

Política Internacional e Geopolítica a policrise do mundo globalizado

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL
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SESSÃO N° 12
17/12/2025**



PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (1)

[FONTE: The White House / US Government]

B. Asia: Win the Economic Future, Prevent Military Confrontation

Leading from a Position of Strength

President Trump single-handedly reversed more than three decades of mistaken American assumptions about China: namely, that by opening our markets to China, encouraging American business to invest in China, and outsourcing our manufacturing to China, we would facilitate China's entry into the so-called "rules-based international order." This did not happen. China got rich and powerful, and used its wealth and power to its considerable advantage. American elites—over four successive administrations of both political parties—were either willing enablers of China's strategy or in denial.

The Indo-Pacific is already the source of almost half the world's GDP based on purchasing power parity (PPP), and one third based on nominal GDP. That share is certain to grow over the 21st century. Which means that the Indo-Pacific is already and will continue to be among the next century's key economic and geopolitical battlegrounds. To thrive at home, we must successfully compete there—and we are. President Trump signed major agreements during his October 2025 travels that further deepen our powerful ties of commerce, culture, technology, and defense, and reaffirm our commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific.

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (2)

[FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]



A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (3)

[FONTE: The White House / US Government]

Economics: The Ultimate Stakes

Since the Chinese economy reopened to the world in 1979, commercial relations between our two countries have been and remain fundamentally unbalanced. What began as a relationship between a mature, wealthy economy and one of the world's poorest countries has transformed into one between near-peers, even as, until very recently, America's posture remained rooted in those past assumptions.

China adapted to the shift in U.S. tariff policy that began in 2017 in part by strengthening its hold on supply chains, especially in the world's low- and middle-income (i.e., per capita GDP \$13,800 or less) countries—among the greatest economic battlegrounds of the coming decades. China's exports to low-income countries doubled between 2020 and 2024. The United States imports Chinese goods indirectly from middlemen and Chinese-built factories in a dozen countries, including Mexico. China's exports to low-income countries are today nearly four times its exports to the United States. When President Trump first took office in 2017, China's exports to the United States stood at 4 percent of its GDP but have since fallen to slightly over 2 percent of its GDP. China continues, however, to export to the United States through other proxy countries.

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[FONTE: Office of the US Trade Representative]



OFFICE of the UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Trade Agreements

Countries & Regions

Trade Topics

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF)

[Trade Agreements](#) » [Agreements Under Negotiation](#) » Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF)

In May 2022, the United States launched the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) with Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

This framework will advance resilience, sustainability, inclusiveness, economic growth, fairness, and competitiveness for our economies. Through this initiative, the IPEF partners aim to contribute to cooperation, stability, prosperity, development, and peace within the region. This framework will offer tangible benefits that fuel economic activity and investment, promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth, and benefit workers and consumers across the region. The 14 IPEF partners represent 40 percent of global GDP and 28 percent of global goods and services trade.

The launch began discussions of future negotiations on the following pillars: (1) Trade; (2) Supply Chains; (3) Clean Energy, Decarbonization, and Infrastructure; and (4) Tax and Anti-Corruption. The IPEF is designed to be flexible, meaning that IPEF partners are not required to join all four pillars.

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (5)

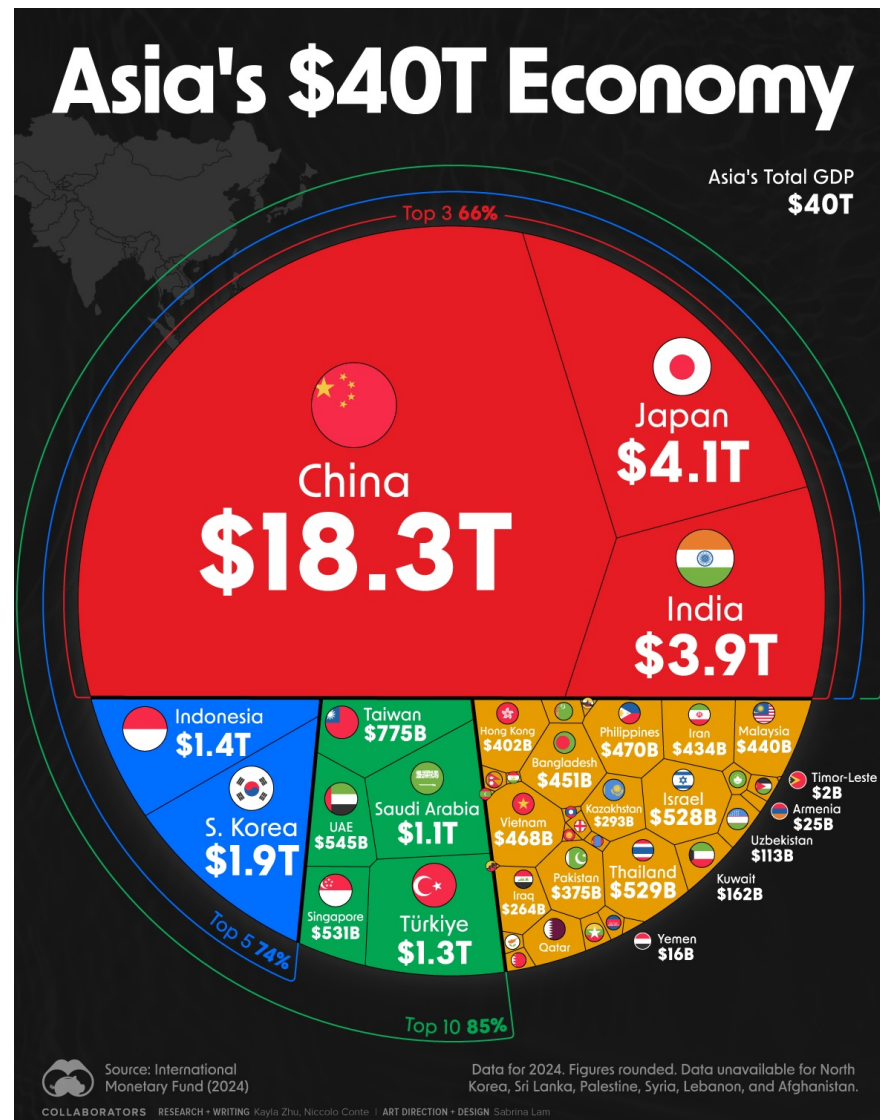
[FONTE: The White House / US Government]

Going forward, we will rebalance America's economic relationship with China, prioritizing reciprocity and fairness to restore American economic independence. Trade with China should be balanced and focused on non-sensitive factors. If America remains on a growth path—and can sustain that while maintaining a genuinely mutually advantageous economic relationship with Beijing—we should be headed from our present \$30 trillion economy in 2025 to \$40 trillion in the 2030s, putting our country in an enviable position to maintain our status as the world's leading economy. Our ultimate goal is to lay the foundation for long-term economic vitality.

Importantly, this must be accompanied by a robust and ongoing focus on deterrence to prevent war in the Indo-Pacific. This combined approach can become a virtuous cycle as strong American deterrence opens up space for more disciplined economic action, while more disciplined economic action leads to greater American resources to sustain deterrence in the long term.

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[FONTE: Visual Capitalist, 2024]



A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (7)

[FONTE: Visual Capitalist - projecção da economia mundial para 2026]



A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (8)

[FONTE: The White House / US Government]

To accomplish this, several things are essential.

First, the United States must protect and defend our economy and our people from harm, from any country or source. This means ending (among other things):

- Predatory, state-directed subsidies and industrial strategies;
- Unfair trading practices;
- Job destruction and deindustrialization;
- Grand-scale intellectual property theft and industrial espionage;
- Threats against our supply chains that risk U.S. access to critical resources, including minerals and rare earth elements;
- Exports of fentanyl precursors that fuel America's opioid epidemic; and
- Propaganda, influence operations, and other forms of cultural subversion.

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[FONTE: The White House / US Government]

Second, the United States must work with our treaty allies and partners—who together add another \$35 trillion in economic power to our own \$30 trillion national economy (together constituting more than half the world economy)—to counteract predatory economic practices and use our combined economic power to help safeguard our prime position in the world economy and ensure that allied economies do not become subordinate to any competing power. We must continue to improve commercial (and other) relations with India to encourage New Delhi to contribute to Indo-Pacific security, including through continued quadrilateral cooperation with Australia, Japan, and the United States (“the Quad”). Moreover, we will also work to align the actions of our allies and partners with our joint interest in preventing domination by any single competitor nation.

