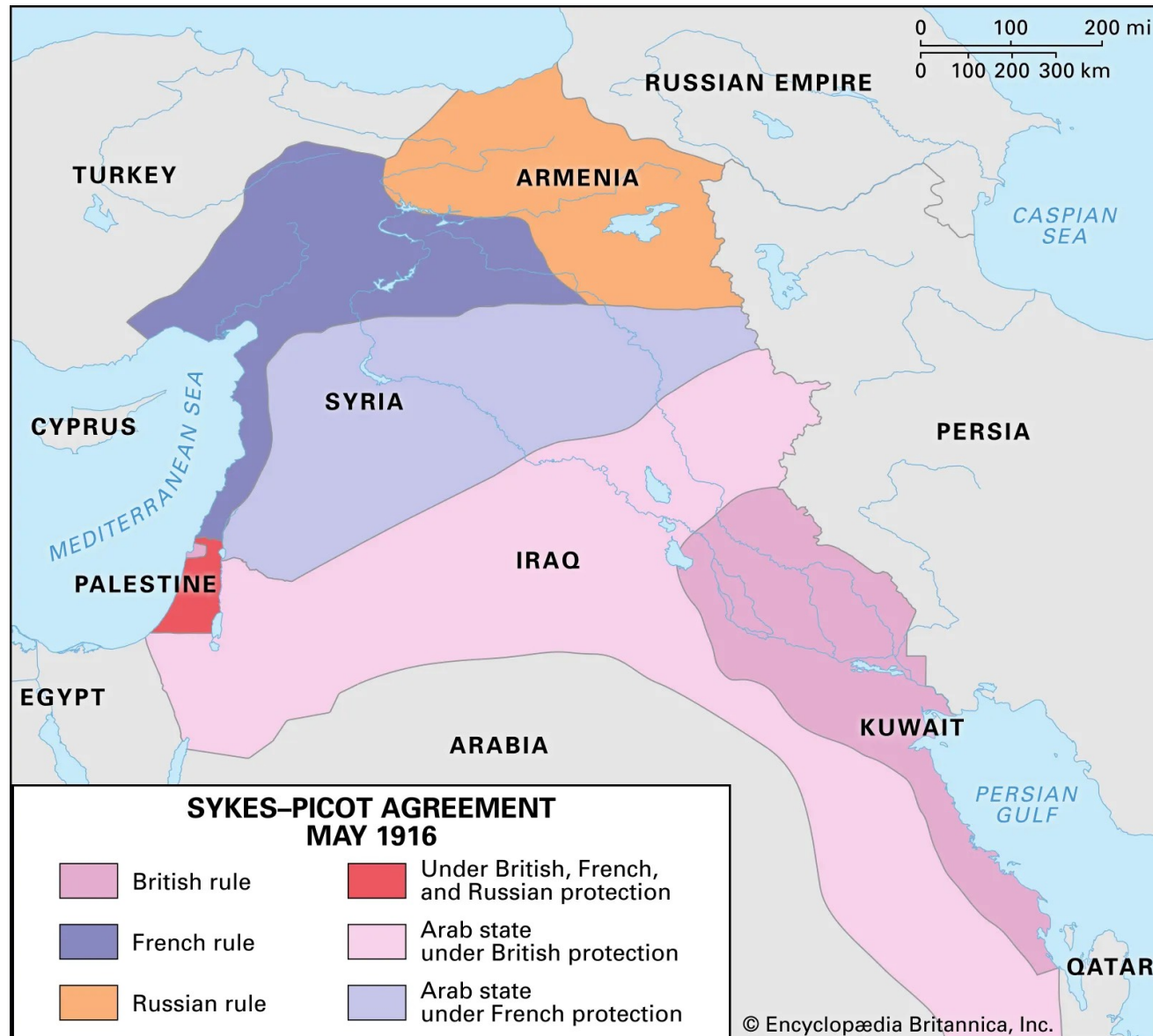


National Archives

The 1916 map, with the signatures of Mark Sykes and Francois Georges-Picot

Nas origens do conflito israelo-palestino (2)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



