

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

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL  
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José Pedro Teixeira Fernandes  
SESSÃO N° 32  
27/5/2026**



# **PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL**

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (1) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (2) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



**Miguel Díaz-Canel and Raúl Castro**  
Miguel Díaz-Canel (left) and Raúl Castro, 2018.



**Head Of Government:** Prime Minister: Manuel Marrero Cruz

**Capital:** Havana

**Population:** (2026 est.) 9,260,000

**Head Of State:** President: Miguel Díaz-Canel

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

**Official Language:** Spanish

**Official Religion:** none

**Official Name:** República de Cuba (Republic of Cuba)

**Total Area (Sq Km):** 109,884<sup>2</sup>

**Total Area (Sq Mi):** 42,426<sup>2</sup>

**Monetary Units:** Cuban peso (CUP)  
• Cuban convertible peso (CUC)<sup>1</sup>

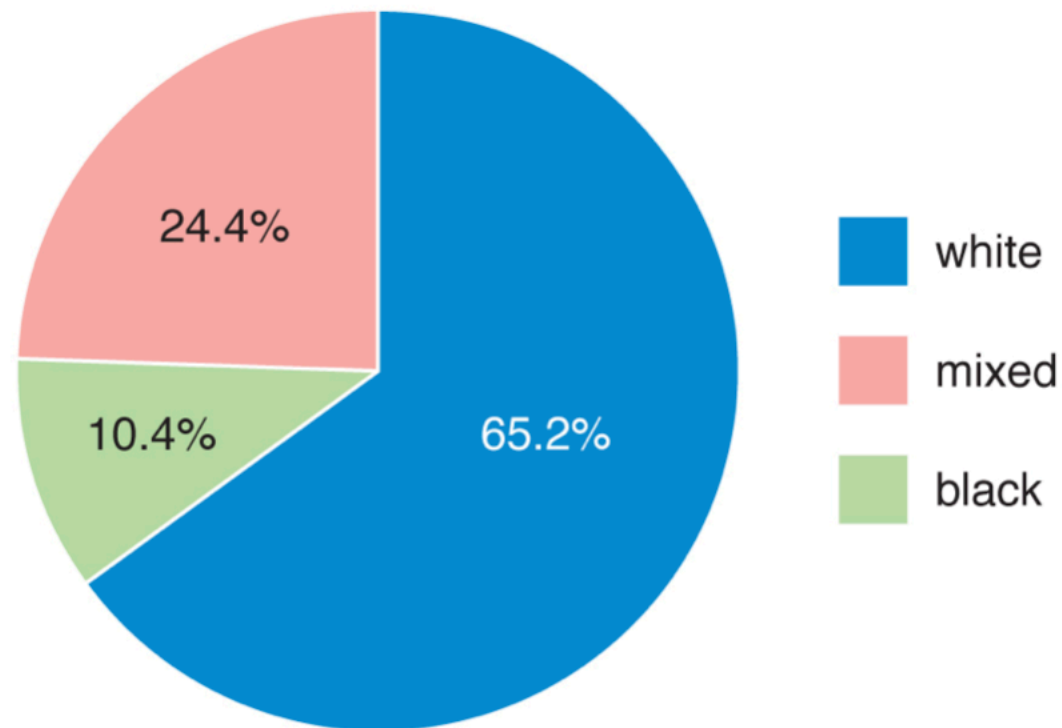
**Population Rank:** (2026) 96

**Population Projection 2030:**  
11,289,000

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (3) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

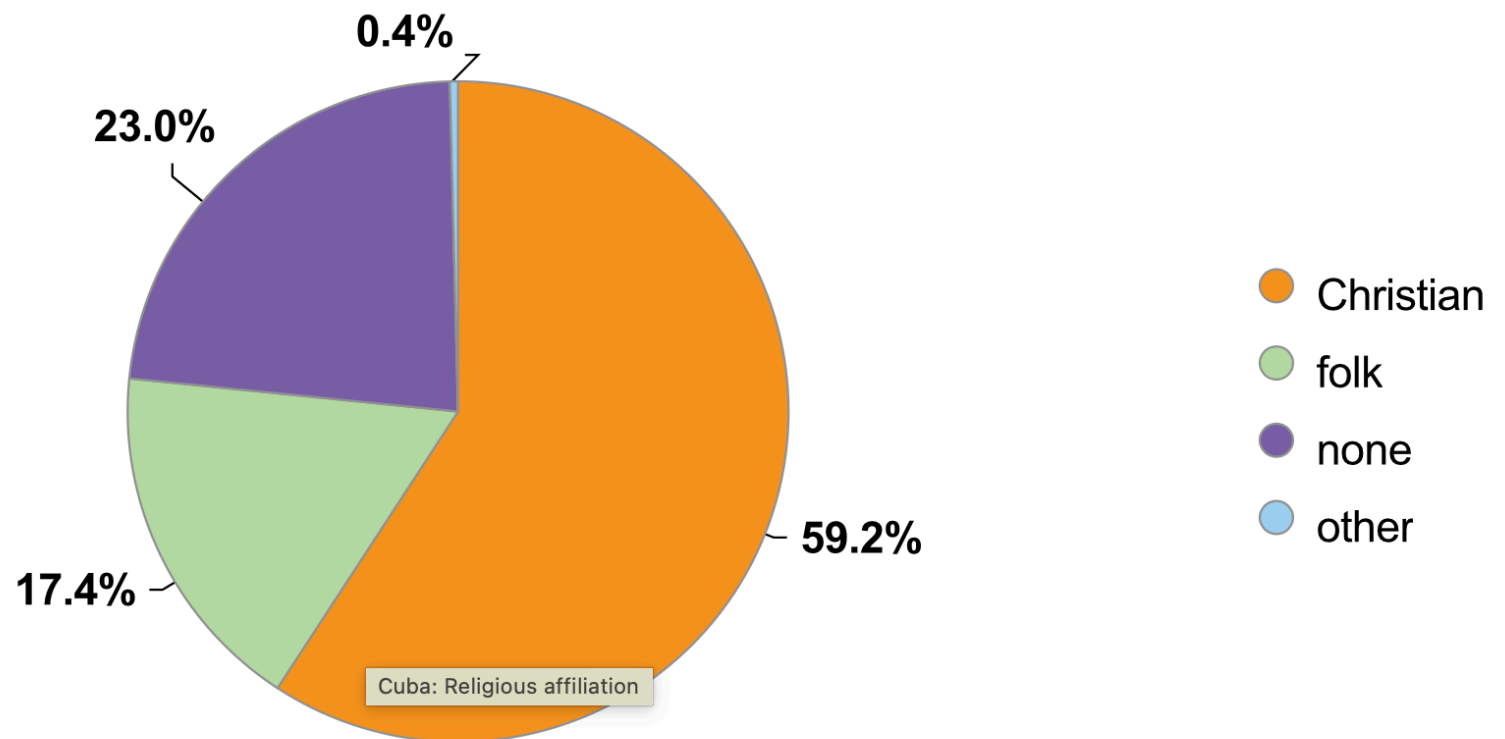
## Cuba: Ethnic composition

### Ethnic composition (2011)



# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (4) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

## Cuba religious affiliation (2010)



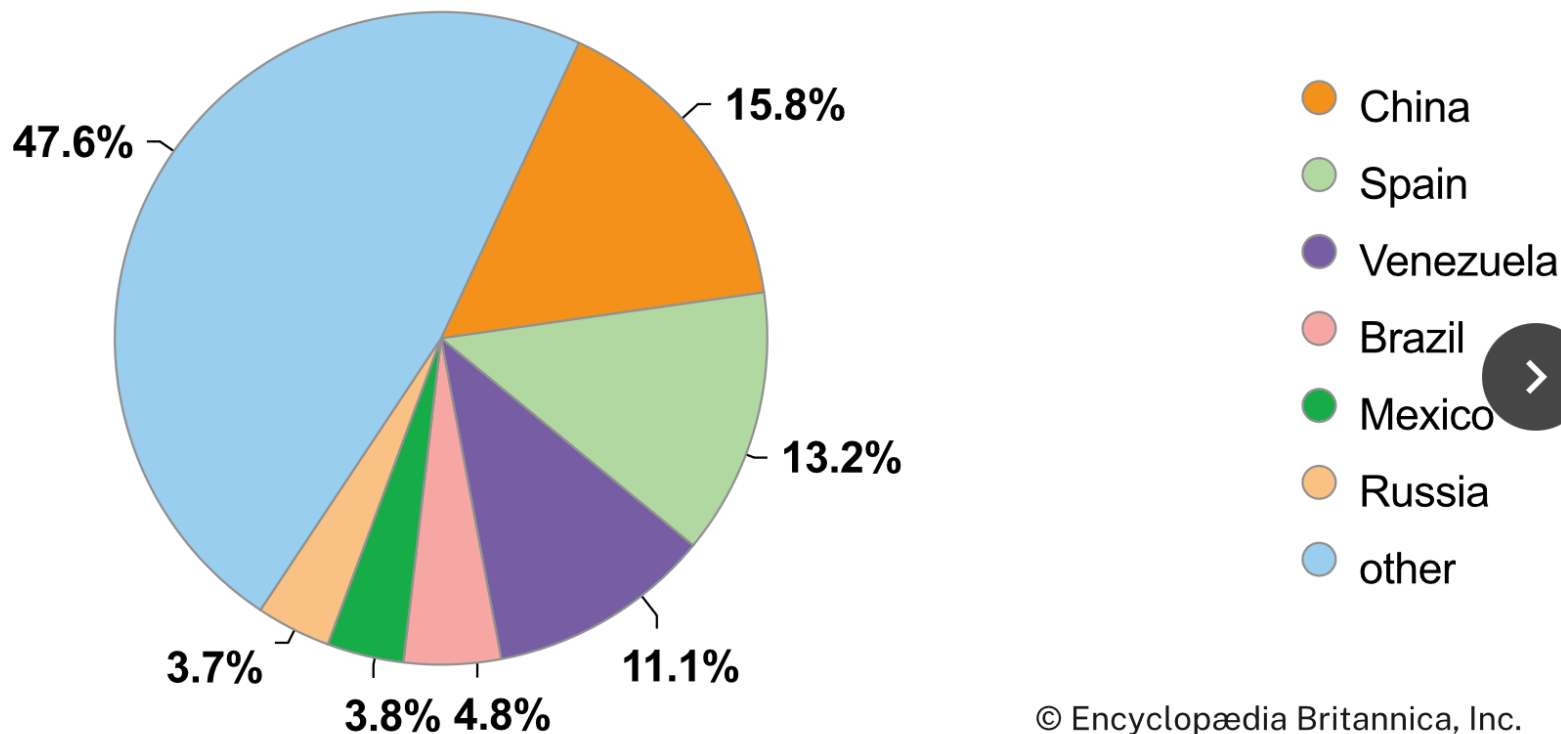
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# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (5) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

