

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

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL  
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# **PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL**

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (1) [FONTE: Patrick Wintour / Guardian, 24/01/2026]

## Trump says US 'armada' heading to Middle East as Iran death toll put above 5,000

US president says 'we have a lot of ships' going in that direction and that Washington is watching Iran closely

Patrick Wintour



The aircraft carrier USS Abraham Lincoln (pictured) and several guided-missile destroyers will arrive in the Middle East in the coming days. Photograph: Eric S Powell/AP

Donald Trump has said an American "armada" is heading towards the Middle East and that the US is monitoring Iran closely, as activists put the death toll from Tehran's crackdown on protesters at 5,002.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (2) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]



# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (3) [FONTE: Patrick Wintour / Guardian, 24/01/2026]

Speaking on Air Force One as he returned from the [World Economic Forum](#) in Davos overnight, he said: "We have a lot of ships going that direction, just in case. I'd rather not see anything happen, but we're watching them very closely ... we have an armada ... heading in that direction, and maybe we won't have to use it."

The aircraft carrier USS Abraham Lincoln and several guided-missile destroyers are due to arrive in the Middle East in the coming days. Additional air defence systems are being deployed, most likely around US and Israeli airbases. The UK said it would send RAF Eurofighter Typhoon jets from 12 Squadron to Qatar, at Doha's request.

Iran will treat any attack "as an all-out war against us, and we will respond in the hardest way possible" a senior Iranian official, speaking on condition of anonymity, told Reuters on Friday ahead of the arrival of the US aircraft carrier strike group.

The US president pulled back from attacking Iran two weeks ago, despite [promising "help is on its way"](#), largely because he felt he had been given no military option that would prove decisive in securing regime change in Tehran. He was also urged to hold back by the Gulf states.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (4) [FONTE: Elizabeth Hagedorn / Al-Monitor, 5/02/2026]

## From 'help is on the way' to nuclear talks, Iranians wary of Trump's shift

After Trump repeatedly pledged to hold Tehran accountable for its protest crackdown, many Iranians are still waiting for him to make good on his promises.



An Iranian man walks past an anti-US and anti-Israel banner hanging on a building in Palestine Square in Tehran on Jan. 27, 2026. — ATTA KENARE / AFP via Getty Images

# EUA vs Irã: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (5) [FONTE: Elizabeth Hagedorn / Al-Monitor, 5/02/2026]

Al-Monitor's Tehran-based correspondent, whose name is withheld for security purposes, said in a WhatsApp message that "a deep sense of betrayal has begun to take hold" among Iranians.

"One promise after another from Donald Trump had raised expectations among many Iranians that his warnings would increase the cost of any crackdown by the regime," he said. "Many now argue that the US president has effectively abandoned them. The protests and sacrifices, they say, were not meant to pave the way for a better nuclear deal."

US and Iranian officials will hold negotiations in Oman on Friday, their first since the 12-day war in June. The Trump administration is entering the talks with a list of demands, including that Iran halt its uranium enrichment, address its stockpiles of highly enriched uranium, constrain its ballistic missile production and cease its support for regional proxy groups. Iranian officials, however, have said they are only willing to discuss their country's nuclear program.

Trump's rhetoric on Iran has shifted in recent weeks. After first threatening force over the [mass killings](#), he has since tied military action to Iran's refusal to abandon its nuclear program. Trump has warned Tehran that its failure to heed US demands will trigger strikes "far worse" than those on Iranian nuclear sites last June.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (6) [FONTE: CFR, 23/06/2025]

## **U.S. Forces in the Middle East: Mapping the Military Presence**

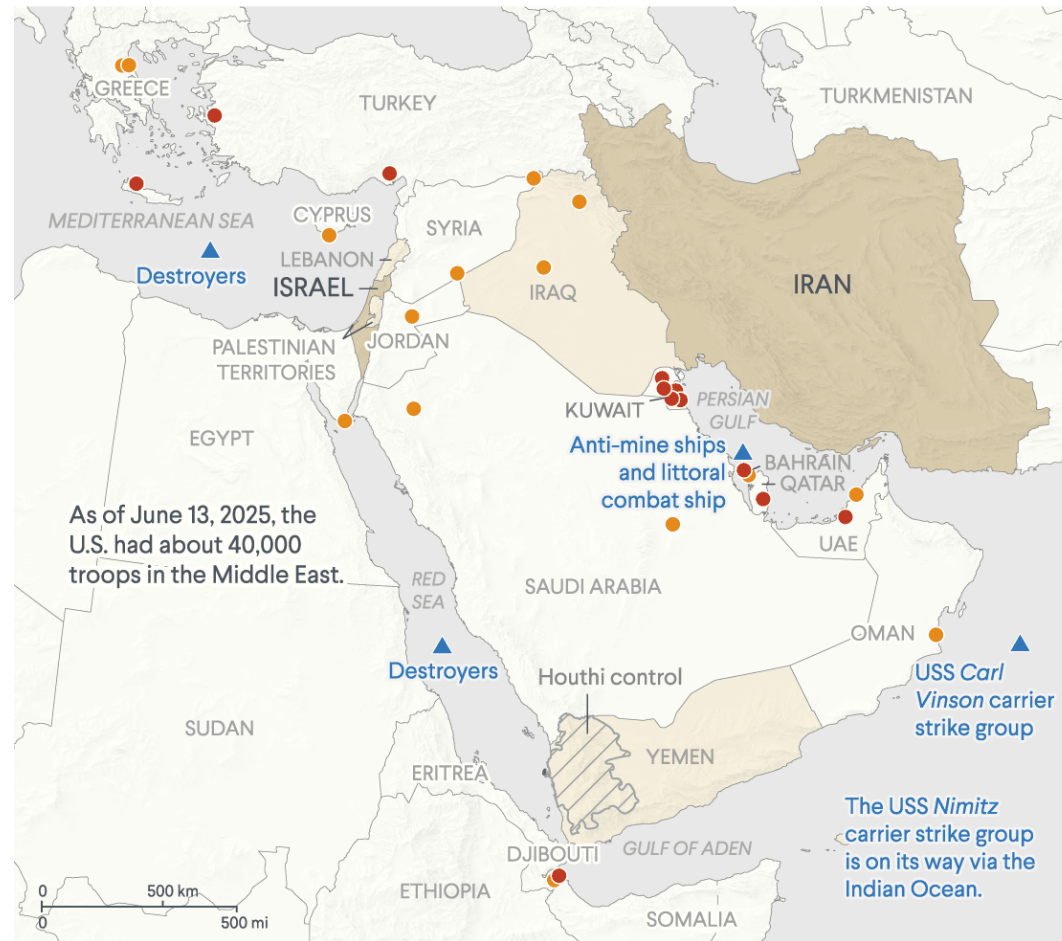
The United States maintains an extensive military footprint in the Middle East, including a number of naval assets and permanent U.S. bases.

Washington's presence has allowed it to respond to regional threats, including the Yemen-based Houthi rebels and escalating Israel-Iran tensions.

The United States maintains a considerable military presence in the Middle East, with forces in more than a dozen countries and on ships throughout the region's waters. That presence expanded in 2024 as the United States focused on deterring and defeating threats from [Iran and its network](#) of armed affiliates in the region, including  [Hamas](#) (Gaza Strip),  [Hezbollah](#) (Lebanon), the  [Houthis](#) (Yemen), and several Iraq- and Syria-based militant groups. American bases in the region have now become potential targets following the U.S. strike on Iran's nuclear facilities. Tehran has retaliated with an intercepted missile strike aimed at a U.S. military base in Qatar. Iranian state media claimed Iran had also targeted American assets in Iraq, but the Iraqi foreign ministry made no mention of this when it called the attack on Qatar "a dangerous and unprecedented turning point."

