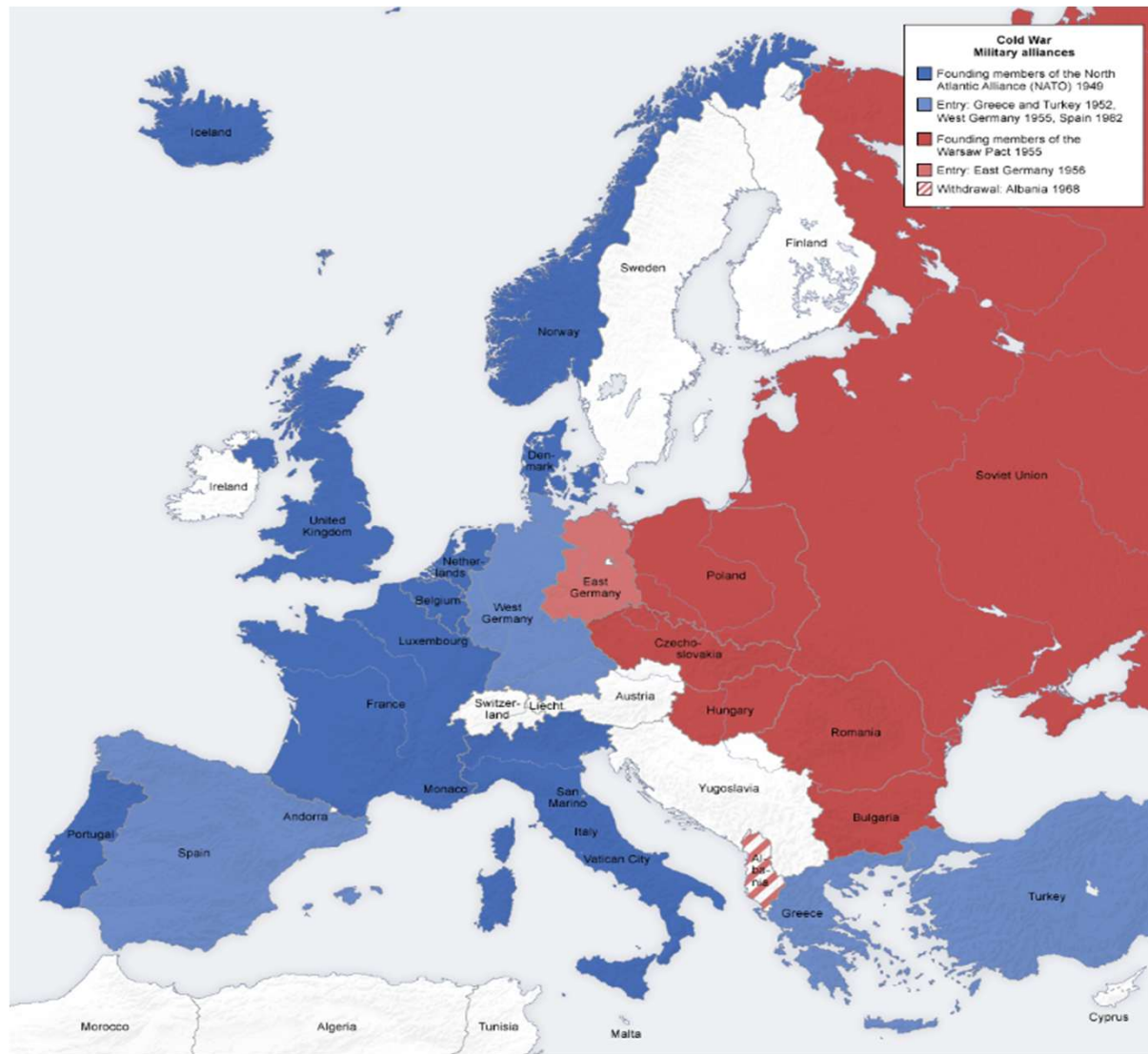


# Geopolitika dnešního světa: nová mocenská rovnováha

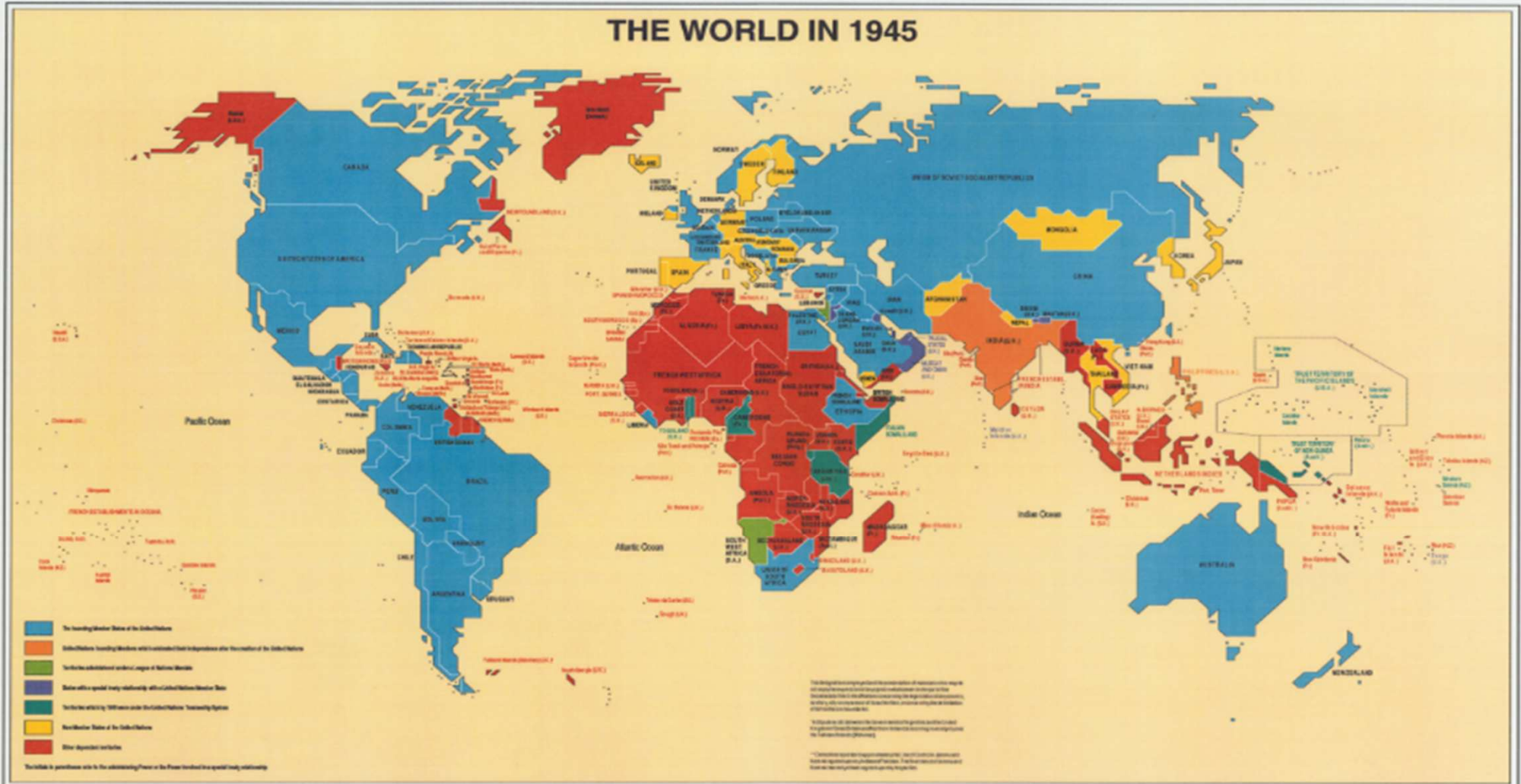
Posun od pravidly řízeného světa k éře ‘zákona silnějšího’

