

# **Política Internacional e Geopolítica a policrise do mundo globalizado**

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL  
D. ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES  
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# **PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL**

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (1)

[FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]



## Quick Facts



See article: [flag of Iran](#)

### Supreme Political/Religious Authority:

Leader: [Ayatollah Sayyed Ali Khamenei](#)

### Head Of State And Government:

President: [Masoud Pezeshkian](#)

**Capital:** [Tehrān](#)

**Population:** (2026 est.) 87,312,000

**Currency Exchange Rate:** 1 USD equals 998821.721 Iranian rial

**Form Of Government:** unitary Islamic republic with one legislative house (Islamic Consultat...[\(Show more\)](#))

**Official Language:** Farsi (Persian)

**Official Religion:** Islam

**Official Name:** Jomhūrī-ye Eslāmī-ye Īrān (Islamic Republic of Iran)

**Total Area (Sq Km):** 1,630,848

**Total Area (Sq Mi):** 629,674

**Monetary Unit:** rial (RIs)

**Population Rank:** (2026) 17

**Population Projection 2030:** 88,539,000

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (3)

[FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

## Ali Khamenei

**Ali Khamenei** has stood at the heart of the Islamic Republic since the 1979 [Iranian Revolution](#), playing a pivotal role in both the militarization of the state and the consolidation of near-absolute authority in the Office of the [Supreme Leader](#). He is the architect of the rise of the [Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps \(IRGC\)](#), shaping it into an instrument of control and regional influence, and has made [Iran's](#) nuclear capabilities central to its strategy for national security and [deterrence](#). As a [pragmatic](#) hard-liner, he has sidelined leftists, moderate clerics, and dissidents, while occasionally loosening his grip when regime legitimacy or cohesion has been at stake. Through a steady centralization of power over four decades—beginning as a trusted confidant of [Ruhollah Khomeini](#) and member of the Revolutionary Council, followed by a two-term presidency from 1981 to 1989, and culminating in his elevation to supreme leader despite lacking formal qualifications—Khamenei has shaped Iran's revolutionary regime in his image.



# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (4)

[FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

## Masoud Pezeshkian

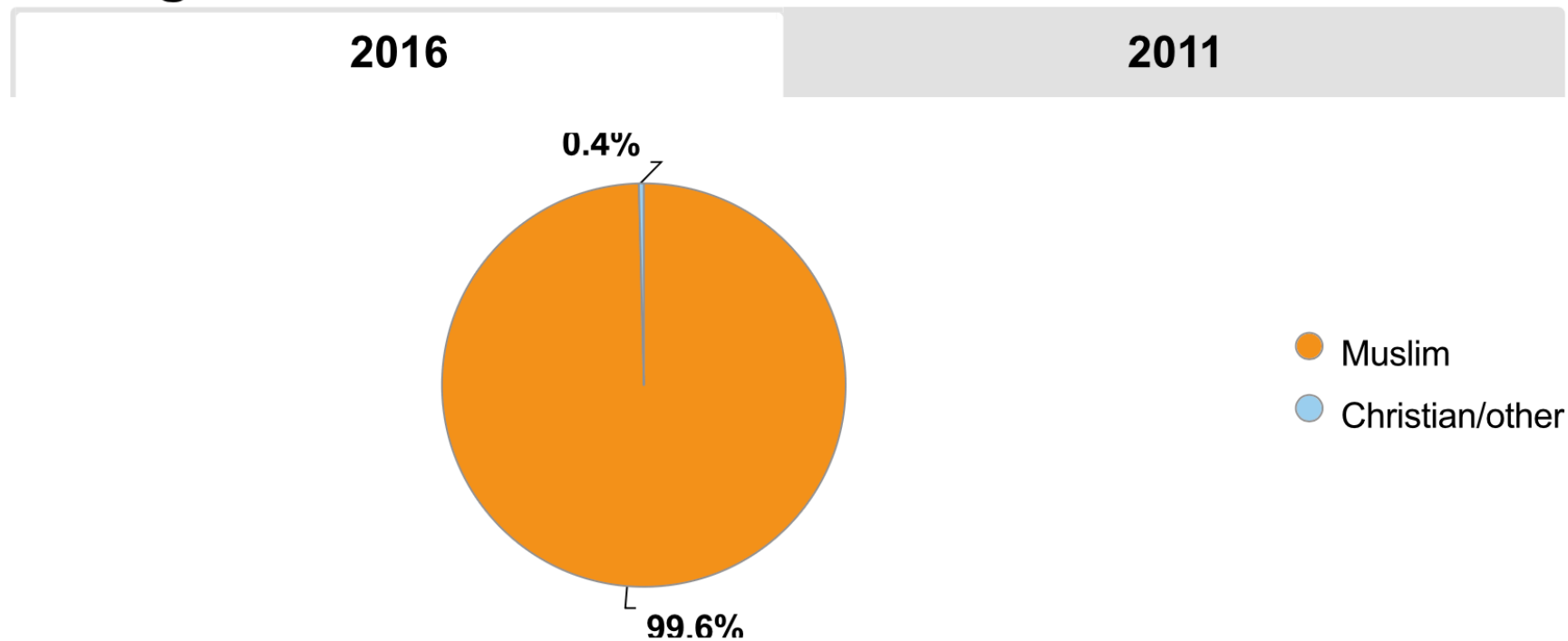
**Masoud Pezeshkian** (born September 29, 1954, Mahābād, Iran) is the [president](#) of [Iran](#) (2024– ) and is distinguished from [his predecessor](#) in that he favors a nuclear agreement with the West and modest social and political reforms at home. As a member of the Majles (parliament; 2008–24), he criticized the government for the [death of Jina Mahsa Amini](#), the strict imposition of [hijab](#), and law enforcement's brutal reaction to popular protests beginning in 2009. He is the most reform-oriented president since [Mohammad Khatami](#) (1997–2005), under whom he served as minister of health (2001–05), although he is considered loyal to the hard-line supreme leader, [Ali Khamenei](#), and expected to be restrained by a historically [conservative](#) Majles.



# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (5)

[FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

## Iran religious affiliation

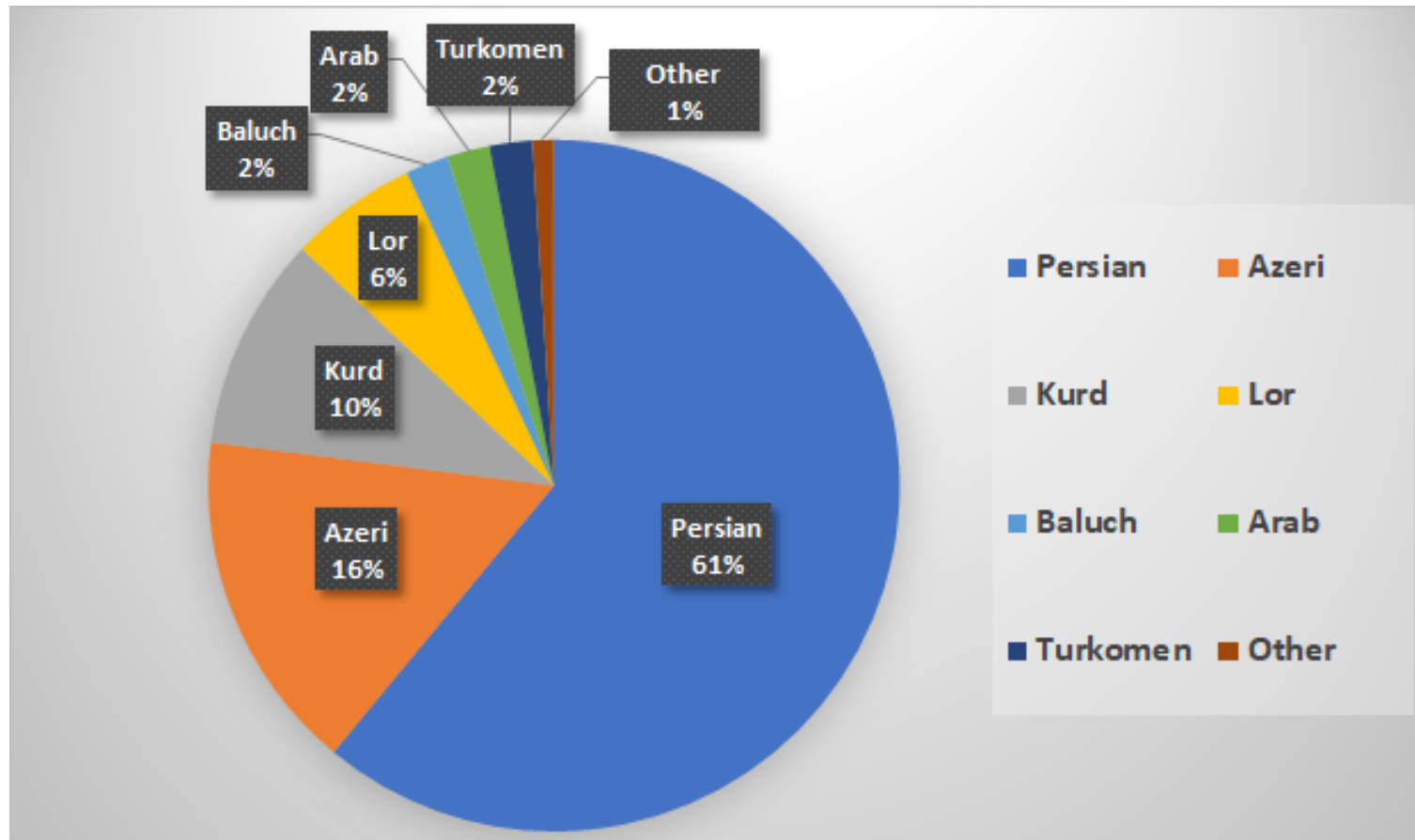


<sup>1</sup>Significantly Bahā'ī, Christian, and Zoroastrian.

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# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (6)

[FONTE: The Iran Primer / United States Institute of Peace]



# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (7)

[FONTE: The Iran Primer / United States Institute of Peace]



# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (8)

[FONTE: WSJ, 13/01/2026]

## The Obscure Bank Collapse That Sent Iran Into a Tailspin - WSJ



The biggest harbinger that things were about to fall apart in Iran didn't come from the thwarted anger of the country's opposition or the frustrated hopes of young people hungry for more personal freedom. It came from the collapse of a bank.

Late last year, Ayandeh Bank, run by regime cronies and saddled with nearly \$5 billion in losses on a pile of bad loans, went bust. The government folded the carcass into a state bank and printed a massive amount of money to try to paper over all the red ink. That buried the problem but didn't solve it.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (9)

[FONTE: WSJ, 15/01/2026]

Instead, the failure became both a symbol and an accelerant of an economic unraveling that ultimately triggered [the protests](#) that now pose the most significant threat to the regime since the founding of the Islamic Republic half a century ago. The bank's collapse made clear that the Iranian financial system, under strain from years of sanctions, bad lending and reliance on inflationary printed money, had become increasingly insolvent and illiquid. Five other banks are thought to be similarly weak.

The crisis hit at the worst possible time. The Iranian government's credibility had already been battered by a 12-day war with Israel and the U.S. in June that showed it [couldn't defend its population](#) from attack. Its leaders had refused to budge in negotiations over the country's nuclear program, putting sanctions relief out of reach. In November, Israel and the U.S. threatened to strike again if Iran tried to reconstitute its ballistic missile arsenal or nuclear efforts.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (10)

[FONTE: WSJ, 15/01/2026]

The country's beleaguered currency, the rial, tipped into a new downward spiral the country had little ability to stop. U.S. enforcement actions had cut Iran off from its crucial flow of dollars from Iraq, significantly reduced its hard currency earnings from oil sales and put its overseas reserves of foreign exchange out of reach with sanctions.

After decades of engineering workarounds and using shadowy flows of cash to keep the country's battered economy functioning, Tehran had reached a dead end, with no tools to address a deepening economic crisis or meet the needs of an increasingly desperate population. Hundreds of merchants, who don't typically join the country's mass protests, took to the streets of Tehran to demand relief.

"This was a very well-connected bank, corrupt et cetera, which underscored that the banking system in itself is a channel for enrichment of the well-connected," said Adnan Mazarei, a former deputy director of the Middle East and Central Asia Department at the International Monetary Fund. The failure of the bank added to what he called "a crescendo of the loss of legitimacy of the regime following the Israeli attack."

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (11)

[FONTE: Zamanah Media, 30/10/2025]

## Ayandeh Bank: How a Private Lender Became a Byword for Kleptocracy

by Zamanah Media — October 30, 2025 in Economy, Featured Items Reading Time: 4 mins read

0



*Ayandeh Bank's collapse reveals insider lending and Ponzi-like deposits, losses, and delayed oversight—shifting costs to the public and spurring demands for independent supervision, transparency, accountability, and structural banking reform.*

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (12)

[FONTE: Zamanah Media, 30/10/2025]

## What Went Wrong

Ayandeh lent most of its money to companies tied to its own major shareholders—especially mega real-estate projects like Iran Mall and Farmanieh Mall. Those projects did not bring in cash quickly, so the bank ran short. To keep up appearances and pay yesterday’s promises, it pulled in new deposits by offering unusually high interest—effectively running a Ponzi-like cycle.

- Accumulated loss: about 550 trillion tomans (\$5.5 billion).
- In 2024, some analysts said Ayandeh was “burning” about 15 billion tomans per hour (\$150,000/hour)—meaning it was losing money at that pace.
- Heavy debts piled up to other banks and to the Central Bank.

## A Quasi-Ponzi—In Plain Language

Imagine a bucket with a hole. Instead of fixing the hole (earning steady income), you keep pouring in new water (new deposits) to keep the level up and pay earlier promises. The moment the inflow slows—or many people ask for their money back—the level drops and the setup collapses. That is what happened at Ayandeh: it did not earn enough from its investments, so it kept chasing new deposits with big promised returns until the math broke.

## The Iran Mall Trail

Between 2015 and 2017, Ayandeh issued over 35 trillion tomans (\$350 million) in big loans to Iran Mall, then ended up taking 98% of the mall’s shares instead of getting cash back. Later, those shares were reportedly shuffled among shell companies—moves that made the books look better without solving the cash problem. In December 2020, Ayandeh even tried to sell Iran Mall for 85 trillion tomans (\$850 million)—a price critics called unrealistic. Many experts say decisive action years earlier could have avoided tens of trillions of tomans in extra losses.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (13)

[FONTE: Zamanah Media, 30/10/2025]

## What Happens Next

- Depositors: Bank Melli is servicing accounts. How quickly people are repaid depends on how fast the Deposit Guarantee Fund can sell assets. Timing is the main worry.
- Prosecutions: The judiciary promises action against offenders, but few big names have been publicly confirmed.
- Systemic risk: Officials admit Ayandeh’s problems were known for years and were not unique—so more bank “resolutions” are possible unless the rules change.

## The Root Solution: Structural Transformation, Not Band-Aids

Experts point to four practical steps:

1. Real Central Bank independence with firm, rules-based supervision.
2. Full transparency: publish mega-debtors and their networks.
3. Ban insider lending and remove conflicts of interest in bank governance.
4. Real accountability: penalties that actually bite for delinquent executives and big defaulters—connections or not.

Small fixes will not work. Only structural transformation—resetting incentives, transparency, and enforcement across the banking system—can keep the next private lender from becoming the public’s problem.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (14)

[FONTE: AP News, 15/01/2026]

## A timeline of how the protests in Iran unfolded and the crackdown that followed



In this photo obtained by The Associated Press, Iranians attend an anti-government protest in Tehran, Iran, Friday, Jan. 9, 2026. (UGC via AP)

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (15)

[FONTE: AP News, 15/01/2026]

Here is how the protests developed:

Dec. 28: [Protests break out](#) in two major markets in downtown Tehran, after the Iranian rial plunged to 1.42 million to the U.S. dollar, a new [record low](#), compounding inflationary pressure and pushing up the prices of food and other daily necessities. The government had raised prices for nationally [subsidized gasoline in early December](#), increasing discontent.

Dec. 29: Central Bank head Mohammad Reza Farzin resigns as the protests in Tehran spread to other cities. Police fire tear gas to disperse protesters in the capital.

## Related Stories

Dec. 30: As protests spread to include more cities as well as several university campuses, Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian meets with a group of business leaders to listen to their demands and pledges his administration will “not spare any effort for solving problems” with the economy.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (16)

[FONTE: X / Reza Pahlavi, 30/12/2025]



Reza Pahlavi  
@PahlaviReza

My courageous compatriots,

Your presence in the streets across Iran has kindled the flame of a national revolution. The continuation and expansion of your presence, and taking control of the streets, is today our foremost, vital priority.