The United States must at the same time invest in research to preserve and advance our advantage in cutting-edge military and dual-use technology, with emphasis on the domains where U.S. advantages are strongest. These include undersea, space, and nuclear, as well as others that will decide the future of military power, such as AI, quantum computing, and autonomous systems, plus the energy necessary to fuel these domains.

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[FONTE: Press X Press, 5/05/2025]

What is New Geopolitical Dynamics in Indo-Pacific Post-Quad Expansion ?

Press Xpress • May 5, 2025



The Indo-Pacific region has become a critical focal point of geopolitical competition, particularly following the rise of China. Central to the evolving dynamic is the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad), comprising the United States, Japan, Australia, and India. Revived in 2017 after being initially formed in 2007, the Quad aims to counterbalance China's growing military and economic influence in the region.

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[FONTE: Press X Press, 5/05/2025]

Expansion of the Quad: Quad Plus Initiative

Beyond the original four members, the Quad Plus initiative brings together countries such as New Zealand, South Korea, Vietnam, and Israel. The expanded framework allows for collaboration on pressing global challenges, including public health and climate change, without forming a formal security alliance. For example, in 2021, the Quad Plus partners worked together on vaccine diplomacy, with India supplying over 60 million vaccine doses globally. The flexibility of the Quad Plus enables a diverse group of nations to cooperate based on shared interests without political or security obligations.

Quad Plus and AUKUS Initiatives in the Indo-Pacific

Quad Plus Countries

- New Zealand
- South Korea
- Vietnam
- Israel

AUKUS Pact Details

- Nuclear-Powered Submarines
- \$90 Billion Defense Spending
- Nuclear Propulsion Technology

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[FONTE: The White House / US Government]

In addition to maintaining economic preeminence and consolidating our alliance system into an economic group, the United States must execute robust diplomatic and private sector-led economic engagement in those countries where the majority of global economic growth is likely to occur over the coming decades.

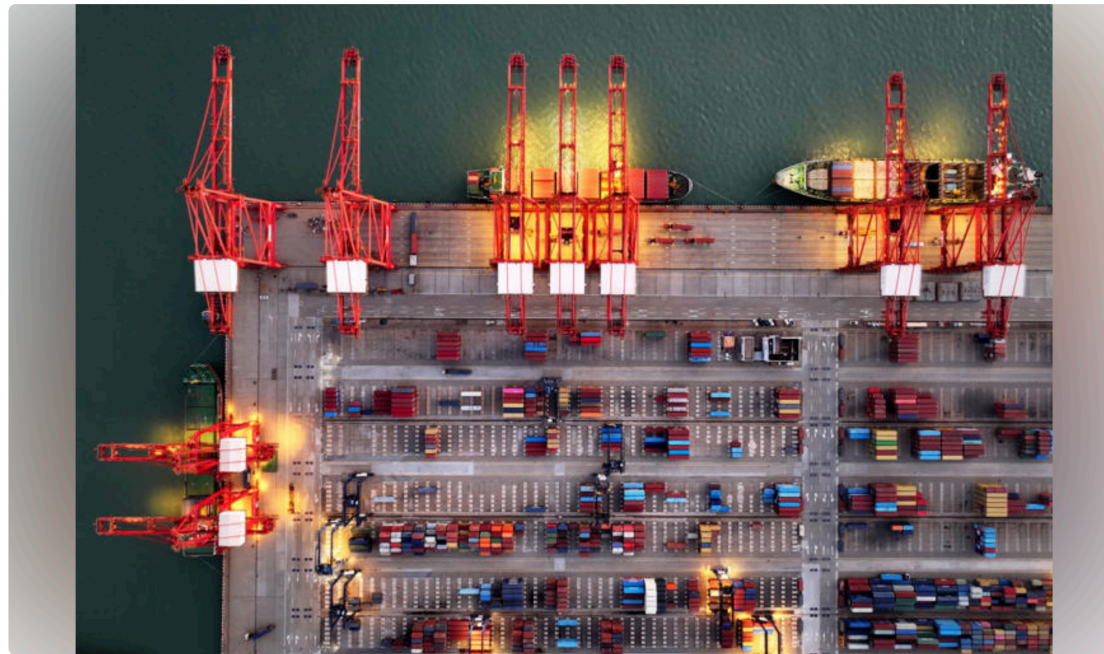
America First diplomacy seeks to rebalance global trade relationships. We have made clear to our allies that America's current account deficit is unsustainable. We must encourage Europe, Japan, Korea, Australia, Canada, Mexico, and other prominent nations in adopting trade policies that help rebalance China's economy toward household consumption, because Southeast Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East cannot alone absorb China's enormous excess capacity. The exporting nations of Europe and Asia can also look to middle-income countries as a limited but growing market for their exports.

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[FONTE: WSJ, 8/12/2025]

China's Trade Surplus Tops \$1 Trillion, Underscoring Its Export Dominance

Milestone boosts Chinese economy even as it fuels global trade tensions



China has made itself an indispensable cog in global supply chains.
© str/Agence France-Presse/Getty Images

BEIJING—China's trade surplus in goods this year topped \$1 trillion for the first time, a milestone that [underscores the dominance](#) that the country has attained in everything from high-end electric vehicles to low-end T-shirts.

For the first 11 months of the year, China's exports increased 5.4% from the year-earlier period to \$3.4 trillion, while the country's imports declined 0.6% over that same stretch to \$2.3 trillion. That brought the country's trade surplus this year to \$1.08 trillion, China's General Administration of Customs said Monday.

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[FONTE: WSJ, 8/12/2025]

That remarkable figure, never before seen in recorded economic history, is the culmination of decades of industrial policies and human industriousness that helped China emerge from a poor agrarian economy in the late 1970s to become the world's second-largest economy.

China established itself as a maker of cheap wigs, sneakers and Christmas lights in the 1980s and 1990s, earning a moniker as the world's factory floor. But that was just the beginning. In the years since, China has aggressively built on this foundation, climbing the ladder into higher-value goods and making itself an [indispensable cog in global supply chains](#) spanning technology, transport, medicine and consumer goods.

In recent years, its leading-edge companies have established themselves as dominant players in solar panels, electric vehicles and the semiconductors that power everyday household items.



Workers inside a factory for electric-vehicle company BYD in Zhengzhou, China.
© Qilai Shen/Bloomberg News

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[FONTE: The White House / US Government]

China's state-led and state-backed companies excel in building physical and digital infrastructure, and China has recycled perhaps \$1.3 trillion of its trade surpluses into loans to its trading partners. America and its allies have not yet formulated, much less executed, a joint plan for the so-called "Global South," but together possess tremendous resources. Europe, Japan, South Korea, and others hold net foreign assets of \$7 trillion. International financial institutions, including the multilateral development banks, possess combined assets of \$1.5 trillion. While mission creep has undermined some of these institutions' effectiveness, this administration is dedicated to using its leadership position to implement reforms that ensure they serve American interests.

What differentiates America from the rest of the world—our openness, transparency, trustworthiness, commitment to freedom and innovation, and free market capitalism—will continue to make us the global partner of first choice.

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (16)

[FONTE: The White House / US Government]

Deterring Military Threats

In the long term, maintaining American economic and technological preeminence is the surest way to deter and prevent a large-scale military conflict.

A favorable conventional military balance remains an essential component of strategic competition. There is, rightly, much focus on Taiwan, partly because of Taiwan's dominance of semiconductor production, but mostly because Taiwan provides direct access to the Second Island Chain and splits Northeast and Southeast Asia into two distinct theaters. Given that one-third of global shipping passes annually through the South China Sea, this has major implications for the U.S. economy. Hence deterring a conflict over Taiwan, ideally by preserving military overmatch, is a priority. We will also maintain our longstanding declaratory policy on Taiwan, meaning that the United States does not support any unilateral change to the status quo in the Taiwan Strait.