Nas origens do conflito israelo-palestiniano (3)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Sykes-Picot Agreement, also called **Asia Minor Agreement**, (May 1916), secret [convention](#) made during [World War I](#) between [Great Britain](#) and [France](#), with the assent of imperial [Russia](#), for the dismemberment of the [Ottoman Empire](#). The agreement led to the division of Turkish-held [Syria](#), [Iraq](#), [Lebanon](#), and [Palestine](#) into various French- and British-administered areas. Negotiations were begun in November 1915, and the final agreement took its name from the chief negotiators from [Britain](#) and France, [Sir Mark Sykes](#) and François Georges-Picot. [Sergey Dimitriyevich Sazonov](#) was also present to represent Russia, the third member of the [Triple Entente](#).

Background and provisions

In the midst of World War I the question arose of what would happen to the Ottoman territories if the war led to the disintegration of “the sick man of Europe.” The Triple Entente moved to secure their respective interests in the region. They had agreed in the March 1915 [Constantinople Agreement](#) to give Russia Constantinople ([Istanbul](#)) and areas around it, which would provide access to the [Mediterranean Sea](#). [France](#), meanwhile, had a number of economic investments and strategic relationships in Syria, especially in the area of [Aleppo](#), while Britain wanted secure access to [India](#) through the [Suez Canal](#) and the [Persian Gulf](#). It was out of a need to coordinate British and French interests in these regions that the Sykes-Picot Agreement was born.

Nas origins do conflito israelo-palestiniano (4)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Impact and legacy

The [Arabs](#), however, who had learned of the Sykes-Picot Agreement through the publication of it, together with other secret treaties of imperial Russia, by the Soviet Russian government late in 1917, were scandalized by it. This secret arrangement conflicted in the first place with pledges already given by the British to the [Hashemite](#) dynast [Ḥusayn ibn ‘Alī](#), sharif of [Mecca](#), during the [Ḥusayn-McMahon Correspondence](#) (1915–16). Based on the understanding that the Arabs would eventually receive independence, Ḥusayn had brought the Arabs of the [Hejaz](#) into revolt against the Turks in June 1916.

Despite the Sykes-Picot Agreement, the British still appeared to support Arab self-determination at first, helping Ḥusayn’s son [Fayṣal](#) and his forces press into Syria in 1918 and establish a government in [Damascus](#). In April 1920, however, the [Allied powers](#) agreed to divide governance of the region into separate Class “A” [mandates](#) at the [Conference of San Remo](#), along lines similar to those agreed upon under the Sykes-Picot Agreement. The borders of these [mandates](#) split up Arab lands and ultimately led to the modern borders of Iraq, Israel and the Palestinian territories, [Jordan](#), Lebanon, and Syria.

Nas origens do conflito israelo-palestiniano (5)

[FONTE: Wikimedia Commons / Balfour Declaration, 2/11/1917]

Foreign Office,

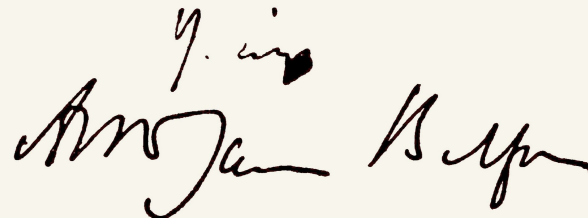
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "A. J. Balfour". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. Above the main signature, there is a smaller, less legible mark that appears to be "Y. in".