I call upon the people of Iran to join in with the nationwide strikes and protests: government employees, workers in the energy and transportation sectors, truck drivers, nurses, teachers and academics, artisans and entrepreneurs, retirees and those who have lost their savings—everyone, unite and join this national movement.

Across Iran: Tehran, Karaj, Qazvin, Rasht, Sari, Gorgan, Semnan, Bojnord, Mashhad, Birjand, Zahedan, Kerman, Yazd, Shiraz, Bandar Abbas, Bushehr, Yasuj, Ahvaz, Shahrekord, Isfahan, Khorramabad, Ilam, Kermanshah, Sanandaj, Urmia, Tabriz, Ardabil, Zanjan, Hamedan, Arak, and Qom.

I ask Iranians abroad—from Australia and East Asia to Europe and North America—to redouble your activities within the framework of the “Rise Iran” campaign to amplify the voice of the Iranian people to the media, international institutions, foreign governments, and parliaments.

Iran and its streets belong to the Iranian nation. And we will be victorious, because we are united and we are many.

Long live Iran,  
Reza Pahlavi



Reza Pahlavi @PahlaviReza · 30 de dez de 2025

هم‌میهنان آگاه و دلور،

حضور شما در خیابان‌های سراسر ایران، نوید آتش انقلاب ملی را برافروخته است. تداوم و گسترش این حضور و تسخیر خیابان، امروز، اولویت نخست و حیاتی ماست.

Mostrar mais



رضا پهلوی  
REZA PAHLAVI

هم‌میهنان آگاه و دلور،

حضور شما در خیابان‌های سراسر ایران، نوید آتش انقلاب ملی را برافروخته است. تداوم و گسترش این حضور و تسخیر خیابان، امروز، اولویت نخست و حیاتی ماست.

از عموم مردم ایران می‌خواهم که با اعتصابات و اعتراضات سراسری همراهی کنید: کارکنان دولت، کارگران بخش انرژی و حمل‌ونقل، کامیونداران، پرستاران، معلمان و دانشگاہیان، صنعتگران و کارآفرینان، بازنشستگان و مال‌باختگان. همه و همه متحد شوید و به این حرکت ملی بپیوندید.

ساری، گرگان، سمنان، بجنورد، مشهد، بیرجند، زاهدان، کرمان، یزد، شیراز، بندرعباس، بوشهر، یاسوج، اهواز، شهرکرد، اصفهان، خرم‌آباد، ایلام، کرمانشاه، سنندج، ارومیه، تبریز، اردبیل، زنجان، همدان، اراک، و قم.

از ایرانیان خارج از کشور می‌خواهم که از استرالیا و شرق آسیا تا اروپا تا آمریکای شمالی، در چارچوب کمپین «ایران را بسازیم» فعالیت‌های ما پیروزیم، چون متحد و پرشماریم.

پاینده ایران،  
رضا پهلوی

7:10 PM · 30 de dez de 2025 · 1,1 mi Visualizações

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (17)

[FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

## Reza Pahlavi

**Reza Pahlavi** is the crown [prince](#) of [Iran](#) and the eldest son of [Mohammad Reza Pahlavi](#), the shah who was ousted in the country's [1979 revolution](#). He has spent most of his adult life in exile in the [Washington, D.C.](#), area, where he has advocated for regime change and a more [secular](#) government for Iran. Whether Pahlavi, who has not lived in Iran since 1978, has the popular support and political ties to head such a government is unclear.

### Revolution and exile

In 1978, when Pahlavi was 17, he left Iran to be trained at the Reese Air Force Base in Lubbock, Texas (which closed in 1997). Only months after his departure, in January 1979, the Iranian revolution—the popular uprising that cut across political, social, ideological, and economic lines and was largely in response to the shah's increasingly repressive regime—forced the shah and his family to flee the country. Pahlavi finished his military training that March, and he joined his family as they drifted from Morocco to the Bahamas to Mexico. They were under tight security, and he told *The Washington Post* it was “really like being in a fortress.” His father died of cancer in Egypt in 1980. Afterward Pahlavi declared himself the shah, in a ceremony in a palace in Cairo. “In a way, I’m king-elect,” Pahlavi told *The Washington Post* in a 1989 interview.



# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (18)

[FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

## Critic of negotiation; calls for protest

His calls for regime change continued through the 2010s, though they failed to produce results. Some observers continue to express doubt as to whether he truly had a wide base of support. Amin Saikal, a professor and director of the Centre for Arab and Islamic Studies at the [Australian National University](#), told the *Sydney Morning Herald* in 2018 that the Pahlavi family did not have a meaningful presence in Iran. "They run events and they have meetings with politicians and policymakers in the U.S.," he said, "and that's where they try to remain relevant."

Pahlavi harshly criticized the [Iran nuclear deal](#) negotiated by U.S. Pres. [Barack Obama](#), and he has urged Pres. [Donald Trump](#) to exercise "maximum pressure" on the existing regime. In 2023 he visited Israel with his wife and aligned himself overtly with Prime Minister [Benjamin Netanyahu](#), who has pursued military action against the Iranian regime.

In June 2025, after [Israel launched an attack on Iran](#), Pahlavi did not condemn the assault. Instead, several days afterward, he released a video statement [disparaging](#) Iran's leader, [Ali Khamenei](#), assuring Iranians that if the Islamic Republic regime were to fall, the country would not lapse into [chaos](#). He said the opposition movement had a 100-day transition plan to install a democratic government. He urged military members, police, and state workers to join the resistance. "Do not stand against the Iranian people for the sake of a regime whose fall has begun and is inevitable," he said. He also called for protests in the streets.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (19)

[FONTE: AP News, 15/01/2026]

Dec. 31: Iran [appoints Abdolnasser Hemmati](#) as the country's new central bank governor. Officials in southern Iran say that protests in the city of Fasa turned violent after crowds broke into the governor's office and injured police officers.

Jan. 1: The protests' first fatalities are officially reported, with authorities saying at least seven people have been killed. The most intense violence appears to be in Azna, a city in Iran's Lorestan province, where videos posted online purport to show objects in the street ablaze and gunfire echoing as people shouted: "Shameless! Shameless!" The semiofficial Fars news agency reports three people were killed. Other protesters are reported killed in Bakhtiari and Isfahan provinces while a 21-year-old volunteer in the paramilitary Revolutionary Guard's Basij force was killed in Lorestan.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (20)

[FONTE: AP News, 15/01/2026]

Jan. 2: [U.S. President Donald Trump raises the stakes](#), writing on his Truth Social platform that if Iran “violently kills peaceful protesters,” the United States “will come to their rescue.” The warning, only months after American forces bombed Iranian nuclear sites, includes the assertion, without elaboration, that: “We are locked and loaded and ready to go.” Protests, meantime, expand to reach more than 100 locations in 22 of Iran’s 31 provinces, according to the U.S.-based Human Rights Activists News Agency.

Jan. 3: Iran’s Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei says [“rioters must be put in their place,”](#) in what is seen as a green light for security forces to begin more aggressively putting down the demonstrations. Protests expand to more than 170 locations in 25 provinces, with at least 15 people killed and 580 arrested, HRANA reports.

Jan. 6: Protesters conduct a [sit-in at Tehran’s Grand Bazaar](#) until security forces disperse them using tear gas. The death toll rises to 36, including two members of Iranian security forces, according to HRANA. Demonstrations have reached over 280 locations in 27 of Iran’s 31 provinces.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (21)

[FONTE: AP News, 15/01/2026]

Jan. 8: Following a call from [Iran's exiled crown prince](#), [a mass of people shout from their windows](#) and take to the streets in an overnight protest. The government responds by blocking the internet and international telephone calls, in a bid to cut off the country of 85 million from outside influence.

Jan. 9: [Iran signals a crackdown is coming](#), but protesters again demonstrate. HRANA says violence around the demonstrations has killed at least 65 people while more than 2,300 others have been detained.

Jan. 10: [The protests reach the two-week mark](#) as the death toll reaches at least 116 people killed, HRANA says. Iran's attorney general, Mohammad Movahedi Azad, warns that anyone taking part in protests will be considered an "enemy of God," a death-penalty charge.