Michael Romancov, Institut politologických studií

FSV UK



# THE WORLD IN 1945



# THE WORLD TODAY



This map is compiled and disseminated in the light of the information available as of the date of publication. It is not intended to represent any political position of the United Nations. The United Nations does not have a legal obligation to accept the responsibility for any consequences that may arise from its use. The United Nations does not have a legal obligation to accept the responsibility for any consequences that may arise from its use.

# Kdo se podílel na vzniku mezinárodního řádu?

- Pravděpodobně nemá smysl uvažovat o jiném než globálním systému mezinárodních vztahů.
- George Modelski (v knize Long Cycles of World Politics, 1987) definoval globální řád jako síť v jejímž středu je nejsilnější mocnost (taková, která je schopná akci v globálním měřítku), která je obklopena vyzyvateli usilujícími o změnu existujícího stavu. Systém je údajně cyklický. Každý cyklus trvá zhruba 100 let a pokaždé se objeví mocnost nová:
  1. Portugalsko 1492–1580
  2. Nizozemsko 1580-1688
  3. Anglie 1688-1792
  4. Británie 1792-1914
  5. USA 1914-2030
  6. Indie by chtěla zaujmout tuto pozici do roku 2047 a Čína do roku 2049

# Moc jako předpoklad prosazení/nastavení mezinárodního řádu

- Moc je založena na konkrétních materiálních schopnostech, které stát vlastní.
- Státy mají dva druhy úzce související moci: latentní moc a vojenskou moc.
- Latentní moc se vztahuje k socioekonomickým složkám, které přispívají k budování vojenské moci; je do značné míry založena na bohatství státu a celkové velikosti jeho populace.
- Velmoci potřebují peníze, technologie a personál k budování vojenských sil a k vedení válek a latentní moc státu se vztahuje k surovému potenciálu, ze kterého může čerpat při soutěžení se soupeřícími státy.
- Strategie je nejdůležitějším z nemateriálních faktorů. Strategie spočívá v tom, jak stát využívá své síly proti silám protivníka.

# Top 40 Safest Countries in the World 2025

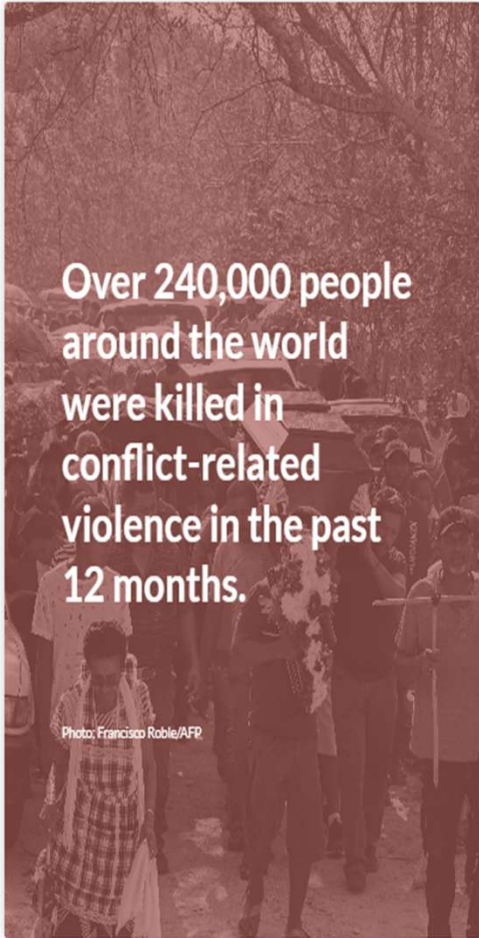
Global Peace Index 2025: Peace hits its lowest point in decades; rankings are based on 23 indicators across safety, conflict, and militarization.

		( Score )			
01	 Iceland	1.095	21	 Bhutan	1.536
02	 Ireland	1.26	22	 Lithuania	1.558
03	 New Zealand	1.282	23	 Latvia	1.558
04	 Austria	1.294	24	 Estonia	1.559
05	 Switzerland	1.294	25	 Spain	1.578
06	 Singapore	1.357	26	 Mauritius	1.586
07	 Portugal	1.371	27	 Qatar	1.593
08	 Denmark	1.393	28	 Slovakia	1.609
09	 Slovenia	1.409	29	 Bulgaria	1.61
10	 Finland	1.42	30	 United Kingdom	1.634
11	 Czechia	1.435	31	 Kuwait	1.642
12	 Japan	1.44	32	 Norway	1.644
13	 Malaysia	1.469	33	 Italy	1.662
14	 Canada	1.491	34	 Montenegro	1.685
15	 Netherlands	1.491	35	 Sweden	1.709
16	 Belgium	1.492	36	 Poland	1.713
17	 Hungary	1.5	37	 Mongolia	1.719
18	 Australia	1.505	38	 Romania	1.721
19	 Croatia	1.519	39	 Vietnam	1.721
20	 Germany	1.533	40	 Taiwan	1.73