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[FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]



A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (18)

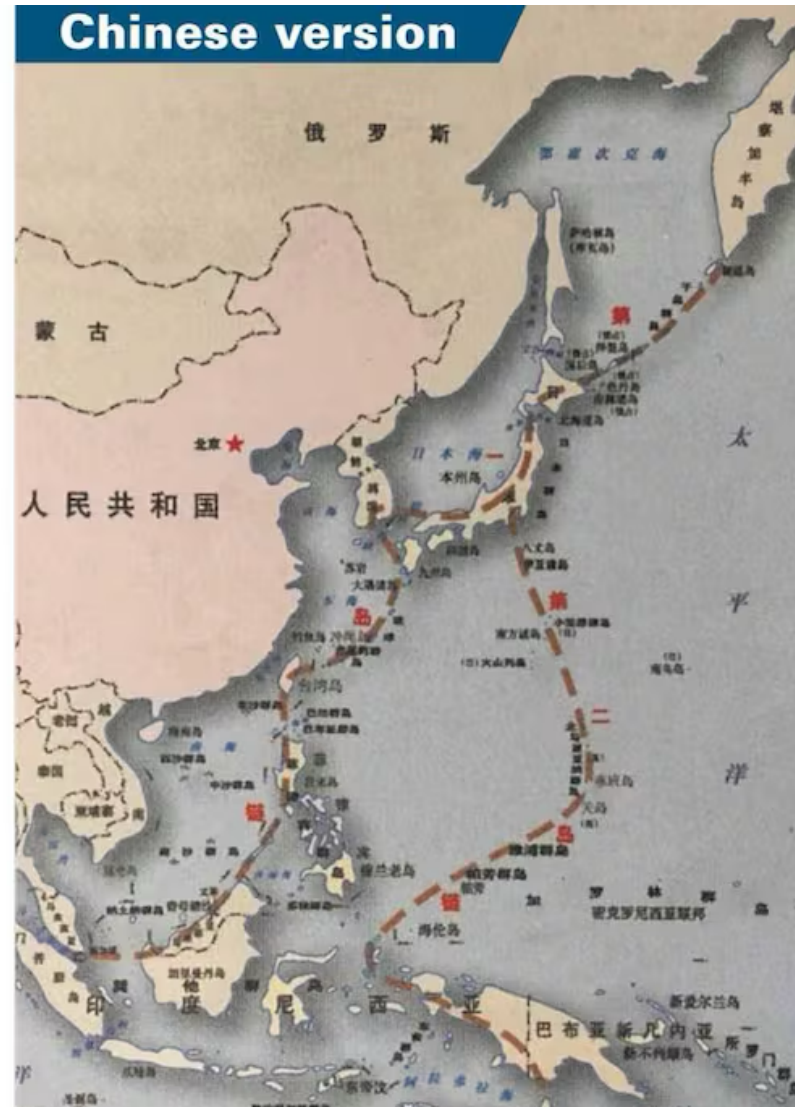
[FONTE: The White House / US Government]

We will build a military capable of denying aggression anywhere in the First Island Chain. But the American military cannot, and should not have to, do this alone. Our allies must step up and spend—and more importantly *do*—much more for collective defense. America’s diplomatic efforts should focus on pressing our First Island Chain allies and partners to allow the U.S. military greater access to their ports and other facilities, to spend more on their own defense, and most importantly to invest in capabilities aimed at deterring aggression. This will interlink maritime security issues along the First Island Chain while reinforcing U.S. and allies’ capacity to deny any attempt to seize Taiwan or achieve a balance of forces so unfavorable to us as to make defending that island impossible.

A related security challenge is the potential for any competitor to control the South China Sea. This could allow a potentially hostile power to impose a toll system over one of the world’s most vital lanes of commerce or—worse—to close and reopen it at will. Either of those two outcomes would be harmful to the U.S. economy and broader U.S. interests. Strong measures must be developed along with the deterrence necessary to keep those lanes open, free of “tolls,” and not subject to arbitrary closure by one country. This will require not just further investment in our military—especially naval—capabilities, but also strong cooperation with every nation that stands to suffer, from India to Japan and beyond, if this problem is not addressed.

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (19)

[FONTE: Defense News, 1/02/2016]



A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (20)

[FONTE: Defense News, 1/02/2016]

WASHINGTON — The extensive chains of Pacific islands ringing China have been described as a wall, a barrier to be breached by an attacker or strengthened by a defender. They are seen as springboards, potential bases for operations to attack or invade others in the region. In a territorial sense, they are benchmarks marking the extent of a country's influence.

"It's truly a case of where you stand. Perspective is shaped by one's geographic and geostrategic position," said Andrew Erickson, a professor with the China Maritime Studies Institute at the Naval War College.

"Barriers is a very Chinese perspective," said Erickson. "It reflects a concern that foreign military facilities based on the islands may impede or threaten China's efforts or influence."

The springboard concept can work offensively or defensively.

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (21)

[FONTE: Defense News, 1/02/2016]

The Chinese Navy, Erickson pointed out, operates the world's largest conventional submarine missile force. "The vast majority of those missiles having the right range to appear to be targeted at various US and allied military bases in the region, almost all of which are somewhere along the first island chain."

Subtle differences in how the US and China view the chains are evident, Erickson said, in maps produced by the US Defense Department and the Chinese Navy. The Pentagon map, he noted, "doesn't show South Korea as part of the chain, but the PLAN book very much does show it as belonging to the first island chain."

Another key difference is in how the Chinese depict the chains joining up in Japan, stretching across the Sea of Okhotsk to the southern tip of Russia's Kamchatka peninsula – a feature absent from the US map.

The differences indicate different ways of thinking about the chains, Erickson said.

"I don't think the DoD map is the best possible expression about how the Chinese Navy thinks about the chains – the PLAN map is," he noted. "This is a case of differences in nuance, not in fundamental differences. I don't think DoD has gotten this wrong, it's just a different focus."

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (22)

[FONTE: The White House / US Government]

Given President Trump's insistence on increased burden-sharing from Japan and South Korea, we must urge these countries to increase defense spending, with a focus on the capabilities—including new capabilities—necessary to deter adversaries and protect the First Island Chain. We will also harden and strengthen our military presence in the Western Pacific, while in our dealings with Taiwan and Australia we maintain our determined rhetoric on increased defense spending.

Preventing conflict requires a vigilant posture in the Indo-Pacific, a renewed defense industrial base, greater military investment from ourselves and from allies and partners, and winning the economic and technological competition over the long term.

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (24)

[FONTE: SciencesPo, 29/08/2025]

SciencesPo

OBSERVATORY INDO-PACIFIC



A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (25)

[FONTE: SciencesPo, 29/08/2025]

CAN YOU BRIEFLY DEFINE THE CONCEPT OF THE INDO-PACIFIC, AND WHY COUNTRIES MAY CHOOSE TO BE PART OF THIS STRATEGIC ENSEMBLE?

Patrick Köllner: The Indo-Pacific is often referred to as the world's new economic and strategic centre of gravity. While it includes economic powerhouses such as China and India, the Indo-Pacific makes most sense as a strategic concept. The central idea, initially advanced by strategic thinkers in India and Australia, is to bring in India to create a strategic space encompassing both the Indian and Pacific Oceans—a space that is too big to be dominated by a resurgent China. Core proponents of the concept include those that are most concerned about the military dimensions of China's rise and the country's increasingly aggressive behaviour in places like the South China Sea. Intent on balancing China, the United States and its allies Australia and Japan as well as India have formed the Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue), which forms the most important institutional expression of the Indo-Pacific.

YOU MENTION THAT THE CONCEPT OF THE INDO-PACIFIC IS “INHERENTLY CONTESTABLE”. CAN YOU EXPLAIN WHY, AND WHY IT IS STILL A RELEVANT ANALYTICAL TOOL IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS?

Delphine Allès: The Indo-Pacific concept is inherently contestable, much like any geographic narrative that emerges from strategic agendas rather than being slowly sedimented through historical processes. One of its central paradoxes lies in the fact that while it carries profound political and geostrategic weight, it lacks both fixed geographical boundaries and institutional anchoring. Unlike the Asia-Pacific, which was materialised through APEC's concrete institutional framework, the Indo-Pacific remains a “floating signifier”: its contours and connotations vary dramatically depending on which actors mobilise it and for what purposes.