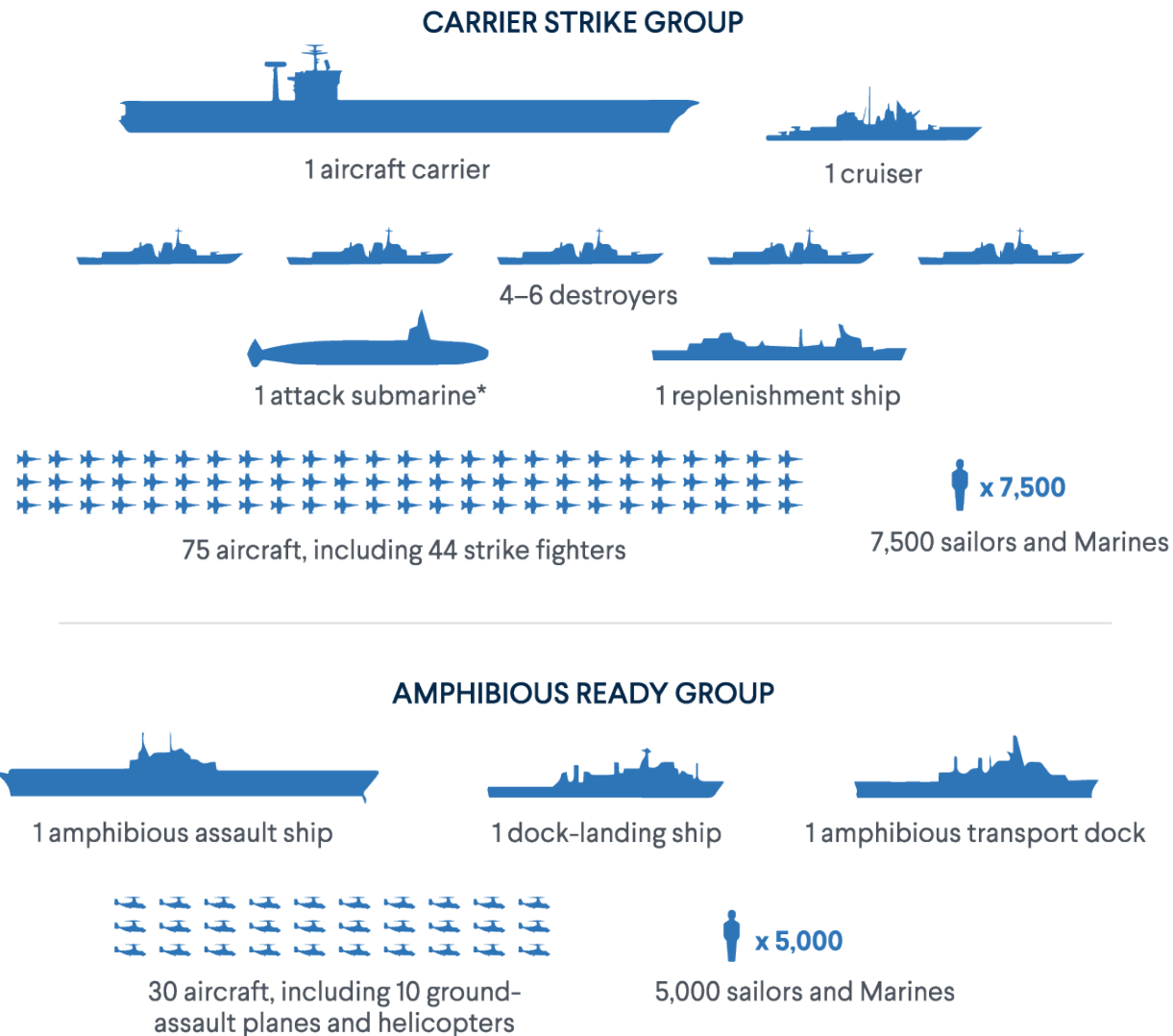
# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (7) [FONTE: CFR, 23/06/2025]

- U.S.-controlled base in operation for at least 15 years
- Other site with U.S. military presence
- ▲ U.S. naval deployment as of June 16, 2025 (approximate location)
- Countries or territories where major Iran-backed militias are active



Note: Bases and sites are as of July 2024. Locations of bases and sites are based on unclassified sources and do not include all bases and sites in the region.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (8) [FONTE: CFR, 23/06/2025]



\*Submarines are not part of all carrier strike groups.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (9) [FONTE: CFR, 23/06/2025]

## U.S. Forces by the Numbers

U.S. troop levels in any region can fluctuate greatly depending on the security environment, national defense priorities, and various other factors. During major operations, there were as many as 160,000 troops in Iraq in 2007, and 100,000 in Afghanistan in 2011. As of June 2025, a U.S. defense official said there were some [forty thousand](#) servicemembers in the Middle East, many on ships at sea in the region. (This is down from as many as [forty-three thousand](#) in October 2024—amid escalating tensions between Israel and Iran, as well as ongoing attacks on Red Sea ships—but still above the estimated thirty thousand that had been maintained in the region in recent years.)

In total, the United States has military facilities across at least nineteen sites—eight of them considered to be permanent by many regional analysts—in countries including Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and the United Arab Emirates. The U.S. military also uses large bases in Djibouti and Turkey, which are part of other regional commands but often contribute significantly to U.S. operations in the Middle East.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (10) [FONTE: CNN, 30/01/2026]

## **Here's what military equipment the US has positioned in the Middle East as Trump considers an Iran strike**

As President Donald Trump [considers a major strike on Iran](#) after discussions about limiting that nation's nuclear program and ballistic missile production haven't progressed, the US military has accelerated a weekslong buildup of military hardware in the Middle East, open-source data shows.

That includes near-constant surveillance flights and dozens of C-17 and C-5 military planes dropping off loads of cargo at US bases across the region.

The arrival of the Lincoln Carrier Strike Group, [now in the northern Arabian Sea](#), represents the most substantial shift in military positioning. The group includes the USS Abraham Lincoln along with three guided-missile destroyers and the carrier air wing which includes squadrons of F/A-18E Super Hornet fighters, F-35C Lightning II fighters, and EA-18G Growler electronic warfare jets.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (11) [FONTE: CNN, 30/01/2026]



This photo provided by the US Navy shows a Boeing F/A-18E Super Hornet landing on the Nimitz-class aircraft carrier USS Abraham Lincoln in the Indian Ocean. (Mass Communication Specialist Seaman Daniel Kimmelman/US Navy/AP)

The Navy also has three destroyers — the USS Delbert D. Black, USS McFaul, and USS Mitscher — in the region separate from the carrier strike group.

Three littoral combat ships — USS Santa Barbara, USS Canberra and USS Tulsa — based out of Bahrain could be called upon for minesweeping duties if Iran chooses to deploy such armaments.

In recent days the US has deployed various air defense systems to the region as well, including additional Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) systems, and Patriot missile systems that appeared at Al Udeid Air Base in Qatar last week, seen in a satellite image captured by Planet Labs on January 25. Those systems would be key to combatting retaliatory missile strikes should Iran respond to a strike by taking aim at either US military assets or US allies in the region.

The equipment has accumulated as Trump has repeatedly threatened military action, saying on Wednesday that if Iran doesn't agree to a deal, "the next attack will be far worse" than last June's attack on its nuclear facilities.

"Like with Venezuela, it is, ready, willing, and able to rapidly fulfill its mission, with speed and violence, if necessary," Trump said of the Lincoln.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (12) [FONTE: CNN, 30/01/2026]

An F-35 operations center was specifically referenced in messages transmitted Thursday night to two of the tankers and recorded on the flight tracking dashboard [tbg.airframes.io](https://tbg.airframes.io), indicating that the fifth-generation fighters were crossing the Atlantic. Both tankers referenced in the messages flew from Homestead Air Base in Florida, near where the US had [deployed F-35s to Puerto Rico](#) as part of Operation Southern Spear, the Trump administration's campaign to target alleged drug trafficking vessels in the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific.

Less than two hours after the messages were sent, six F-35s landed at Lajes Air Base in Portugal, according to plane spotter Andre Inacio, who photographed them. CNN independently confirmed the geolocation of the images.

And this week, as tensions mounted amid Trump's threats, the Air Force conducted [a multiday exercise](#) in the region meant to demonstrate its ability "to deploy, disperse, and sustain combat power" across the Middle East, US Central Command said on Tuesday.



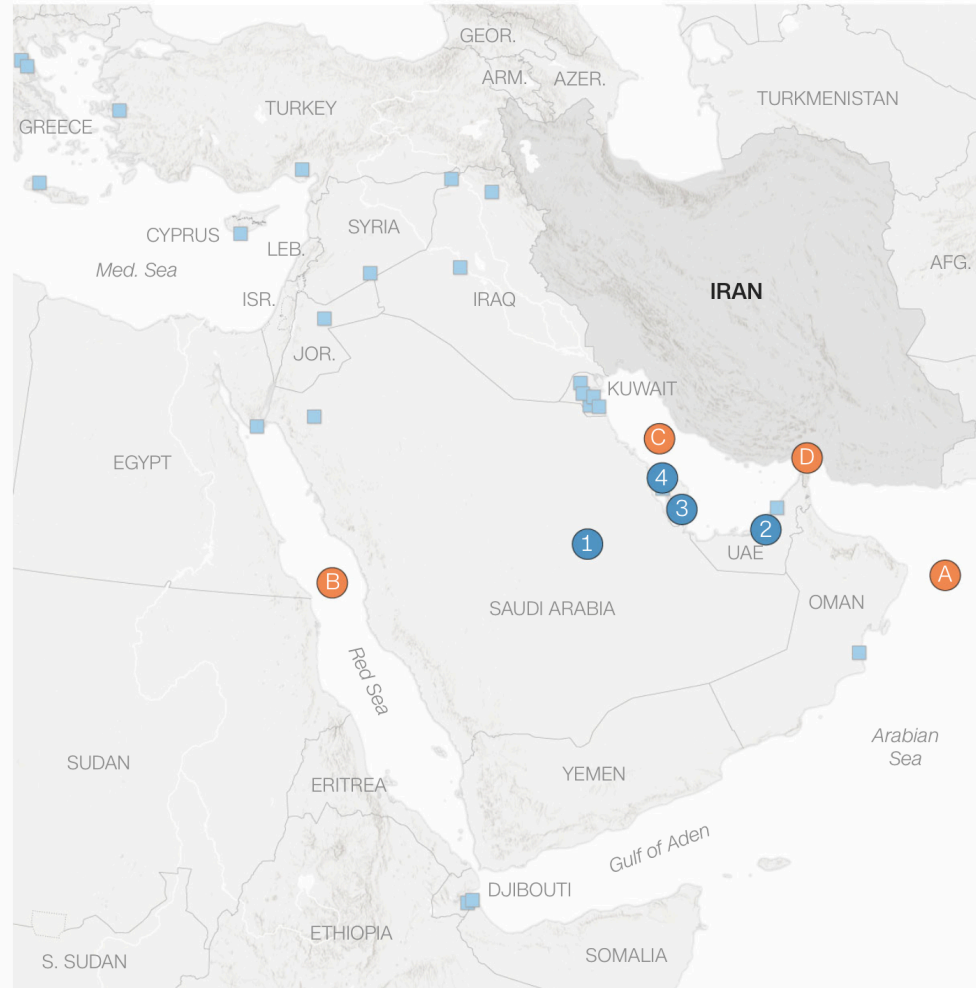
Satellite images appear to show patriot missile launchers at al-Udeid Air Base in Qatar. (Airbus and Planet Labs PBC)

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (13) [FONTE: CNN, 30/01/2026]

## US military build-up in the Middle East

The US military has repositioned aircraft and naval assets to sites near Iran, between January 22 and January 29.