Source:- 2025 Global Peace Index

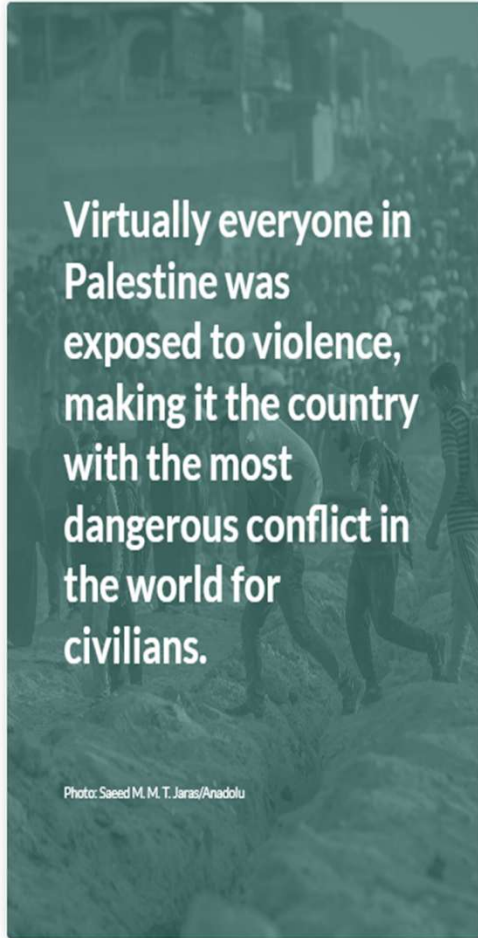






Over 240,000 people around the world were killed in conflict-related violence in the past 12 months.

Photo: Francisco Roble/AFP



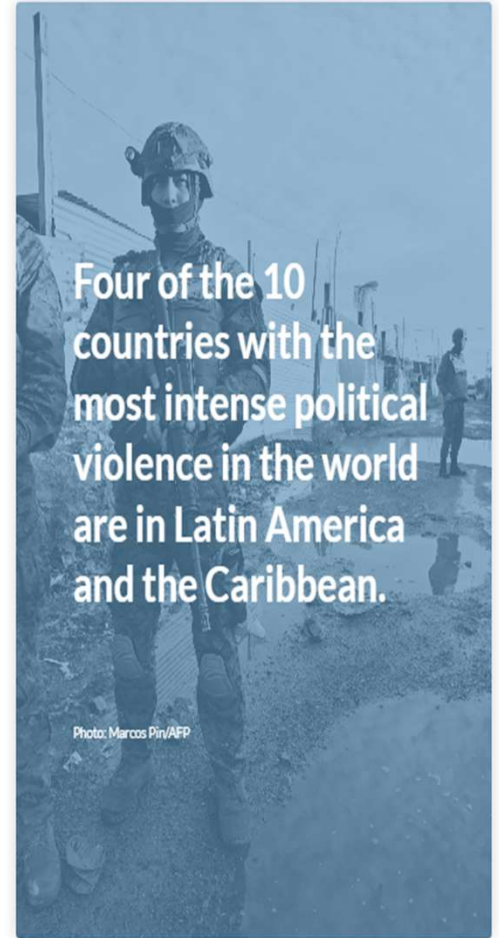
Virtually everyone in Palestine was exposed to violence, making it the country with the most dangerous conflict in the world for civilians.

Photo: Saeed M. M. T. Jaras/Anadolu



Ukraine was the country with the most deadly violence in the world, with nearly 78,000 people killed.

Photo: Nikoletta Stoyanova/Getty Images



Four of the 10 countries with the most intense political violence in the world are in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Photo: Marcos Pin/AFP

# Conflict Index

The ACLED Conflict Index is a global assessment of how and where conflicts in every country and territory in the world vary according to four indicators – deadliness, danger to civilians, geographic diffusion, and the number of armed groups.

## Palestine, Mexico, and Ukraine are the most dangerous places in the world

- **Palestine** also has the most geographically diffuse conflict, meaning ACLED records high levels of violence in nearly 70% of Gaza and the West Bank.
- **Myanmar** is the **most fragmented** conflict in the world, with over 1,200 distinct armed groups reported to have been involved in at least one violent event.
- **Pakistan** became **more dangerous for civilians** in the past 12 months and deaths from political violence increased, driven by growing regional insurgencies and a short-lived but intense escalation in fighting with India.
- **Haiti** became more **deadly and dangerous to civilians**: Over 4,500 Haitians were killed as a result of political violence, while targeted violence against civilians also increased.
- **Ecuador** became more **deadly**, with over 1,000 more people killed as a result of political violence than in 2024.



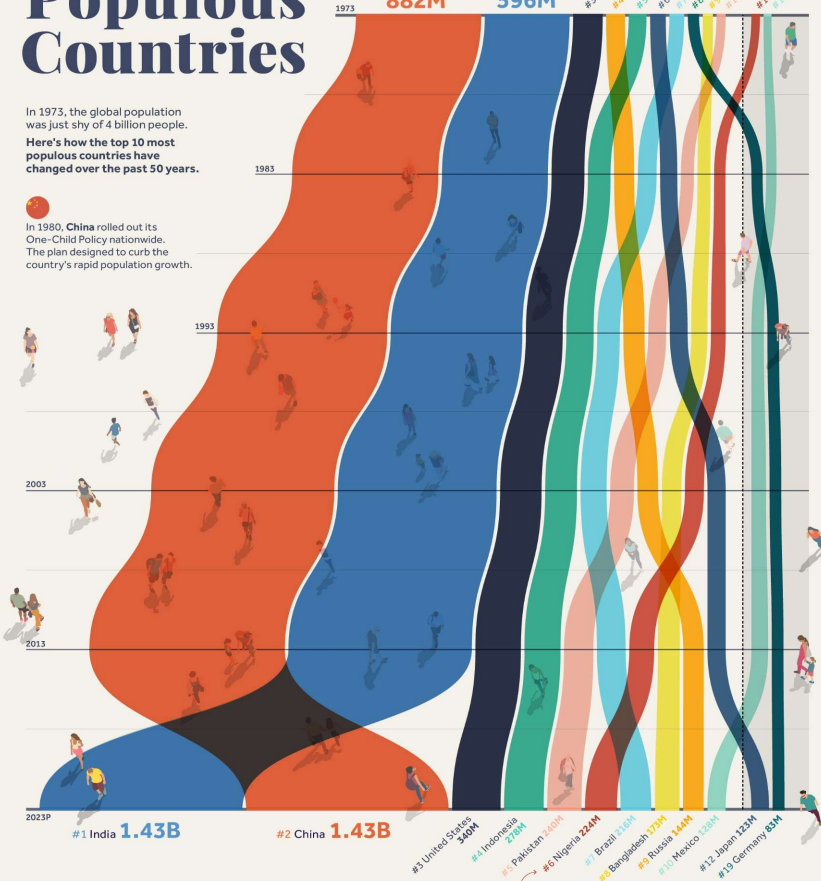
# THE WORLD'S Most Populous Countries

In 1973, the global population was just shy of 4 billion people. Here's how the top 10 most populous countries have changed over the past 50 years.