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (26)

[FONTE: SciencesPo, 29/08/2025]

WHY IS THE INDO-PACIFIC THE WORLD'S STRATEGIC CENTRE OF GRAVITY?

Patrick Köllner: It is in this space that the core strategic interests of the two great powers—former hegemon the United States and rising challenger China—converge and clash. The Indo-Pacific contains strategic hotspots such as Taiwan, the South China Sea, and the Korean Peninsula. While China's armed forces have grown by leaps and bounds in recent decades, the US relies not only on its own formidable military assets but also on a set of core allies in the region, including Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Australia. Many small and middle powers in the Indo-Pacific have hedged their bets amidst the unfolding strategic competition and seek to pursue their own national and regional interests. To the degree that they have developed Indo-Pacific visions themselves, these tend to be more inclusive, emphasising cooperation rather than (strategic) competition. Others, such as the Pacific Island Countries, have advanced their own regional visions and narratives. These states are worried that strategic competition will have unwanted consequences, including the militarisation of the region.

WHAT ARE THE INDO-PACIFIC'S MAIN CHALLENGES AHEAD?

Christophe Jaffrelot: The Indo-Pacific remains a very dynamic region, but it may be affected by the tariff war initiated by Donald Trump and the instability of the Middle East if trade routes are impacted and if the price of oil increases sharply. On the security front, tensions between key players like China and India may escalate. But the main challenge, in this regard, pertains to Taiwan: any Chinese attack on the island would destabilise the region. North Korea is creating another major risk as its leader remains unpredictable and has gotten closer to Russia in the context of the Ukraine war. In fact, both theatres, Eastern Europe and the Indo-Pacific, tend to be getting more and more connected, as evident from the help South Korea is giving to Ukraine via Poland—and this development is not good for international stability either.

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (27)

[FONTE: Sumit Ahlawat / EurAsian Times, 8/12/2025]

Trump's New Military Doctrine: Europe On Its Own, China Runs Asia, U.S. Dominates Western Hemisphere

Sumit Ahlawat • December 8, 2025

Two big things happened last week that will reverberate for years, perhaps decades to come, and will define US military priorities in an era of multipolarity and rising geopolitical upheaval.

First, the Trump administration released the new US National Security Strategy (NSS), which presidents typically release once each term, offering a formal statement of the U.S.'s global priorities under the second Trump presidency.

This was followed by [Defense Secretary Pete Hegseth's speech](#) at the Reagan Defense Forum, in which he outlined the US's defense priorities for the foreseeable future.

Though every US President issues a National Security Strategy (Trump did so in 2017 during his first term, and Biden did so in 2022), the document released last week radically redefines the US's global priorities, geopolitical commitments, and military strategy.

When the 33-page NSS document was released last week, [EurAsian Times](#), in a detailed article, elaborated on how the report stands out for its realist (rather than idealist) analysis of the global geopolitical situation and the US's position/role in it.

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (28)

[FONTE: Sumit Ahlawat / EurAsian Times, 8/12/2025]



Defense Secretary Pete Hegseth speaking at the Ronald Reagan National Library's annual defense forum in Simi Valley, California. Credits DoW.

The report acknowledged China's rise, and hinted that the US could no longer maintain a hegemonic position globally; rather, Washington should instead focus on strengthening its dominance over the Western Hemisphere, a Trump corollary of the famous 19th-century 'Monroe Doctrine'.

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (29)

[FONTE: Sumit Ahlawat / EurAsian Times, 8/12/2025]

Now, Hegseth's speech at the Ronald Reagan National Library's annual defense forum in Simi Valley, California, has further formalised that position, offering an even more explicit elaboration of that view.

In essence, Hegseth's speech can be summed up in three broad policy goals of the Trump administration:

- (a) Avoid confrontation with China in the Asia Pacific, i.e., deal with Beijing with strength but not confrontation;
- (b) Europe must step up and fend for its own security,
- (c) A renewed focus on maintaining US supremacy in the Western Hemisphere, which includes a more aggressive posture not only in Central and Latin America, but also vis-à-vis Canada and Greenland.

In Hegseth's own words, the new US defense policy prioritizes "four key lines of effort" at the War Department: defending the U.S. homeland and its hemisphere; deterring China through strength rather than force; increasing burden sharing between the U.S. and its allies and partners; and supercharging America's defense industrial base.

In other words, the policy marks a radical departure from the stated US foreign policy goals of the last four decades.

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (30)

[FONTE: Sumit Ahlawat / EurAsian Times, 8/12/2025]

Hegseth Declares End Of American “Utopian Idealism”

During his speech, Hegseth launched a scathing attack on U.S. foreign policy goals in the post-Cold War era, an era also known as the ‘Unipolar World’ or, as American political scientist Francis Fukuyama mistakenly described in his controversial thesis, [‘The End of History’](#).

The post-Cold War era was marked by a spirit of American triumphalism, where it was believed that U.S. global hegemony could no longer be challenged.

The controversial essay, “The End of History?” was initially published in 1989 in the right-leaning international relations magazine *The National Interest*. It was later expanded into a book, [The End of History and the Last Man](#), in 1992.

In it, Fukuyama argued that the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the victory of the US and Western World in the over four-decades-long Cold War marked “not just ... the passing of a particular period of post-war history, but the end of history as such: That is, the end-point of mankind’s ideological evolution and the universalization of Western liberal democracy as the final form of human government.”

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (31)

[FONTE: Sumit Ahlawat / EurAsian Times, 8/12/2025]

"Out with idealistic utopianism," Hegseth said. "In with hard-nosed realism."

Further elaborating on it, Hegseth said that the U.S. should not be "distracted by democracy building, interventionism, undefined wars, regime change, climate change, woke moralizing and feckless nation-building. We will instead put our nation's practical, concrete interests first."

Earlier, the [US National Security Strategy report](#) said that "after the end of the Cold War, American foreign policy elites convinced themselves that permanent American domination of the entire world was in the best interests of our country."

"Yet the affairs of other countries are our concern only if their activities directly threaten our interests," the report said.

"They placed hugely misguided and destructive bets on globalism and so-called "free trade" that hollowed out the very middle class and industrial base on which American economic and military preeminence depend."

"In sum, not only did our elites pursue a fundamentally undesirable and impossible goal, in doing so they undermined the very means necessary to achieve that goal: the character of our nation upon which its power, wealth, and decency were built."

A nova estratégia de segurança nacional dos EUA - a prioridade da Ásia (32)

[FONTE: Sumit Ahlawat / EurAsian Times, 8/12/2025]

Spheres Of Influence: China In Asia, Europe For Itself, U.S. Supremacy In 'Western Hemisphere'

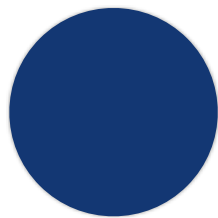
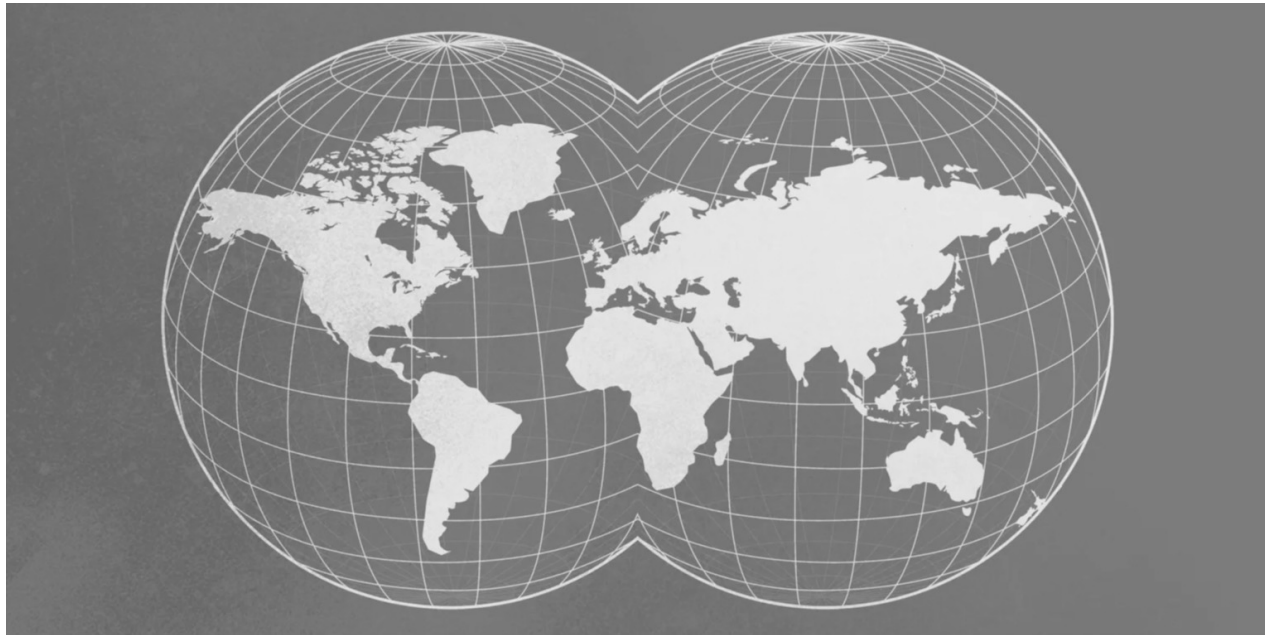
Hegseth's speech also suggested that the Trump administration is moving towards a policy which recognizes 'spheres of influence' led by great powers; China in Asia, Europe in Europe, and the US in the Western Hemisphere and in Europe more broadly.

