

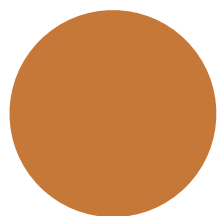
Política Internacional e Geopolítica

a reconfiguração do mundo no século XXI

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL
D. ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES
José Pedro Teixeira Fernandes**

SESSÃO Nº6

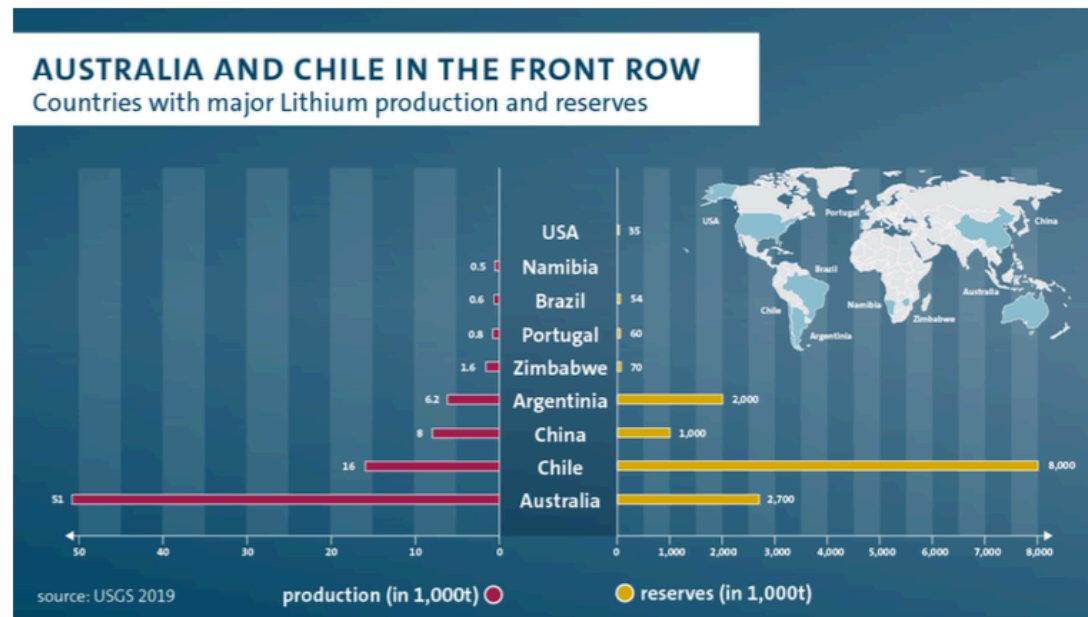
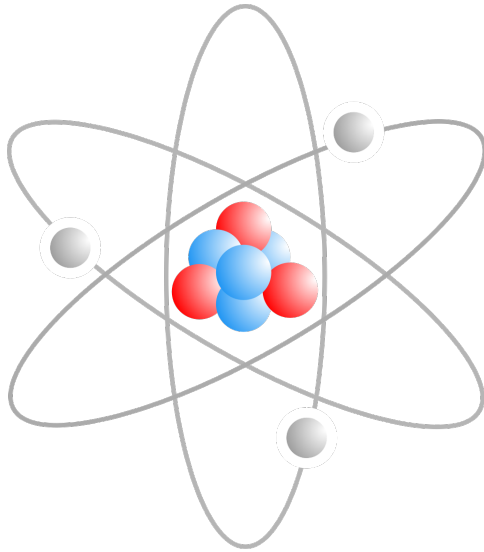
10/11/2021



PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (1) [FONTE: Volkswagen, 2021]

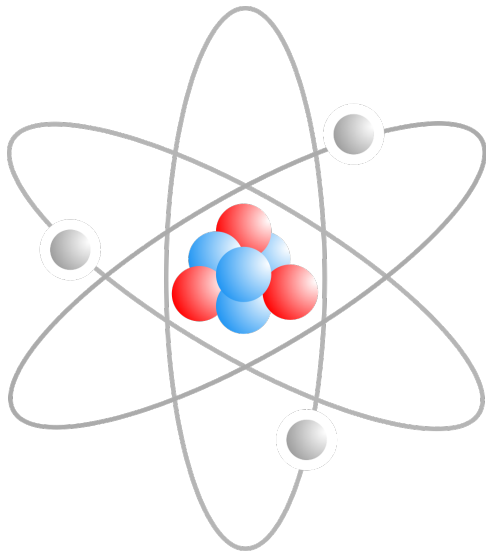
Lithium mining: What you should know about the contentious issue



Where is the most lithium mined?