In 1980, China rolled out its One-Child Policy nationwide. The plan designed to curb the country's rapid population growth.

## TOP 10 COUNTRIES

#1 China 882M  
#2 India 596M  
#3 United States 207M  
#4 Russia 120M  
#5 Indonesia 120M  
#6 Japan 120M  
#7 Brazil 120M  
#8 Germany 79M  
#9 Bangladesh 79M  
#10 Pakistan 79M  
#11 Nigeria 60M  
#12 Mexico 50M



In 2023, a historic shift is expected to occur, with India becoming the world's most populous country.

One of the biggest shifts over the past 50 years has been the rise of Nigeria's population. The country could surpass the U.S. by the mid-2040s.

Germany, once one of the world's most populous countries, has dropped all the way down to 19th position.

Source: <https://population.un.org/wpp/>



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COLLABORATORS RESEARCH + WRITING Raul Amorós, Nick Routley | ART DIRECTION + DESIGN Joyce Ma

# Most Populous Countries in

2050

2100

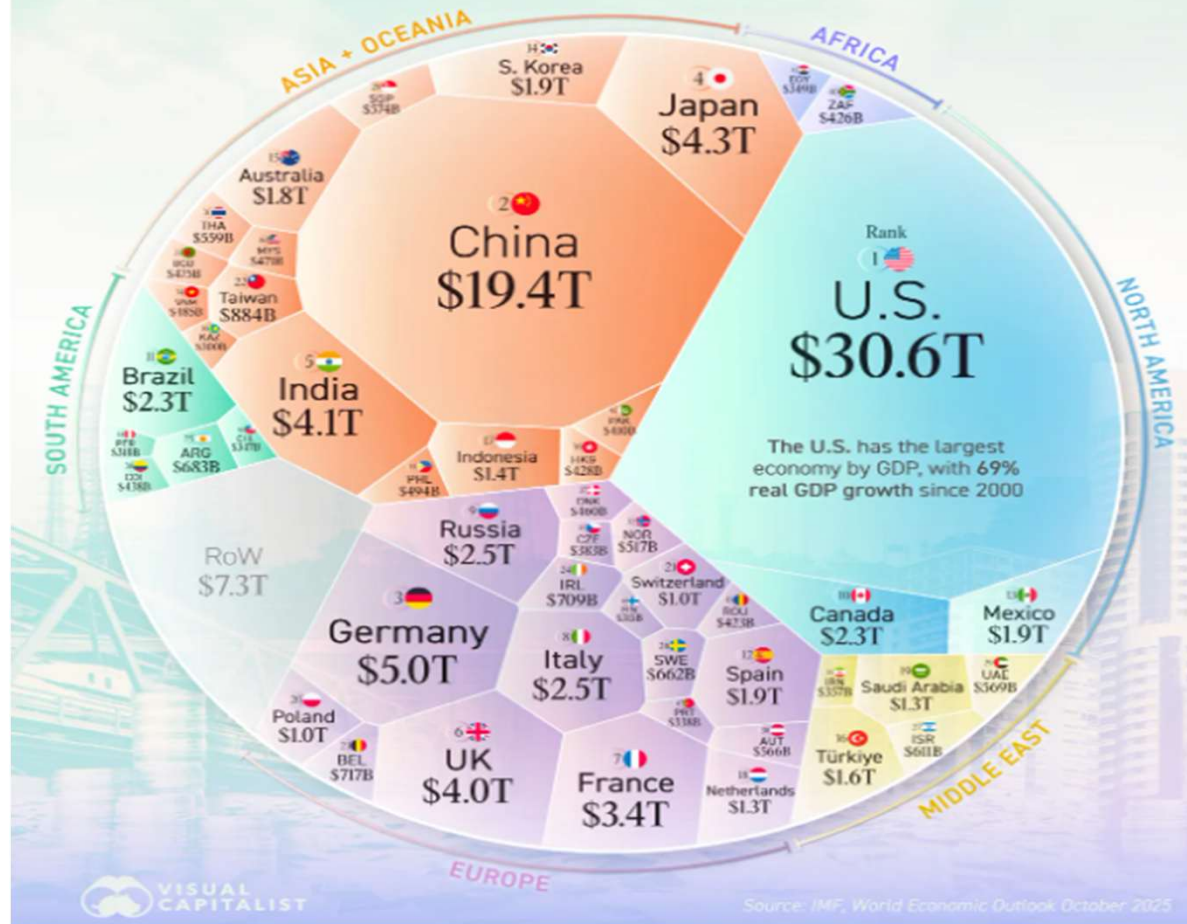
2025



All figures are estimates as of July 1st, and rely on current assumptions about birth, death and migration rates. Source: UN World Population Prospects