Nas origens do conflito israelo-palestiniano (6)

[FONTE: Nações Unidas (Resolução nº 181 da AG) / Encyclopædia Britannica]

XVII

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

RESOLUTION ADOPTÉE SUR LE RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION AD HOC CHARGÉE DE LA QUESTION PALESTINIENNE

181 (III). Future government of Palestine

A

The General Assembly,

Having met in special session at the request of the mandatory Power to constitute and instruct a special committee to prepare for the consideration of the question of the future government of Palestine at the second regular session;

Having constituted a Special Committee and instructed it to investigate all questions and issues relevant to the problem of Palestine, and to prepare proposals for the solution of the problem, and

181 (II). Gouvernement futur de la Palestine

A

L'Assemblée générale,

Après s'être réunie en session spéciale à la requête de la Puissance mandataire, en vue de procéder à la constitution, et de définir le mandat, d'une commission spéciale chargée de préparer l'examen par l'Assemblée, en sa seconde session régulière, de la question du futur gouvernement de la Palestine;

Ayant constitué une Commission spéciale, et lui ayant donné mandat d'enquêter sur toutes les questions relatives au problème de la Palestine, et de préparer des propositions en vue de la solution de ce problème, et



Nas origens do conflito israelo-palestiniano(7)

[FONTE: Nações Unidas (Resolução nº 181 da AG)]

PLAN OF PARTITION WITH ECONOMIC UNION

PART I

Future constitution and government of Palestine

A. TERMINATION OF MANDATE, PARTITION AND INDEPENDENCE

1. The Mandate for Palestine shall terminate as soon as possible but in any case not later than 1 August 1948.

¹ This resolution was adopted without reference to a Committee.

PLAN DE PARTAGE AVEC UNION ECONOMIQUE

PREMIERE PARTIE

Constitution et gouvernement futurs de la Palestine

A. FIN DU MANDAT, PARTAGE ET INDEPENDANCE

1. Le Mandat pour la Palestine prendra fin aussitôt que possible, et en tous cas le 1er août 1948 au plus tard.

¹ Cette résolution a été adoptée sans renvoi à une Commission.

Nas origens do conflito israelo-palestiniano (8)

[FONTE: Nações Unidas (Resolução nº 181 da AG)]

PART II

Boundaries¹

A. THE ARAB STATE

The area of the Arab State in Western Galilee is bounded on the west by the Mediterranean and on the north by the frontier of the Lebanon from Ras en Naqura to a point north of Saliha. From there the boundary proceeds southwards, leaving the built-up area of Saliha in the Arab State, to join the southernmost point of this village. Thence it follows the western boundary line of the villages of 'Alma, Rihaniya and Teitaba, thence following the northern boundary line of Meirun village to join the Acre-Safad sub-district boundary line. It follows this line to a point west of Es Sammu'i village and joins it again at the northernmost point of Farradiya. Thence it follows the sub-district boundary line to the Acre-Safad main road. From here it follows the western boundary of Kafr I'nan village until it reaches the Tiberias-Acre sub-district boundary line, passing to the west of the junction of the Acre-Safad and Lubiya-Kafr I'nan roads. From the

¹ The boundary lines described in part II are indicated in Annex A. The base map used in marking and describing this boundary is "Palestine 1:250,000" published by the Survey of Palestine, 1946.

DEUXIÈME PARTIE

Frontières¹

A. L'ETAT ARABE

La région de l'Etat arabe comprise dans la Galilée occidentale est limitée à l'ouest par la Méditerranée, et au nord par la frontière du Liban, de Ras en Naqura jusqu'à un point au nord de Saliha. De là, la frontière se dirige vers le sud, englobant dans l'Etat arabe l'agglomération de Saliha, et rejoint le point le plus méridional de ce village. Elle suit ensuite la ligne formée par la limite ouest des villages d'Alma, Rihaniya et Teitaba; elle emprunte ensuite la limite nord du village de Meirun et rejoint la limite des sous-districts d'Acre et de Safad. Elle suit cette ligne jusqu'à un point à l'ouest du village d'Es Sammu'i et la rejoint au point le plus septentrional de Farradiya. Elle suit ensuite la ligne marquant la limite des sous-districts jusqu'à la route d'Acre à Safad. De là, elle suit la limite occidentale du village de Kafr I'nan jusqu'à ce qu'elle rencontre la limite des sous-districts de Tibériade et d'Acre; elle passe alors à l'ouest de l'intersection des

¹ On trouvera à l'Annexe A le tracé des frontières décrites dans la deuxième partie. On a employé la carte de Palestine au 250.000^{ème} publiée en 1946 par le Survey of Palestine pour le tracé et la description de cette frontière.