Jan. 11: Trump says that [Iran proposed negotiations](#) after his threat to strike the Islamic Republic over its bloody crackdown targeting demonstrators there. Activists say the death toll in protests has risen to at least 544.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (22)

[FONTE: Donald Trump / Truth Social, 13/01/2026]

For You **Following** Groups

 **Donald J. Trump**     
@realDonaldTrump • 7h

Iranian Patriots, KEEP PROTESTING -  
TAKE OVER YOUR INSTITUTIONS!!!  
Save the names of the killers and  
abusers. They will pay a big price. I  
have cancelled all meetings with  
Iranian Officials until the senseless  
killing of protesters STOPS. HELP IS  
ON ITS WAY. MIGA!!! PRESIDENT  
DONALD J. TRUMP

17,4k 20,9k 63,9k

[Ver 17,4k respostas](#) >

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (23)

[FONTE: AP News, 15/01/2026]

Jan. 12: [Iran holds pro-government demonstrations](#) that draw tens of thousands of people to the streets as the death toll rises to at least 646.

Jan. 13: [The death toll the protests surpasses 2,500](#), activists say, as Iranians make phone calls abroad for the first time in days after authorities severed communications. Trump says he calls off any meetings with the Iranians and promises that unspecified "help is on its way."

Jan. 14: [Iran promises retaliation](#) if the U.S. or Israel intervenes in the domestic unrest, while Iranian officials signal that fast trials and executions lie ahead for suspects detained in the nationwide protests.

Jan. 15: U.S. and [Iranian officials](#) face off at [the U.N. Security Council](#), where America's envoy renewed threats against the Islamic Republic. An Iranian diplomat alleges America had "direct involvement in steering unrest in Iran to violence."

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (24)

[FONTE: The Iran Primer / United States Institute of Peace, 2010. IMAGEM: Wikimedia Commons]

## The Basij Resistance Force

- The Basij Resistance Force is a volunteer paramilitary organization operating under the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC). It is an auxiliary force with many duties, especially internal security, law enforcement, special religious or political events and morals policing. The Basij have branches in virtually every city and town in Iran.
- The Basij have become more important since the disputed 2009 election. Facing domestic demands for reform and anticipating economic hardships from international sanctions, Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei has mobilized the Basij to counter perceived threats to the regime.
- The Basij's growing powers have in turn increased the force's political and economic influence and contributed to the militarization of the Iranian regime.
- Yet the Basij also face problems, reflected in their poor handling of the 2009 protests, limited budget and integration into the IRGC Ground Forces in July 2008. Targeted U.S. and international sanctions against the IRGC could further weaken the Basij.



# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (25)

[FONTE: Time, 5/12/2022]

## The Brutal Militia Trained to Kill for Iran's Islamic Regime

Tara Kangarlou • December 5, 2022 11:48 AM EST



Iranian Basij paramilitary forces take part in a rally marking al-Quds day on a street in the capital Tehran, on April 29, 2022. AFP/Getty Images

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (26)

[FONTE: Time, 5/12/2022]

Nearly a dozen weeks into the Iranian people's anti-government [revolt](#), human rights activists say the [death toll](#) has risen to over 400 people—including 60 children—while [thousands](#) more remain in detention. Most have been imprisoned, injured, and killed by a diehard group trained by the regime to stifle dissent at all costs.

Daily accounts of [brutal crackdowns](#) by the state against its own [citizens](#), tragic [killings](#) of [individuals](#), baseless [detentions](#), as well as a series of [recurring forced confessions](#)—as practiced by the regime—have further enraged the millions of Iranians who [continue](#) to risk their lives for change. Only a handful of protestors—mainly [high-profile individuals](#)—have been [released](#) on bail in recent days, in an effort to serve the regime's propaganda.

In addition to other armed forces of the Iranian government, much of the violence carried out against protesters is orchestrated by the [Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps \(IRGC\)](#).

Known in Farsi as “Sepah e Pasdaran e Enghelab e Eslami,” which translates to the “legion of the guardians of the Islamic Revolution,” the [IRGC](#) is one the most powerful, diversified, and heavily-militarized prongs of Islamic Regime's Armed Forces. This powerful entity reports directly to the country's [Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei](#) and has been [sanctioned](#) by the [U,S.](#) and [others](#) as a terrorist group. The group is weaponized with its own naval, aerospace, intelligence, ground, and foreign forces ([Quds](#)), along with its own militia—the parliamentary volunteers known as [Basij](#), whose unrestricted presence in all aspects of the Iranian society remains a profound source of disquiet and rancor among Iranian citizens.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (27)

[FONTE: Time, 5/12/2022]

The IRGC was established in 1979 by the founder of the Islamic Republic, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, with the aim of creating an army of religiously-charged devotees whose sole mission would be to protect the “values” and “ideology” of the “Islamic revolution” from both domestic and foreign threats. Over time, however, the IRGC managed to evolve into both a political and commercial force, growing its grip within the country’s most powerful conglomerates and industries—including oil and gas—and a piercing influence in much of the country’s political affairs.

But at its core, the entity has not forsaken its mission of safeguarding a “revolution” that is now supported only by a slender minority, many of whom are influenced by ideology.

“They are armed, ideologically brainwashed, and easily mobilized,” says a political science student in Tehran who has had multiple encounters with the group. “The Basij is one of the mightiest and most sophisticated creations of the Islamic regime.” He added that the regime’s deeply-rooted manipulation of both men and women has created a “low-cost” yet extremely “effective” defense apparatus.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (28)

[FONTE: NYT, 16/01/2025]

## Iran Has Had Protests Before. Will This Time Be Different?



# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (29)

[FONTE: CFR, 2023]

## Iran's Regional Affiliates

■ Notable Iran-backed militias as of October 2023



Main area of activity	Militia	Iranian influence	Estimated size
BAHRAIN	Al-Ashtar Brigades	Strong	Unknown
IRAQ	Kata'ib Hezbollah	Strong	20,000–30,000
	Badr Organization	Strong	10,000–30,000
	Asa'ib Ahl al-Haq	Strong	5,000–15,000
LEBANON	Hezbollah	Strong	30,000–45,000
PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	Hamas	Moderate	30,000–40,000
	Palestinian Islamic Jihad	Moderate	1,000–15,000
SYRIA	Fatemiyoun Brigade	Strong	10,000–15,000
	Zainabiyoun Brigade	Strong	2,000–5,000
	Quwat al-Ridha	Strong	3,000–3,500
	Baqir Brigade	Strong	3,000
YEMEN	Houthi movement	Moderate	10,000–30,000

Sources: *Financial Times*; International Institute for Strategic Studies; CFR research.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (30)

[FONTE: NYT, 16/01/2025]

Could this be the big one?

That question is always lurking between the lines of so many mass protest movements. Will real change take place? Or are the protests just a temporary outpouring of public anger?

Usually, it is the latter. But sometimes — [Egypt](#) in 2011, [Ukraine](#) in 2014, [Sudan](#) in 2019, [Sri Lanka](#) in 2022 — the big one does arrive. Regimes fall, leaders flee, and something new, though not always better, begins.

That has of course been the question about [Iran's intense protests](#), which began in late December. For now, it is unanswerable: The only way to know if the big one has arrived is in hindsight.

But it is possible to answer a related question: What is new here? What is true now that wasn't during previous rounds of public unrest in Iran, such as the mass uprising in [2022](#) after a young woman was fatally beaten in police custody? The regime managed to survive that time. But what about now?

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (31)

[FONTE: NYT, 16/01/2025]

Iran has shut down the internet, which has made it difficult to confirm death tolls. But in reports that have managed to get out, eyewitnesses say government forces have begun opening fire on unarmed protesters. A senior Iranian health ministry official, speaking on the condition of anonymity, told the Times that about 3,000 people had been killed across the country since the protests began in late December.

## **What hasn't changed?**

Regimes usually fracture before they fall. Internal power brokers like the security services can abruptly abandon the government. Without their vital support, the government collapses, to be replaced by something else.

In Iran, there is little sign thus far of such internal fracturing taking place.

"That's been my key question," said Mona Tajali, a visiting scholar at Stanford University who studies Iranian politics. "In terms of the security apparatus, we don't see a very clear fissure as of yet."

She said that she has seen a handful of videos of lower-level individuals within the government's Basij militia who have refused to fire on protesters. But thus far, those events seem "anecdotal," she said — not evidence of any higher-level split or defection from the regime.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (32)

[FONTE: NYT, 16/01/2025]

"We are seeing videos of mass shootings," Dr. Tajali said. "So there's still a big group, a sizable group that is feeling like 'we need to stick with the theocracy, this is the best bet.'"