2025

# The \$117T Global Economy by GDP

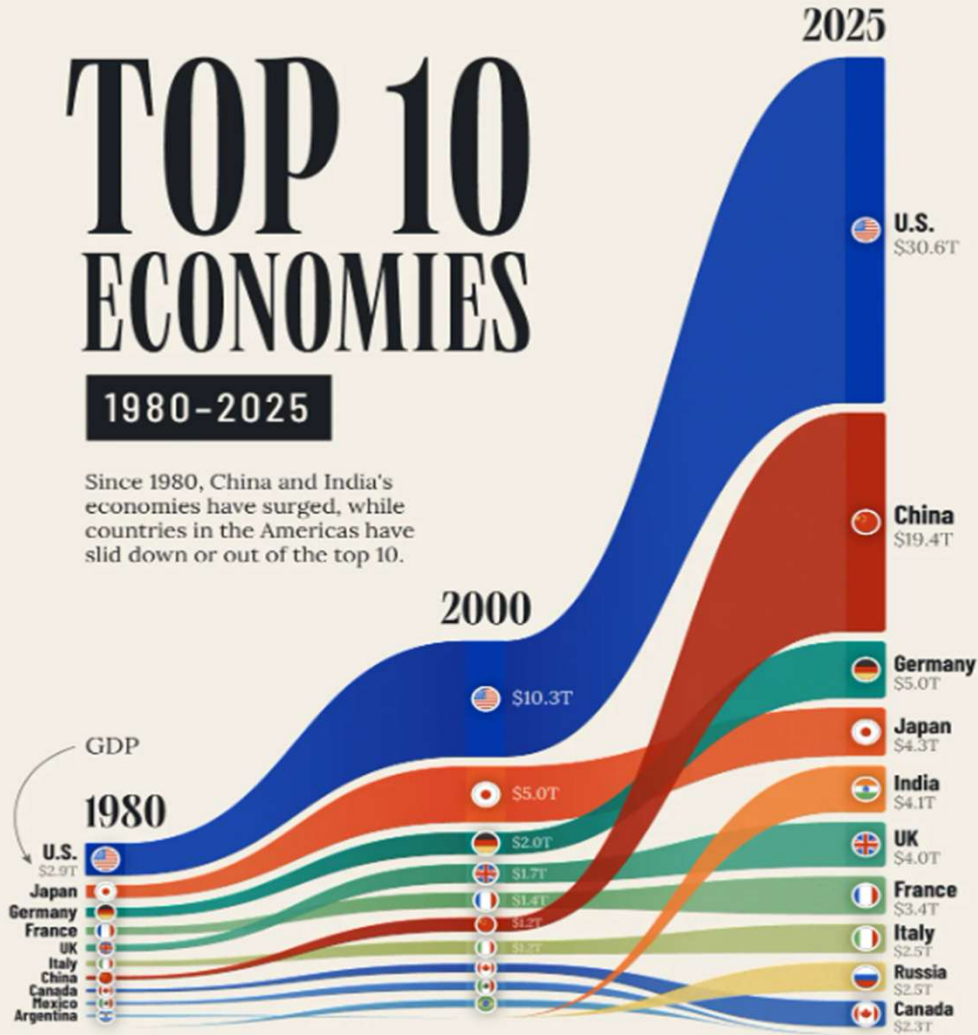




# TOP 10 ECONOMIES

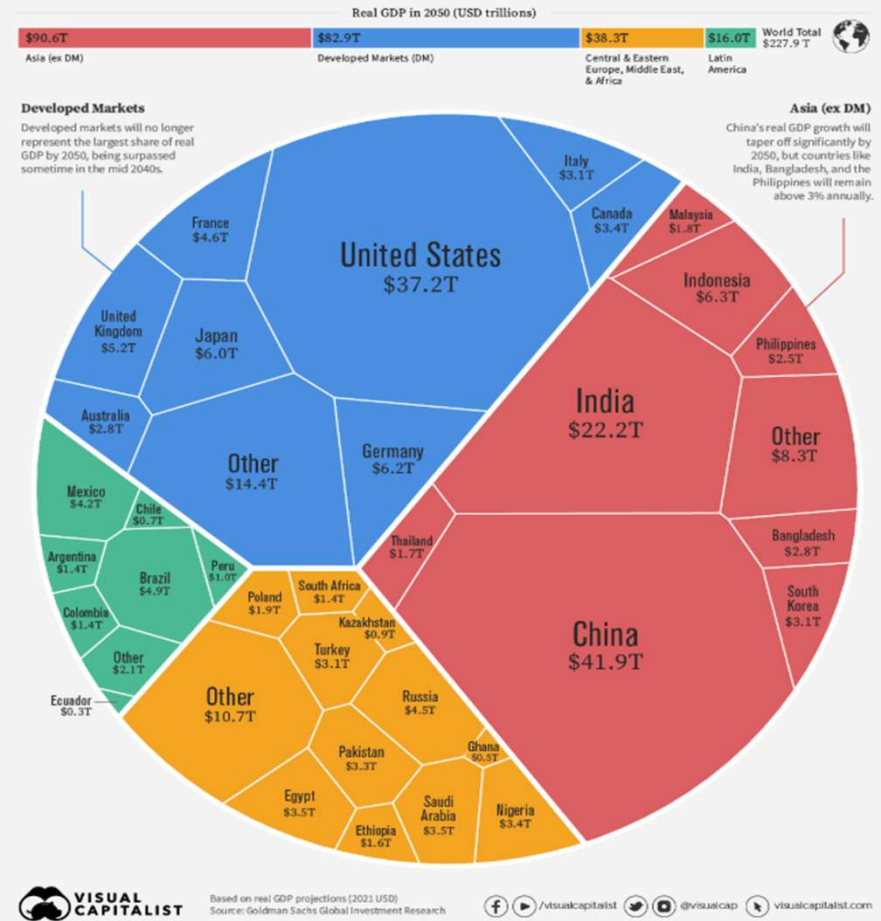
1980-2025

Since 1980, China and India's economies have surged, while countries in the Americas have slid down or out of the top 10.



## The Global Economy in 2050

Here's how global GDP will be distributed in 2050, according to projections from Goldman Sachs.