## Cuba major import sources



2024

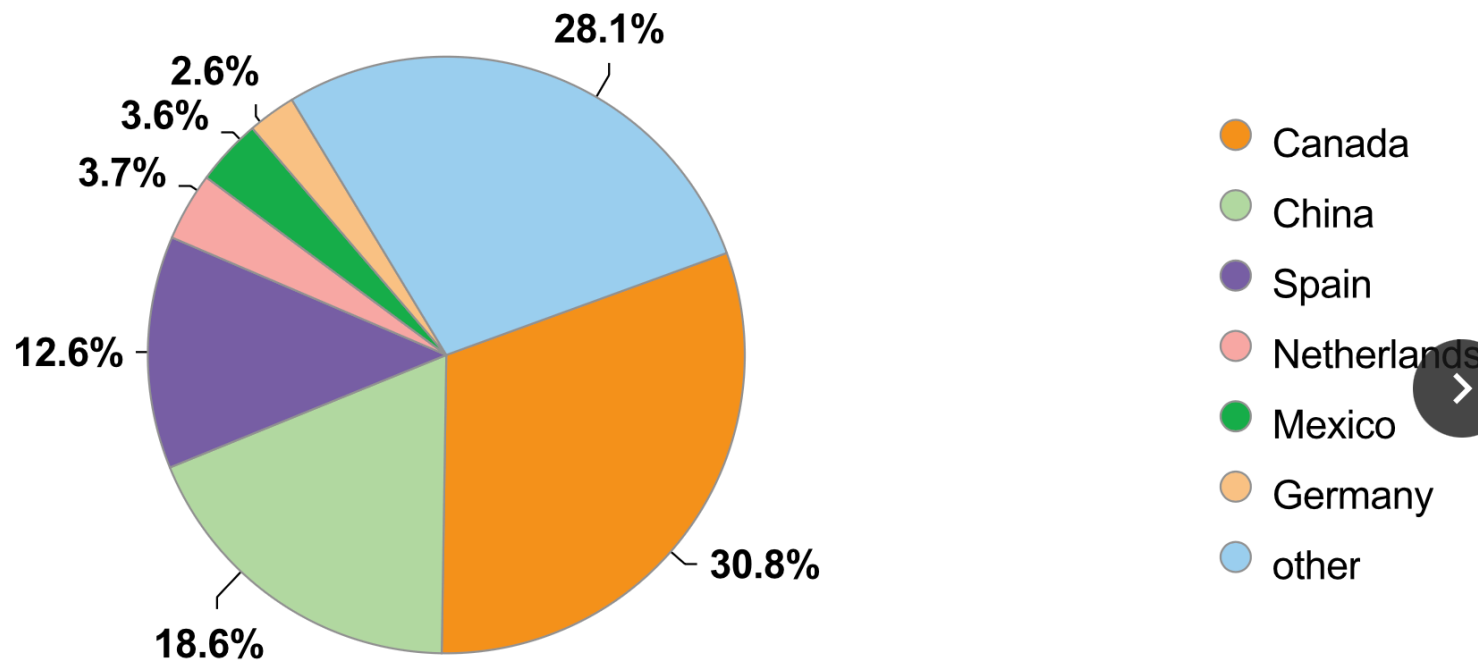


# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (6) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

## Cuba major export destinations



2024



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# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (7) [FONTE: History Today magazine, 2/02/1998]

## The Sinking of the Maine

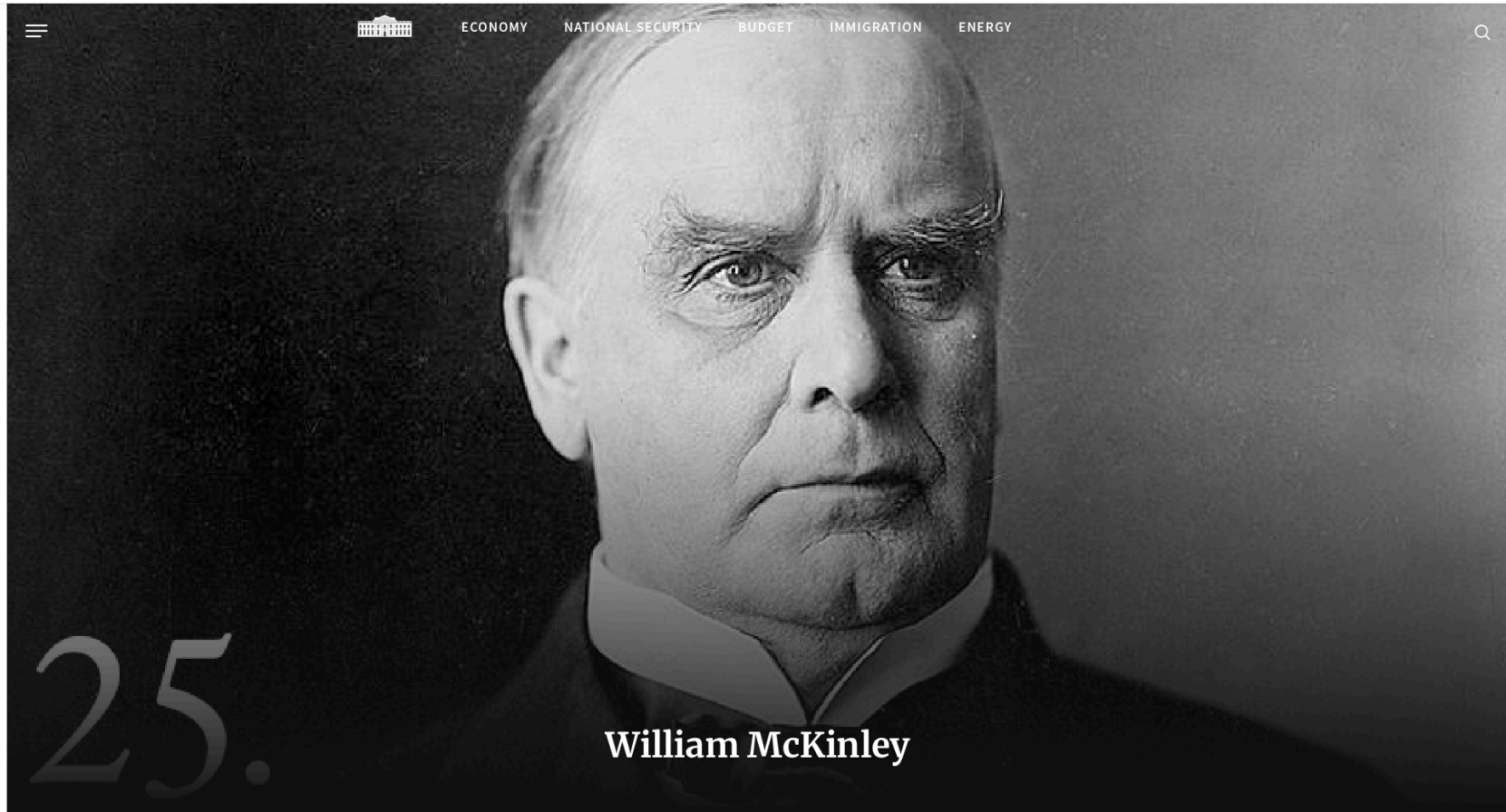


# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (8) [FONTE: History Today magazine, 2/02/1998]

USS Maine entering Havana harbour, January 1898  
At 9.40pm on the night of 15 February 1898 the United States battleship *Maine*, riding quietly at anchor in Havana harbour, was suddenly blown up, apparently by a mine, in an explosion which tore her bottom out and sank her, killing 260 officers and men on board. In the morning only twisted parts of the huge warship's superstructure could be seen protruding above the water, while small boats moved about examining the damage. The *Maine* had been showing the flag in Cuba, where the Spanish regime was resisting an armed uprising by nationalist guerrillas.