Nor, so far, is there evidence that the protesters are able to wield the kind of economic leverage that can force an autocratic regime to accept major concessions, or leave power. In South Africa, for instance, the anti-apartheid movement was able to leverage the economic elite's dependence on Black labor with strikes, Elisabeth Wood, a Yale University political scientist, wrote in "[Forging Democracy from Below: Insurgent Transitions in South Africa and El Salvador](#)." That put economic pressure on the Afrikaner elite, who demanded change from those who held political power.

In Iran, bazaar merchants have been at the heart of the recent protests. They are a visible economic sector, and their historical role in the 1979 revolution makes their presence highly symbolic. But their economic leverage seems to be limited compared with the oil and gas industry, which so far does not appear to be jeopardized by the protests.

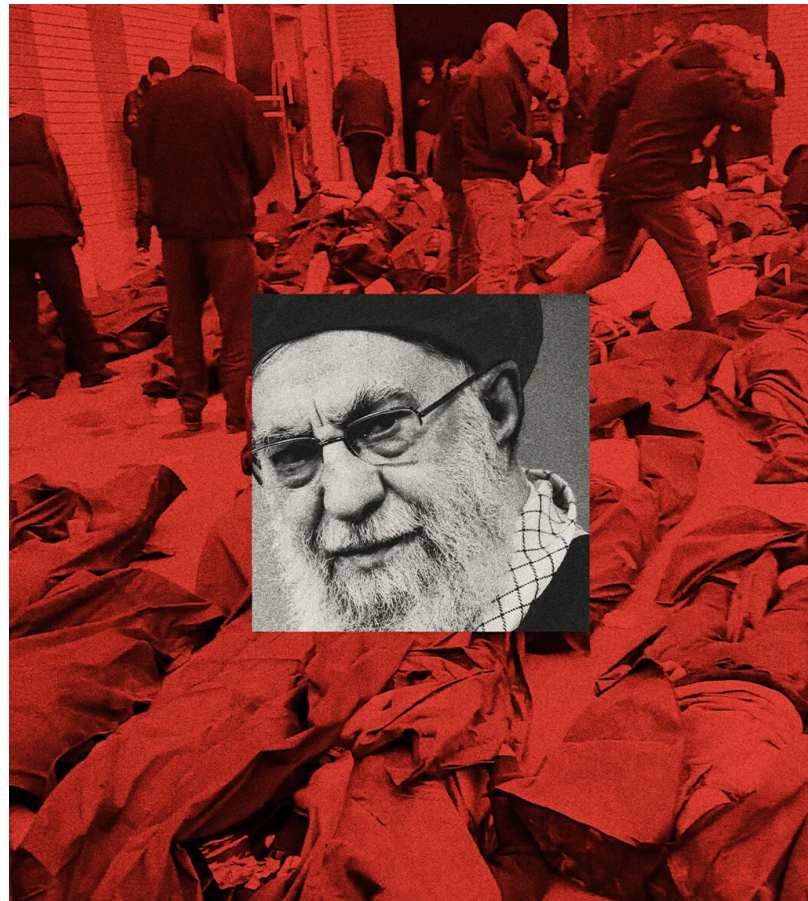
In the end, while mass protests in Iran could still lead to sudden political changes, the bigger question is what will unfold in the medium and long term. The Iranian regime's brutal crackdown will not solve the underlying grievances behind the demonstrations. The country's regional vulnerabilities remain. And eventually, — whether in days, months, or years — there will be another trigger for further unrest.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (33)

[FONTE: The Economist, 15/01/2025]

## What the collapse of Iran's regime would mean

Thousands have died and America has threatened to strike back against the horror there



# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (34)

[FONTE: The Economist, 15/01/2025]

WHEN PROTESTERS took to the bazaars and streets of Iran, the supreme leader, Ali Khamenei, [met them with bullets](#). After two weeks of chants of “death to the dictator”, militiamen allied with the Revolutionary Guards and toting automatic rifles rode in on swarms of motorbikes. With snipers, they shot their fellow citizens, aiming at their faces and genitals. Morgues are overflowing. Bodies in bags are stacked on bloodied pavements. Several thousand may be dead. Thousands of the wounded have been arrested, some dragged from hospital beds to prison cells and an uncertain fate.

This ought to be the moment that ends theocrats' 47 years in power. Iranians deserve to live in a democratic and prosperous country, not least because of their bravery. The world would benefit if Iran was turned from being a nuclear threat and an exporter of violence across the Middle East to a tolerant, stable trading power. But protests alone don't end tyranny. What would an American strike contemplated by President Donald Trump do to bring about the mullahs' downfall? And if the regime were to topple, what might follow?

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (35)

[FONTE: The Economist, 15/01/2025]

Iran's rulers are merciless because of their weakness. They have nowhere to turn and nothing to offer their people but violence. At home, Iran's citizens must endure a shrinking economy, rapidly rising food prices, joblessness and worsening poverty. Abroad, the regime has been humiliated, as its proxy forces in Lebanon, Syria and Gaza were battered or destroyed, mostly by Israel, since 2023. Last year's 12-day war showed that the regime could not even protect its own commanders and nuclear sites. After crushing protests in previous years Mr Khamenei sometimes offered concessions, such as relaxing the dress code for women. This month his government proposed a general stipend worth \$7 a month, hoping to buy off public anger. That was met with derision.

The days ahead are fraught with uncertainty and danger. The protesters have withdrawn from the streets, though for how long nobody can say. The bleakest outcome would be that the regime remains in power, bonded by blood, condemning Iranians to a stagnant, enduring oppression. Bad, too, would be a collapse of Iran into worse violence. The break-up of Yugoslavia in the 1990s, the invasion of Iraq in 2003 and civil war in Syria offer stark lessons in how hard it is to end decades of repression without provoking mass bloodshed. Kurdish, Azeri, Baluchi or other separatists could rise up and Iran could descend into chaos. Add the presence of enriched uranium, nuclear scientists and religious extremists, and the risks are grave. Fear of what comes next may explain why some inside Iran have so far failed to join the protests.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (36)

[FONTE: The Economist, 15/01/2025]

In between are scenarios in which the regime fragments. Perhaps the Revolutionary Guards will oust the supreme leader. Or a faction of guards may seize power in the name of the people, and seek legitimacy by holding rival factions to account for the recent killings. If so, they could be helped by the regular army, which so far has stood aside. Either way, the new men in charge could seek to strike a deal in which America lifted sanctions in exchange for strict limits on Iran's nuclear programme and ballistic missiles.

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# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (37)

[FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

## Key sites of Iran's military-industrial complex

Click on the buttons below to see the locations.

Nuclear

Military

Oil Infrastructure



# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (38)

[FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

## Key sites of Iran's military-industrial complex

Click on the buttons below to see the locations.

Nuclear

Military

Oil Infrastructure



# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (39)

[FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]

## Key sites of Iran's military-industrial complex

Click on the buttons below to see the locations.

Nuclear

Military

Oil Infrastructure



# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (40)

[FONTE: The Economist, 15/01/2025]

## The new way of the world

The stakes are extraordinarily high. With Mr Trump in office, old certainties in geopolitics are melting away. His concern will never be to respect international law, nor to foster a club of liberal democracies. But, even as Iran is abandoned by its allies, China and Russia, he is readier than any recent American president to bring about big changes if he believes they will enhance America's influence and his own prestige. Each intervention is a test of what sort of world that will create.

Once every popular uprising seemed to herald the birth of a new democracy. Alas, after the failures of the Arab spring, it is no longer easy to imagine that Iran's path could be so simple. The hope nonetheless is that, in time, the collapse of the regime will favour Iran's courageous people, who have proved once again that they are their country's greatest blessing. ■

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (41)

[FONTE: Al Monitor, 14/01/2025]

## Yadlin: Israel's regime-change goal in Iran remote without US 'boots ...



*Retired Israeli General and Executive Director of Tel Aviv University's Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) Amos Yadlin attends a session at the Manama Dialogue security conference in the Bahraini capital, on Dec. 5, 2020. — MAZEN MAHDI/AFP via Getty Images*

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (42)

[FONTE: Al Monitor, 14/01/2025]

In an interview with Al-Monitor Wednesday, the former head of Israel's military intelligence directorate, Amos Yadlin, said that Israel must prepare itself for a possible Iranian response on its territory if the US follows through on its threat to hit the Islamic Republic.