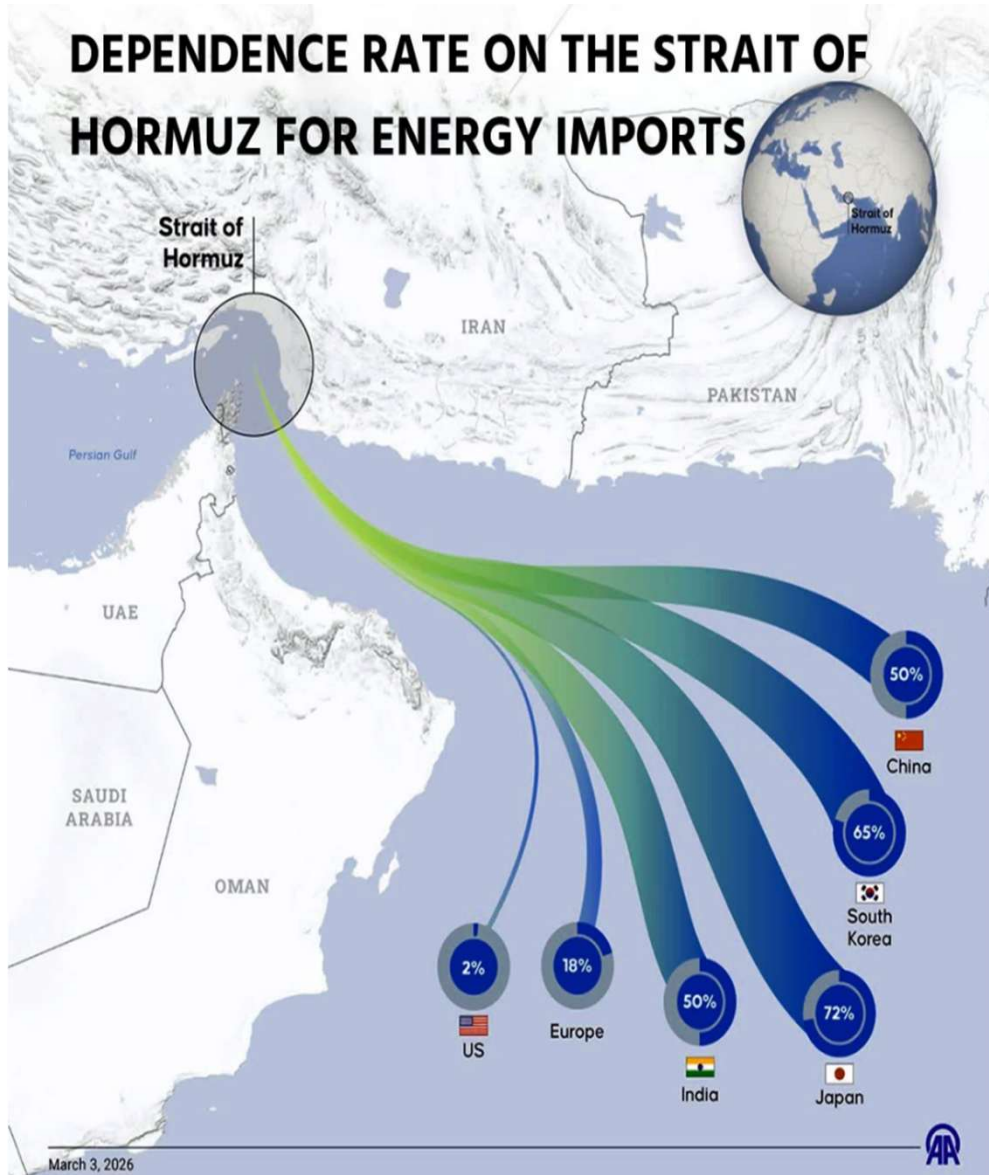
## FOUR GLOBAL INITIATIVES



- **The Global Development Initiative (GDI)** proposed in 2021 stresses six core principles, namely development as a priority, a people-centered approach, benefits for all, innovation-driven development, harmony between man and nature, and results-oriented actions. The GDI seeks to narrow the North–South gap and accelerate progress on the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- **The Global Security Initiative (GSI)** proposed in 2022 stressed “six commitments”, which are staying committed to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, abiding by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, taking the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously, peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation, and maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains. The GSI represents a vision of security rooted not in alliance or confrontation, but in mutual respect and shared stability.
- **The Global Civilization Initiative (GCI)** proposed in 2023 calls for jointly advocating respect for the diversity of civilizations, jointly advocating the common values of humanity, jointly advocating the importance of continuity and evolution of civilizations, and jointly advocating closer international people-to-people exchanges and cooperation. The GCI underscores China’s belief that modernization does not mean Westernization and that every nation can pursue its own path.
- Most recently, **the Global Governance Initiative (GGI)** announced by President Xi at the “SCO+” meeting in Shanghai in September 2025 outlines five guiding principles, adhering to sovereign equality, abiding by international rule of law, practicing multilateralism, advocating the people-centered approach and focusing on taking real actions. The reform of the global governance system is not about overturning the existing international order or creating an entirely new system outside the current framework. Rather, the GGI aims to advance with the times through reform and improvement, enhancing the representativeness, effectiveness, and efficiency of existing international institutions and mechanisms.