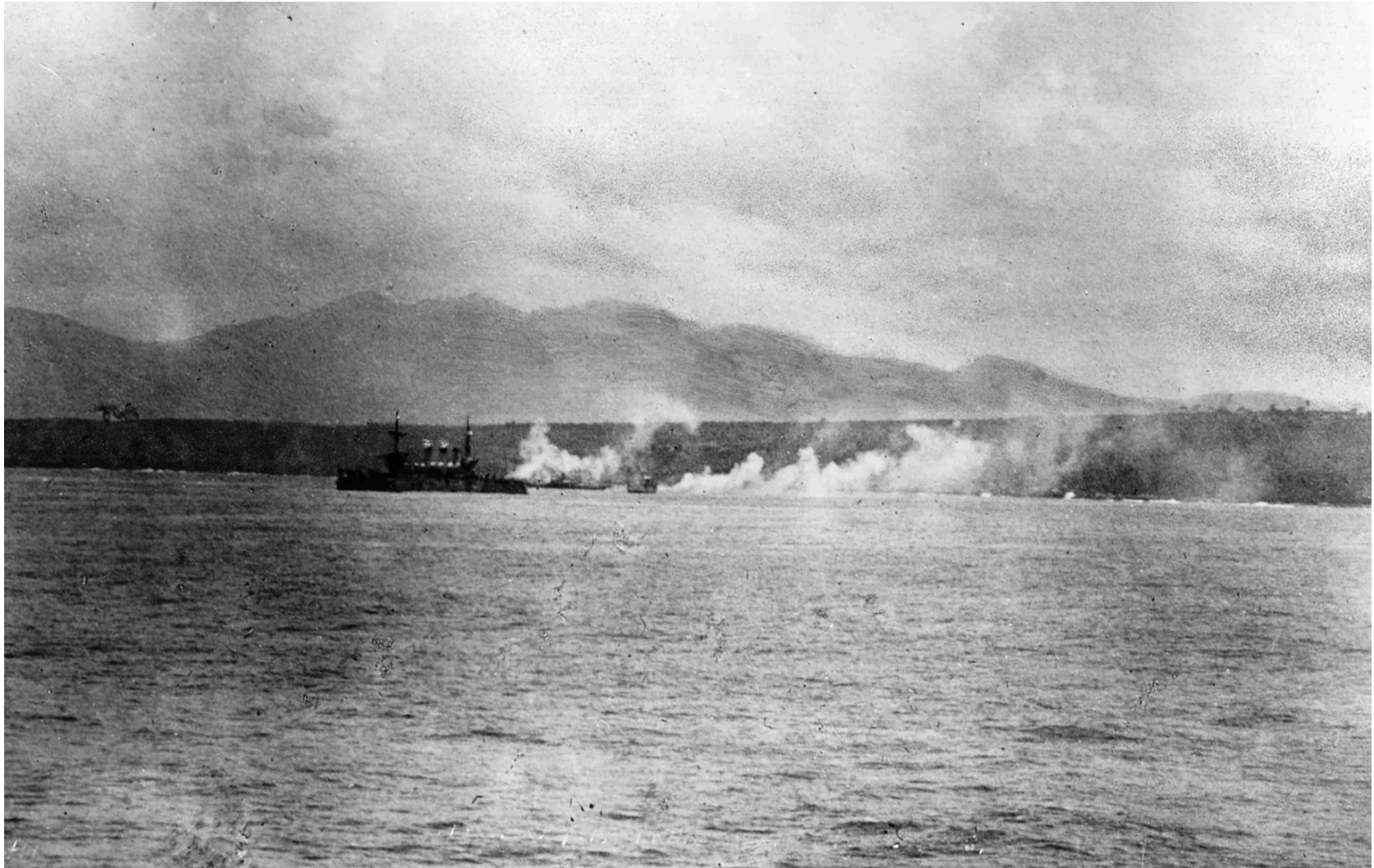
No one has ever established exactly what caused the explosion or who was responsible, but the consequence was the brief Spanish-American War of 1898. American sentiment was strongly behind Cuban independence and many Americans blamed the Spanish for the outrage. The yellow press, led by William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer, proprietors of the *New York Journal* and the *New York World*, took every opportunity to inflame the situation with the exhortation to 'Remember the Maine', publicise the alleged cruelties of Spanish repression and encourage a belligerent hunger for action. They were vigorously supported by hawkish senators and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, who attacked President McKinley for trying to cool the situation down. In the end the government in Spain declared war on the United States on April 24th. The American Congress had already authorised the use of armed force and the United States formally declared war on April 25th.

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (9) [FONTE: White House]



**William McKinley was the 25th President of the United States, serving from March 4, 1897, until his assassination on September 14, 1901, after leading the nation to victory in the Spanish-American War and raising protective tariffs to promote American industry.**

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (10) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



## Spanish-American War

The USS *New York* bombarding Spanish shore positions in Cuba, July 1, 1898.

*Detroit Publishing Company Photograph Collection/Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.*

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (11) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



## Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders

Theodore Roosevelt leading the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War, 1898; print cre...[\(more\)](#)

*Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (reproduction no. LC-DIG-pga-01946)*

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (12) [FONTE: US National Park Service]

## T. R. the Rough Rider: Hero of the Spanish American War

Among Theodore Roosevelt's many lifetime accomplishments, few capture the imagination as easily as his military service as a "Rough Rider" during the Spanish-American War. America had become interested in Cuba's liberation in the 1890s as publications portrayed the evil of Spanish Rule. No one favored Cuban independence more than Roosevelt. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he beat the war drum and prepared the Navy for war with Spain. The battleship [USS Maine](#) was dispatched to Havana, Cuba. After a few quiet months, anchored in Havana Harbor, the Maine suddenly exploded, killing 262 American sailors. Spain denied blowing up the Maine, but a US Navy investigation concluded that the explosion was caused by a mine. The cause of the explosion remains a mystery, but American journalists and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, at the time, felt certain that it was a Spanish act of war. Shortly thereafter, war was declared.

Roosevelt served gallantly during this brief conflict, which lasted from May to July, 1898. An eager Roosevelt [resigned his post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy](#) and petitioned Secretary of War Alger to allow him to form a volunteer regiment. Although he had three years of experience as a captain with the National Guard, Roosevelt deferred leadership of the regiment to Leonard Wood, a war hero with whom he was friendly. Wood, as Colonel, and Roosevelt, as Lt. Colonel, began recruiting and organizing the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry. They sorted through twenty-three thousand applications to form the regiment! Roosevelt's fame and personality turned him into the de-facto leader of this rag-tag group of polo players, hunters, cowboys, Native Americans, and athletic college buddies. The regiment of "Roosevelt's Rough Riders" was born.

The Rough Riders participated in two important battles in Cuba. The first action they saw occurred at the Battle of Las Guasimas on June 24, where the Spanish were driven away. The Rough Riders lost seven men with thirty-four wounded. Roosevelt narrowly avoided bullets buzzing by him into the trees, showering splinters around his face. He led troops in a flanking position and the Spanish fled. American forces then assembled for an assault on the city of Santiago through the San Juan Hills. Colonel Wood was promoted in the field, and in response, Roosevelt happily wrote, "I got my regiment."



Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in Cuba- 1898  
*Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Houghton Library, Harvard University*

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (13) [FONTE: US National Park Service]

The war had lasting impacts. The "splendid little war" lasted ten weeks. It destroyed the Spanish Empire and ushered in a new era of American Empire. Roosevelt's political career ignited as he returned a war hero and national celebrity. He charged on horseback to victory at Kettle Hill and, collectively, San Juan Heights, and continued riding that horse all the way to the White House just three years later. Roosevelt was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, one hundred years later, for what was described as "...acts of bravery on 1 July, 1898, near Santiago de Cuba, Republic of Cuba, while leading a daring charge up San Juan Hill."

## In his own words....

### ***Who were the Rough Riders?***

Excerpts taken from the [The Rough Riders by Theodore Roosevelt](#)

"Secretary Alger offered me the command of one of these regiments. If I had taken it, being entirely inexperienced in military work, I should not have known how to get it equipped most rapidly, for I should have spent valuable weeks in learning its needs, with the result that I should have missed the Santiago campaign, and might not even have had the consolation prize of going to Porto Rico. Fortunately, I was wise enough to tell the Secretary that while I believed I could learn to command the regiment in a month, yet that it was just this very month which I could not afford to spare, and that therefore I would be quite content to go as Lieutenant-Colonel, if he would make Wood Colonel. This was entirely satisfactory to both the President and Secretary, and, accordingly, Wood and I were speedily commissioned as Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry." (pp.6 -7)



Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard College Library

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (14) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

## U.S. rule and the creation of the Cuban Republic

As a result of the [Spanish-American War](#), control of [Cuba](#) passed from [Spain](#) to the [United States](#) on January 1, 1899, and it was governed by direct U.S. military administration until May 20, 1902. During these years, Cubans filled more public offices than they had under Spanish rule, and much was done for [public works](#), sanitation, and education. Most notable of all, [yellow fever](#) was [eradicated](#) where it had been [endemic](#) for centuries.

A [constitutional](#) convention met at [Havana](#) from November 5, 1900, to February 21, 1901. The constitution that was adopted contained certain provisions known as the [Platt Amendment](#); these were imposed by the U.S. as a condition for accepting the constitution and were approved by Cuba on June 12, 1901. By these provisions Cuba promised not to incur debts its current revenues could not bear, to continue the sanitary administration undertaken by the U.S. [military government](#), to lease [naval stations](#) to the U.S., and, if necessary, to permit the U.S. to intervene in order to preserve Cuban independence and a government adequate to protect life and property.