"Israel has a list of targets in Iran it could still hit" following last year's 12-day war with Iran, Yadlin said.

Apart from heading the intelligence directorate from 2006 to 2010, retired Maj. Gen. Yadlin served in the Israeli Air Force and as Israel's military attache to Washington from 2004 to 2006. After leaving the military, he headed the Israeli Institute for National Security Studies. He is also the founder and president of Mind Israel, a nonprofit group that provides strategic geopolitical analysis for the private and government sectors.

While preparing for a possible Iran strike in the near term, Yadlin said Israel will need to consider the cost-benefit of responding — including the damage caused by a potential American strike and the extent to which it might contribute to the collapse of the regime as well as what might come next in Iran.

He added that it is essential to maintain full coordination with the United States, including joint preparations to neutralize a potential Iranian response and target Iran's ground-to-ground missile systems that pose a threat to Israel.

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (43)

[FONTE: Al Monitor, 14/01/2025]

## Trump's red line

As reported this week by [Al-Monitor's Ben Caspit](#), Israel believes Trump is likely to opt for an attack on Iran in the coming days, though he will not try to topple the regime.

The sparse but disturbing images and reports emerging from Iran of the regime's lethal suppression of protesters have intensified pressure on Trump to respond. From Israel's perspective, even if a US military operation were not intended to overthrow the regime, it would likely erode its power and leverage — raising the possibility that Tehran might be compelled to make concessions in negotiations over its nuclear program.

With at least 5,000 protesters killed by the regime, according to Mossad (12,000-20,000, according to CBS News), Tehran has clearly crossed Trump's stated red line, though it remains unclear what steps he might take.

"Superpowers do not embark on wars from one day to the other. Engaging in war requires planning and deployment of military assets," Yadlin said.

"Trump must make sure his military is prepared in case the Iranians retaliate, both in terms of defense and for a potential second wave of strikes."

# O princípio do fim do regime iraniano? (44)

[FONTE: AI Monitor, 14/01/2025]

"If he opts for a large attack, he will have to make sure to hit the regime without hurting the Iranian people. The other possibility is a surgical attack related to the oppression of the protests, like targeting the Iranian security apparatus, the Basij, perhaps even the Iranian leadership itself," suggested Yadlin.

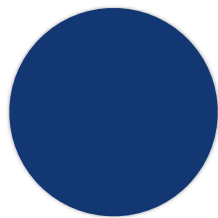
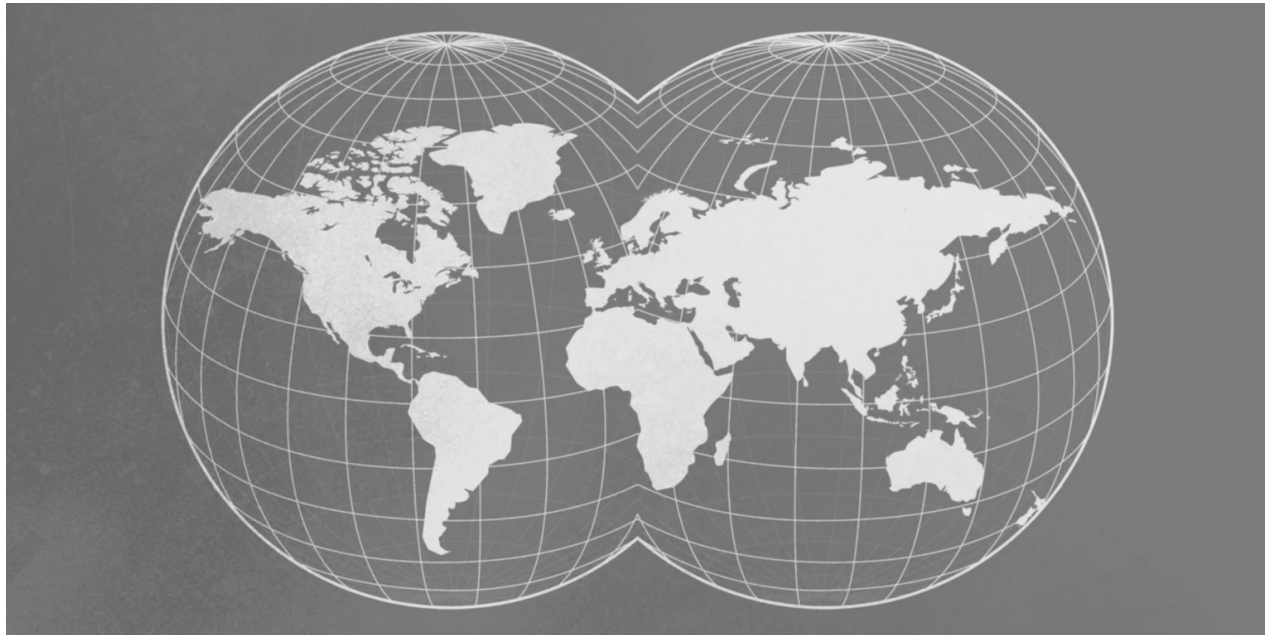
## **Israel, US split on strategic aims?**

Since the demonstrations began, Trump has made several statements suggesting that his primary objective is to protect the protesters and stop the killing; he has not articulated a vision of regime change.

"Toppling the regime is a more far-fetched strategic goal," said Yadlin, adding that such an objective cannot be achieved solely through airstrikes.

"Governments can be toppled either via terrestrial invasion, with 'boots on the ground' or through internal revolution. Evidently, Trump will not send American troops into Iran. He is against long wars," Yadlin added.



Still, the limits of a strike are unlikely to deter an emboldened Trump, he said. "The successful isolated attacks he ordered — against IIRGC's Qasem Soleimani [killed in Iraq in 2020], on the Iranian nuclear site [June 2025] and the Venezuela operation [January 2026] — boosted his confidence. Thus, if he decides to strike, it will probably be also an isolated operation."



## **PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES**

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA-União Europeia (1) [FONTE: Donald Trump / Truth Social, 17/1/2026 ]



Donald J. Trump  

@realDonaldTrump

We have subsidized Denmark, and all of the Countries of the European Union, and others, for many years by not charging them Tariffs, or any other forms of remuneration. Now, after Centuries, it is time for Denmark to give back — World Peace is at stake! China and Russia want Greenland, and there is not a thing that Denmark can do about it. They currently have two dogsleds as protection, one added recently. Only the United States of America, under PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP, can play in this game, and very successfully, at that! Nobody will touch this sacred piece of Land, especially since the National Security of the United States, and the World at large, is at stake. On top of everything else, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, France, Germany, The United Kingdom, The Netherlands, and Finland have journeyed to Greenland, for purposes unknown. This is a very dangerous situation for the Safety, Security, and Survival of our Planet. These Countries, who are playing this very dangerous game, have put a level of risk in play that is not tenable or sustainable. Therefore, it is imperative that, in order to protect Global Peace and Security, strong measures be taken so that this potentially perilous situation end quickly, and without question.

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA-União Europeia (2) [FONTE: Donald Trump / Truth Social, 17/1/2026 ]

Starting on February 1st, 2026, all of the above mentioned Countries (Denmark, Norway, Sweden, France, Germany, The United Kingdom, The Netherlands, and Finland), will be charged a 10% Tariff on any and all goods sent to the United States of America. On June 1st, 2026, the Tariff will be increased to 25%. This Tariff will be due and payable until such time as a Deal is reached for the Complete and Total purchase of Greenland. The United States has been trying to do this transaction for over 150 years. Many Presidents have tried, and for good reason, but Denmark has always refused. Now, because of The Golden Dome, and Modern Day Weapons Systems, both Offensive and Defensive, the need to ACQUIRE is especially important. Hundreds of Billions of Dollars are currently being spent on Security Programs having to do with “The Dome,” including for the possible protection of Canada, and this very brilliant, but highly complex system can only work at its maximum potential and efficiency, because of angles, metes, and bounds, if this Land is included in it. The United States of America is immediately open to negotiation with Denmark and/or any of these Countries that have put so much at risk, despite all that we have done for them, including maximum protection, over so many decades. Thank you for your attention to this matter!

DONALD J. TRUMP  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3.67k ReTruths 11.7k Likes

Jan 17, 2026 at 4:19 PM

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA- União Europeia (3) [FONTE: France 24, 17/1/2026 ]



**Emmanuel Macron** ✓

@EmmanuelMacron

...