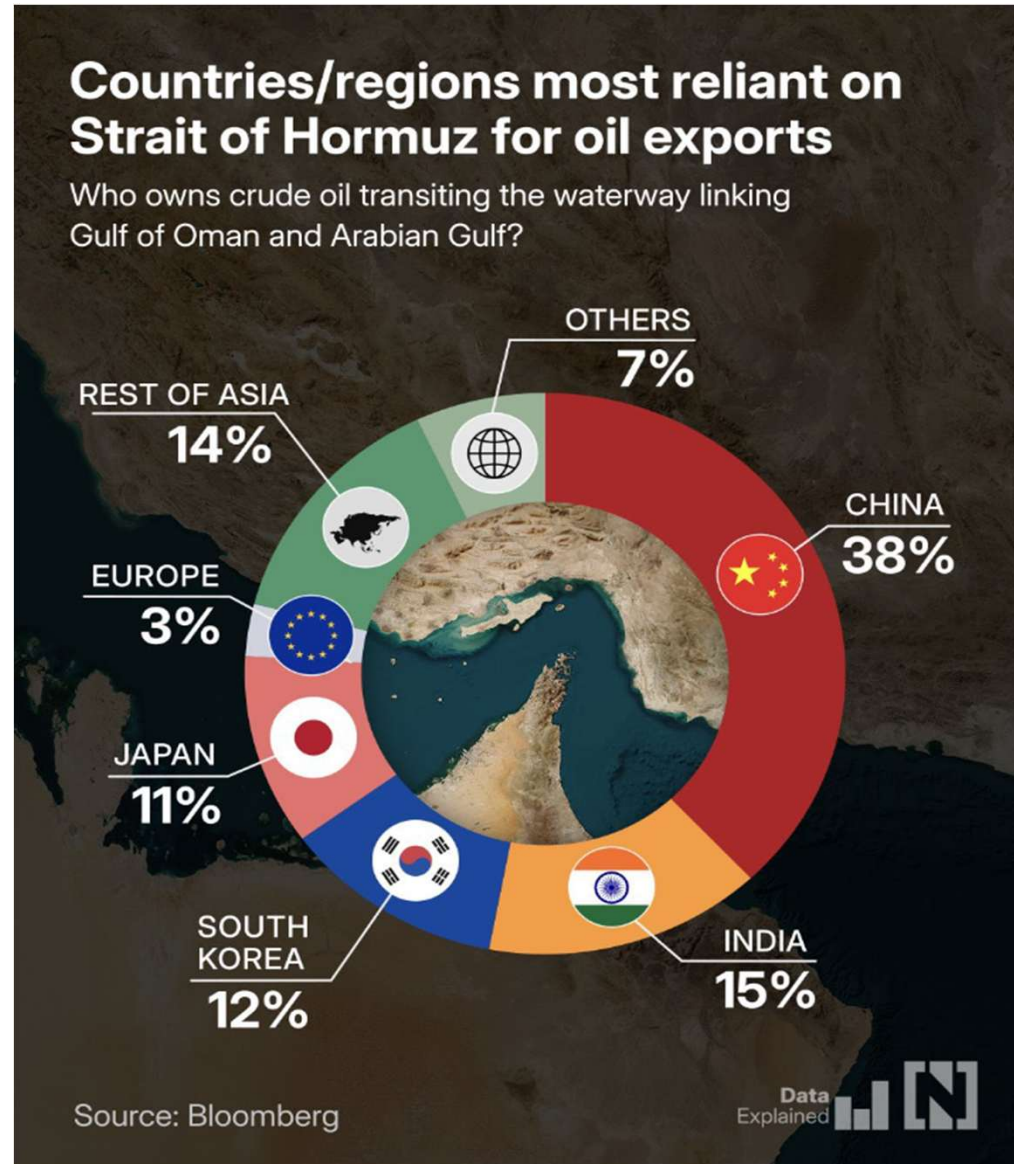


# DEPENDENCE RATE ON THE STRAIT OF HORMUZ FOR ENERGY IMPORTS



# Countries/regions most reliant on Strait of Hormuz for oil exports

Who owns crude oil transiting the waterway linking Gulf of Oman and Arabian Gulf?



Country Name	Strategic Oil Reserve (Million Barrels)	Estimated Days of Supply (2026)	% Annual Consumption Covered	Recent Policy & Infrastructure Developments
Japan	324	230	>60%	Expanded caverns, upgraded security; resilient for agriculture and mining logistics
South Korea	96	110	~35%	Focused on industrial supply chain continuity, including fertilizers/chemicals
United States	340	84	~23%	Modernization of SPRs; rural transport investments; agriculture logistics
China	220+	60	>15%	Rapid reserve build-up, focus on food/industrial security and price stability
European Union (Average)	275*	70–90	~25%	Cross-border coordination on SPR policies for agriculture/fuel supply
India	40	10	~3%	New caverns under construction; critical for agricultural input stability
Germany	24	91	~30%	Prioritizing industrial resilience, farming diesel supply

## Sector Impact: Agriculture, Forestry, and Mining

### Direct and Indirect Implications of DOS in 2026

✓ **Agriculture:** Farms run on steady diesel supplies—for seeders, harvesters, irrigation pumps, and grain dryers. Disrupted fuel supply or a **shorter DOS** can force rationing, price spikes, and increase **risk management pressures** for rural producers, especially those facing long supply chains.

🌱 **Fertilizer Logistics:** Ammonia and urea are **energy-intensive** to produce and ship. SPR disruption raises input costs, can affect planting decisions and eventually soil health or yields.

🚚 **Rural Transport & Commodity Flows:** Interruption to diesel or gasoline flows slows harvests, impacts storage, scheduling, and increases post-harvest losses—**especially in remote regions**.

🌲 **Forestry:** Timber extraction and wood processing depend on heavy machinery and **predictable energy supply**. High fuel price volatility disrupts logistics, raising break-even costs and affecting harvest schedules.

⚙️ **Mining:** Hauling, drilling, and milling drive fuel demand. A **lower DOS** can escalate costs while tighter storage forces new hedging and contingency strategies to avoid logistics paralysis during an outage or market shock.

### Key Concept: What is “Days of Supply” (DOS)?

- **DOS** stands for *Days of Supply*, one of the **most commonly cited measures** by national agencies and international organizations.
- **Calculated** as: *Volume of crude oil held in reserves ÷ National daily net import & consumption requirements*
- DOS may be updated quarterly or monthly, reflecting changes in consumption, import patterns, and policy.
- It **reflects willingness & ability** of a nation to **weather disruptions** like geopolitical events, refinery outages, or shipping chokepoints.

