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From the "lithium coup" to "the lithium war"?



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In 2019, the geopolitical coup d'état executed in Bolivia, mobilizing all the factors that chart a "color revolution" (which, in the name of democracy, is designed precisely to undermine the very democratic foundations), showed a particular interest in the geopolitics of the dollar; this was revealed in the prompt and restrained support of governments of gringo influence, and the OAS itself, to the coup government that, as in the case of the subsequent coup episode in Peru, was called "transitional government".

The interest lay in lithium. That is why it was not a simple governmental change. While the coup plotters were dedicated to raiding the state coffers, the geopolitical game consisted of preventing lithium from having any chance of leaving the geoeconomics of

the dollar. Chilean capital acted as intermediaries in this purpose, due to the influence they possess, even today, in certain circuits of power in Bolivia, such as, for example, the civic committees, in Potosí and Santa Cruz.

However, what reaffirms the description we have already made, about the geopolitical character of the coup in Bolivia, is clarified by the direction that the events are acquiring after the *hybrid* coup carried out in Peru. It was speculated that one of the financing received by the coup adventure that illegitimately overthrew President Castillo (neatly arming a pseudo-legal impeachment, orchestrated by Congress and the judiciary and sanctified by the media power), came from the mining corporations that, with Castillo in power, did not have their permanence assured.

Let's see, from March 5 to 8 of this year, one of the most important global mining conventions was held in Toronto, Canada, the PDAC 2023 or "World Convention on Mineral Exploration"; although designed for businessmen, the Peruvian delegation was made up of Prime Minister Otarola, in addition to the ministers of economy, energy and mines and the president of the Central Bank of the Republic; In which, the Peruvian government was more than open to mining investment, reaffirming its position of prolonging and guaranteeing mining concessions, especially foreign. This translates into the expansion of the policy of tax exemption for mining, oil and gas companies, in addition to the authorization of these companies (subsidiaries of global corporations) to explore and exploit strategic resources in the most conflictive territories unleashed by the coup d'état.

It is not surprising that it is the Peruvian government itself to attend a summit of mining entrepreneurs when the favored for the exploitation of lithium deposits in the province of Puno is the Canadian Plateau Energy Metals (whose Peruvian subsidiary is the Macusani Yellowcake), whose share package, for the most part, is made up of gringo capitals that, to close the vicious circle, it is controlled by the global investment funds BlackRock and Vanguard. The Peruvian subsidiary Macusani, is not only dedicated to litho but also to uranium (another strategic mineral that is present in the recent conflict in Africa, where France tries to promote an international intervention in Niger).

The proven uranium deposits in Peru are located in the province of Carabaya, in Puno, border with Bolivia. It is speculated that the existence of both lithium and uranium (according to a recent report by Macusani, which is not in vain Macusani *Yellowcake*), would extend to more areas, also bordering Bolivia.

In that sense, the popular resistance to the coup in Bolivia, in addition to the accelerated immoral discredit that the coup government had, seems to have led to a second geopolitical option: if in the current undeclared war of strategic resources, the BRICS owns the oil, the dollar and its global institutionality can strategically balance that power with the lithium of South America, which means, *at the expense of South America*.

The statements of Fujimorista Congressman Ernesto Bustamante (who has been president of the [Committee on Human Rights](#)). EE. of the Peruvian Congress) are not isolated: declare war on Bolivia and, in this way, seize our resources. The situation that has unleashed the coup in Peru, convulses in such a way the stability in the neighboring country that, that rhetoric that "although politics is in crisis, the economy enjoys independently of good health", begins to empty of credibility. What the coup government and the power groups fear is that the economy itself in continuous inflation, further inflames the rejection of all political power. For this, the imperial think tanks have given them an argument that works very well as a threatening narrative, awakening in Peruvian society the memory of hiking: the protests aimed at Lima (center of political power) are promoted and financed supposedly from Bolivia.

There is a good part of the mermelero media that feed this narrative, even giving voice to certain Bolivian political actors who moderately lend themselves to this provocative signaling. The covert interest is clear: the seizure of Peruvian lithium is not enough if it does not presuppose seizing the largest world reserves, which Bolivia possesses. While the internal and inadmissible struggle that takes place within the MAS begins to erode the relative political stability, there is a totally neglected front, both politically and diplomatically, and that is the growing narrative of signaling that is being installed in Peru against Bolivia.

For some good years, in the *cross-border policy* promoted, both the European Union and the USA, have had the lake circuit, which make up Bolivia and Peru, as a focus of special

interest. The presence of the gringo military in Peru, with congressional and government support, whose purposes are unknown until now, seems to replicate the operations of sweeping information from the ground, when implementing plans to execute "constructive chaos" in the region (as happened in Libya, for example). This gringo military presence in Peru, *should alarm the Bolivian government, putting even its own Armed Forces on alert*, also taking into account that the previous gringo ambassador in Peru, Lisa Kenna, former CIA agent, was decisive in guaranteeing the permanence of the coup plotters (during his administration happens the entry of 1400 gringo military, before leaving her post to current Ambassador Stephnie Syptak-Rammath).

It is paradoxical that the Resolute Centinel program of "cooperation and training of military troops" has chosen Peru, as political scientist Jo-Marie Burt (of the Washington Office for Latin America, WOLA) points out, knowing that even the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has denounced the Peruvian Armed Forces for human rights violations. Also "striking" is the meeting of Manuel Gómez de la Torre, head of the joint command of the Armed Forces of Peru, with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for the Western Hemisphere, last August, in Washington (a trip endorsed by the Peruvian Congress itself), within the "IV Business Summit of the Americas."