In May 1902 [Tomás Estrada Palma](#) became the first president of the new republic, and material prosperity came to certain segments of the Cuban population. This was due to a [reciprocal](#) trade treaty, requested by the outgoing U.S. authorities, that permitted more Cuban [sugar](#) to enter the U.S. Sugar exports would dominate the Cuban economy throughout the first half of the 20th century, and the U.S. was Cuba's chief trading partner.



**Tomás Estrada Palma** Tomás Estrada Palma, c. 1902.

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (15) [FONTE: History Today magazine, 3/03/2022]

## A Coup in Cuba

**General Batista seized power on March 10th, 1952.**



Batista in 1938

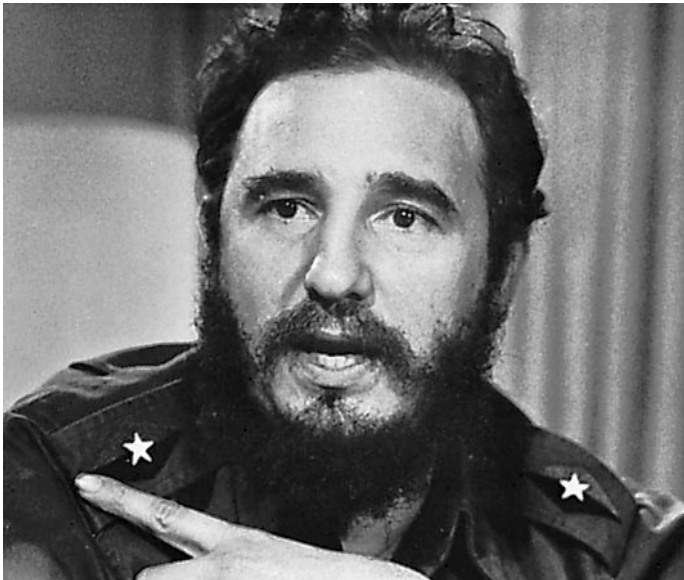
# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (16) [FONTE: History Today magazine, 3/03/2022]

Batista ran for president again in 1952, but distrusting his prospects of winning, organised the second successful coup of his career at the headquarters of the Cuban army at Camp Columbia, outside Havana. The excuse made public was that the current regime was planning to remain in power whatever the election result. Batista later proudly pointed out that the coup had taken altogether precisely one hour and seventeen minutes. In the early hours of the morning young officers shut their generals in their quarters and assumed command of four infantry battalions at the camp. At 2.40 am they took control of all major strategic points in Havana, including government ministries, the airport, railway and bus stations, electricity plants, the radio station and the telephone exchange. Armoured cars led truckloads of troops to attack the presidential palace in the centre of the city. There was little resistance and after two guards had been killed and a few people wounded, the palace hung white sheets out of the windows as a surrender signal. The defeated president and other members of the administration had taken refuge in the Mexican embassy. They were allowed to fly out to Mexico City and Batista cancelled the election and installed himself as dictator. The regime he replaced had been both weak and corrupt, and was not widely regretted.

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (16) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

## What did Fidel Castro do as leader of Cuba?

May 22, 2026



**Fidel Castro** (born August 13, 1926, near Birán, Cuba—died November 25, 2016, Cuba) was the political leader of [Cuba](#) (1959–2008) who transformed his [country](#) into the first [communist](#) state in the [Western Hemisphere](#). Castro became a symbol of communist [revolution](#) in [Latin America](#). He held the title of [premier](#) until 1976 and then began a long [tenure](#) as [president](#) of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. He handed over provisional power in July 2006 because of health problems and formally relinquished the presidency in February 2008.

Castro was born in southeastern Cuba. His father, Ángel Castro y Argiz, an immigrant from [Spain](#), was a fairly prosperous sugarcane farmer in a locality that had long been dominated by estates of the U.S.-owned [United Fruit Company](#). While married to his first wife, Ángel Castro began an affair with one of his servants, Lina Ruz González, whom he later also married. Together they had seven children; Fidel was one of them, and [Raúl](#), who later became his brother's chief associate in Cuban affairs, was another.

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (17) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

On December 2, 1956, Castro and an armed expedition of 81 men landed on the eastern coast of Cuba from the yacht *Granma*. All of them were killed or captured except Fidel and Raúl Castro, [Ernesto \("Che"\) Guevara](#), and nine others, who retreated into the [Sierra Maestra](#) to wage [guerrilla warfare](#) against the Batista forces. With the help of growing numbers of revolutionary volunteers throughout the island, Fidel Castro's forces won a string of victories over the Batista government's demoralized and poorly led armed forces. Castro's [propaganda](#) efforts proved particularly effective, and as internal political support waned and military defeats multiplied, Batista fled the country on January 1, 1959. Castro's force of 800 guerrillas had defeated the Cuban government's 30,000-man professional army.

As the undisputed revolutionary leader, Castro became commander in chief of the armed forces in Cuba's new provisional government, which had Manuel Urrutia, a moderate liberal, as its president. In February 1959 Castro became premier and thus head of the government. By the time Urrutia was forced to resign in July 1959, Castro had taken effective political power into his own hands.

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (18) [FONTE: John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum]

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## THE BAY OF PIGS

In 1959, Fidel Castro came to power in an armed revolt that overthrew Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista. The US government distrusted Castro and was wary of his relationship with Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union.

Before his inauguration, John F. Kennedy was briefed on a plan by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) developed during the Eisenhower administration to train Cuban exiles for an invasion of their homeland. The plan anticipated that the Cuban people and elements of the Cuban military would support the invasion. The ultimate goal was the overthrow of Castro and the establishment of a non-communist government friendly to the United States.

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (19) [FONTE: John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum]

## The Plan

The original invasion plan called for two air strikes against Cuban air bases. A 1,400-man invasion force would disembark under cover of darkness and launch a surprise attack. Paratroopers dropped in advance of the invasion would disrupt transportation and repel Cuban forces. Simultaneously, a smaller force would land on the east coast of Cuba to create confusion.

The main force would advance across the island to Matanzas and set up a defensive position. The United Revolutionary Front would send leaders from South Florida and establish a provisional government. The success of the plan depended on the Cuban population joining the invaders.

## The Invasion

The first mishap occurred on April 15, 1961, when eight bombers left Nicaragua to bomb Cuban airfields.

The CIA had used obsolete World War II B-26 bombers, and painted them to look like Cuban air force planes. The bombers missed many of their targets and left most of Castro's air force intact. As news broke of the attack, photos of the repainted U.S. planes became public and revealed American support for the invasion. President Kennedy cancelled a second air strike.

On April 17, the Cuban-exile invasion force, known as Brigade 2506, landed at beaches along the Bay of Pigs and immediately came under heavy fire. Cuban planes strafed the invaders, sank two escort ships, and destroyed half of the exile's air support. Bad weather hampered the ground force, which had to work with soggy equipment and insufficient ammunition.

## The Counterattack

Over the next 24 hours, Castro ordered roughly 20,000 troops to advance toward the beach, and the Cuban air force continued to control the skies. As the situation grew increasingly grim, President Kennedy authorized an "air-umbrella" at dawn on April 19—six unmarked American fighter planes took off to help defend the brigade's B-26 aircraft flying. But the planes arrived an hour late, most likely confused by the change in time zones between Nicaragua and Cuba. They were shot down by the Cubans, and the invasion was crushed later that day.

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (20) [FONTE: John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum]

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White House

## CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

For thirteen days in October 1962 the world waited—seemingly on the brink of nuclear war—and hoped for a peaceful resolution to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

In October 1962, an American U-2 spy plane secretly photographed nuclear missile sites being built by the Soviet Union on the island of Cuba. President Kennedy did not want the Soviet Union and Cuba to know that he had discovered the missiles. He met in secret with his advisors for several days to discuss the problem.