La France est attachée à la souveraineté et à l'indépendance des Nations, en Europe comme ailleurs. Cela préside à nos choix. Cela fonde notre attachement aux Nations unies et à notre Charte.

C'est à ce titre que nous soutenons et continuerons de soutenir l'Ukraine, et que nous avons bâti une coalition des volontaires pour une paix robuste et durable, pour défendre ces principes et notre sécurité.

C'est à ce titre aussi que nous avons décidé de nous joindre à l'exercice décidé par le Danemark au Groenland. Nous l'assumons. Aussi car il en va de la sécurité en Arctique et aux confins de notre Europe.

Aucune intimidation ni menace ne saurait nous influencer, ni en Ukraine, ni au Groenland, ni ailleurs dans le monde lorsque nous sommes confrontés à de telles situations.

Les menaces tarifaires sont inacceptables et n'ont pas leur place dans ce contexte. Les Européens y répondront de façon unie et coordonnée si elles étaient confirmées. Nous saurons faire respecter la souveraineté européenne.

C'est dans cet esprit que je m'entretiendrai avec nos partenaires européens.

[Traduzir post](#)

6:40 PM · 17 de jan de 2026 · **2,2 mi** Visualizações

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA- União Europeia (4) [FONTE: FT, 18/1/2026 ]

## **Trump to hit Europe with 10% tariffs until Greenland deal is agreed**

US president said levies against eight nations would rise to 25% unless they support his acquisition of the island



People gathered outside the US Consulate in Nuuk on Saturday to protest against Trump's ambitions for Greenland © Getty Images

Donald Trump said he will hit European countries with fresh tariffs of 10 per cent from next month until they agree to support his ambition to acquire Greenland.

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA- União Europeia (5) [FONTE: FT, 18/1/2026 ]

“Tariffs would undermine transatlantic relations and risk a dangerous downward spiral,” European Commission president Ursula von der Leyen said.

European Nato members, including Denmark, this week agreed to send troops to reinforce Greenland’s security.

“No intimidation or threat will influence us — neither in Ukraine, nor in Greenland, nor anywhere else in the world when we are confronted with such situations,” French President Emmanuel Macron said on X.

“Tariff threats are unacceptable and have no place in this context.”

Trump’s fresh trade broadside came as thousands of Danes and Greenlanders gathered in more than 10 locations to protest against the American threats to take control of the Arctic island.

Protesters in Denmark and Greenland held up the Greenlandic flag and vented their anger at Trump’s plans. “Our future is decided by us,” Jens-Frederik Nielsen, Greenland’s prime minister, told the protest in Nuuk.

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA- União Europeia (6) [FONTE: FT, 18/1/2026 ]



An anti-American protest in Copenhagen, Denmark © Bloomberg

Manfred Weber, leader of the European People's Party, the biggest European political group, said Brussels should refuse to officially approve the trade deal it negotiated with Washington last year, "given Donald Trump's threats regarding Greenland".

Tariffs that the EU had agreed to drop to zero "must be put on hold", he added.

The European parliament is due to vote on the deal in the next two months. The vote, which will allow the EU to implement the deal, had already been delayed by MEPs following Trump's earlier threats against Greenland.

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA- União Europeia (7) [FONTE: The Economist, 187/1/2026]

## **America’s hunger for Greenland is tearing NATO apart**

Donald Trump could gain an island and lose a continent

Jan 17th 2026



Photograph: Anadolu via Getty Images

AMERICA’S HUNGER for Greenland is setting off an explosive row within NATO. President Donald Trump, infuriated by European allies’ resistance to his effort to annex the autonomous [Danish territory](#), said on January 17th that he would impose 10% tariffs on imports from eight European countries that had sent troops there two days earlier. European leaders vowed not to be bullied.

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA-União Europeia (8) [FONTE: The Economist, 17/1/2026]

Rows among NATO members are not unknown. From the 1950s to the 1970s Britain and Iceland waged the so-called cod wars, with Icelandic ships opening fire in 1975. More importantly, Turkey invaded Cyprus the previous year, bringing it into direct conflict with Greek-Cypriot and some Greek troops. Greece responded by pulling out of NATO’s integrated military command for six years. In 1996 a Greek fighter jet shot down a Turkish warplane over the Aegean sea. And in 2020 a Turkish warship locked its fire-control radar onto a French frigate in the Mediterranean, amid tensions over Libya’s civil war.

Those skirmishes had little long-term impact. American [threats to Greenland](#) are far more serious because America remains the political and military backbone of NATO. An American general serves, as one has done for 75 years, as the supreme allied commander Europe (SACEUR). NATO defence plans for Europe—including Greenland—were written by the last SACEUR, Chris Cavoli, and assume a high degree of American involvement. American military officers sit atop and are woven throughout every major command. And without American air power and intelligence, NATO forces would find it much harder and costlier to defeat Russian aggression.

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA-União Europeia (9) [FONTE: The Economist, 17/1/2026 ]

Another option would be to push back. Europeans could, for instance, resort to economic punishment through sanctions and tariffs. The European Union has held back from heavy retaliation to Mr Trump’s tariffs in part because of its dependence on American military power. But Mr Trump’s threat may change that calculus. After his post, senior members of the European Parliament suggested the trade deal struck last year between America and the EU last August would not survive. Europe could also take a more aggressive economic approach, targeting American tech companies. But that would have to be done at the same time as emergency rises in defence spending. A fresh trade war would put huge pressure on budgets.

A major issue would be the future of American forces and bases on the continent. Many European states would want these to stay, regardless of any Arctic escapades, as a security blanket. Others might see a threat to get rid of them as leverage with the Americans. It would be extremely hard for America to project military power into Africa and the Middle East without access to European bases such as Ramstein, a sprawling hub in Germany. America’s seizure of a Venezuelan-linked oil tanker on January 7th depended on access to British airfields and bases, for instance, as well as unspecified support from Denmark. Indeed, America’s ability to monitor and counter threats in the Arctic—ostensibly what drives its pursuit of Greenland—depends on co-operation from Greenland, Iceland, Britain and Norway, among other NATO allies.

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA-União Europeia (10) [FONTE: The Economist, 17/1/2026]

In a sudden rupture, Britain could face a crisis in its signals-intelligence apparatus, its nuclear deterrent and its future submarine force. Many European air forces would not be able to fully operate the F-35, their most advanced warplane, without access to American communications, targeting data and munitions. That could force them to take a more restrained approach.

European leaders could find themselves caught between public anger—62% of Germans expressed support for coming to Denmark’s aid in a conflict with America—and the reality of dependence. NATO is too complex to dissolve in a day. “The impact on the alliance would not be immediate,” argues Ms Smith. “I would not expect a grand announcement that the alliance was officially closing its doors. There is a world in which the alliance would continue to hum along, but without the underlying trust that has sat at the foundation of NATO since its creation some 75 years ago.” ■

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA- União Europeia (11) [FONTE: France 24, 17/1/2026]

**Does the US need to 'own' Greenland to  
build Trump's Golden Dome missile  
shield?**

02:10



Greenland's Pituffik Space Base, already operated by the US military, could house Golden Dome infrastructure – without invading the island. © Thomas Traasdahl, AFP

**US President Donald Trump has described ownership of Greenland as “vital” to his planned missile defence shield, doubling down on the claim that the sprawling Danish territory is critical to US national security. But experts say Trump's costly Golden Dome can be built without seizing the world's largest island.**

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA- União Europeia (12) [FONTE: France 24, 17/1/2026 ]

His post this week marked the first time he linked his expansionist aims to a concrete defence project – though analysts have [expressed doubts](#) that his missile defence system will ever see the light of day.

## **‘No idea’**

Inspired by Israel’s Iron Dome missile shield, the Golden Dome is intended to block projectiles heading for US territory, including intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Trump first announced his signature project in May 2025, unveiling a \$175 billion plan to build the missile shield in just three years.

Months later, the Golden Dome is still only in the planning stage, says historian Andrew Gawthorpe, a US foreign policy expert at Leiden University in the Netherlands.

“The whole thing is completely notional at this point,” he says. “They haven't awarded a single government contract to actually develop it.”

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA-União Europeia (13) [FONTE: France 24, 17/1/2026]

## **Maybe New York?**

Gawthorpe cautions that ground infrastructure would still be a part of the missile shield, notably for communication purposes and to house some interceptor launches.