Zdroj: <https://farmonaut.com/>

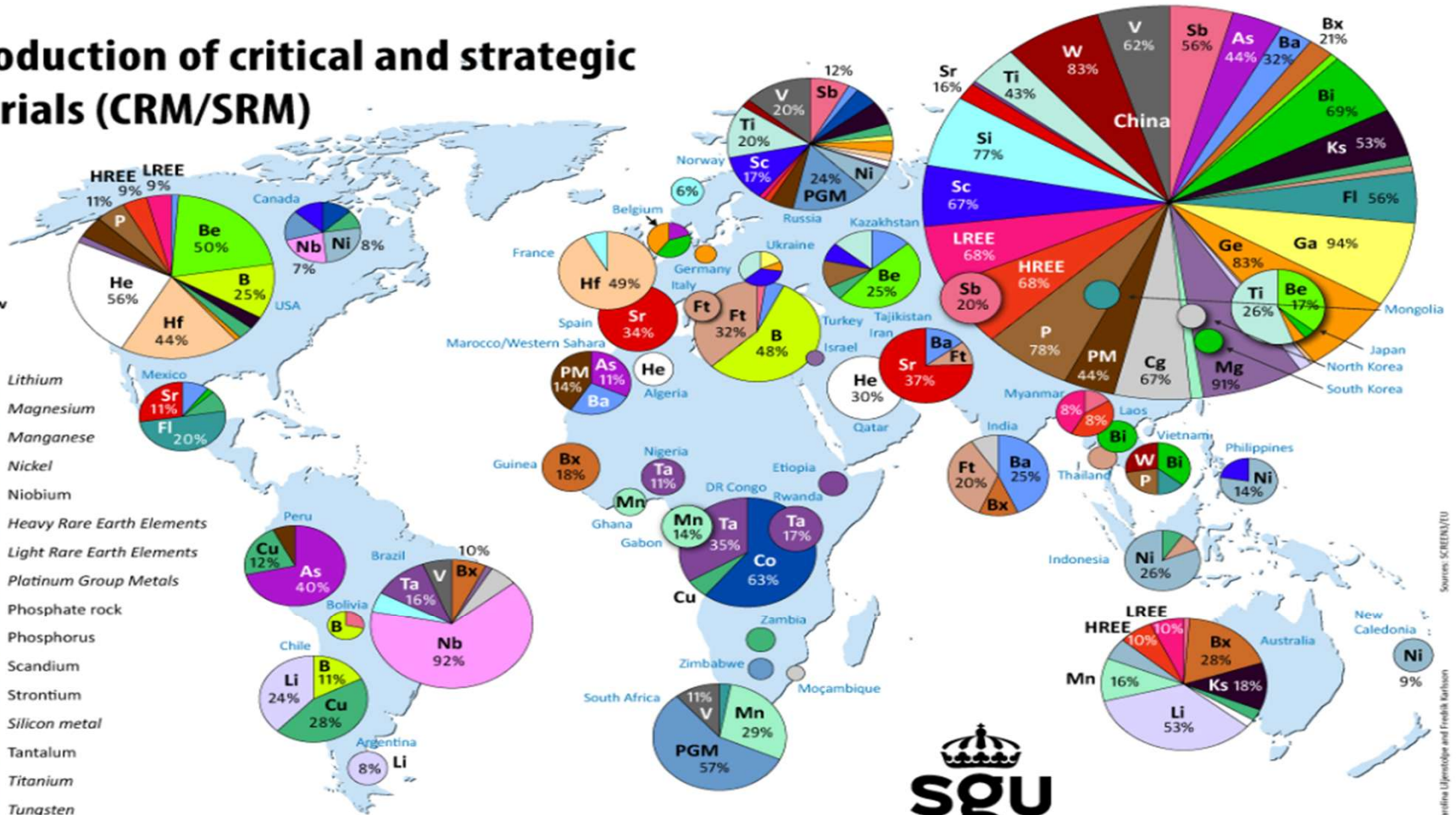


# Global production of critical and strategic raw materials (CRM/SRM)

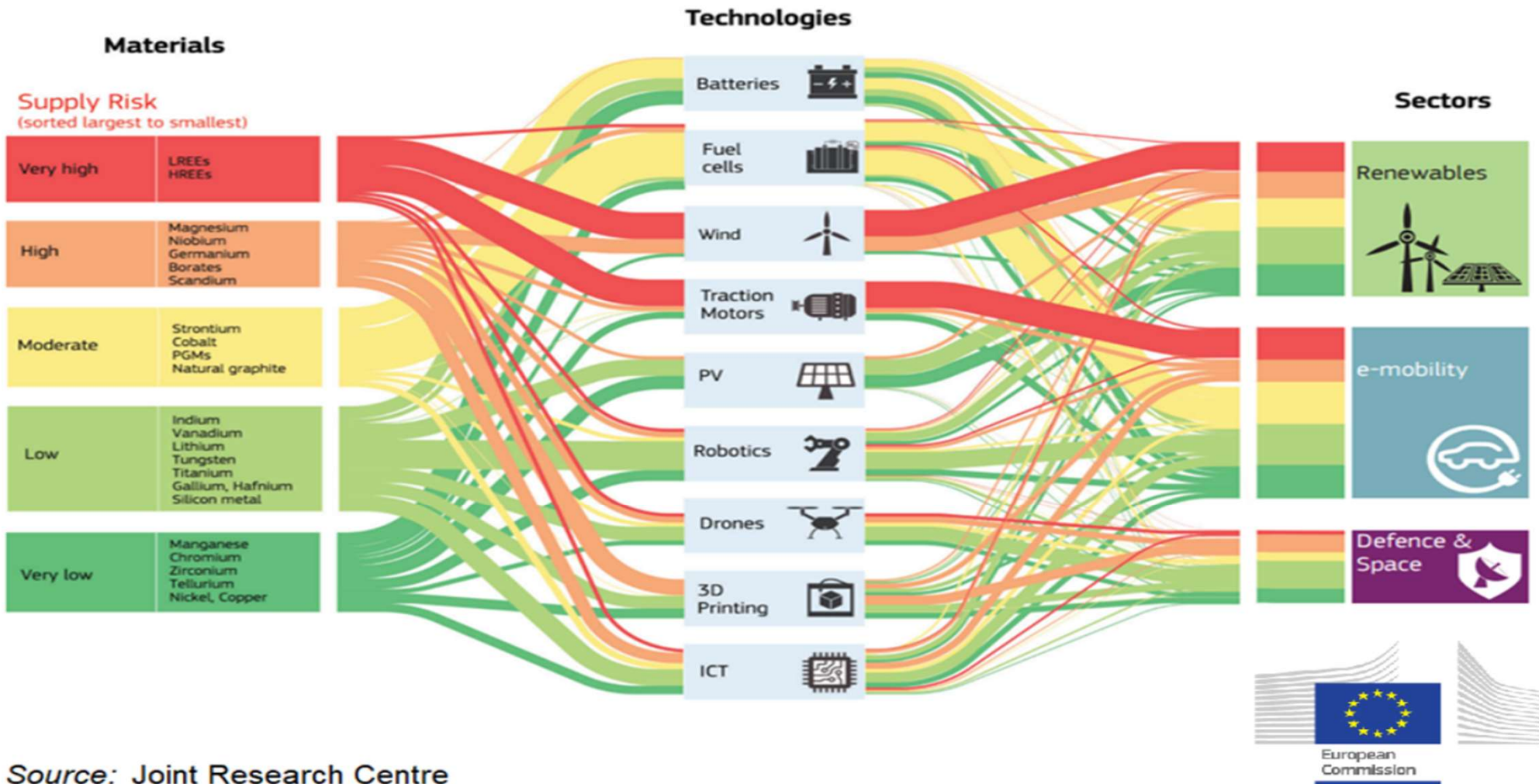
Critical and strategic raw materials included in the EU list

<b>Sb</b> Antimony	<b>Li</b> Lithium
<b>As</b> Arsenic	<b>Mg</b> Magnesium
<b>Bx</b> Bauxite	<b>Mn</b> Manganese
<b>Ba</b> Baryte	<b>Ni</b> Nickel
<b>Be</b> Beryllium	<b>Nb</b> Niobium
<b>Bi</b> Bismuth	<b>HREE</b> Heavy Rare Earth Elements
<b>B</b> Borate	<b>LREE</b> Light Rare Earth Elements
<b>Cg</b> Natural graphite	<b>PGM</b> Platinum Group Metals
<b>Co</b> Cobalt	<b>PM</b> Phosphate rock
<b>Fl</b> Flourspar	<b>P</b> Phosphorus
<b>Ft</b> Feldspar	<b>Sc</b> Scandium
<b>Ga</b> Gallium	<b>Sr</b> Strontium
<b>Ge</b> Germanium	<b>Si</b> Silicon metal
<b>Hf</b> Hafnium	<b>Ta</b> Tantalum
<b>He</b> Helium	<b>Ti</b> Titanium
<b>Ks</b> Coking coal	<b>W</b> Tungsten
<b>Cu</b> Copper	<b>V</b> Vanadium

italic = strategic



# Critical raw materials and their supply risk



Děkuji za pozornost 😊