- Aircraft moved into position
- Naval assets (exact locations not known)
- US military sites



# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (14) [FONTE: CNN, 30/01/2026]

## Aircraft moved into position since January 22

- 1 Al Kharj, Saudi Arabia**  
EA-11A BACN  
Battlefield communications aircraft
- 2 Al Dhafrah, UAE**  
MQ-4C Triton  
High-altitude, long-endurance unmanned aircraft
- 3 Al Udeid, Qatar**  
RC-135V  
Reconnaissance aircraft
- 4 Awali, Bahrain**  
P-8A Poseidon  
Reconnaissance aircraft

## Naval assets

- A Northern Arabian Sea**  
**Lincoln Carrier Strike Group:**  
USS Abraham Lincoln Aircraft Carrier  
USS Frank E. Petersen Jr. (Destroyer)  
USS Michael Murphy (Destroyer)  
USS Spruance (Destroyer)  
F/A-18E Super Hornet (Multirole fighter)  
EA-18G Growler (Electronic warfare aircraft)  
E-2 Hawkeye (Early warning and control)  
MH-60S Sea Hawk (Navy helicopter)  
MH-60R Sea Hawk (Navy helicopter)  
F-35C Lightning II (Fighter jet)
- B Red Sea**  
USS Delbert D. Black (Destroyer)
- C Persian Gulf**  
USS Santa Barbara (Littoral combat ship)  
USS Tulsa (Littoral combat ship)  
USS Canberra (Littoral combat ship)
- D Strait of Hormuz**  
USS McFaul (Destroyer)  
USS Mitscher (Destroyer)

Last updated: January 30, 2026.

Note: CNN identified these aircraft and naval asset positions between January 22-29, 2026, which are subject to change. Military sites are based on a Congressional Research Service analysis of unclassified materials and may not include all US military sites in the region. The location of the naval assets is approximate.

Sources: Congressional Research Service, Airframes.io and FlightRadar24

Graphic: Renée Rigdon, Avery Schmitz and Jhasua Razo, CNN

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (15) [FONTE: Alison Bath / Stars and Stripes, 5/02/2026]

## Iran significantly outclassed by US martial might, admiral tells sailors in Italy visit

Alison Bath



Adm. Daryl Caudle, chief of naval operations, left, and Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy John Perryman speak to sailors during an all-hands call on Wednesday, Feb. 4, 2026 at U.S. Naval Support Activity Naples in Italy. Caudle and Perryman were in Naples to speak with U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa/U.S. 6th Fleet officials and sailors. (Alison Bath/Stars and Stripes)

NAPLES, Italy — Iran is no match for American military forces, the [Navy's highest-ranking active-duty officer](#) said this week.

Adm. Daryl Caudle, chief of naval operations, told hundreds of sailors at an all-hands call Wednesday that although he doesn't take Iranian posturing lightly, U.S. forces overmatched Tehran's threats "significantly" when it comes to capabilities.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (16) [FONTE: Alison Bath / Stars and Stripes, 5/02/2026]

"We have a very good approach of providing the president of the United States military options," Caudle told an audience at Naval Support Activity Naples. "Iran knows this. So, the fact that we have that type of capability is a strong deterrent."

The U.S. bombing of Iranian nuclear facilities in June in an operation dubbed Midnight Hammer was evidence of the American military's "capability to do things on that order and that scale," he said.

Caudle and [Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy John Perryman](#) were in Naples on Wednesday and Thursday to meet with officials and sailors of U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa/U.S. 6th Fleet.



Adm. Daryl Caudle, chief of naval operations, left, and Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy John Perryman speak to sailors during an all-hands call on Wednesday, Feb. 4, 2026 at U.S. Naval Support Activity Naples in Italy. During the more than hour-long meeting, Caudle told sailors that the capabilities of American forces "overmatched" those of Iran. (Alison Bath/Stars and Stripes)

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (17) [FONTE: Alison Bath / Stars and Stripes, 5/02/2026]

On Wednesday, President Donald Trump told NBC News that Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei should be "very worried." Trump has repeatedly warned Iran that the U.S. has an "armada" coming to the region.

A day earlier, U.S. Central Command [confirmed that a Navy F-35 Lightning II fighter jet had shot down an Iranian drone](#) as it "aggressively" approached the aircraft carrier USS Abraham Lincoln in the Arabian Sea.

U.S. and Iranian officials are scheduled to begin negotiations Friday in Oman. The administration wants Tehran to stop its nuclear program altogether and get rid of its enriched uranium, among other demands.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon has beefed up naval forces in the Middle East, sending the Abraham Lincoln Carrier Strike Group with its three destroyers and Carrier Air Wing 9 into the region.

There are at least eight Navy destroyers in the area, including two more in the Persian Gulf, one in the Red Sea and two in the eastern Mediterranean Sea.

All told, there are 40,000 U.S. service members throughout the Middle East stationed in Qatar, Kuwait, Jordan and other countries.

Caudle's remarks Wednesday were in response to a sailor's question about concerns that potential hostilities with Iran could ignite a broader conflict in the Middle East, putting sailors and their families there at risk.

The safety and security of U.S. forces, military families and Defense Department civilians [at U.S. Naval Support Activity Bahrain](#) and other locations in the Middle East is of the utmost concern, Caudle said.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (18) [FONTE: Michael Elleman / The Iran Primer, 12/04/2024]

## Iran's Expanding Arsenal

**Shahab missiles:** Since the late 1980s, Iran has purchased additional short- and medium-range missiles from foreign suppliers and adapted them to its strategic needs. The *Shahabs*, Persian for “meteors,” were long the core of Iran’s program. They use liquid fuel, which involves a time-consuming launch. They include:

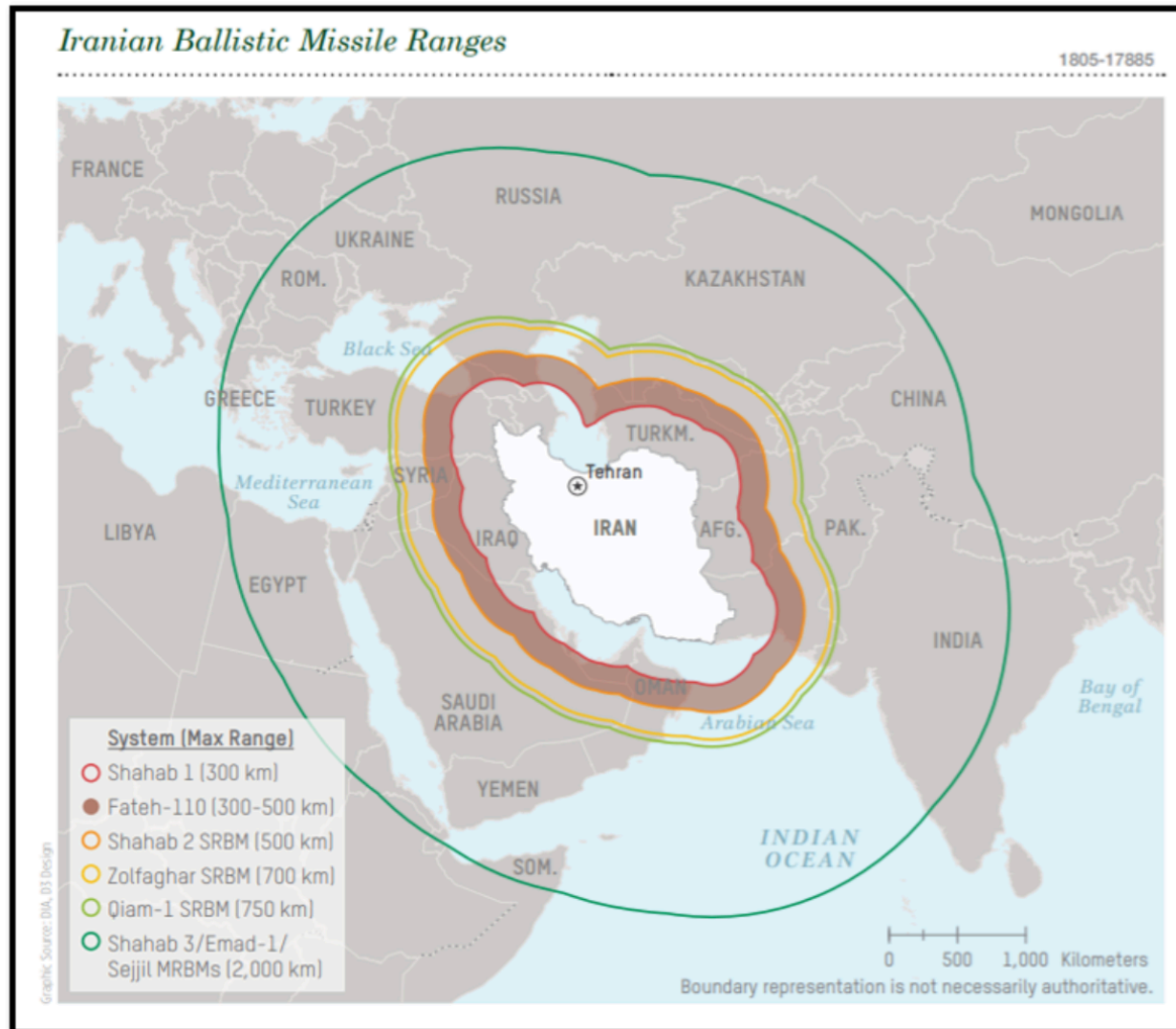
The **Shahab-1** is based on the *Scud-B*. (The *Scud* series was originally developed by the Soviet Union). It has a range of about 300 km (185 miles).