La carte à laquelle le texte se réfère étant l'œuvre des services géographiques britanniques, nous respectons l'orthographe anglaise des noms de lieu qui ne sont pas universellement connus.

Nas origens do conflito israelo-palestiniano (9)

[FONTE: Nações Unidas (Resolução nº 181 da AG)]

B. THE JEWISH STATE

The north-eastern sector of the Jewish State (Eastern Galilee) is bounded on the north and west by the Lebanese frontier and on the east by the frontiers of Syria and Transjordan. It includes the whole of the Hula Basin, Lake Tiberias, the whole of the Beisan sub-district, the boundary line being extended to the crest of the Gilboa mountains and the Wadi Malih. From there the Jewish State extends north-west, following the boundary described in respect of the Arab State.

The Jewish section of the coastal plain extends from a point between Minat et Qila and Nabi Yunis in the Gaza sub-district and includes the towns of Haifa and Tel-Aviv, leaving Jaffa as an enclave of the Arab State. The eastern frontier of the Jewish State follows the boundary described in respect of the Arab State.

The Beersheba area comprises the whole of the Beersheba sub-district, including the Negeb and the eastern part of the Gaza sub-district, but excluding the town of Beersheba and those areas described in respect of the Arab State. It includes also a strip of land along the Dead Sea stretching from the Beersheba-Hebron sub-district boundary line to Ein Geddi, as described in respect of the Arab State.

B. L'ETAT JUIF

La partie nord-est de l'Etat juif (Galilée orientale) est bornée au nord et à l'ouest par la frontière du Liban, et à l'est par la frontière de la Syrie et de la Transjordanie. Ce territoire comprend tout le bassin de Hula, le lac de Tibériade, tout le sous-district de Beissan, la frontière se prolongeant jusqu'à la crête des monts Gilboa et à l'oued Malih. A partir de là, l'Etat juif s'étend vers le nord-ouest, borné par la frontière qui a été indiquée pour l'Etat arabe.

La partie juive de la plaine côtière s'étend à partir d'un point situé entre Minat el Qila et Nabi Yunis, dans le sous-district de Gaza; elle comprend les villes de Haïfa et Tel Aviv, Jaffa constituant une enclave de l'Etat arabe. La frontière orientale de l'Etat juif coïncide avec celle qui a été indiquée à propos de l'Etat arabe.

La région de Bersabée comprend tout le sous-district de Bersabée, y compris le Negeb et en outre la partie orientale du sous-district de Gaza, mais à l'exclusion de la ville de Bersabée et des zones indiquées à propos de l'Etat arabe. Elle comprend aussi une bande de territoire qui s'étend le long de la mer Morte, de la frontière du sous-district d'Hébron-Bersabée à Ein Geddi, comme il a été indiqué à propos de l'Etat arabe.

Nas origens do conflito israelo-palestiniano (10)

[FONTE: Nações Unidas (Resolução nº 181 da AG)]

PART III

City of Jerusalem

A. SPECIAL REGIME

The City of Jerusalem shall be established as a *corpus separatum* under a special international regime and shall be administered by the United Nations. The Trusteeship Council shall be designated to discharge the responsibilities of the Administering Authority on behalf of the United Nations.

B. BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY

The City of Jerusalem shall include the present municipality of Jerusalem plus the surrounding villages and towns, the most eastern of which shall be Abu Dis; the most southern, Bethlehem; the most western, Ein Karim (including also the built-up area of Motsa); and the most northern Shu'fat, as indicated on the attached sketch-map (annex B).

C. STATUTE OF THE CITY

The Trusteeship Council shall, within five months of the approval of the present plan, elaborate and

TROISIEME PARTIE

Ville de Jérusalem

A. REGIME SPECIAL

La Ville de Jérusalem sera constituée en *corpus separatum* sous un régime international spécial et sera administrée par les Nations Unies. Le Conseil de tutelle sera désigné pour assurer, au nom de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, les fonctions d'Autorité chargée de l'administration.