The newspaper "El Expreso" of Peru, on its front page of July 1 of this year, asks: Does Bolivia arm itself against Peru?; where, regarding the agreements with Iran, he stresses: "eagerness of Evo Morales and the Bolivian MAS, to divide Peru, would find a key support in the technology of a country suspected of protecting terrorist movements." The winds of war are always preceded by wisps of disinformation, for their first victim is the truth. In that sense, it must be said: all the governments of the region have allowed the president of Mexico, López Obrador, to be the only one to denounce the illegitimate usurper government of *DinaBalearte*, when it has been constituting a focus of regional destabilization, as it is consolidated, with a people hostage and without the possibility of uniting all its mobilizations in a popular bloc with the capacity for democratic restoration.

The recent BRICS summit aroused enough optimism in most of the analyses that they seem not to take into account something basic: in a game of chess not only one plays but, even more so in the case of geopolitical chess, at least two players play. Now that the BRICS account for 80% of the world's oil, with the invitation made to the United Arab

Emirates, Iran and Saudi Arabia, the dollar needs a new conversion rate to sustain its strategic power. In such a situation, a previous scenery of world conflagration is affirmed: the *war of strategic resources*. Argentina is in check and, to enter the BRICS in January, there is still a considerable way to go. Imperial possibilities now play out multifactorially. That could be demonstrated by BlackRock's recent decision to leave US soil and head for the assault on "emerging markets" where BlackRock itself decides: "to take advantage of the mega force that is about to hit US investors".

For this investment fund or gigabank, emerging markets or the peripheral circuit of the so-called third world, "better withstand volatility and benefit as supply chains are restructured." The optimistic euphemism of "volatility" only conceives economic collapse as a relative decrease in the rate of profit, because they are not interested in the multiplied collapse that it means for the peoples in their own existence. The irrationality of globalist neoliberal economic *rationality* naively (if not cynically) believes that everything can be endured, always for the benefit of the eternal winners, that is, those who possess financial power.

What the gigabanks are looking for now is to have in their hands all the production of the emerging markets that they can assault, because they know that the global economy is fragmenting into regional blocs and the priority is no longer so much the maximum yield but the protection of the production itself. So what do rich countries do when they produce almost nothing anymore and their own nations are in cultural and social decay? Well, they opt for what they have always done: assault. BlackRock is one of the largest creditors of Argentina's debt and has, through that power, the ability to manage its own policy. In such a situation, seizing Third World debt is, for gigabanks, such as BlackRock and Vanguard (in addition to Fidelity and State Street), the ideal mode of assault. Every war generates debts to both parties involved, that debt, as control, is the business of financial power.

This panorama is what generates the worrying scenery of a systematic process of regional destabilization, now disseminated in the geostrategic circuit of the Andes. Our governments, in this case, the self-styled "progressivism", have never learned, since the coups against Perón in Argentina and Allende in Chile, the modes of continuous renewal that the imperial capacities of multiplied interference have acquired. In Bolivia, for example, it has never emerged, not even in the 14 years of the MAS, from the puerile

concept of nationalization as mere deprivatization, when, in the current conditions and the real global struggle between globalists and sovereignists, what is at stake is to constitute the conditions for promoting strategic sovereignty, in all areas where imperial interference makes a nest.

The recent episodes of violence in Ecuador should already alert us that the drug trafficking corridors, promoted by the DEA itself, already have other destinations and reconfigure the current conflict map. Coca has a new market that points to the Atlantic, leaving Mexican drug trafficking and fentanyl production to encircle the gringo market. Colombia moves its production and distribution to the south, bordering Ecuador, configuring a new commercial circuit that aims at the European market: Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil. This means igniting a regional circuit of violence justifying military interventions, since the various conflict fronts that would open would be difficult to manage nationally.

Lithium against oil and gas could not be a substitution war, but it could be a *strategic containment* war in the global domain of the supply chain. The so-called "lithium triangle" has just entered the global arena, with all that would mean the dominance of such a strategic resource for the energy bets of the world market.

The 2030 agenda has a special chapter on climate change and what it would mean for the world's rich to deprive themselves of the energy base that drives all production. For the gringo army, as its chief spokesperson for the southern command Laura Richardson pointed out, climate change "also poses a profound strategic threat"; both through the UN and its own legislation, it credits them to take military measures, which, even in their own documents, supposes – always preserving gringo security – the alteration of the political map. That is why the new mapping of environmental crises sponsored by the gringo agencies appears, taking special interest in the Andean region, regarding the predicted aquifer stress. It is not going to be that, as in the recent wildfires in Hawaii, they appear to be events caused by military technologies and not natural events.

But, as we always point out, the Empire can calculate everything, but it can never and never calculate the hard unknown of all politics, the people factor. This new imperial bet has aroused geopolitical interest in the Qhapaq Ñan or "Path of the Just", also known as

"Inca Trail", which had a similar importance to that given to the initial "Silk Road". May it then be the definitive awakening of our ancestors and our peoples. We will have to *jawillar*, that is, call our entire history with more zeal and decision, in these decisive hours that we are going through as peoples and as humanity. Politics is not played only in the present but in all times that are summoned by the popular struggle.

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