With 51,000 tons, Australia was by far the most important supplier of lithium in 2018 – ahead of Chile (16,000 tons), China (8,000 tons) and Argentina (6,200 tons). This is shown by figures from the USGS (United States Geological Survey). The four countries mentioned have long dominated the picture, with Australia only gaining a clear lead over Chile in recent years.

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (2) [FONTE: Volkswagen, 2021]



How do the mining methods differ?

Put simply, lithium from Australia comes from ore mining, while in Chile and Argentina lithium comes from salt deserts, so-called salars. The extraction of raw materials from salars functions as follows: lithium-containing saltwater from underground lakes is brought to the surface and evaporates in large basins. The remaining saline solution is further processed in several stages until the lithium is suitable for use in batteries.

Why is lithium mining under criticism?

There are always critical reports on the extraction of lithium from salars: In some areas, locals complain about increasing droughts, which for example threatens livestock farming or leads to vegetation drying out. From the point of view of experts, it is still unclear to what extent the drought is actually related to lithium mining. It is undisputed that no drinking water is needed for the lithium production itself. What is disputed, on the other hand, is the extent to which the extraction of saltwater leads to an influx of fresh water and thus influences the groundwater at the edge of the salars. In order to assess this, the underground water flows in the Atacama Desert in Chile, for example, have not yet been sufficiently researched. In addition to lithium mining, possible influencing factors include copper mining, tourism, agriculture and climate change.

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (3) [FONTE: Jornal de Negócios, 20/04/2020]



O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (4)

[FONTE: “Lusorecursos disse que entregou hoje EIA da mina de Lítio de Montalegre” in Jornal de Negócios 13/08/2021]



O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (5) [IMAGE: National Geographic, 4/01/2017]

Exploring Chile's Atacama Desert

Barren yet beautiful, Chile's Atacama Desert is an alluring world of sand and rock.



The sun shines on the rocky ridges of the Valley of the Moon in Chile's Atacama Desert.

Photograph by Giulio Ercolani, Alamy Stock Photo

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (6)

[IMAGEM: Extracção de Lítio no deserto de Atacama no Chile. FONTE: FT, 8/07/2016]



O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (7) [FONTE: Lithium U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Commodity Summaries, 2021]

LITHIUM

Spot lithium carbonate prices in China decreased from approximately \$7,100 per ton at the beginning of the year to about \$6,200 per ton in November. For large fixed contracts, the annual average U.S. lithium carbonate price was \$8,000 per metric ton in 2020, a 37% decrease from that of 2019. Spot lithium hydroxide prices in China decreased from approximately \$7,800 per ton at the beginning of the year to about \$7,000 per ton in November. Spot lithium metal (99.9% lithium) prices in China decreased from approximately \$83,000 per ton at the beginning of the year to about \$71,000 per ton in November.

Five mineral operations in Australia, two brine operations each in Argentina and Chile, and two brine and one mineral operation in China accounted for the majority of world lithium production. Owing to overproduction and decreased prices, several established lithium operations postponed capacity expansion plans. Junior mining operations in Australia and Canada ceased production altogether.

Lithium supply security has become a top priority for technology companies in the United States and Asia. Strategic alliances and joint ventures among technology companies and exploration companies continued to be established to ensure a reliable, diversified supply of lithium for battery suppliers and vehicle manufacturers. Brine-based lithium sources were in various stages of development in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, China, and the United States; mineral-based lithium sources were in various stages of development in Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Congo (Kinshasa), Czechia, Finland, Germany, Mali, Namibia, Peru, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, and Zimbabwe; and lithium-clay sources were in various stages of development in Mexico and the United States.