The **Shahab-2** is based on the *Scud-C*. It has a range of about 500 km (310 miles). Iran is widely estimated to have between 200 and 300 *Shahab-1* and *Shahab-2* missiles capable of reaching targets in neighboring countries.

Iran has converted a significant portion of its *Shahab-2* missiles into **Qiam** missiles. The *Qiam* uses a detachable warhead, which reduces its

vulnerability to the missile defenses deployed in the region. A second version of the *Qiam* appears to be equipped with a maneuvering re-entry vehicle (warhead) to improve accuracy. Both versions have a range of 700 to 800 km (440 to 500 miles) when fitted with a 500 to 600 kg (1,100 to 1,300 lbs) warhead. Tehran has exported the *Qiam* to the Houthi rebels in Yemen for attacks on Saudi Arabia.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (19) [FONTE: Michael Elleman / The Iran Primer, 12/04/2024]



Defense Intelligence Agency estimates of missile ranges (2019)

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (20) [FONTE: Michael Elleman / The Iran Primer, 12/04/2024]

The **Shahab-3** is based on the *Nodong*, which is a North Korean missile. It has a range of about 900 km (560 miles). It has a nominal payload of 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs). A modified version of the *Shahab-3*, renamed the **Ghadr-1**, began flight tests in 2004. Several variants of *Ghadr-1* have

emerged, each of which have been slightly modified to improve reliability and operational simplicity. Most of Iran's *Shahab-3* missiles are believed to have been converted into the *Ghadr* missiles. The *Ghadr* extends Iran's reach to about 1,600 km (1,000 miles), which qualifies as a medium-range missile. But it carries a smaller, 750 kg (1,650 lbs) warhead.

The **Emad**, tested in 2015, is a modified version of the medium-range *Ghadr* missile. The modification includes a new nosecone, fitted with four-small winglets at the base of the warhead. Presumably, the winglets are designed to steer the warhead during re-entry into the atmosphere with the purpose of bettering accuracy. While it is not known if Iran transformed the *Emad* into a precision-guided missile at this time, its appearance is a clear indication of Iran's ambitions.

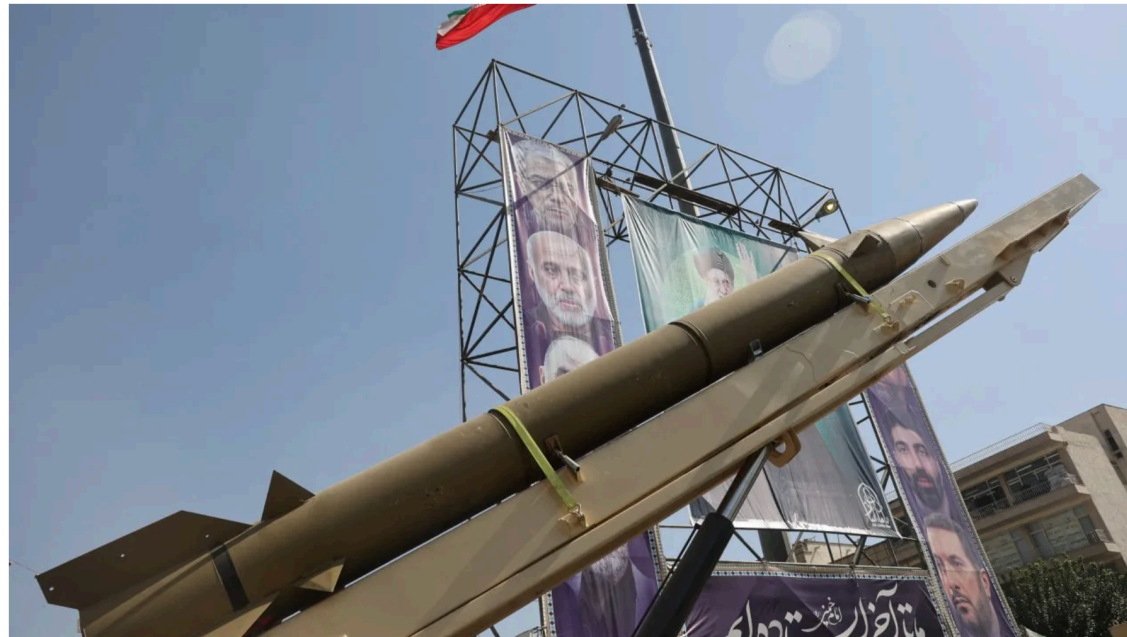
The *Emad's* maximum range and payload mass are difficult to determine because little is known about the on-board components that facilitate steering of the warhead during re-entry. The added mass certainly reduces the *Emad's* range and payload values relative to the *Ghadr*, but by how much is not known. Nevertheless, its maximum range is likely less than 1,500 km.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (21) [FONTE: Jerusalem Post, 4/02/2026]

## **Iran's ballistic missile arsenal: Types, ranges, and regional impact - explainer**

Iranian officials have repeatedly said Tehran had recovered from the damage incurred during the war and that its capabilities are better than ever.

FEBRUARY 4, 2026 14:03



# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (22) [FONTE: Jerusalem Post, 4/02/2026]

## **Iranian missile types and ranges**

Iran has the largest stockpile of [ballistic missiles](#) in the Middle East, according to the US Office of the Director of National Intelligence. Iranian missiles have a self-imposed range of 1,240 miles, which officials in the past said was enough to protect the country since it covers the distance to Israel.

Many of Iran's missile sites are located in and around the capital, Tehran. There are at least five known underground "missile cities" in various provinces, including Kermanshah and Semnan, as well as near the Gulf region.

The semi-official Iranian news outlet ISNA published a graphic in April 2025 showing nine Iranian missiles it said could reach Israel. These included the Sejil, which ISNA said was capable of flying at more than 10,500 miles per hour and had a range of 1,550 miles; the Kheibar, with a range of 1,240 miles; and the Haj Qasem, with a range of 870 miles.

The Arms Control Association, a Washington-based think tank, says Iran's ballistic arsenal included the Shahab-1, with an estimated range of 190 miles; the Zolfaghar with 435 miles; Shahab-3 with 500 to 620 miles; Emad-1, a missile under development with a range up to 1,240 miles, and a Sejil model under development with an expected range of 930 to 1,550 miles.

Iran also has cruise missiles such as the Kh-55, an air-launched nuclear-capable weapon with a range of up to 1,860 miles.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (23) [FONTE: Jerusalem Post, 4/02/2026]

According to an analysis from the Institute for the Study of War (ISW) and AEI Critical Threats Project, Israel "likely destroyed around a third of the Iranian missile launchers" during the conflict.

Iranian officials have repeatedly claimed that Tehran had recovered from the damage incurred during the war and that its capabilities are better than ever.

## **What are ballistic missiles?**

A ballistic missile is a rocket-propelled weapon that is guided during its initial ascent but follows a free-fall trajectory under gravity for most of its flight. It delivers warheads - containing either conventional explosives or potentially biological, chemical, or nuclear munitions - over varying distances, with classifications ranging from short to intercontinental ranges depending on the missile type.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (24) [FONTE: Jerusalem Post, 4/02/2026]

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# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (25) [FONTE: Jerusalem Post, 4/02/2026]

## **Missile strategy, development**

Iran says its ballistic missiles provide an important deterrent and retaliatory force against the US, Israel, and other potential regional targets.

According to a 2023 report by Behnam Ben Taleblu, a Senior Fellow at the US-based Foundation for Defense of Democracies, Iran continues to develop underground missile depots complete with transport and firing systems, as well as subterranean missile production and storage centers. In 2020, Iran fired a ballistic missile from underground for the first time, it said.

"Years of reverse-engineering missiles and producing various missile classes have also taught Iran about stretching airframes and building them with lighter composite materials to increase missile range," the report said.

In June 2023, Iran presented what officials described as its first domestically made hypersonic ballistic missile, state-owned outlet IRNA news agency reported. Hypersonic missiles can fly at least five times the speed of sound and follow complex trajectories, making them difficult to intercept.

The Arms Control Association says Iran's missile program is largely based on North Korean and Russian designs and has benefited from Chinese assistance.

[In October](#), CNN reported that China had been playing a large part in helping Iran rebuild its missile capabilities following the 12-day war's destruction.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (26) [FONTE: NYT, 26/02/2026]

## Iran Is at Work on Missile and Nuclear Sites, Satellite Images Show

Repairs at key missile sites began soon after they were hit by Israeli and U.S. strikes last year, but work at Iran's nuclear facilities has been slower.