On the issue of China, Hegseth said that relations between the U.S. and China are stronger than they have been in many years.

"President Trump and this administration seek a stable peace, fair trade and respectful relations," Hegseth said, adding that the War Department is committed to opening a wider range of military-to-military communications with China's People's Liberation Army aimed at deconfliction and de-escalation.

"This line of effort is based on flexible realism ... an approach aimed not at domination, but rather a balance of power ... that will enable all of us, all countries, to enjoy a decent peace in the Indo-Pacific, where trade flows openly and fairly, where we can all prosper and all interests are respected," Hegseth said.

"That's the world that we see in the Indo-Pacific, and that is what our approach is designed to produce," he added.



PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (1) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]



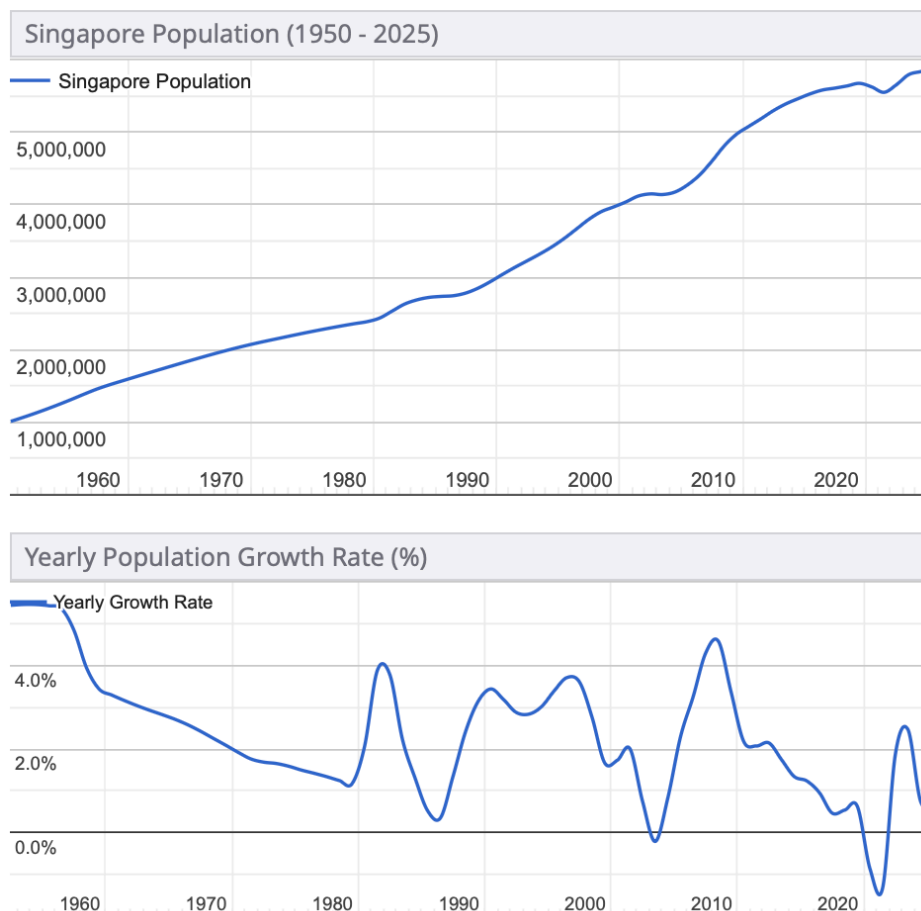
Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (2) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]



Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (3) [FONTE: Worldometer]

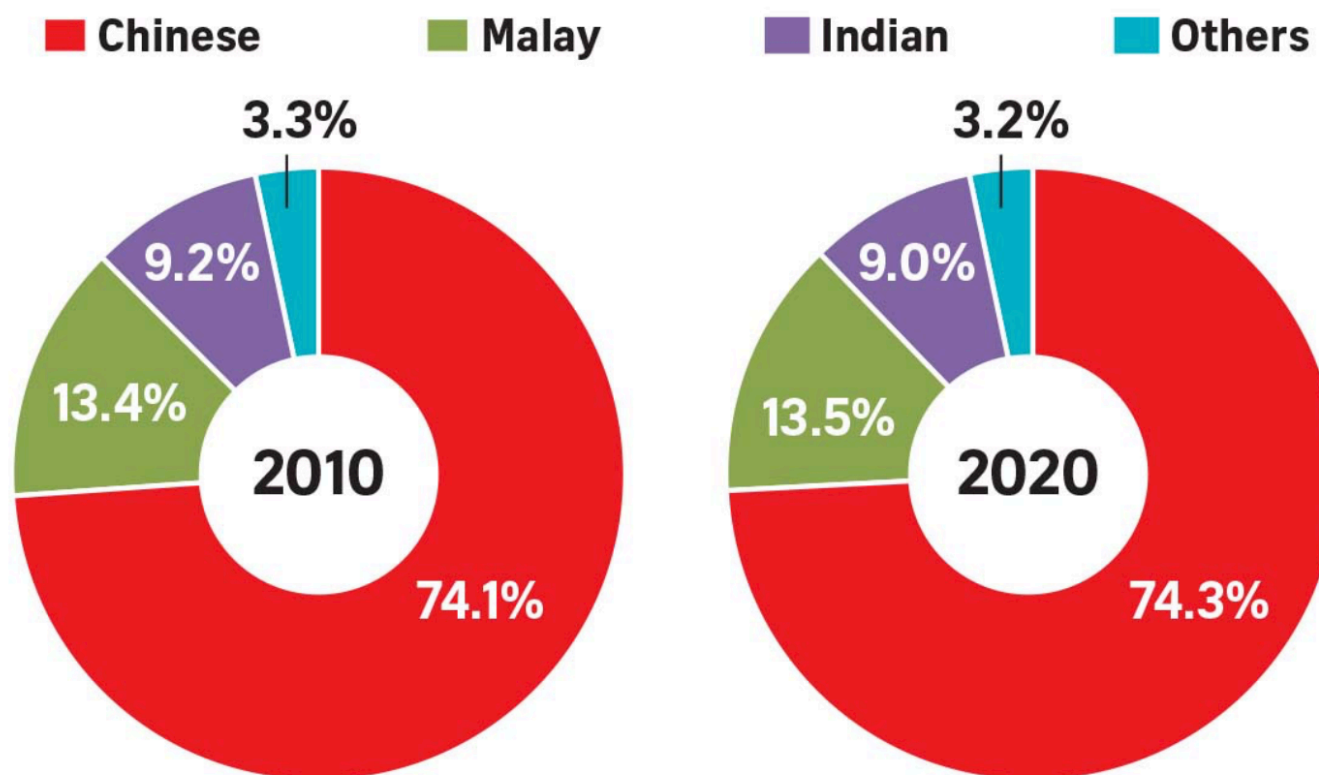
Singapore Population (LIVE)