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (8)

[FONTE: Lithium U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Commodity Summaries, 2021]

World Mine Production and Reserves: Reserves for Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, the United States, Zimbabwe, and other countries were revised based on new information from Government and industry sources.

	Mine production		Reserves ⁵
	2019	2020 ^e	
United States	W	W	750,000
Argentina	6,300	6,200	1,900,000
Australia	45,000	40,000	⁶ 4,700,000
Brazil	2,400	1,900	95,000
Canada	200	—	530,000
Chile	19,300	18,000	9,200,000
China	10,800	14,000	1,500,000
Portugal	900	900	60,000
Zimbabwe	1,200	1,200	220,000
Other countries ⁷	—	—	2,100,000
World total (rounded)	⁸ 86,000	⁸ 82,000	21,000,000

World Resources:⁵ Owing to continuing exploration, identified lithium resources have increased substantially worldwide and total about 86 million tons. Lithium resources in the United States—from continental brines, geothermal brines, hectorite, oilfield brines, and pegmatites—are 7.9 million tons. Lithium resources in other countries have been revised to 78 million tons. Lithium resources are Bolivia, 21 million tons; Argentina, 19.3 million tons; Chile, 9.6 million tons; Australia, 6.4 million tons; China, 5.1 million tons; Congo (Kinshasa), 3 million tons; Canada, 2.9 million tons; Germany, 2.7 million tons; Mexico, 1.7 million tons; Czechia, 1.3 million tons; Serbia, 1.2 million tons; Peru, 880,000 tons; Mali, 700,000 tons; Zimbabwe, 500,000 tons; Brazil, 470,000 tons; Spain, 300,000 tons; Portugal, 270,000 tons; Ghana, 90,000 tons; and Austria, Finland, Kazakhstan, and Namibia, 50,000 tons each.

Substitutes: Substitution for lithium compounds is possible in batteries, ceramics, greases, and manufactured glass. Examples are calcium, magnesium, mercury, and zinc as anode material in primary batteries; calcium and aluminum soaps as substitutes for stearates in greases; and sodic and potassic fluxes in ceramics and glass manufacture.

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (9)

[FONTE: Philip Maxwell Mauricio Mora, Lithium and Chile: looking back and looking forward in Mineral Economics (2020)]



O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (10) [FONTE: Samar Hamas / Harvard International Review, 15/01/2020]

The Lithium Triangle: Where Chile, Argentina, and Bolivia Meet



The lightest of metals may be causing the largest of impacts. Lithium, which [powers](#) our phones, laptops, and electric cars, is essential to our battery-driven world. The demand for lithium has rapidly increased, as the global market's annual consumption has [risen by 8.9 percent](#) annually. This demand will only intensify as hybrid and electric vehicles, energy storage systems, and portable electronics become increasingly widespread. While lithium has been found on each of the six inhabited continents, Chile, Argentina, and Bolivia—together referred to as the "Lithium Triangle"—hold [more than 75 percent](#) of the world's supply beneath their salt flats.

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (11)

[FONTE: Samar Hamas / Harvard International Review, 15/01/2020]

Environmental Friend or Foe?

Lithium extraction in Bolivia, Argentina, and Chile requires significant amounts of water, at approximately [500,000 gallons per ton](#) of lithium. In Chile's Salar de Atacama, lithium extraction being performed by various companies has consumed [65 percent](#) of the region's water supply. This has not only created extreme water shortages, but has also had a substantial impact on the abilities of local farmers to grow crops and maintain livestock.

An additional environmental impact of lithium mining is that it harms soil and contaminates the air and the already limited water supply. In Tibet, for example, Chinese lithium mining has [leaked chemicals](#) like hydrochloric acid into the Liqi River, which resulted in the poisoning of fish and the killing of livestock. Similar consequences are being seen within the Lithium Triangle already. In Chile, local inhabitants have [criticized](#) mining companies for polluting their waters and covering their landscapes in blankets of discarded salt. In Argentina, natives of the Salta and Catamarca provinces have [alleged](#) that the operations of lithium mining companies have contaminated the streams that are used by humans and livestock and for the purposes of crop irrigation.