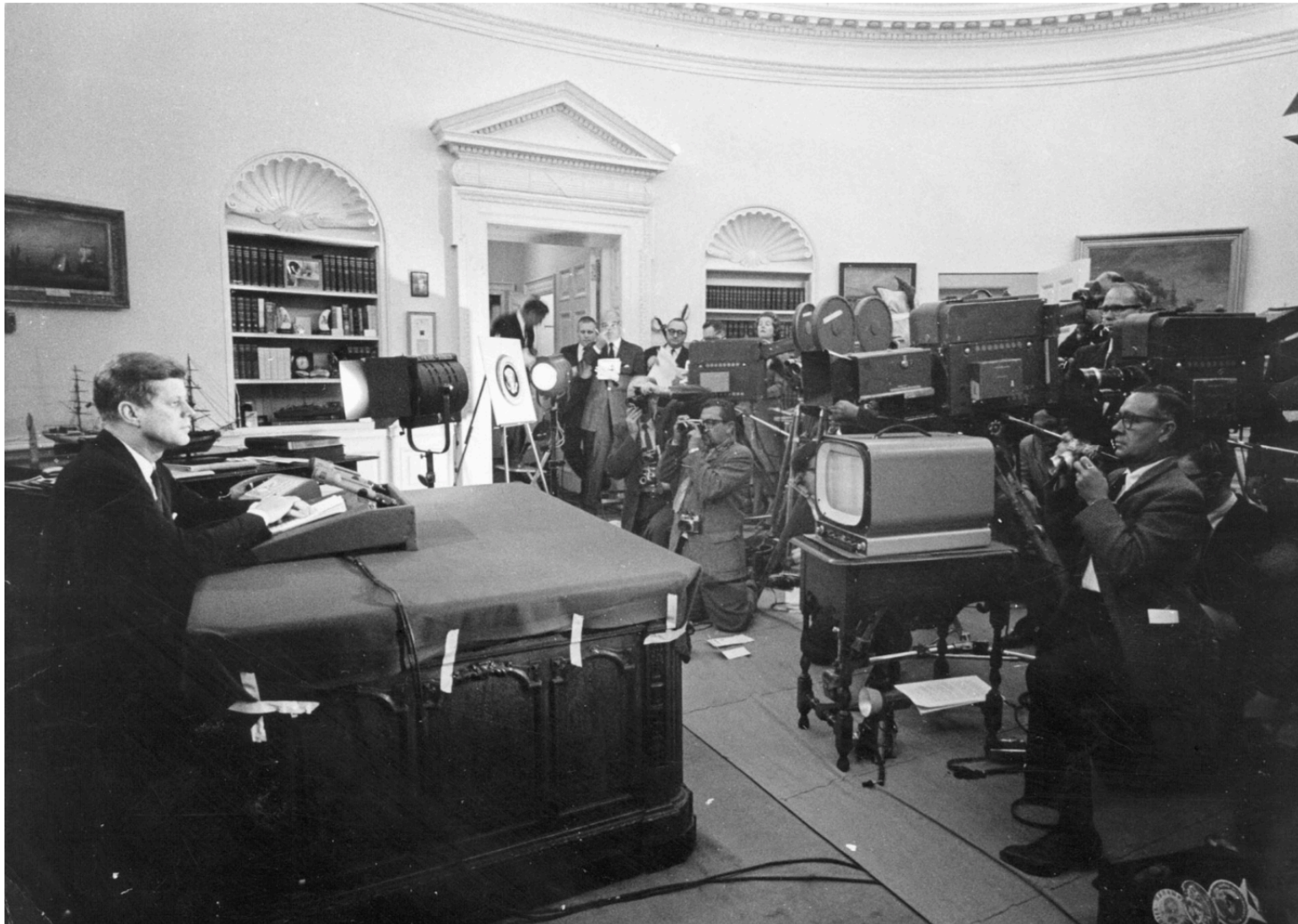
# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (21) [FONTE: John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum]



Soviet military buildup in Cuba, 1962.  
*U.S. Department of Defense/John F. Kennedy Presidential Library*

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (22) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

## Cuban missile crisis: Kennedy's speech



President John F. Kennedy announcing the U.S. naval blockade of Cuba on October 22, 1962.

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (23) [FONTE: Wikimedia Commons]

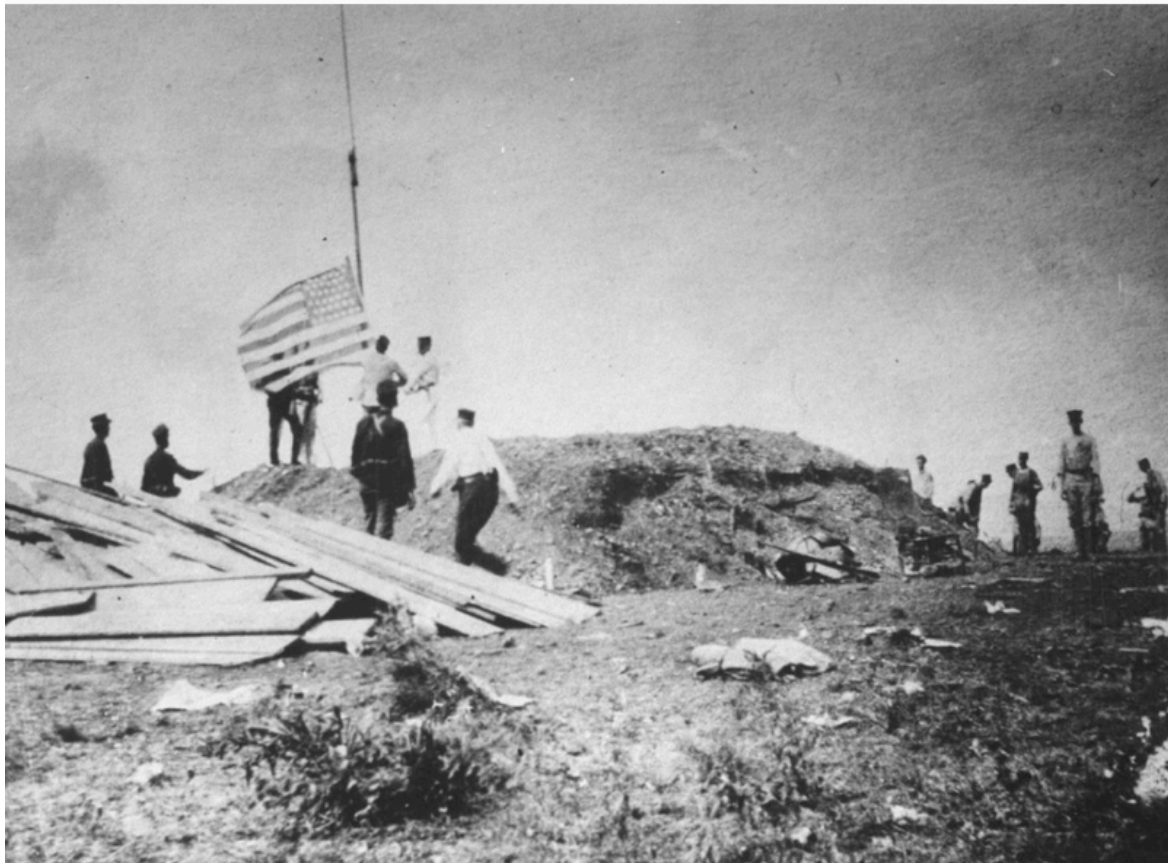


# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (24) [FONTE: Frota naval dos EUA ancorada na baía de Guantánamo, 1927. Wikimedia Commons]



# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (25) [FONTE: Time, 22/01/2015]

## Why the United States Controls Guantanamo Bay



US Marine Corps—The LIFE Images Collection/Getty US Marines raising the American Flag over Guantanamo Bay in 1898

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (26) [FONTE: Yale Law School]

## **Agreement Between the United States and Cuba for the Lease of Lands for Coaling and Naval stations; February 23, 1903**



Signed by the President of Cuba, February 16, 1903; Signed by the President of the United States, February 23, 1903

### **AGREEMENT**

Between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba for the lease (subject to terms to be agreed upon by the two Governments) to the United States of lands in Cuba for coaling and naval stations.

The United States of America and the Republic of Cuba, being desirous to execute fully the provisions of Article VII of the Act of Congress approved March second, 1901, and of Article VII of the Appendix to the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba promulgated on the 20th of May, 1902, which provide:

"ARTICLE VII. To enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Cuban Government will sell or lease to the United States the lands necessary for coaling or naval stations, at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States."

have reached an agreement to that end, as follows:

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (27) [FONTE: Yale Law School]

## ARTICLE I

The Republic of Cuba hereby leases to the United States, for the time required for the purposes of coaling and naval stations, the following described areas of land and water situated in the Island of Cuba:

1st. In Guantanamo (see Hydrographic Office Chart 1857). From a point on the south coast, 4.37 nautical miles to the eastward of Windward Point Light House, a line running north (true) a distance of 4.25 nautical miles;

From the northern extremity of this line, a line running west (true), a distance of 5.87 nautical miles;

From the western extremity of this last line, a line running southwest (true) 3.31 nautical miles;

From the southwestern extremity of this last line, a line running south (true) to the seacoast.

This lease shall be subject to all the conditions named in [Article II](#) of this agreement.

2nd. In Northwestern Cuba (see Hydrographic Office Chart 2036).

In Bahia Honda (see Hydrographic Office Chart 520b).

All that land included in the peninsula containing Cerro del Morrillo and Punta del Carenero situated to the westward of a line running south (true) from the north coast at a distance of thirteen hundred yards east (true) from the crest of Cerro del Morrillo, and all the adjacent waters touching upon the coast line of the above described peninsula and including the estuary south of Punta del Carenero with the control of the headwaters as necessary for sanitary and other purposes.

And in addition all that piece of land and its adjacent waters on the western side of the entrance to Bahia Honda including between the shore line and a line running north and south (true) to low water marks through a point which is west (true) distant one nautical mile from Pta. del Cayman.

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (28) [FONTE: Yale Law School]

## ARTICLE II

The grant of the foregoing Article shall include the right to use and occupy the waters adjacent to said areas of land and water, and to improve and deepen the entrances thereto and the anchorages therein, and generally to do any and all things necessary to fit the premises for use as coaling or naval stations only, and for no other purpose.

Vessels engaged in the Cuban trade shall have free passage through the waters included within this grant.

## ARTICLE III

While on the one hand the United States recognizes the continuance of the ultimate sovereignty of the Republic of Cuba over the above described areas of land and water, on the other hand the Republic of Cuba consents that during the period of the occupation by the United States of said areas under the terms of this agreement the United States shall exercise complete jurisdiction and control over and within said areas with the right to acquire (under conditions to be hereafter agreed upon by the two Governments) for the public purposes of the United States any land or other property therein by purchase or by exercise of eminent domain with full compensation to the owners thereof.

Done in duplicate at Habana, and signed by the President of the

[SEAL] Republic of Cuba this sixteenth day of February, 1903.

T. ESTRADA PALMA

Signed by the President of the United States the twenty-third of February, 1903.