Feb. 6, 2026 Updated 10:37 a.m. ET

Before Israeli strikes  
June 4



# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (27) [FONTE: NYT, 26/02/2026]



A missile facility near Amand, Iran, targeted by Israel in June 2025. Source: Satellite images by Planet Labs. The New York Times

Iran appears to have rapidly repaired several ballistic missile facilities damaged in strikes last year, but it has made only limited fixes to major nuclear sites struck by Israel and the United States, a New York Times analysis of satellite imagery suggests.

The uneven pace of reconstruction offers clues about Iran's military priorities as the United States [amasses forces](#) near it and President Trump weighs new military action. If the United States were to attack, Iran would most likely retaliate with ballistic missiles targeting Israel and U.S. assets in the region.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (28) [FONTE: NYT, 26/02/2026]



# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (29) [FONTE: NYT, 26/02/2026]

Western and Israeli officials [have found](#) few signs that Iran has made significant progress toward rebuilding its ability to enrich nuclear fuel and to fashion a nuclear warhead.

## Replenishing a missile arsenal

Satellite images analyzed by The Times show that repair work has been carried out over the past few months at a dozen missile facilities or more, including production sites.

Intelligence assessments have found that Iran has [largely rebuilt](#) its ballistic missile program since the attacks in June.

“The emphasis that’s been put on rebuilding the missile program stands in contrast to the nuclear program,” said Sam Lair, a research associate at the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies in Monterey, Calif.

Mr. Lair said that the [Shahroud missile test facility](#) appeared to have been rebuilt particularly quickly and that it was believed to have become operational again within months of the strikes. When snow fell last month, he noted, roads at the facility were quickly cleared and snow melted off roofs, suggesting the site is active.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (30) [FONTE: NYT, 26/02/2026]

## Limited nuclear rebuilding

The White House's National Security Strategy, [published](#) in November, says that the strikes "significantly degraded Iran's nuclear program."

Experts say that despite some visible work, Iran's three main enrichment facilities — Isfahan, Natanz and [Fordo](#) — appear inoperative.

Since December, Iran has erected roofs at two of the facilities, which makes it hard to determine whether any rebuilding is happening inside the structures. Experts say that could mean it is trying to recover assets without being observed from above. Much of the other aboveground damage caused in June remains visible.

At the Natanz nuclear complex roughly 140 miles south of Tehran, which is considered Iran's main center for uranium enrichment, damage visible in early December has since been covered by a white roofing structure. The damaged building has been identified as the [pilot fuel enrichment plant](#) by the Institute for Science and International

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (31) [FONTE: NYT, 26/02/2026]

Joseph Rodgers, a fellow at the Washington-based Center for Strategic and International Studies who has monitored Iran's nuclear program, said that until recently, much of the activity seen around the nuclear sites appeared geared mostly toward damage assessment and stabilization, like clearing debris and filling in craters.

"We haven't seen any intensive recovery efforts to try to get equipment out of these facilities," he said, adding that an Iranian government [crackdown on suspected spies](#) after the June strikes had also disrupted its nuclear program.

But Mr. Rodgers cautioned that Iran still has a [stockpile](#) of enriched uranium — the fuel that is closest to being turned into bomb-grade material. U.S. and Israeli [intelligence suggests](#) that the enriched uranium buried at the three sites struck in June remains in place, apparently buried and untouched.

The Institute for Science and International Security said in [a report](#) last week that it had detected an uptick in activity at the Isfahan nuclear complex in past days, most recently to bury tunnel entrances with fresh soil.

David Albright, the president of the institute, said that piling up dirt was likely in "anticipation of an attack, which would imply there's something in there that's valuable," possibly enriched uranium.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (32) [FONTE: Reuters, 3/02/2026]

## US shoots down Iranian drone approaching aircraft carrier, official says

[Idrees Ali](#) February 3, 2026 5:22 PM GMT Updated 11 hours ago



The USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN-72), a Nimitz-class nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, is shown at Naval Air Station North Island in San Diego, California, U.S. August 11, 2025. REUTERS/Mike Blake [Purchase Licensing Rights](#)

Feb 3 (Reuters) - The U.S. military on Tuesday shot down an Iranian drone that "aggressively" approached the Abraham Lincoln aircraft carrier in the Arabian Sea, the U.S. military said, in an incident first reported by Reuters.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (33) [FONTE: Encyclopedia Britannica]



# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (34) [FONTE: Reuters, 3/02/2026]

## **IRANIAN BOATS HARASS U.S.-FLAGGED TANKER**

In a separate incident on Tuesday in the Strait of Hormuz, just hours after the drone shootdown, Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps forces harassed a U.S.-flagged, U.S.-crewed merchant vessel, according to the U.S. military.

"Two IRGC boats and an Iranian Mohajer drone approached M/V Stena Imperative at high speeds and threatened to board and seize the tanker," Hawkins said.

Maritime risk management group Vanguard said the Iranian boats ordered the tanker to stop its engine and prepare to be boarded. Instead, the tanker sped up and continued its voyage.

Hawkins said a U.S. Navy warship, the McFaul, was operating in the area and escorted the Stena Imperative.

"The situation de-escalated as a result, and the U.S.-flagged tanker is proceeding safely," Hawkins added.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (35) [FONTE: Al-Monitor, 4/02/2026. IMAGEM NDTV]

**Rubio says talks with Iran should address missiles, proxies - AL-Moni...**



WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Marco Rubio said the upcoming [nuclear talks with Iran](#) should also address the country's ballistic missile program and proxy groups.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (36) [FONTE: Al-Monitor, 4/02/2026]

"I think in order for talks to actually lead to something meaningful, they will have to include certain things, and that includes the range of their ballistic missiles; that includes their sponsorship of terrorist organizations across the region; that includes a nuclear program; and that includes the treatment of their own people," Rubio told Al-Monitor during a press briefing in Washington.

US and Iranian officials are expected to meet on Friday for negotiations on a potential deal to avert US military action in Iran. The talks were originally scheduled to take place in Istanbul with several regional countries participating, including Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

But Iran has sought to move the location to Oman, a long-serving intermediary that is seen by the Iranians as a more neutral mediator, two regional officials told Al-Monitor. One of the officials said on Wednesday that Oman had been finalized as the venue and that the talks would not include regional countries.

"We'll see if we can work it out," Rubio said in response to Al-Monitor's question about the venue and format of the talks.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (37) [FONTE: Al-Monitor, 4/02/2026]

"We thought we had an established forum in [Turkey]" that would be attended by a number of regional partners, he said. "I saw conflicting reports yesterday from the Iranian side saying that they had not agreed to that, so that's still being worked through."

President Donald Trump has threatened to strike Iran if it doesn't agree to a deal on its nuclear program, which the United States targeted in a June bombing raid. Rubio said the Trump administration's preference was to "meet and talk with the Iranians."

The secretary said, "If the Iranians want to meet, we're ready. They've expressed an interest in meeting and talking. If they change their mind, we're fine with that too."

Before US warplanes struck the Iranian nuclear facilities of Fordow, Natanz and Isfahan in June, Iran had been enriching uranium up to 60% purity, a short technical step away from weapons-grade levels. It has since banned international inspectors from visiting the damaged nuclear sites, preventing any independent verification of its highly enriched uranium stockpile.

The United States is also concerned that Iran has reportedly ramped up its production of ballistic missiles to around the same levels as on the eve of Israel's 12-day war.

A senior Iranian official recently told Al-Monitor that [Tehran will not negotiate](#) on its missiles, nor will it give up its ability to enrich uranium for what it says are peaceful purposes.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (38) [FONTE: BBC, 6/02/2026]

## Iranian foreign minister says US talks in Oman a 'good beginning'



The US negotiators will be led by special envoy Steve Witkoff (left), while the Iranian team is headed by Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi

Senior US and Iranian officials have held talks in Oman amid a crisis that has raised fears of a military confrontation between the two countries.

The indirect discussions in the capital Muscat happened as the US military builds up its presence in the Middle East in response to Iran's violent repression of nationwide anti-government protests last month, which human rights groups say killed many thousands of people.

# EUA vs Irão: à beira da guerra ou de uma paz negociada? (39) [FONTE: BBC, 6/02/2026]

## Iranian foreign minister says US talks in Oman a 'good beginning'

Speaking on state television after the talks, Iranian Foreign Minister Araghchi said negotiators would return to their capitals for consultations, but described the meeting as a "good beginning".

Iran had previously said the talks would be limited to its nuclear programme. The US, which is demanding Iran freezes its nuclear programme and discards its stockpile of enriched uranium, had said they should also involve Iran's ballistic missiles and the country's support for regional armed groups.