B. FRONTIERES DE LA VILLE

La Ville de Jérusalem comprendra la municipalité actuelle de Jérusalem plus les villages et centres environnants, dont le plus oriental sera Abu Dis, le plus méridional Bethléem, le plus occidental Ein Karim (y compris l'agglomération de Motsa) et la plus septentrionale Shu'fat, comme le montre la carte schématique ci-jointe (annexe B).

C. STATUT DE LA VILLE

Le Conseil de tutelle devra, dans les cinq mois à dater de l'approbation du présent plan, élaborer et

Nas origens do conflito israelo-palestino (10)

[FONTE: BBC, 11/10/2023]

British Mandate Palestine



Nas origens do conflito israelo-palestino (11)

[FONTE: BBC, 11/10/2023]

1949 Armistice Lines

■ Jordanian occupied ■ Egyptian occupied □ Armistice lines



Nas origens do conflito israelo-palestino (12)

[FONTE: BBC, 11/10/2023]

After the 1967 War

■ Land occupied by Israel in 1967



Porque falham os planos de paz para o Médio Oriente? (1) [FONTE: Leon Harder / Asia Times, 6/10/2025]

Donald Trump's Middle East peace mirage

Offering Palestinians economic opportunities while leaving core political issues unresolved won't produce stability—it will produce resentment

by [Leon Hadar](#) October 6, 2025



Donald Trump's plan won't bring peace to Gaza. Image: X Screengrab

Once again, Washington is abuzz with talk of a Middle East peace breakthrough.

Porque falham os planos de paz para o Médio Oriente? (2) [FONTE: Leon Harder / Asia Times, 6/10/2025]

The problem isn't Trump's negotiating skills or the specifics of any particular plan. The problem is the fundamental mismatch between American assumptions about the Middle East and the region's actual power dynamics, historical grievances and strategic imperatives.

The limits of American power

American policymakers consistently overestimate Washington's ability to reshape Middle Eastern realities. They assume that sufficient pressure, incentives or diplomatic creativity can overcome deep-seated conflicts rooted in competing nationalisms, religious divisions and territorial disputes stretching back generations.

The Trump administration's approach reflects classic American optimism: identify the key players, bring them to the table, offer economic inducements, and forge a "deal." This worked reasonably well with the Abraham Accords, which normalized relations between Israel and several Arab states.

Porque falham os planos de paz para o Médio Oriente? (3) [FONTE: Leon Harder / Asia Times, 6/10/2025]

But those agreements succeeded precisely because they formalized what was already happening—a convergence of strategic interests against Iran and a recognition that the Palestinian issue was no longer central to Gulf Arab security concerns.

Extending this model to the core Israeli-Palestinian conflict or broader regional peace is a different matter entirely. The Abraham Accords worked because they didn't require either side to compromise on fundamental security interests or territorial claims. A comprehensive peace does.

Unchanging regional realities

Several structural obstacles remain regardless of who occupies the White House:

The Palestinian question persists. Decades of failed negotiations have not brought Israelis and Palestinians closer to agreement on core issues: borders, Jerusalem, refugees, and security arrangements. Both sides have domestic political constraints that make meaningful compromise nearly impossible.

Israeli society has moved rightward, prioritizing security over territorial concessions. Palestinian leadership remains divided between the Palestinian Authority and Hamas, with neither possessing the legitimacy or capacity to deliver on a comprehensive agreement.

Porque falham os planos de paz para o Médio Oriente? (4) [FONTE: Leon Harder / Asia Times, 6/10/2025]

Iran's regional ambitions haven't changed. Tehran's support for proxy forces across the Middle East—Hezbollah in Lebanon, militias in Iraq and Syria, the Houthis in Yemen—reflects strategic imperatives that predate the Islamic Revolution. Iran seeks regional influence and deterrence against perceived threats.

No American peace plan can address these concerns without fundamentally altering the regional balance of power, which would require commitments Washington is unwilling to make.

Regional powers have their own agendas. Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Egypt, and other regional players pursue their own interests, which don't always align with American priorities. They'll engage with US peace initiatives when convenient but won't subordinate their security concerns to Washington's diplomatic objectives.