[SEAL] THEODORE ROOSEVELT

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (29) [FONTE: The Obama White House, 2016]

## **54 Years Later, We're Marking a New Day in America's relationship with Cuba**

By Ambassador Susan Rice, National Security Advisor



President Barack Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama walk to the motorcade after touring Old Havana, Cuba, Sunday, March 20, 2016.

# A geopolítica de Cuba: uma relação conturbada com os EUA (30) [FONTE: The Obama White House, 2016]

And today, I'm pleased to announce that the [President is issuing a new directive](#) that will institutionalize this progress and guide the United States' policy towards Cuba going forward. This directive outlines the future we'd like to see — a future of greater engagement, greater cooperation, and greater opportunity for Americans and for Cubans. It assesses the current strategic landscape and our key policy objectives within that context. And, it directs a wide range of agencies — from the Department of Treasury to the Department of Health and Human Services — to expand their engagement with Cuban counterparts to help achieve those objectives.

"Today, I approved a Presidential Policy Directive that takes another major step forward in our efforts to normalize relations with Cuba. This Directive takes a comprehensive and whole-of-government approach to promote engagement with the Cuban government and people, and make our opening to Cuba irreversible." — [President Obama](#)

# A nova crise de Cuba de 2026 (1) [FONTE: BBC

America Latina, 22/05/2026]

**Marco Rubio afirma que Cuba es una amenaza para EE.UU. y ve poco probable un acuerdo diplomático**



REUTERS

El secretario de Estado de Estados Unidos afirmó que Cuba siempre ha representado una amenaza.

# A nova crise de Cuba de 2026 (2) [FONTE: BBC

America Latina, 22/05/2026]

Rubio señaló que la preferencia de Washington era "una solución diplomática", pero advirtió que el presidente Donald Trump tenía el derecho y la obligación de proteger a su país frente a cualquier amenaza.

El ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Cuba, Bruno Rodríguez, acusó a Rubio de decir "mentiras" y sostuvo que la isla nunca ha representado una amenaza para EE.UU.

Rubio expresó en rueda de prensa que la diplomacia "sigue siendo" su "preferencia con Cuba", pero agregó: "Solo estoy siendo honesto con ustedes, saben, la probabilidad de que eso ocurra, dadas las personas con las que tratamos en este momento, no es alta".

El funcionario también acusó a Cuba de ser "uno de los principales patrocinadores del terrorismo en toda la región", algo que Rodríguez negó de forma tajante en una publicación en X.

El canciller cubano criticó a Rubio por intentar "instigar una agresión militar" y acusó al gobierno de EE.UU. de atacar a su país de forma "implacable y sistemática".

# A nova crise de Cuba de 2026 (3) [FONTE: BBC

America Latina, 22/05/2026]

Sobre si su gobierno llevaría a Castro a EE.UU. para enfrentar los cargos —y cómo—, Rubio respondió a los periodistas: "No voy a hablar de cómo vamos a traerlo aquí; si estuviéramos intentando traerlo, ¿por qué le diría a los medios cuáles son nuestros planes al respecto?".

El fiscal general interino, Todd Blanche, quien anunció los cargos en Miami el miércoles, declaró: "[EE.UU.] espera que se presente aquí, por su propia voluntad o de otra manera".

Rubio anunció el jueves en X que EE.UU. había detenido a Adys Lastres Morera, hermana de una de los principales funcionarias de un conglomerado administrado por militares cubanos que controla gran parte de los sectores más lucrativos de la economía del país.

Lastres Morera residía en Florida "mientras también ayudaba al régimen comunista de La Habana", alegó Rubio. Fue detenida por autoridades migratorias y permanecerá bajo custodia mientras se llevan a cabo los procedimientos de deportación.

Al hablar con periodistas en el Despacho Oval, Trump declaró que Cuba era un "país fallido" y que su gobierno estaba intentando ayudarlo "sobre una base humanitaria".

# A nova crise de Cuba de 2026 (4) [FONTE: BBC

America Latina / Mundo, 20/05/2026]

## Qué cargos presentó EE.UU. contra Raúl Castro por el derribo de dos avionetas en 1996

20 mayo 2026



Getty Images

**El Departamento de Justicia de Estados Unidos acusó formalmente al expresidente de Cuba Raúl Castro por varios delitos relacionados con el derribo de dos avionetas civiles en el estrecho de Florida ocurrido en 1996 y en el que fallecieron cuatro personas.**

# A nova crise de Cuba de 2026 (4) [FONTE: BBC

America Latina / Mundo, 20/05/2026]

Las avionetas derribadas pertenecían a la organización Hermanos al Rescate que, durante la década de 1990, se dedicaba a sobrevolar las aguas del estrecho de Florida para localizar balsaeros cubanos que intentaban llegar a EE.UU.

El 24 de febrero de 1996, cazas MiG-29 cubanos derribaron dos de tres avionetas de Hermanos al Rescate que se hallaban en pleno vuelo, causando la muerte a sus tripulantes.

El gobierno cubano alegó entonces que las avionetas habían violado repetidamente el espacio aéreo de la isla y que el grupo llevaba a cabo acciones provocadoras contra el régimen, como el lanzamiento de panfletos antigubernamentales.

La Organización de los Estados Americanos, por su parte, concluyó que las avionetas fueron abatidas en espacio aéreo internacional y que Cuba había violado el derecho internacional.

Este miércoles, después de hacerse públicos los cargos, el presidente de Cuba, Miguel Díaz-Canel, dijo que esa medida "evidencia la soberbia y la frustración" que provoca "la inquebrantable firmeza de la Revolución Cubana", en los representantes de EE.UU.

# A nova crise de Cuba de 2026 (6) [FONTE: BBC

America Latina / Mundo, 20/05/2026]

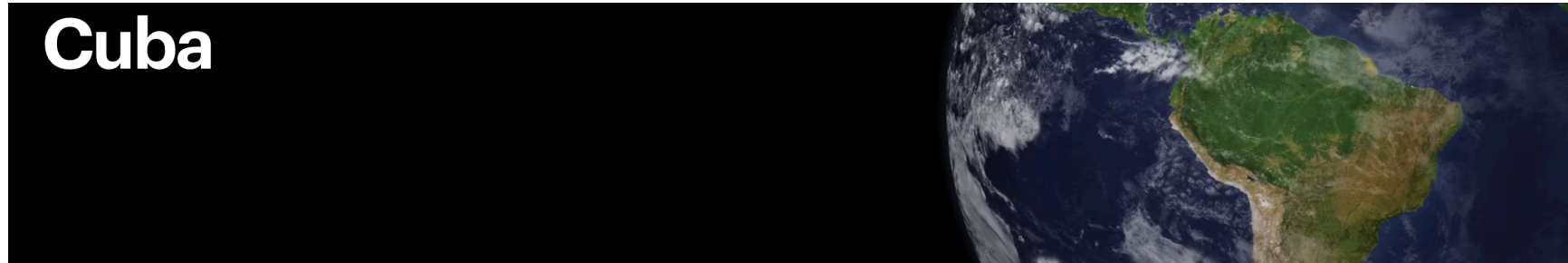
## Más presión sobre Cuba

Las acusaciones contra Castro, de 94 años de edad, ocurren luego de meses de una fuerte campaña de presión sobre La Habana por parte del gobierno de Trump que, yendo más allá de las sanciones económicas, impuso un embargo petrolero sobre Cuba que afectó gravemente la disponibilidad de combustible en la isla.

Durante meses, en especial, tras la operación del 3 de enero pasado en la que fue capturado el entonces presidente de Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro, Trump ha dicho que quiere reformas profundas en Cuba y ha anunciado de forma reiterada su disposición a forzar un cambio en la isla, al punto de que en marzo pasado dijo que tendría "el honor de tomar Cuba".

El mandatario estadounidense ha hecho numerosas referencias a un diálogo con Cuba, algo que finalmente fue confirmado en marzo por el gobierno del presidente Miguel Díaz-Canel y que, recientemente, incluyó una visita del director de la Agencia Central de Inteligencia estadounidense (CIA), John Ratcliffe, a La Habana.

# A nova crise de Cuba de 2026 (7) [FONTE: Agência Internacional de Energia]



Overview **Energy mix** Emissions Electricity Efficiency & demand Renewables Oil Natural gas Coal

## Where does Cuba get its energy?

What is the role of energy transformation in Cuba?

How is energy used in Cuba?

## Energy supply

Total energy supply (TES) includes all the energy produced in or imported to a country, minus that which is exported or stored. It represents all the energy required to supply end users in the country. Some of these energy sources are used directly while most are transformed into fuels or electricity for final consumption.

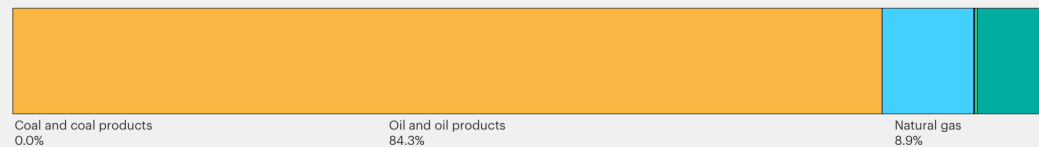
Largest source of energy in Cuba, 2023

## Oil and oil products

# 84%

of total energy supply

Total energy supply, Cuba, 2023



SVG PNG CSV

# A nova crise de Cuba de 2026 (8) [FONTE: NYT, 20/05/2026]

## **Nimitz Aircraft Carrier Enters Caribbean as Trump Pressures Cuba**

The carrier arrived in the southern Caribbean on the same day that the Justice Department announced charges against Raúl Castro.