5,887,805



Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (4) [FONTE: The Straits Times, 17/06/2021]

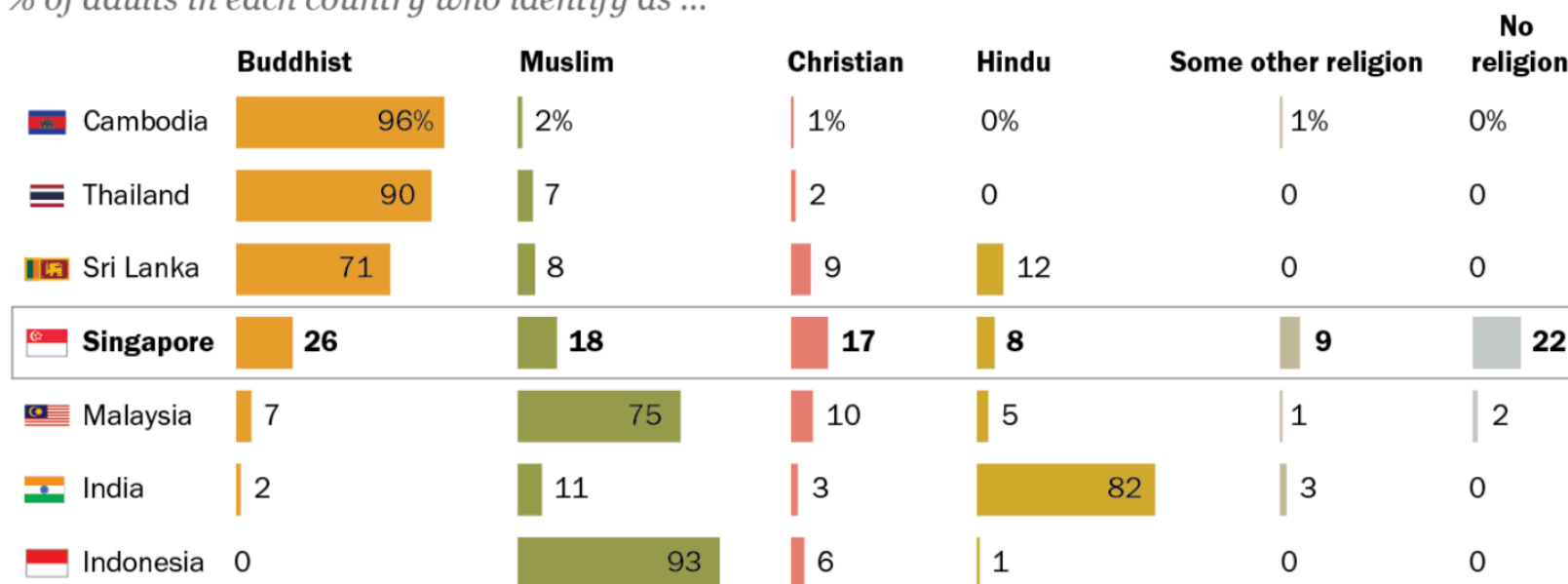
Ethnic composition of Singapore residents



Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (5) [FONTE: Pew Research Forum, 6/10/2023]

Singapore's religious diversity is unique in South and Southeast Asia

% of adults in each country who identify as ...



Note: "Some other religion" includes those who selected "Local beliefs/Indigenous religions" or "Chinese traditional religions, such as Tao, Confucian, or Chinese local religions" in Southeast Asia, as well as Jains and Sikhs in India. Don't know/Refused responses not shown. Respondents in India and Sri Lanka were not presented the options "Chinese traditional religions" or "Local beliefs/Indigenous religions." Small differences between the India survey data and the Indian 2011 census data may occur because the survey excludes the Kashmir Valley and certain other regions.

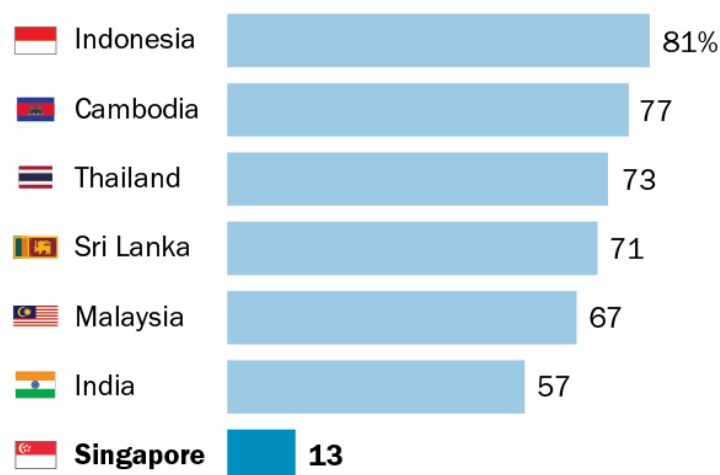
Source: Survey conducted June 1-Sept. 4, 2022, among adults in six South and Southeast Asian countries, and survey conducted Nov. 17, 2019-March 23, 2020, among adults in India.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (6) [FONTE: Pew Research Forum, 6/10/2023]

Few Singaporeans link Buddhist identity and national belonging

*% of adults in each country who say that being a member of the country's most common religious group is **very important** to national identity*



Note: Respondents in Cambodia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand were asked about being Buddhist; in Indonesia and Malaysia, about being Muslim; and in India, about being Hindu.

Source: Survey conducted June 1-Sept. 4, 2022, among adults in six South and Southeast Asian countries, and survey conducted Nov. 17, 2019-March 23, 2020, among adults in India.

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (7) [FONTE: Singapore Government]

Singapore Government

Singapore is a sovereign republic. When it became an independent and sovereign nation in 1965, it inherited a legal system that is based on the English law. The legal system has since evolved to meet the needs of Singapore and to reflect the political system within which it operates. In November 1993, the Application of English Law Act came into force. This Act clarifies the application of English law and statutes in Singapore.



Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (8) [FONTE: Singapore Government]

The Constitution

The organs of government are provided for by a written constitution which forms the supreme law of Singapore. The Constitution lays down the fundamental principles and basic framework for the three organs of state, namely, the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary.

The Head of State of Singapore is a [President ↗](#) who is directly elected by the people, following fundamental constitutional changes in 1991. The President possesses certain veto powers over the government which the President can exercise with discretion in certain circumstances. Outside of those areas where the Constitution permits the President discretionary powers, the President must act according to Cabinet advice.

The Executive comprises the [Cabinet ↗](#), which is responsible for the general direction of the Government and accountable to Parliament.

The Legislature comprises the [Parliament ↗](#) and is the legislative authority responsible for enacting legislation. More information on the history of Parliament, Parliament House and activities of the House can be obtained from its website.

The [Judiciary ↗](#)'s function is to independently administer justice. The Judiciary is safeguarded by the Constitution.

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (8)

[FONTE: Singapore Government. IMGEM

Encyclopedia Britannica]

Mr LEE Kuan Yew

Founding Prime Minister (1959 - 1990)

Last updated 10 October 2025



Lee Kuan Yew was born in Singapore in 1923. He was educated at Raffles College, Singapore and Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, England.

He was called to the Bar, Middle Temple, London, in 1950 and practised law in Singapore. He became advisor to several trade unions.

In 1954, he was a founder of the People's Action Party and was Secretary General up to 1992.

He became Singapore's Prime Minister in 1959, serving successive terms until he resigned in November 1990, when he was appointed Senior Minister by Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong.

He was re-appointed again after the 1991, 1997 and 2001 general elections.