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (12) [FONTE: Samar Hamas / Harvard International Review, 15/01/2020]

However, advocates of lithium mining maintain that lithium-ion batteries are essential in the fight against the adverse effects of global warming. The rechargeable battery has a relatively high power density that enables it to store more energy for longer periods of time. Electric automakers like Tesla are pushing drivers to adopt clean, battery-powered replacements for combustion engines. More electric cars on the road would be a powerful way to combat climate change by producing fewer greenhouse gases and emissions. The Department of Energy [estimates](#) that the carbon pollution of electric vehicles is 60 percent lower than that of gasoline-powered cars. In a clean-energy state like California, it would be 80 percent lower.

Saving the planet, however, should not come at the cost of destroying fragile ecosystems. Lithium mining cannot be considered a long-term or just solution if it contributes to water depletion and air pollution, which have severe and disparate impacts for local communities that are already struggling in many ways to make ends meet.

A Battery-Powered Future

Lithium mining is in need of much reform if it is to be universally beneficial as a practice. The biggest players in lithium mining must commit to principles of transparency and cooperation with the local governments of the Lithium Triangle. Chile, Argentina, and Bolivia could lead efforts in researching and organizing data that sheds light on the impacts of mining and extraction. Progress has already been made on that front, as in Chile, the Atacama People's Council has set up monitoring stations in a lagoon on its salt flat in order to track changing water levels. Further developments can and should be made in that regard to ensure that the green revolution does not endanger the people and environments it promises to protect.

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (13) [FONTE: NS Energy, 18/02/2021]

Profiling the top five largest lithium mining companies in the world

Global lithium production in 2019 stood at 77,000 tonnes - but as interest in the metal continues to grow, analysts expect worldwide demand will more than double by 2024



The energy transition is likely to fuel a sustained increase in demand over the next two decades for metals such as lithium (Credit: Shutterstock/Ksenia Ragozina)

Some of the largest lithium mining companies have grown in stature in recent years, as interest in the silvery-white metal grows in tandem with demand for the electric vehicles and consumer electronics whose rechargeable batteries it powers.

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (14) [FONTE: NS Energy, 18/02/2021]

With battery manufacturing expected to accelerate over the coming years, particularly as electric vehicles become more prevalent in key markets seeking to decarbonise, interest in the metal will continue to grow, and analysts expect worldwide [demand will more than double by 2024](#).

Here, NS Energy profiles the top five largest lithium mining companies in the world.