# A nova crise de Cuba de 2026 (9) [FONTE: NYT, 20/05/2026]

The aircraft carrier Nimitz and its escort warships entered the southern Caribbean Sea on Wednesday and will remain in the region for at least a few days as part of the Trump administration's campaign to pressure the Cuban government, according to the military's Southern Command and a U.S. official.

Right now, the administration intends to use the Nimitz, and its wing of fighter jets, as a show of force, not as a platform for major military operations, as the aircraft carrier Gerald Ford did during the commando raid to seize President Nicolas Maduro of Venezuela in January, said the U.S. official, who spoke on condition of anonymity to discuss operational matters.

The Nimitz has spent the past several weeks sailing along the South American coast on a previously scheduled training deployment, in recent days conducting exercises with the Brazilian navy.

Still, it hardly seemed coincidental that the Pentagon timed the arrival of the carrier into the southern Caribbean on the same day that the Justice Department announced charges against [Raúl Castro](#), the 94-year-old former president of Cuba.

# A nova crise de Cuba de 2026 (10) [FONTE: CNBC, 22/05/2026]

## The Cuba situation is starting to resemble a pre-conflict playbook



A man holds a sign outside Versailles Restaurant in support of charges announced by US federal prosecutors against the former Cuban president in Miami, Florida, on May 20, 2026.

*Chandan Khanna | Afp | Getty Images*

The U.S. pressure campaign against Cuba appears to have entered a new phase, one which raises serious questions about the Trump administration's endgame for the communist-run Caribbean island.

The Department of Justice on Wednesday [unsealed](#) an indictment of former Cuban President Raul Castro, accusing him of murder for the country's military

# A nova crise de Cuba de 2026 (11) [FONTE: CNBC, 22/05/2026]

The [move](#), which came on May 20 — a symbolically important date recognized as the official birth of the Republic of Cuba — marked one of the sharpest escalations in tensions between Washington and Havana.

FBI Director Kash Patel described the indictment of Castro and five others as “a major step toward accountability.”

The measure forms part of a broader effort by President [Donald Trump](#) to deliver regime change in Cuba, a strategy that has included the recent [tightening of economic sanctions](#) and a push to implement an oil blockade on the island since January.

It has caused a worsening economic crisis and left Cuba facing its [biggest test](#) since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Cuban Energy Minister Vicente de la O Levy said last week that the island had run out of oil and diesel, describing the country’s predicament as “[extremely tense](#).”

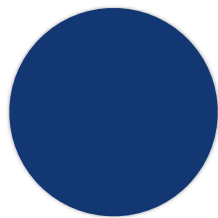
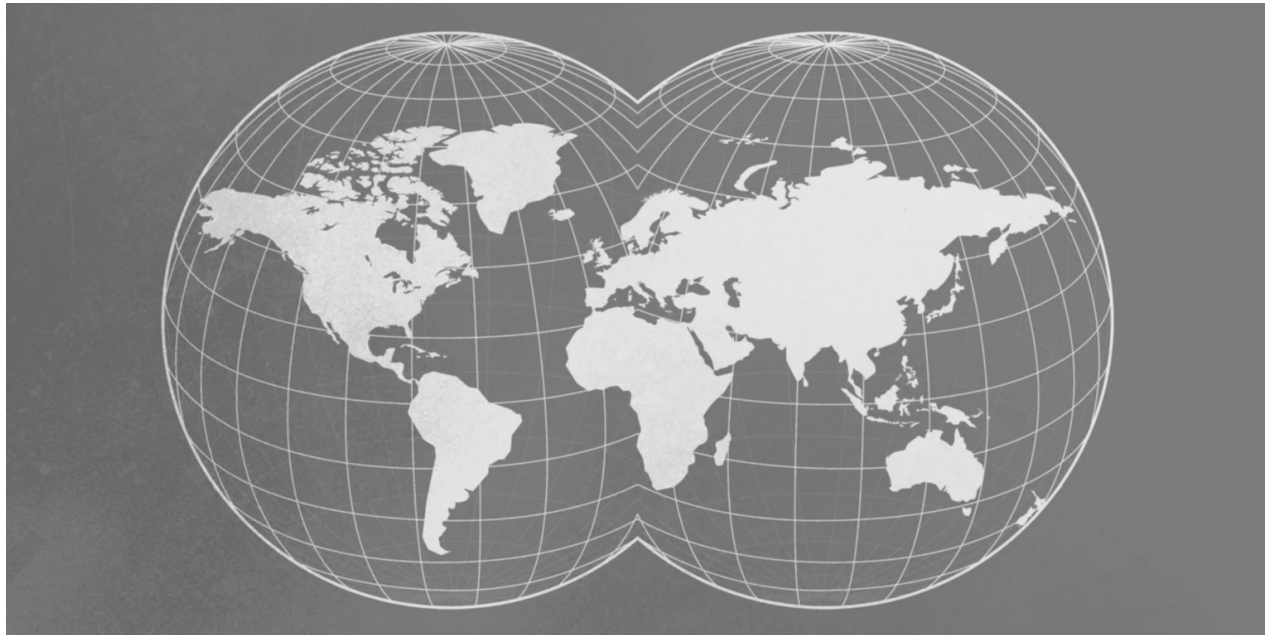
# A nova crise de Cuba de 2026 (12) [FONTE: CNBC, 22/05/2026]

It comes as separate media reported that Cuba has [purportedly](#) been building up more than 300 military drones from Russia and Iran to potentially use against U.S. targets and that the Trump administration has been conducting [intelligence-gathering flights](#) off the coast of Cuba — echoing a pattern that emerged in the lead-up to U.S. military operations in both Venezuela and Iran.

Antoni Kapcia, professor of Latin American history at the U.K.'s University of Nottingham, said he has consistently doubted that outright military action is being seriously considered on the U.S. side.

In Cuba, however, the state has always taken the military threat seriously and prepared for it, Kapcia told CNBC by email.

The Russian patrol vessel Neustrahimiy arrives at Havana harbor on July 27, 2024, as part of a fleet composed of the training ship Smolny and the offshore oil tanker Yelnya. The Russian fleet will remain on the island from July 27-30.



## **PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES**

# As negociações EUA-Irão: a paz (im)possível (1) [FONTE: ISW, 25/05/2026]

## Key Takeaways

1. The United States and Iran continue to hold fundamentally different positions on most major issues within the US-Iran “agreement.” Iran has not publicly committed to removing its highly enriched uranium (HEU) stockpiles or to halting uranium enrichment in Iran, reinforcing broader uncertainty around the negotiations. US President Donald Trump said on May 25 that any deal with Iran must be “great and meaningful,” and explicitly rejected “anything like the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).”
2. Iran has continued to claim that it and Oman control the Strait of Hormuz as territorial waters. Iranian officials are attempting to reframe transit tolls as “protection fees” to give Iran’s protection racket the veneer of legality. The Strait of Hormuz is an international waterway under international law. Iran is claiming that the strait is territorial waters and under the administration of “coastal” states. It is notable in this context that Iran does not define the United Arab Emirates (UAE) as a coastal state, even though the UAE borders the strait.
3. US President Donald Trump urged on May 25 the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey, and Jordan to join the Abraham Accords.
4. Hezbollah drone operators have likely developed a rudimentary tactical approach to coordinate multiple small first-person view (FPV) drone strikes in a short period of time. The “swarm” attacks appear to employ three or more drones operating in a staggered but near-simultaneous manner. This system is extremely rudimentary and would either require a single commander to coordinate the attack or a preset, prioritized list of strikes that cannot be dynamically changed. Hezbollah will likely attempt to overcome the shortcomings of this tactical approach.

# As negociações EUA-Irão: a paz (im)possível (2) [FONTE: ISW, 25/05/2026]

## Toplines

**The United States and Iran continue to hold fundamentally different positions on most major issues within the US-Iran “agreement.”** Iran has not publicly committed to removing its highly enriched uranium (HEU) stockpiles or to halting uranium enrichment in Iran, reinforcing broader uncertainty around the negotiations. Iran has so far been unwilling to transfer its HEU stockpile outside Iran, and officials and media consistently assert that any US demand for zero enrichment—or even a return to Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) — level enrichment at 3.6% — is a red line for Iran.[1] US President Donald Trump said on May 25 that any deal with Iran must be “great and meaningful,” and explicitly rejected “anything like the JCPOA.”[2]

These two positions on the nuclear issue are fundamentally at odds, even as talks continue and the United States has offered various concessions to attempt to get Iran to give up on aspects of its nuclear program. Unspecified mediators also told the *Wall Street Journal* on May 25 that the United States is seeking firm upfront nuclear commitments and fears that Iran may delay on these commitments.[3] US officials have reportedly offered sanctions relief in return for Iran handing over its HEU stockpile, according to a senior US official, but unspecified mediators told the *Wall Street Journal* that Iran still seeks “clearer guarantees” on sanctions relief and access to frozen assets.[4] An Iranian delegation, led by Parliament Speaker Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf, met senior Qatari officials in Doha on May 25, reportedly to discuss negotiations, including Iran’s HEU stockpile and access to frozen assets, though no concrete outcomes have been publicly confirmed.[5] Iranian Foreign Affairs Minister Abbas Araghchi and Central Bank Governor Abdol Nasser Hemmati attended the meeting too.[6]