Porque falham os planos de paz para o Médio Oriente? (5) [FONTE: Leon Harder / Asia Times, 6/10/2025]

Economic incentive illusion

Trump's plans typically emphasize economic development as the key to peace—the notion that prosperity will overcome political grievances. This reflects a peculiarly American faith in capitalism's transformative power.

But economic incentives rarely trump nationalist passions or security

fears. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict isn't fundamentally about economics; it's about competing claims to the same land, mutual fears and incompatible visions of justice and legitimacy.

Offering Palestinians economic opportunities while leaving core political issues unresolved won't produce stability—it will produce resentment.

Similarly, offering Arab states economic benefits for normalizing relations with Israel works when those states have already decided that normalization serves their interests. It doesn't work when domestic publics view such moves as betrayal of Palestinian aspirations or when governments fear political backlash.

Porque falham os planos de paz para o Médio Oriente? (6) [FONTE: Leon Harder / Asia Times, 6/10/2025]

What peace really requires

Genuine peace in the Middle East would require:

- **Local ownership:** Solutions imposed from outside rarely stick. Peace must reflect regional power realities and be negotiated by the parties themselves, not mediated by distant powers with their own agendas.
- **Realistic expectations:** Comprehensive peace isn't achievable in the near term. Conflict management, not conflict resolution, should be the goal.
- **American restraint:** Washington's constant meddling often makes things worse. A lighter American footprint would allow regional actors to reach their own accommodations.
- **Recognition of limits:** Some conflicts aren't ripe for resolution. Accepting this reality and focusing on containing violence rather than achieving breakthrough agreements would be wiser.

Porque falham os planos de paz para o Médio Oriente? (7) [FONTE: Leon Harder / Asia Times, 6/10/2025]

The familiar pattern

We've seen this pattern repeatedly: A new administration arrives convinced it has the formula previous administrations lacked. Initial optimism gives way to frustration as regional realities intrude. Eventually, the administration either doubles down with increasingly coercive measures or quietly shifts focus to other priorities while claiming progress.

Trump's peace plan, whatever its specific provisions, will likely follow this familiar trajectory. Not because of any failing on his part, but because the underlying conditions for comprehensive peace don't exist. The parties aren't ready, the regional dynamics don't support it and American power—while still considerable—isn't sufficient to overcome these obstacles.

Porque falham os planos de paz para o Médio Oriente? (8) [FONTE: Leon Harder / Asia Times, 6/10/2025]

A more modest approach

Rather than pursuing grand peace plans destined to fail, American policy should focus on:

- **Conflict containment:** Prevent escalation and manage tensions rather than resolve them.
- **Selective engagement:** Involve ourselves only where American interests are directly threatened.
- **Supporting regional frameworks:** Let regional powers develop their own security arrangements rather than imposing American-designed structures.
- **Lowering expectations:** Stop overselling what American diplomacy can achieve.

This won't satisfy those craving a historic breakthrough or those who believe American power can reshape the Middle East. But it would be more honest about what's achievable and would avoid the cycle of inflated promises followed by inevitable disappointment.

Porque falham os planos de paz para o Médio Oriente? (9) [FONTE: Air Hamzawy / Foreign Affairs, 13/10/2025]

Why Gradualism Can Help in Gaza

Phased Peace Agreements Have Worked Before in the Middle East

AMR HAMZAWY

As Western and international leaders take stock of the cease-fire agreement between Israel and Hamas that was signed in Egypt on October 9, many have raised doubts about the deal's phased structure. According to the 20-point plan announced by U.S. President Donald Trump, the initial stage that is now unfolding calls only for a partial or limited Israeli withdrawal from Gaza and the release of nearly 2,000 Palestinian prisoners in exchange for the release of the remaining Israeli hostages held by Hamas. The deeper issues, including questions over the postwar governance of Gaza and the stabilization force that will provide security in the territory, have been relegated to subsequent phases. To critics, the fact that these crucial issues have not been fully addressed at the outset suggests that the plan is bound to fail.