Top five largest lithium mining companies in the world

1. Jiangxi Ganfeng Lithium

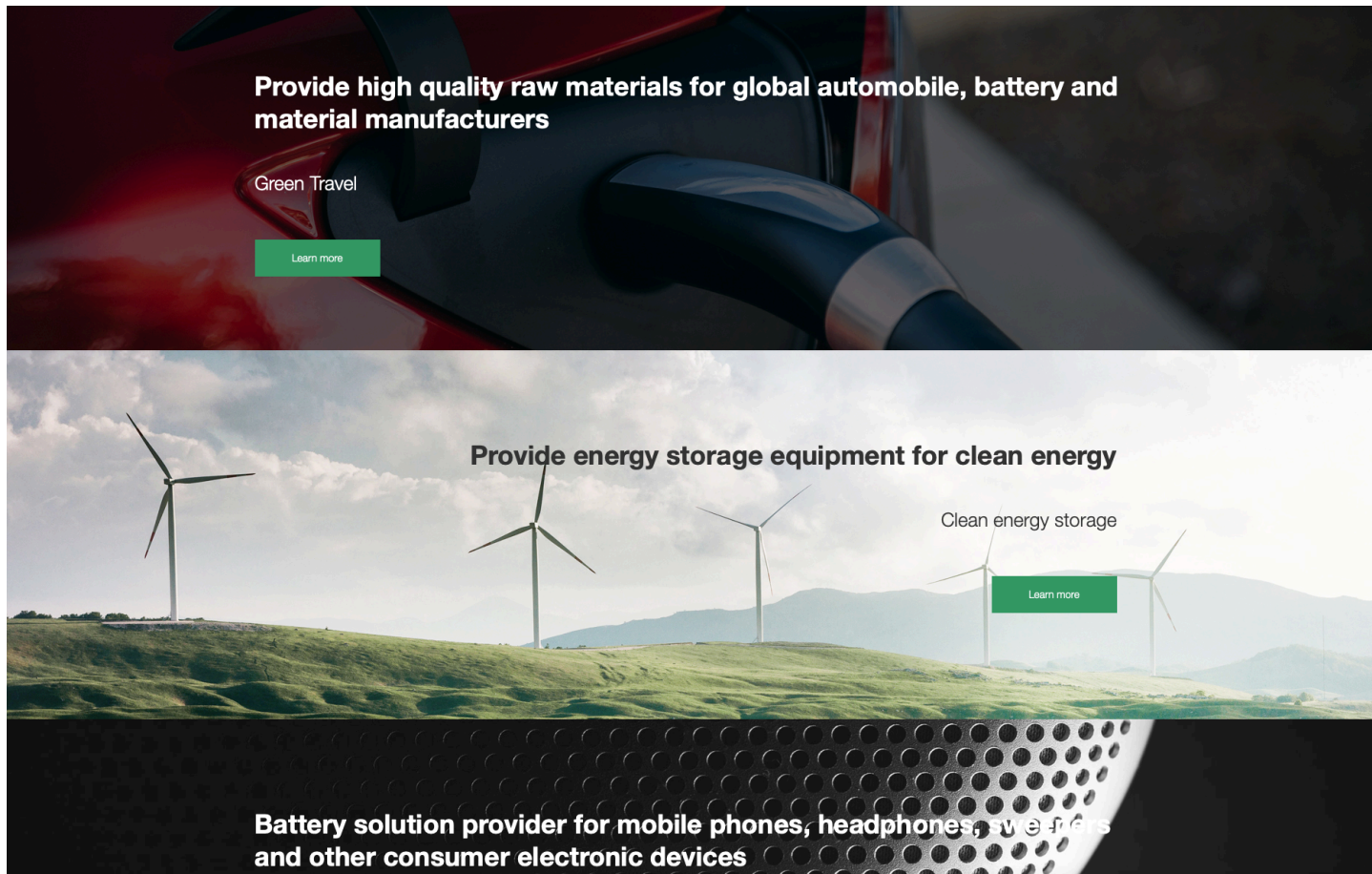
Jiangxi Ganfeng Lithium, which was founded in 2000, is the world's largest lithium mining company with a market capitalisation of \$27.38bn. It brought in \$767.5m in revenue in 2019.

Although headquartered in Xinyu, China, the firm also holds [lithium resources](#) in Australia, Argentina and Mexico.

It claims to be the only company in the industry that has the commercial-scale technologies to extract lithium from brine, ore and recycled materials.

Ganfeng is the largest lithium metal producer in the world, while its lithium compound capacity ranks third worldwide and first in China.

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (15) [FONTE: Ganfeng Lithium]



O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (16) [FONTE: NS Energy, 18/02/2021; Albemarle]

2. Albemarle

Albemarle is a fine chemical manufacturing company based in North Carolina, US, and it operates three divisions – lithium, bromine specialties and catalysts.

Founded in 1994, the firm has grown to establish itself as the second-largest lithium miner in the world with a market capitalisation of \$16.73bn as well as bringing in \$3.59bn in revenue in 2019.

The company, which has operations in Europe, North and South America, Australia and Asia, is also the largest provider of lithium for electric vehicle batteries.



Lithium

Albemarle is the industry leader in lithium and lithium derivatives, one of the highest growth markets in the specialty chemicals industry. Our unique natural resource position, derivatization capabilities, and technology leadership allow Albemarle to execute an aggressive growth strategy for this business.