# As negociações EUA-Irão: a paz (im)possível (3) [FONTE: ISW, 25/05/2026]

Saudi state media has continued to portray the talks in a positive light, even while public positions have so far failed to change. Saudi media stated on May 25 that a draft US–Iran memorandum of understanding (MOU) outlines a phased deal involving a renewable 60-day ceasefire, continued nuclear talks, regional de-escalation, restoration of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz, gradual sanctions relief, and partial release of frozen Iranian assets.[7] Saudi media did not elaborate as to whether or not either side had agreed to any of the provisions in the draft. Saudi media also reported that Iran is willing to transfer its HEU stockpile to the People’s Republic of China (PRC) but is seeking guarantees from the PRC before continuing with the agreement with the United States.[8] These outlets have previously been premature when discussing Iran’s threshold for agreement when it comes to its nuclear program, however. Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC)-affiliated media swiftly denied the Saudi media report on the MOU terms.[9]

**Iran has continued to claim that it and Oman control the Strait of Hormuz as territorial waters. Iranian officials are attempting to reframe transit tolls as “protection fees” to give Iran’s protection racket the veneer of legality.** The Strait of Hormuz is an international waterway under international law. Iran is claiming that the strait is territorial waters and under the administration of “coastal” states. It is notable in this context that Iran does not define the United Arab Emirates (UAE) as a coastal state, even though the UAE borders the strait.[10] The Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson has attempted to reframe transit tolls as “protection fees” and “environmental fees,” but both of these are tolls, and neither is legal in an international waterway.[11] Iran remains the only power that has threatened civilian shipping in the Strait of Hormuz during this war, meaning that its “protection fee” is a protection racket that ships must pay to avoid Iranian attack. US officials are explicitly against any fee system in the Strait of Hormuz, and this issue remains a core disagreement in ongoing talks.[12]

# As negociações EUA-Irão: a paz (im)possível (4) [FONTE: ISW, 25/05/2026]

## What is in the US-Iran “Agreement”: Everyone

## Involved Has a Different Idea

Position Reiterated Between May 24, 2026 at 2:00 PM ET and May 25, 2026 at 2:00 PM ET

All positions as of May 25, 2026 at 2:00 PM ET unless otherwise specified.



	United States	Iran
Is there a deal?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A senior US official claimed to Axios that Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei approved the “broad outlines” of an agreement. Other US officials have clarified that no deal has been signed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei has not approved the framework agreement at this time, according to an Iranian official speaking to Reuters. Reuters later updated the report on May 24 and deleted the text referring to Khamenei’s approval.</li> </ul>
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trump has previously emphasized preventing Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon as a core war aim.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iranian President Pezeshkian has expressed opposition to pursuing nuclear weapons. Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei and his inner circle have made no such comments at this time.</li> </ul>
Uranium Enrichment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A US and Israeli source claimed that Trump has demanded that Iran forgo uranium enrichment completely.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iranian officials have opposed any new restrictions on their uranium enrichment in recent years, describing it as a “red line.”</li> </ul>

# As negociações EUA-Irão: a paz (im)possível (5) [FONTE: ISW, 25/05/2026]

	United States	Iran
Highly Enriched Uranium Stockpile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trump demanded on May 21 that Iran export its highly enriched uranium as a key requirement for a deal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei reportedly prohibited the export of high enriched uranium as part of the deal. Some Iranian sources disputed this claim, however.</li> <li>• Iranian state media reported that Iran has made no commitments to export high enriched uranium. State media reported that the framework deal contains no explicit measures regarding the nuclear program.</li> </ul>
Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trump has expressed support for the Israeli desire to retain freedom of action against potential threats, including in Lebanon.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iranian officials have insisted that the deal must end war on all fronts, including Lebanon. Iran will likely reject any agreement that allows Israeli operations to continue in Lebanon.</li> </ul>

# As negociações EUA-Irão: a paz (im)possível (6) [FONTE: ISW, 25/05/2026]

	United States	Iran
Strait of Hormuz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trump specified that the deal includes “reopening the strait” but did not elaborate upon whether Iran would exercise sovereignty and have permanent control.</li> <li>• Rubio has previously said that the United States will not tolerate Iranian “management” of the strait.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iranian officials continue to insist that they have sovereignty over the strait and will retain permanent control over it, which could include charging tolls.</li> <li>• Iranian officials have expressed readiness to reopen the strait to some commercial traffic in exchange for the United States ending its blockade of Iran over a 30-day period.</li> <li>• Iranian state media has denied that the United States will have permission to interfere with the movement of Iranian ships.</li> </ul>
Sanctions and Frozen Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trump said that the potential deal would be the “exact opposite” of any that gives Iran economic relief.</li> <li>• A US official expressed readiness to give sanctions relief to Iran in exchange for nuclear concessions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iran wants a deal that includes an unfreezing of 25 billion US dollars in the first phase with a release of the remainder of frozen funds over time, as well as a waiving of oil sanctions on Iran.</li> </ul>

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# As negociações EUA-Irão: a paz (im)possível (7) [FONTE: Donald Trump / Truth Social, 26/05/2026]



Donald J. Trump  

@realDonaldTrump

If I make a deal with Iran, it will be a good and proper one, not like the one made by Obama, which gave Iran massive amounts of CASH, and a clear and open path to a Nuclear Weapon. Our deal is the exact opposite, but nobody has seen it, or knows what it is. It isn't even fully negotiated yet. So don't listen to the losers, who are critical about something they know nothing about. Unlike those before me who should have solved this problem many years ago, I don't make bad deals! President DJT

**11.6k** ReTruths **53.5k** Likes

May 24, 2026 at 7:16 PM



# As negociações EUA-Irão: a paz (im)possível (8) [FONTE: Donald Trump / Truth Social, 26/05/2026]



Donald J. Trump  

@realDonaldTrump

Negotiations with the Islamic Republic of Iran are proceeding nicely! It will only be a Great Deal for all or, no Deal at all — Back to the Battlefield and shooting, but bigger and stronger than ever before — And nobody wants that! During my discussions on Saturday with President Mohammed bin Salman Al Saud, of Saudi Arabia, Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, of The United Arab Emirates, Emir Tamim bin Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, Prime Minister Mohammed bin Abdulrahman bin Jassim bin Jaber Al Thani, and Minister Ali al-Thawadi, of Qatar, Field Marshal Syed Asim Munir Ahmed Shah, of Pakistan, President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, of Türkiye, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, of Egypt, King Abdullah II, of Jordan, and King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, of Bahrain, I stated that, after all the work done by the United States to try and pull this very complex puzzle together, it should be mandatory that all of these Countries, at a minimum, simultaneously, sign onto the Abraham Accords. Those Countries

# As negociações EUA-Irão: a paz (im)possível (9) [FONTE: Donald Trump / Truth Social, 26/05/2026]

discussed are Saudi Arabia, The United Arab Emirates (already a Member!), Qatar, Pakistan, Türkiye, Egypt, Jordan, and Bahrain (already a Member!). It may be possible that one or two have a reason for not doing so, and that will be accepted, but most should be ready, willing, and able to make this Settlement with Iran a far more Historic Event than it would, otherwise, be. The Abraham Accords have proven to be, for the Countries involved (The United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Morocco, Sudan, and Kazakhstan), a Financial, Economic, and Social BOOM, even during this time of Conflict and War, with the current Members never even suggesting leaving, or taking so much as even a pause. The reason for this is that the Abraham Accords have been great for them, and will be even better for everybody, and bring true Power, Strength, and Peace to the Middle East for the first time in 5,000 years. It will be a Document respected like no other that has ever been signed, anywhere in the World. Its level of Importance and Prestige will be unparalleled! It should start with the immediate signing by Saudi Arabia and Qatar, and everybody else should follow suit. If they don't, they should not be part of this Deal in that it shows bad intention. In speaking to numerous of the Great Leaders mentioned above, they would be honored, as soon as our Document is signed, to have the Islamic Republic of Iran as part of the Abraham Accords. Wow, now that would be something special! This will be the most important Deal that any of these Great, but always in Conflict Countries, will ever

# As negociações EUA-Irão: a paz (im)possível (10) [FONTE: Donald Trump / Truth Social, 26/05/2026]



# As negociações EUA-Irão: a paz (im)possível (11) [FONTE: NYT, 25/05/2026]

## U.S. Carries Out Renewed Strikes in Southern Iran

Military officials said that the strikes targeted missile sites near a major Iranian port that threatened U.S. ships.

May 25, 2026



Ships near Bandar Abbas, Iran, in May. Majid Saeedi/Getty Images

American military forces conducted what U.S. Central Command said were "self-defense strikes" in southern Iran on Monday "to protect our troops from threats posed by Iranian forces."

# As negociações EUA-Irão: a paz (im)possível (12) [FONTE: BBC, 26/05/2026]

“U.S. Central Command continues to defend our forces while using restraint during the ongoing cease-fire,” said Captain Hawkins, who declined to say which ships came under fire, where they were located or precisely where the other U.S. strikes took place.

A senior U.S. military official said Iranian surface-to-air missiles threatened some of the nearly two dozen U.S. Navy warships — including two aircraft carriers and their escort vessels — in the Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea enforcing a blockade against vessels trying to enter or leave Iranian ports. The official added that the U.S. strikes hit near Bandar Abbas, a major port and Iranian navy base.

American and Iranian forces have [had other skirmishes](#) since a cease-fire took effect about six weeks ago. But the strikes on Monday came as Iranian negotiators arrived in Qatar for talks on ending the war, and they threatened to upend [a fragile potential agreement](#) that President Trump has said could reopen the Strait of Hormuz and relieve the greatest energy disruption in modern times.

# Bibliografía