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (9) [FONTE: Freedom House / Country Report 2025]

FREEDOM IN THE WORLD 2025

Singapore

48
/100

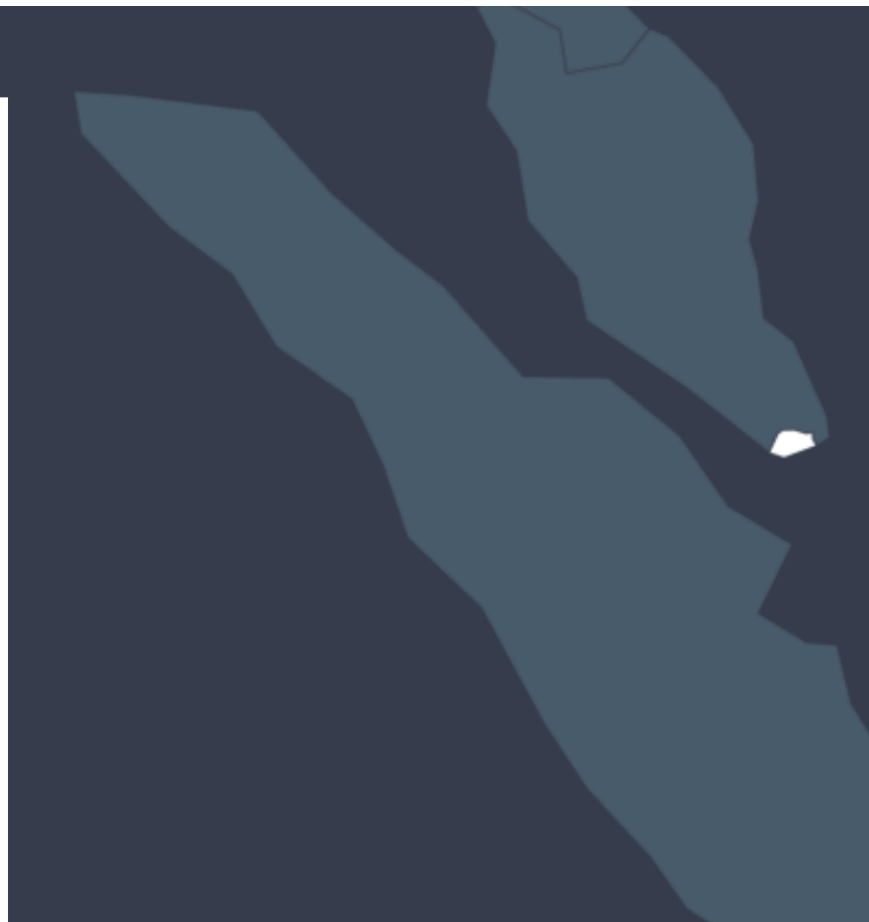
PARTLY FREE

<u>Political Rights</u>	19 /40
<u>Civil Liberties</u>	29 /60

LAST YEAR'S SCORE & STATUS

48 /100 ● Partly Free

A country or territory's Freedom in the World status depends on its aggregate Political Rights score, on a scale of 0-40, and its aggregate Civil Liberties score, on a scale of 0-60. [See the methodology.](#)



Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (10) [FONTE: Freedom House / Country Report 2025]

Overview

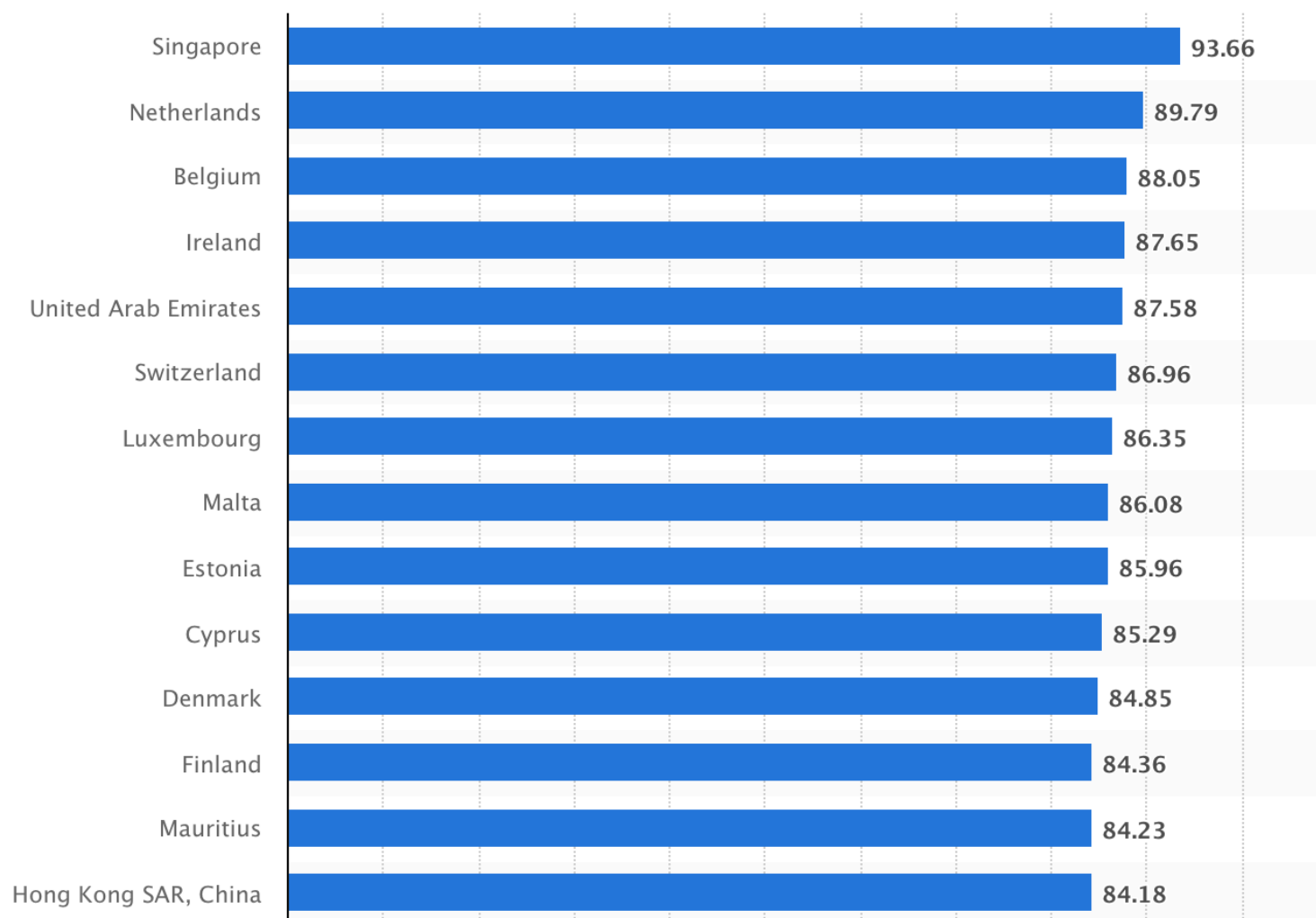
Singapore's parliamentary political system has been dominated by the ruling People's Action Party (PAP) and the powerful Lee family since 1959. The electoral and legal framework that the PAP has constructed allows for some political pluralism, but it constrains the growth of opposition parties and limits freedoms of expression, assembly, and association.

Key Developments in 2024

- Lee Hsien Loong, the prime minister since 2004, stepped down in May, clearing the way for Finance Minister Lawrence Wong to succeed him in a planned transition within the ruling party. Wong also replaced Lee as secretary-general of the PAP in December.
- Former Transport Minister S. Iswaran was sentenced in October to a year in prison, having pleaded guilty in September to illegally receiving gifts while in office and obstruction of justice. He was the first political official in decades to be tried for corruption in Singapore.
- Authorities continued to use the Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act (POFMA) to order correction notices or restrict access to content that was deemed false or contrary to the public interest. Targets of POFMA orders during the year included the social media platform LinkedIn, various online news sites, opposition Reform Party leader Kenneth Jeyaretnam, and the anti-death penalty organization Transformative Justice Collective.
- The number of executions increased in 2024, with a total of nine people put to death, all but one of whom had been sentenced for drug-trafficking offenses.

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (11) [FONTE: Statista, 2025]

Leading countries in the Globalization Index field of economic globalization 2024



Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (12) [FONTE: Visual Capitalist, 2024]



Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (13) [FONTE: Singapore Government]

Our fundamentals

Read about Singapore's principled approach to foreign policy

Overview

Singapore's principled foreign policy is based on three fundamental objectives:

1. To protect our independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.
2. To secure our access to essential supplies and to keep air and sea lines of communication open.
3. To expand economic opportunities and maintain our relevance to the world.

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (14) [FONTE: Singapore Government]

To achieve these objectives, Singapore's foreign policy is driven by realistic assessments of our national interests and vulnerabilities; unagitated by sentiment, emotion, and affinities.