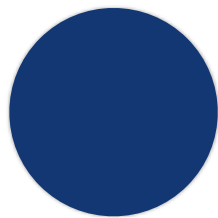
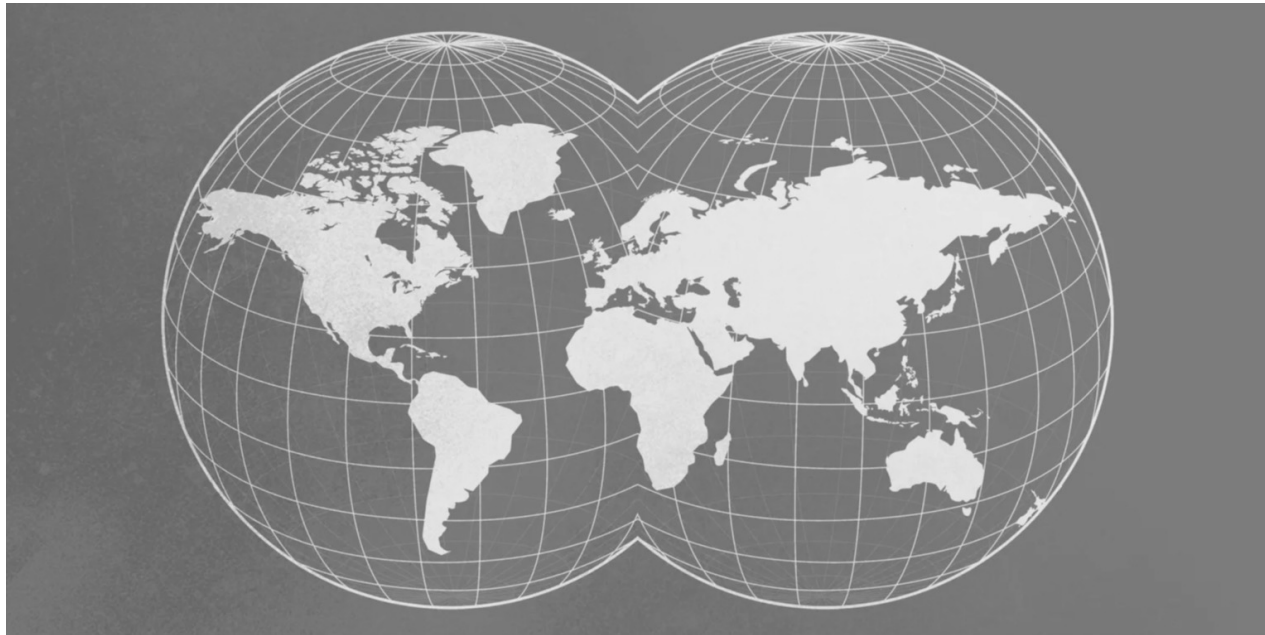
Earlier, Oman said its foreign minister had held separate talks with Araghchi, and US special envoy Steve Witkoff and President Trump's son-in-law and emissary Jared Kushner.

It said the "consultations focused on preparing the appropriate conditions for resuming diplomatic and technical negotiations".

The last round of talks between the US and Iran over the Iranian nuclear programme had been scheduled for last June but collapsed after Israel's surprise attack on Iran.

In recent weeks, Trump has threatened to bomb Iran if it does not reach a deal. The US has sent thousands of troops and what Trump has described as an "armada" to the region, including an aircraft carrier along with other warships as well as fighter jets.

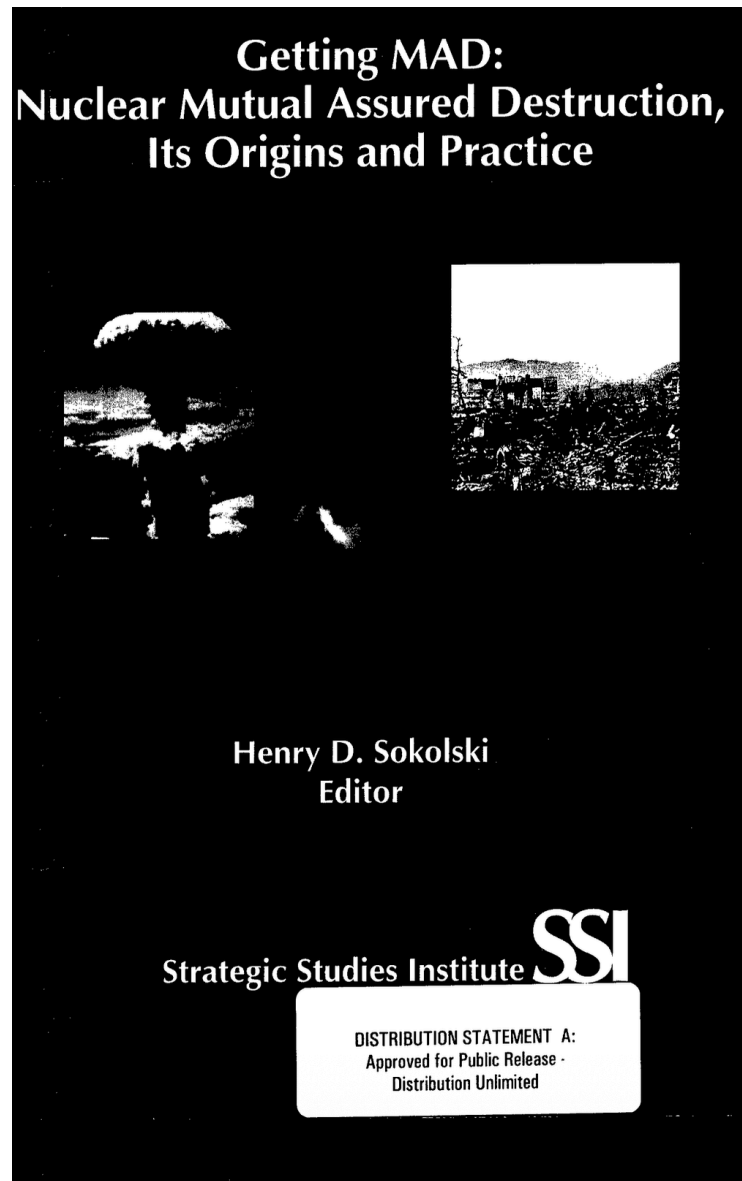
Iran has vowed to respond to an attack with force, threatening to strike American military assets in the Middle East and Israel.



## **PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES**

# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (1)

[FONTE: Strategic Studies Institute, 2004]

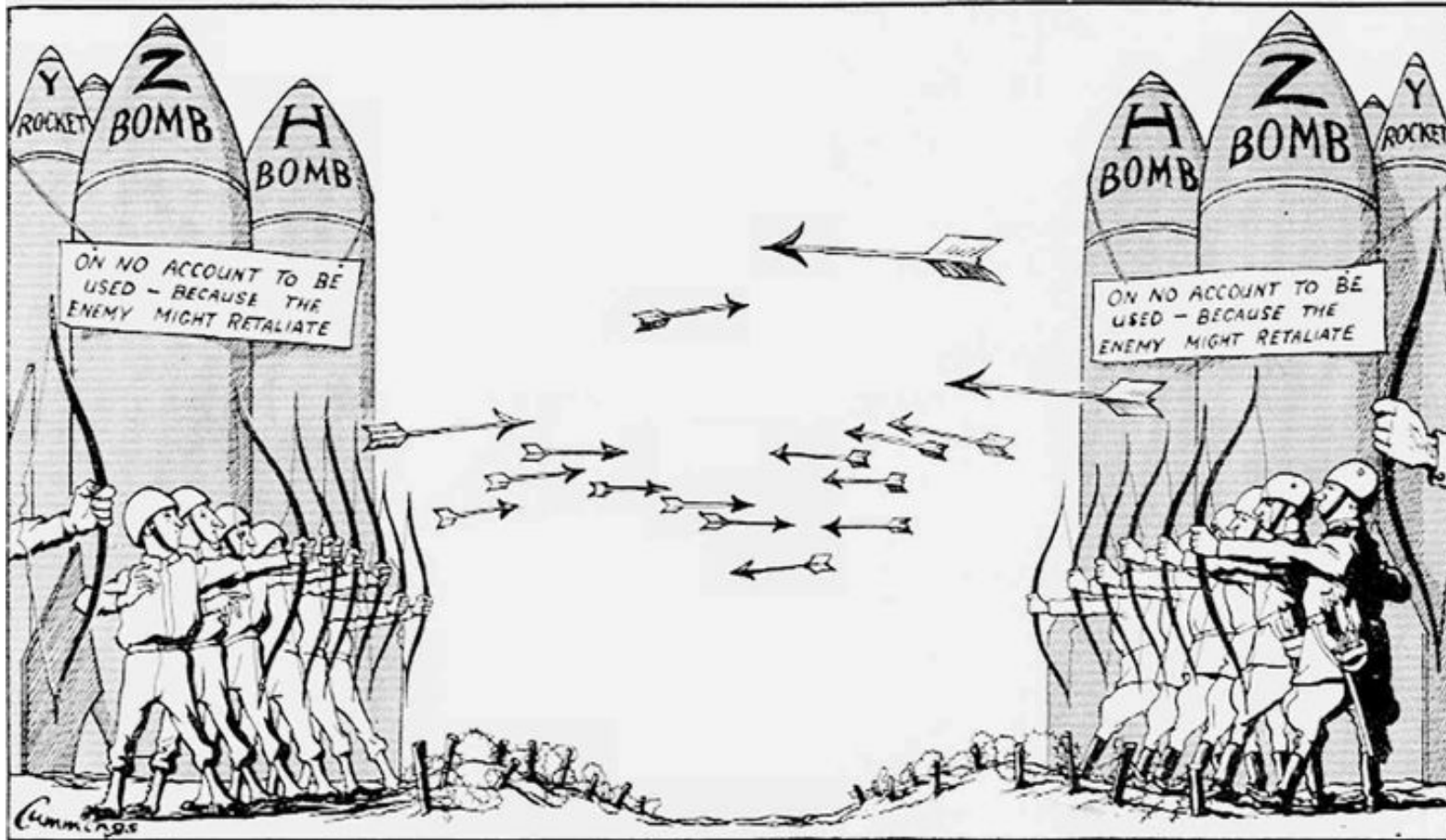


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# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (2)

[FONTE: School History / M.A.D. Mutually Assured Destruction]



# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (3)

[FONTE: Arms Control, 2022]

## START I at a Glance

The [Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty](#) (START) I was signed July 31, 1991, by the United States and the Soviet Union. This was the first treaty that required U.S. and Soviet/Russian reductions of strategic nuclear weapons. It was indispensable in creating a framework that ensured predictability and stability for deep reductions.