Porque falham os planos de paz para o Médio Oriente? (10) [FONTE: Air Hamzawy / Foreign Affairs, 13/10/2025]

LIMITED AIMS, GREATER DURABILITY

Phased peace agreements have a long history in the Middle East. Take the 1949 armistice agreements between Israel and Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. The agreements were not final peace settlements but arrangements to halt fighting and establish Israel's de facto border, the so-called Green Line. The main function of the agreements was to provide space for de-escalation so that the groundwork for a transition to broader diplomatic arrangements could be established. Yet the agreements also contained practical mechanisms—field committees, UN monitoring, rules for prisoner exchanges, and provisions for humanitarian assistance.

In short, the armistice agreements created a temporary structure for the peaceful management of conflict in the Middle East, one that could either evolve or collapse depending on internal pressures and external guarantees. The 1949 agreements established a relative peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors that lasted until 1967, with the exception of the Suez crisis of 1956, in which France, Israel, and the United Kingdom invaded Egypt following the nationalization of the Suez Canal. The agreements' long-term success owed to the fact they were backed by France, the United Kingdom, and the United States and monitored by UN missions, including a peacekeeping force at the Egyptian-Israeli border.

Porque falham os planos de paz para o Médio Oriente? (11) [FONTE: Air Hamzawy / Foreign Affairs, 13/10/2025]

ENFORCED FLEXIBILITY

As Israel and Hamas undertake the first steps of the cease-fire, there is enormous hope that a more lasting settlement for Gaza can emerge. As these examples make clear, however, such an outcome is unlikely to happen on its own. As with previous phased agreements, the Gaza deal will require several decisive factors for continued success.

The first of these is sustained international and regional sponsorship. This means not merely the presence of the United States during the signing and the opening phase but also a clear commitment from Washington over the coming weeks that it will follow up, provide incentives, and impose sanctions when one or the other side fails to comply.

The presence of effective monitoring mechanisms is also critical. These may include joint committees, international monitoring missions, and possibly international peacekeeping forces. The Trump plan envisions an international stabilization force that will be tasked with various security duties, including overseeing the disarmament of Hamas. This force will also need to coordinate with humanitarian organizations to ensure the rapid provision of urgent relief. Without such concrete forms of international engagement, the deal may quickly erode.

Porque falham os planos de paz para o Médio Oriente? (12) [FONTE: Air Hamzawy / Foreign Affairs, 13/10/2025]

The Gaza deal will require sustained international and regional sponsorship.