However, he adds, “it is disputed whether Greenland is actually a good place to do this”.

The Pentagon has already mapped out potential locations for establishing the Golden Dome's terrestrial infrastructure – and Greenland does not feature on the list.

“New York State has been identified as an ideal location for the US East Coast interceptor base,” notes Horovitz.

The recently rebranded US Department of War has earmarked \$25 million to develop an interceptor base at Fort Drum military base in northern New York State, not far from the Canadian border.

Located further north and closer to Russia, Greenland has a potential advantage over Fort Drum, says Powell, noting that “it could allow for a slightly faster response to detect and intercept missiles”, particularly if fired from Russian soil.

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA-União Europeia (14) [FONTE: France 24, 17/1/2026]

“A 1951 agreement between the US and Denmark, which was revised in 2004, allows Washington to develop the base as it deems necessary, provided it has the agreement of Denmark and Greenland,” says Gawthorpe.

US officials are reportedly already allocating tens of millions of dollars into [upgrading the facility](#) based on current agreements with local authorities. At least 150 US military troops are still stationed at Pituffik along with Danish, Greenlandic and Canadian military personnel and contractors.

## **Keeping Denmark in the dark**

So far, Denmark has been largely accommodating towards Washington’s requests regarding Pituffik, adds Horovitz. “Copenhagen is unlikely to oppose US plans [to develop] the base in the current geopolitical context,” he says – particularly if it means avoiding a US takeover of Greenland.

That is, unless the US wants to develop its presence in Greenland without having to consult with Danish authorities.

“The Americans have always been very sensitive when it comes to sharing new military technologies,” says Powell. “It could be that they are worried about having to share information with the Danes, even though they wouldn’t have to go into details.”

Another explanation for Trump’s decision to invoke the Golden Dome is the need to persuade a deeply sceptical US public of its interest in acquiring Greenland – by force, if necessary – at the expense of a [NATO](#) ally, or indeed at the expense of the Alliance as a whole.

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA- União Europeia (15) [FONTE: Parlamento Europeu, 3/10/2023]

## **Instrumento anti-coerção: a nova arma da UE para proteger o comércio**

O instrumento anti-coerção será anova ferramenta da UE para combater as ameaças económicas e as restrições comerciais desleais de países terceiros.



# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA- União Europeia (16) [FONTE: Parlamento Europeu, 3/10/2023]

## **Por que razão precisa a UE de um novo instrumento para combater os conflitos comerciais?**

O comércio global pode ajudar a aumentar a riqueza e a criar empregos. No entanto, por vezes, os países recorrem a chantagens ou a restrições comerciais para dar às suas empresas uma vantagem injusta, o que acarreta conflitos comerciais com a União Europeia (UE).

Numa altura em que este tipo de situações se torna mais frequente, é necessária a criação de ferramentas adicionais.

## **A coerção da China em relação à Lituânia**

O instrumento anti-coerção ajudará a UE a lidar com países que restringem o comércio para tentar forçar uma mudança nas políticas europeias. Um exemplo deste problema provém das restrições comerciais que a China impôs à Lituânia depois de esta última anunciar em junho de 2021 uma melhoria das suas relações comerciais com Taiwan.

Alguns meses após o anúncio, as empresas lituanas relataram dificuldades em renovar ou concluir contratos com empresas chinesas. Tiveram ainda problemas com mercadorias que não foram enviadas ou com documentação alfandegária que não foi submetida. O Parlamento denunciou a coerção económica da China relativamente à Lituânia em várias resoluções.

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA-União Europeia (17) [FONTE: Parlamento Europeu, 3/10/2023]

## **Que medidas pode a UE tomar atualmente para resolver conflitos comerciais?**

A União Europeia pode recorrer a várias [medidas de anti-dumping](#). Pode impor multas a países terceiros, no caso de tomar conhecimento que os mesmos utilizam práticas anti-dumping na Europa. A multa é veiculada através dos direitos ou tarifas sobre os produtos objetos de dumping, contudo, a UE tem que respeitar as regras estabelecidas pela Organização Mundial do Comércio (OMC).

A UE também é membro da [Organização Mundial do Comércio](#), que pode ajudar a resolver disputas entre os seus membros. No entanto, os procedimentos podem levar muito tempo e não cobrem todas as violações.

## **Como funcionará o instrumento anti-coerção?**

O objetivo do instrumento anti-coerção é atuar como dissuasor, permitindo à UE resolver conflitos comerciais através de negociações.

Contudo, como último recurso, poderia ser usado para lançar contramedidas contra um país não pertencente à UE, incluindo uma ampla gama de restrições relacionadas com o comércio, investimento e financiamento.

# A Gronelândia e a “guerra comercial” EUA- União Europeia (18) [FONTE: EUR - Lex]

## Proteção dos interesses da União Europeia e dos seus Estados-Membros contra a coerção económica exercida por países não pertencentes à UE

### SÍNTESE DE:

[Regulamento \(UE\) 2023/2675 relativo à proteção da União e dos seus Estados-Membros contra a coerção económica exercida por países terceiros](#)

### QUAL É O OBJETIVO DESTES REGULAMENTOS?

O [regulamento](#) introduz regras e procedimentos para a ação da [União Europeia](#) (UE) a fim de assegurar a proteção eficaz dos interesses da UE e dos seus [Estados-Membros](#) contra a **coerção económica** exercida por um país terceiro (país não pertencente à UE). O objetivo principal é dissuadir os países não pertencentes à UE de recorrerem à coerção económica. Nos casos em que se verifica uma situação de coerção económica, o objetivo é responder a essa coerção económica com vista à sua eliminação.

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## 3. Medidas de resposta da UE

A UE impõe medidas de resposta, através de [atos de execução](#) da Comissão, sempre que estejam preenchidas três condições:

- os **esforços** envidados (por exemplo, o diálogo com o país terceiro que exerce a coação) **não produziram resultados num prazo razoável** (nomeadamente, o país não pertencente à UE não cessou a coação económica ou não procedeu à reparação do prejuízo, quando aplicável);
- as **medidas de resposta da UE são necessárias para proteger os interesses e direitos da UE e dos Estados-Membros** no caso em apreço, tendo em conta as opções disponíveis;
- as medidas de resposta da UE são do **interesse** da UE.

As possíveis medidas para contrariar a coerção económica incluem:

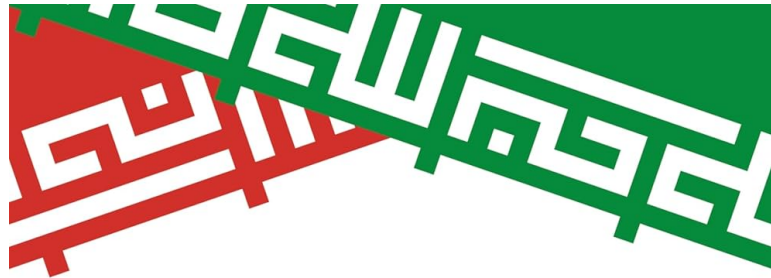
- a instituição de **direitos aduaneiros** novos ou mais elevados;
- **restrições às importações e exportações** inclusive controlos das exportações;
- medidas aplicáveis às **mercadorias em trânsito** ou medidas internas aplicáveis às mercadorias;

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- a exclusão de concursos públicos de **fornecedores, mercadorias ou serviços**, ou a aplicação de ajustamentos da pontuação às propostas de mercadorias ou serviços;
- medidas que afetem o **comércio de serviços**;
- medidas que afetem o **acesso do investimento direto estrangeiro** à UE;
- restrições à proteção de **direitos de propriedade intelectual** ou à sua exploração comercial;
- restrições à **banca, aos seguros, ao acesso aos mercados de capitais da UE** e a outras atividades de serviços financeiros;
- a introdução ou o aumento de restrições ao **acesso de produtos químicos** ao mercado da UE;
- a introdução ou o aumento de restrições ao acesso ao mercado da UE de mercadorias abrangidas por [atos jurídicos](#) da UE **em matéria sanitária e fitossanitária**.

Estas medidas de resposta podem consistir também no não-cumprimento de obrigações internacionais da UE para com o país terceiro que exerce a coação, na medida em que a coerção económica constitua um ato internacionalmente ilícito.

# Bibliografia



## IRAN'S GRAND STRATEGY

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A POLITICAL HISTORY

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VALI NASR