In December 1991, the Soviet Union dissolved, leaving four independent states in possession of strategic nuclear weapons: Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. This caused a delay in the entry into force of the treaty. On May 23, 1992, the United States and the four nuclear-capable successor states to the Soviet Union signed the [Lisbon Protocol](#), which made all five nations party to the START I agreement.

START I entered into force Dec. 5, 1994, when the five treaty parties exchanged instruments of ratification in Budapest.

# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (4)

[FONTE: Arms Control, 2022]

Reductions of nuclear weapons were completed by the deadline of December 5, 2001, seven years after entry into force, and maintained for another eight years. States were verified by [on-site inspections](#) and [shared missile telemetry](#). Both the United States and the Russian Federation continued reduction efforts even after reaching the START limits.

START I expired on Dec. 5, 2009. The United States and Russia signed [START II](#) in January 1993, but the treaty never entered into force. The [2002 Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty](#) (SORT, or the Moscow Treaty) entered into force in 2003, followed by the [2010 New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty](#) (New START) in 2011.



# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (5)

[FONTE: Arms Control, 2022]

## Basic Terms

- 1,600 deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs), and heavy (long-range) bombers for each side, including 154 deployed heavy ICBMs (only the Soviet Union **possessed** the latter type of missile, the **SS-18 Satan**)
- 6,000 "accountable" warheads on ICBMs, SLBMs, and heavy bombers, of which no more than 4,900 may be on ICBMs and SLBMs, 1,540 on heavy ICBMs, and 1,100 on mobile ICBMs (the latter limitation essentially **applied** only to the Soviet Union with missiles such as the **RS-12M Topol** as the United States chose not to deploy such missiles after the treaty's signing)
- Limited ballistic missile throw-weight (lifting power) to 3,600 metric tons on each side

# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (6)

[FONTE: Arms Control, 2022]

## Counting Rules

- Each reentry vehicle of an ICBM or an SLBM counts as a single warhead.
- Heavy bombers equipped only with bombs or short-range attack missiles (SRAMs) are counted as carrying one warhead each.
- U.S. heavy bombers may carry no more than 20 long-range air-launched cruise missiles (ALCMs) each. The first 150 of these bombers count as carrying only 10 ALCMs each.
- Soviet heavy bombers may carry no more than 16 ALCMs each. The first 180 of these bombers count as carrying only eight ALCMs each.
- No more than 1,250 warheads may be "downloaded" (removed from) and not counted on existing multiple-warhead ballistic missiles.

# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (7)

[FONTE: Arms Control, 2022]

## Inspections and Verification Protocols

- The treaty allows for the use of National Technical Means (NTMs) of verification and prohibits any interference with one another's NTMs.
- Accompanying the treaty is a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which contains data on the numbers and locations of all (deployed and non-deployed) strategic delivery vehicles, plus the locations and diagrams of all facilities associated with strategic delivery vehicles, such as bases and storage and production facilities. The two parties must exchange the entire set of data contained in the memorandum every six months. Each party must notify the other if there is any change in that data shortly after that change occurs.
- The treaty allows for on-site inspections, both short-notice and planned, and continuous monitoring activities in order to verify the data contained in the memorandum. During the [first seven years](#) of START, the United States conducted 335 inspections, and Russia conducted 243.
- The treaty permits perimeter and portal monitoring of plants for mobile ICBMs. The United States did not deploy such missiles, so these measures applied only to Russia. (The [1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty](#) had already permitted U.S. monitoring of these missiles.)
- The treaty banned any encryption or jamming of telemetry transmitted from ballistic missiles during test launches.

# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (8)

[FONTE: United Nations, 4/02/2026]

## UN chief warns of 'grave moment' as final US-Russia nuclear arms treaty expires



In a statement issued as the treaty expired at midnight GMT Thursday, he said the world was entering uncharted territory, with no remaining legally binding constraints on the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Russia – the two countries that together hold the vast majority of the world's nuclear weapons.

**“For the first time in more than half a century, we face a world without any binding limits on the strategic nuclear arsenals”** of the two countries, he said.

The New START treaty – formally known as the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms – was signed in 2010 and entered into force the following year.

# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (9)

[FONTE: United Nations, 4/02/2026]

## Tools for stability

Mr. Guterres said decades of nuclear arms control agreements – from the Cold War-era Strategic Arms Limitation Talks to New START – played a crucial role in preventing catastrophe and reducing global nuclear stockpiles.

**“Throughout the Cold War and in its aftermath, nuclear arms control between these governments helped prevent catastrophe,”** he said, adding that such frameworks “built stability” and “prevented devastating miscalculation.”

The Secretary-General warned that the collapse of this system of restraint comes at a particularly dangerous time, as geopolitical tensions rise and **the risk of nuclear weapon use is “the highest in decades.”**

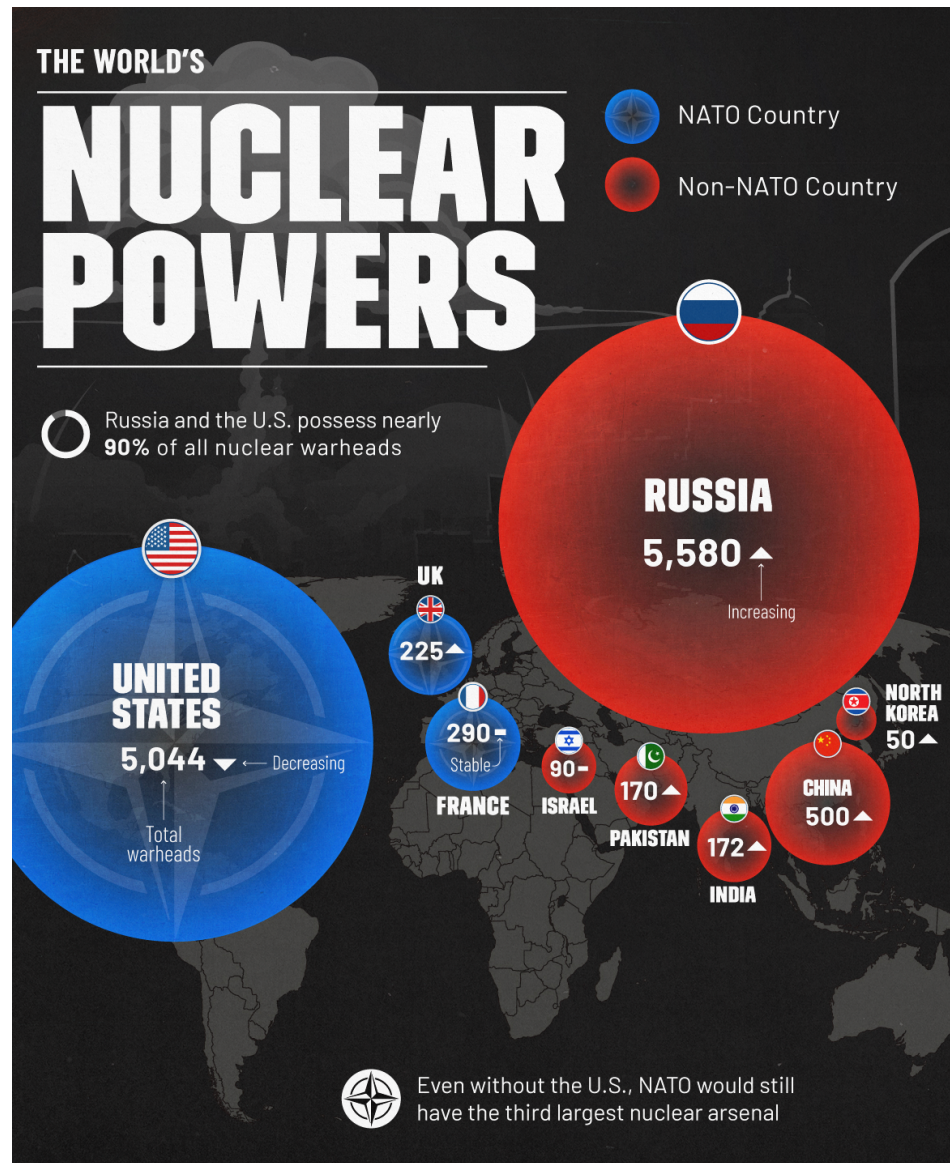
## Reimagine arms control

But he added that the watershed also provides an opportunity to reimagine arms control for a changing security environment, welcoming statements from both US and Russian presidents acknowledging the dangers of a renewed nuclear arms race.

**“The world now looks to the Russian Federation and the United States to translate words into action,”** Mr. Guterres said, urging both sides to return to negotiations “without delay” and to agree on a successor framework that restores verifiable limits, reduces risks and strengthens global security.

# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (10)

[FONTE: Visual Capitalist, 30/03/2025]



# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (11)

[FONTE: Federation of American Scientists, 5/02/2026]

## The Aftermath: The Expiration Of New START And What It Means For Us All



### Global Risk

The last remaining agreement limiting U.S. and Russian nuclear weapons has now expired. For the first time since 1972, there is no treaty-bound cap on strategic nuclear weapons.

# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (12)

[FONTE: Federation of American Scientists, 5/02/2026]

## How did we get here?

Even if the two sides manage to negotiate a last-minute band-aid arrangement, the fact that we have no long-term arms control solution ready to take New START's place is the culmination of years of breakdown in diplomacy and arms control efforts. New START entered into force on February 5th, 2011, with a 10-year duration and the option to extend it for five additional years. Leading up to the treaty's original expiration date in 2021, there was [serious concern](#) that the United States and Russia would not come to an agreement on extension. For the first three years of his first administration, President Donald Trump engaged in few constructive arms control discussions with Russia. Then, in the final months of 2020, he proposed a short-term extension contingent on Russia agreeing to new verification measures and a warhead freeze, which Russia rejected. At the 11th hour, just two

weeks after his inauguration, President Joe Biden [agreed](#) to a full five-year extension of the treaty with Russian President Vladimir Putin.

# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (13)

[FONTE: Federation of American Scientists, 5/02/2026]

## **What could this mean for nuclear forces?**

New START placed limits on the number of strategic nuclear weapons that each country could possess and deploy: each side could deploy up to 1,550 warheads and 700 launchers, and could possess up to 800 deployed and non-deployed launchers. Incorporating a limit on non-deployed launchers was intended to prevent either country from “breaking out” or quickly expanding deployed numbers beyond the treaty limits.

respective modernization plans resulted in significant force reductions in Russia and the United States. Both countries have meticulously planned their respective nuclear modernization programs based on the assumption that neither will exceed the force levels currently dictated by New START. In the absence of an official agreement following New START’s expiration, however, both countries will likely default to mutual distrust and worst-case thinking about how their arsenals will grow in the future. This is a serious concern, considering both countries possess significant warhead upload capacity that would allow them to increase their deployed nuclear forces relatively quickly.

# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (14)

[FONTE: Federation of American Scientists, 5/02/2026]

The shaky status of New START further deteriorated in early 2023 when Putin [announced](#) that Russia was “suspending” its participation in the treaty, stipulating that resumption would require the United States to end its support for Ukraine, and that arms control talks would also have to involve France and the United Kingdom. As part of its suspension, Russia halted its exchanges of data, notifications, and telemetry information, and the United States subsequently followed suit with [reciprocal countermeasures](#).

It is important to note that although the United States found Russia’s actions to constitute noncompliance with the treaty’s requirements, successive State Department reports following Russia’s suspension assessed that “Russia did not engage in any large-scale activity above the Treaty limits.” The [2024 compliance report](#), however, stated that “Russia was probably close to the deployed warhead limit during much of the year and may have exceeded the deployed warhead limit by a small number during portions of 2024.”

# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (15)

[FONTE: Federation of American Scientists, 5/02/2026]

## **Re-imagining the future: The end of fully “compartmentalized” arms control?**

The future of arms control is certainly not dead, but it is likely entering a [new era](#). For decades, the United States and Russia pursued arms control negotiations in isolation from other security issues, emphasizing that the unique destructiveness of nuclear weapons requires that the topic be segregated. Although such negotiations were never *completely* disentangled from politics or other geopolitical events—as demonstrated, for example, by the refusal of the U.S. Senate to ratify SALT II after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan—this approach was largely successful as a framework for arms control during and immediately after the Cold War.

This fully compartmentalized approach, however, is likely no longer an option in a post-New START world. Russia has made it clear through both its actions—particularly its suspension of its treaty obligations primarily [due to](#) U.S. support for Ukraine—and its rhetoric that it will no longer engage in arms control negotiations absent a broader reboot of U.S.-Russia relations. And officials in the United States increasingly argue that bilateral nuclear limits on U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals do not take into account the growing Chinese nuclear arsenal.

# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (16)

[FONTE: Federation of American Scientists, 5/02/2026]

## **Re-imagining the future: verification without on-site inspections?**

Traditional nuclear arms control, including New START, relies on the availability of on-site inspections to verify compliance. Absent a significant shift in geopolitical relations, however, it is implausible to imagine some combination of American, Russian, or Chinese inspectors roaming around each other's territories anytime in the near future. As a result, the next generation of arms control agreements faces a clear challenge: how can countries verify that the other remains in compliance when the political reality prohibits on-site inspections?

Traditionally, countries have used "[National Technical Means](#)"—a term used to describe classified means of data collection, such as remote sensing and telemetry intelligence—to verify compliance with arms control agreements. NTMs are used as a complement to other

# O fim da velha ordem nuclear? (17)

[FONTE: Federation of American Scientists, 5/02/2026]

## America risks a nuclear-arms race with China

Blame an expired treaty with Russia

Feb 3rd 2026



Photograph: Reuters

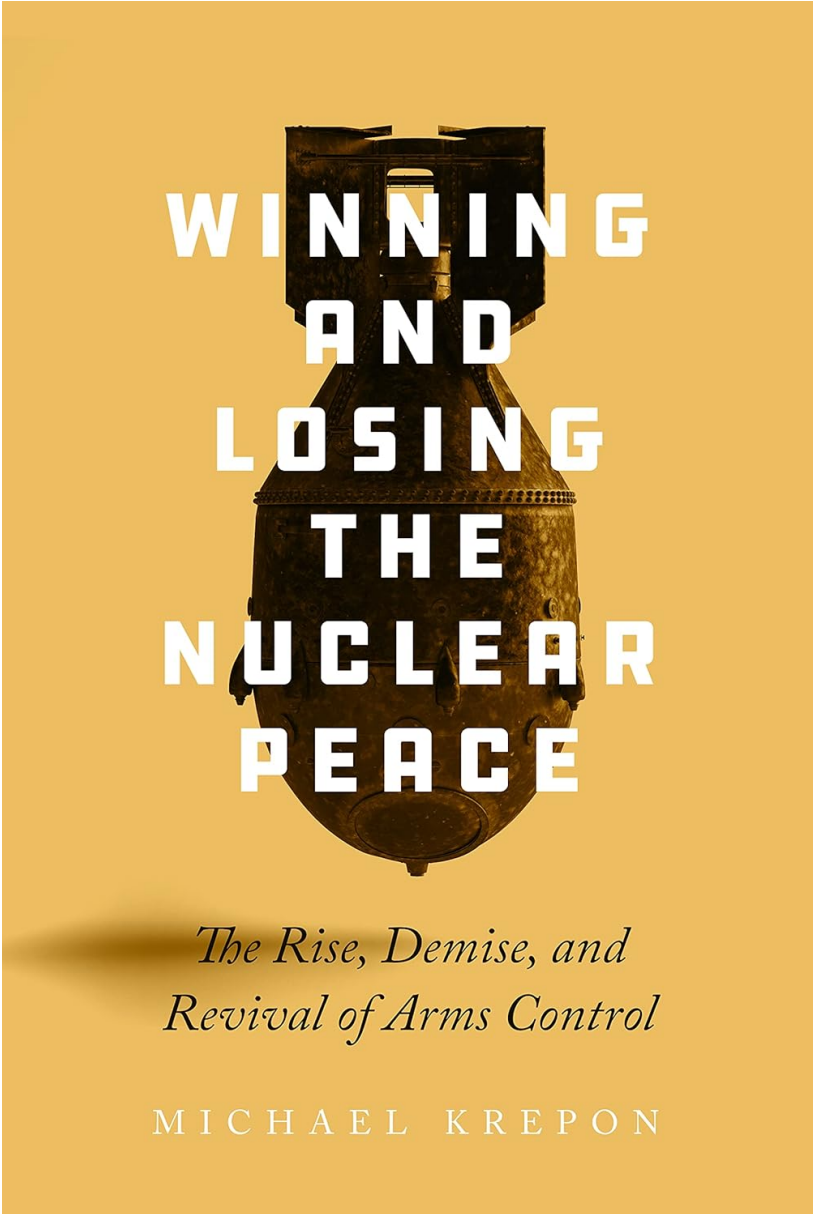
ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, the father of America's nuclear bomb, described his country's atomic rivalry with the Soviet Union as "two scorpions in a bottle". The risks of this stand-off have been contained over the years by various arms-control agreements, most recently New START. But that treaty expired this week, with no replacement. To make matters more dangerous, these days there is a third scorpion in the bottle: China. Its nuclear build-up, the world's fastest since the height of the cold war, is likely to prompt America to expand its arsenal, too. A new arms race is in the offing.

# Bibliografia

The cover features a dark, semi-transparent rectangular box over a background image of a person in a long, dark coat. The text is white and centered within the box.

## IRAN'S BALLISTIC MISSILE AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION PROGRAMS

United States Congress Senate Committee on  
Governmental Affairs, Subcommittee International  
Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services

The cover has a solid yellow background. A large, dark, metallic nuclear warhead is centered vertically. The title is written in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters, with each word on a new line, overlaid on the warhead.

## WINNING AND LOSING THE NUCLEAR PEACE

*The Rise, Demise, and  
Revival of Arms Control*

MICHAEL KREPON