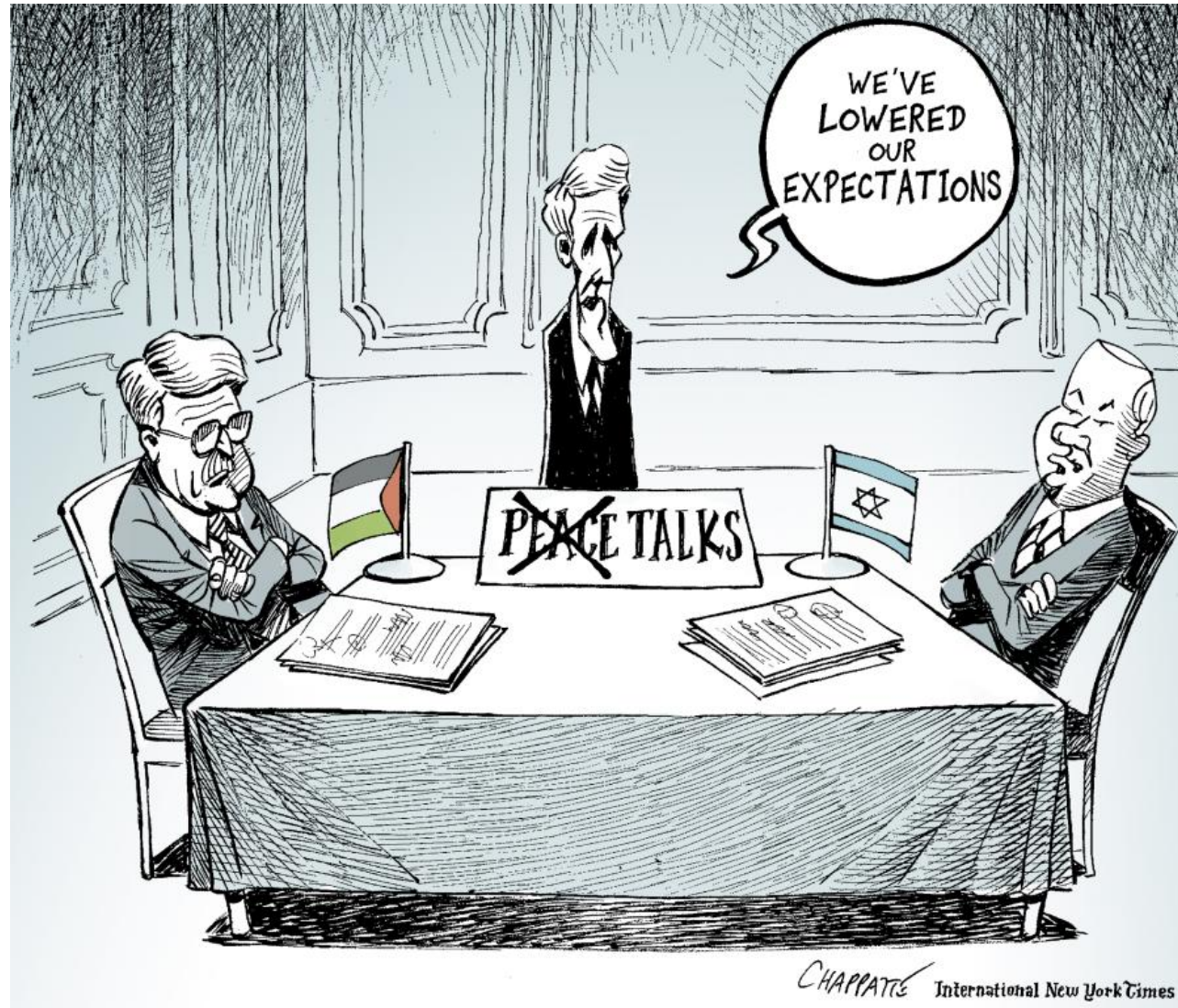
Finally, as past agreements have shown, flexibility is the key. Given the complex nature of regional conflicts, an overly rigid plan is not likely to yield long-term success, whereas a plan amenable to modification would allow for further negotiation, mediation, and corrective measures in the face of implementation impasses or failures. Each side may be tempted to use negotiations to avoid going forward with the more difficult phases of the deal, but the flexible nature of the agreement can allow international and regional mediators to create new incentives for compliance.

International and regional guarantors of the Gaza agreement must work to transform it into a detailed road map with measurable timelines, joint monitoring committees, reporting mechanisms for violations, and international peacekeeping forces. This will require sustained diplomatic engagement from Washington; regional actors such as Egypt, Qatar, and Turkey; and European countries and UN agencies.

Porque falham os planos de paz para o Médio Oriente? (13) [FONTE: Air Hamzawy / Foreign Affairs, 13/10/2025]

To ensure successful transitions from one phase of the agreement to the next, the United States and its partners should offer both Israel and the Palestinians a broad array of incentives for compliance—and threaten significant sanctions for violations. For example, they can offer to reduce Israel's current diplomatic isolation in the Middle East and threaten to impose greater restrictions on arms sales. With regard to Hamas, disarmament can go hand in hand with a gradual rehabilitation of its rank and file (not the leadership), integrating them in the medium and lower strata of the newly built civilian administration for Gaza. To avoid Hamas' noncompliance with the provisions of the agreement, the United States and its partners can threaten a more immediate and aggressive destruction of the movement's remaining military and financial capabilities.

Porque falham os planos de paz para o Médio Oriente? (14) [FONTE: Chapatte / International NYT, 3/04/2014]



Bibliografia