In transiting to a different global order, international trade unavoidably remains marked by uncertainties – contestation between major powers, climate change, global economic disruptions, rapid technological change and the weakening of multilateralism – requiring us to adapt our foreign policy decisively to these realities.

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (15) [FONTE: Singapore Government]

Singapore advocates for a rules-based multilateral system and full respect for international law

Singapore's survival is best served by a rules-based multilateral system, which upholds the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence. By levelling the playing field for countries both big and small, adherence to this system will offer better protection for small states like Singapore.

In this rules-based order, Singapore supports core principles such as the non-use of force, peaceful settlement of disputes, and non-interference in a country's internal affairs, all of which are enshrined in the UN Charter. Notwithstanding, Singapore is prepared to stand up and speak out against violations of such principles when they occur, even if it creates tensions with some of our stakeholders, partners, or neighbours. In holding our position firm, we strengthen our relevance and hence are given a degree of respect and ability to contribute on the global stage.

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (16) [FONTE: Singapore Government]

Singapore builds overlapping circles of friends while creating political and economic space for ourselves

As a small country, Singapore is vulnerable to international developments and trends. Our survival and prosperity depend on free trade, access to global supply chains, and

our role as a business and logistics hub. Hence, for us to maintain our place in the world, we must continue to uphold our reputation for stability and reliability, and maintain our national unity and resilience. To this end, Singapore must remain nimble and adaptable to global trends and developments, and strive to be an active and constructive player internationally.

Therefore, Singapore actively engages and seeks to make common cause with as many countries as possible to forge overlapping circles of friends, so that they all have a stake in the peace, stability and development of our region, and can create a stable balance of power.

Underpinning these international friendships are the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty and the equality of states, regardless of size. Agreements that arise from such partnerships then lay the foundation for refreshed systems while benefiting like-minded economies.

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (17) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]



Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (18) [FONTE: Singapore Government]

Singapore safeguards our domestic unity, cohesion, and consensus to conduct effective foreign policy

Foreign policy begins at home. Singapore's foreign policy is for Singaporeans to decide.

Our first and most important line of defence is a vigilant and well-informed citizenry that understands the geostrategic forces at play and our national interests. Diverse as we are, it is the strength in our unity that guides our response in shaping a Singapore-first foreign policy.

This also means that we must be prepared to defend our territory, our assets and our way of life. Singapore's existence as an independent and sovereign country is not guaranteed and cannot be taken for granted. The Ukraine-Russia war and rising tensions in the Taiwan Strait have shown that military conflicts may still arise. We must never lose the ability to defend ourselves. We cannot and should not outsource our national security and be dependent on others for our protection.

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (19) [FONTE: Hal Brands / Bloomberg, AEI, 4/09/2025]

Singapore Thrived in a US-Led World. Now What?

If you want a glimpse of a changing global order, go to Singapore. That's what I did last month, when I served as the S. Rajaratnam Professor of Strategic Studies at the Rajaratnam School of International Studies and met extensively with leading thinkers and government officials.

Singapore is a mind-blowing success story that reminds us how distinctive America's post-World War II global project was — and how much uncertainty today's more unilateral, abrasive superpower is creating for smaller states.

Singapore gained its independence unwillingly in 1965, after being booted from the larger Malaysian Federation. It was immediately at risk of being engulfed by radicalism convulsing the region. Yet it went on to become a hub of trade and technology with [living standards](#) among the highest in the world. Its small but tough military, and its strategy-minded elite, have helped Singapore punch

above its global weight. The island has become a model for other nations that [aspire to be](#) "the Singapore of" somewhere — small states that somehow make it big.

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (20)

[FONTE: Hal Brands / Bloomberg, AEI, 4/09/2025]

The country's rise reflected potent advantages: its strategic location, near the Strait of Malacca, at the confluence of the Pacific and Indian Oceans; the stability of its governance, rooted in a unique blend of Eastern and Western traditions; and the visionary leadership of [founding prime minister](#) Lee Kuan Yew. But the country's leaders also recognize that Singapore might not have survived, let alone thrived, absent a global system led by the US.

Lee [long argued](#) that America's war in Vietnam was a bloody success: By holding the line for a decade, the US bought crucial time for Singapore and its neighbors to stabilize themselves both economically and politically. More broadly, America secured the seas, discouraged violent aggression, underwrote free trade and globalization, and provided public goods that a micro-state could hardly have secured alone.

When the Pentagon lost access to air and naval bases in the Philippines in the 1990s, Singapore quietly welcomed US forces. A close security partnership with Washington remains a cornerstone of its foreign policy and a counterweight to Chinese power.

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (21) [FONTE: Republic of Singapore - Navy]

Naval Bases

Discover Singapore's two major naval bases: RSS Singapura – Changi Naval Base and Tuas Naval Base. Find information about their facilities, history, and how to get there.

Opened in 2004, this 86-hectare base strongly expanded the RSN's operational capabilities



Changi Naval Base was officially opened by then Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong on 21 May 2004. On 15 May 2017, in conjunction with the Navy's Golden Jubilee celebrations, the base was named RSS *Singapura* –

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (22) [FONTE: Republic of Singapore - Navy]

Tuas Naval Base

Opened in 1994, this 28-hectare base boasts a slew of features, including a floating dock



Tuas Naval Base was officially opened by then Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong on 2 September 1994. Perched on the western part of Singapore, it covers about 28 hectares of land. Apart from boasting over two kilometres of berthing space, its facilities include a floating dock with a lifting capacity of 600 tonnes and an Automated Storage and Retrieval Warehouse. A hive of activity, Tuas is home to several indispensable operational and support units.

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (23) [FONTE: Hal Brands / Bloomberg, AEI, 4/09/2025]

That balancing act is tricky, given that Singapore has an ethnic Chinese majority and Beijing is its [largest trade partner](#): When I visited, I saw plenty of electric vehicles made by BYD. Changes in US policy aren't making things any simpler.

Singapore has been buffeted by President Donald Trump's tariffs — applied even though America has a trade surplus with Singapore — and threats to seize territory from weaker countries. Many Singaporean observers are bemused by a president who talks about making America great again, but attacks its university ecosystem, the capacity of its governing institutions, its system of checks and balances, and other pillars of American strength.

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (25) [FONTE: Hal Brands / Bloomberg, AEI, 4/09/2025]

In April, Singapore's then-defense minister [declared that](#) America had shifted from being a system-manager to acting like "a landlord seeking rent." In his speech marking Singapore's 60th birthday last month, Prime Minister Lawrence Wong [bluntly said](#) that it is now "every country for itself."

There's a consensus, among Singaporean leaders, that the age of a US-led international order is over. There's less certainty about what comes next.

One relatively favorable possibility is that a more narrowly self-interested, transactional America would still compete with other big actors, thereby preserving some space for the world's smaller states. An uglier scenario is an aggressively acquisitive America shredding international norms, such as the prohibition on territorial conquest, as well as the rules-based trading system that Singapore has banked on, and using its power for more nakedly exploitive ends. Or perhaps America could simply turn inward, leaving the field to others and unleashing conflict and nuclear proliferation across Asia. Regardless of the outcome, Singaporean leaders are preparing their population for a very different world.

Singapura: uma cidade-estado influente na economia mundial (25) [FONTE: Hal Brands / Bloomberg, AEI, 4/09/2025]

The country is hardly helpless. A more transactional America will still want some partnership with Singapore because the island has things — military access, help in securing pharmaceutical and semiconductor supply chains — that America needs. Singapore is already a standout on [military spending](#), allocating around 3% of GDP to defense.

The government is making a virtue of technological upheaval by integrating artificial intelligence into the workings of government and seeking to train one of the world's most AI-literate workforces. Singapore is also doubling down on ties with neighbors: A special economic zone in Johor [will give](#) Singapore-based multinationals access to Malaysian workers and space. But near-term optimism about Singapore's prospects is clouded by some larger, longer-term concerns.

Singapore is a case study in demographic degradation: Its Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has long been near the [world's lowest](#). Immigration helps but also strains the social fabric. Given that many recent immigrants are Chinese, this poses geopolitical complications as well.

Bibliografia