We control a diverse and high-quality network of natural resources that are geographically situated in low-risk environments with good infrastructure. The scale of our operations promotes attractive economies of scale. We maintain the strongest vertical position in the industry, from raw material extraction to specialty product manufacturing. We possess a deep and broad process technology expertise that has grown in scale with our recent acquisitions.

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (17) [FONTE: NS Energy, 18/02/2021]

3. Tianqi Lithium



With resource and production assets in Australia, Chile and China, Tiangi is believed to have controlled as much as 46% of global lithium production in 2018 (Credit: Tiangi Lithium)

Tianqi Lithium, which was founded in 1995, is the third-largest lithium miner with a market capitalisation of \$11.79bn. Based in Chengdu, China, the firm also raked in \$748m in revenue in 2019.

The company claims to hold “world-leading positions” in its major businesses of lithium resource investment, lithium concentrates extraction and the production of advanced lithium speciality compounds.

With resource and production assets in Australia, Chile and China, Tiangi is believed to have controlled as much as 46% of global lithium production in 2018.

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (18) [FONTE: NS Energy, 18/02/202]

4. Sociedad Química y Minera

With a market capitalisation of \$6.38bn, Sociedad Química y Minera (SQM) is the fourth-largest lithium miner in the world.

Based in Santiago, Chile, the chemical company, which supplies iodine, lithium, and other industrial chemicals, brought in \$1.86m in revenue in 2019.

SQM was founded in 1968 and produces lithium carbonate in its Salar del Carmen plant, close to Antofagasta, Chile. It uses the lithium carbonate from the plant to produce lithium hydroxide – which is used in batteries and colorants.

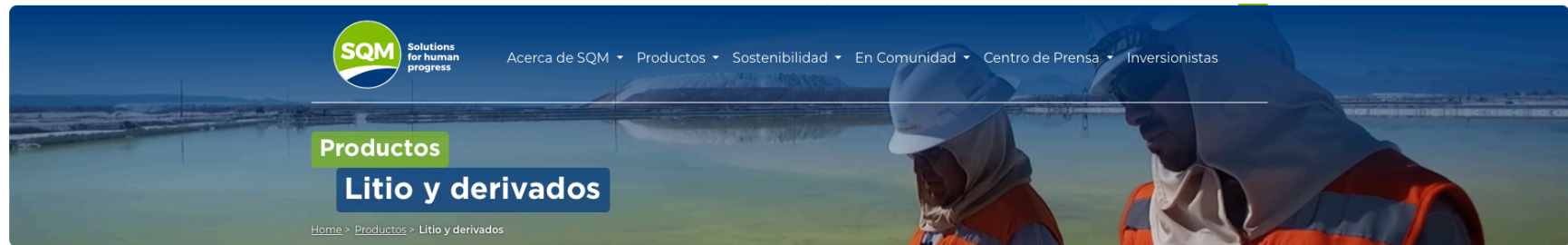
5. Mineral Resources Limited

Mineral Resources was founded in 1993 and is the fifth-largest lithium mining company in the world with a market capitalisation of \$5.66bn. It also raked in \$1.16bn in revenue in 2019.

The West Australian-headquartered firm's operations include open-pit mining of iron ore and lithium, as well as lithium hydroxide processing.

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (19)

[FONTE: SQM- Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile S.A]



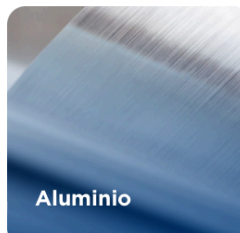
El litio y sus derivados constituyen un insumo clave para el desarrollo de la electromovilidad y de las tecnologías que están moviendo al mundo; también es muy importante para la industria farmacéutica y para usos industriales. Como mayor productor del mundo en este mercado y el de más bajo costo, estamos comprometidos con el desarrollo y sustentabilidad de la industria del litio, donde nuestro esfuerzo apunta a entregar productos de alta calidad en forma oportuna, pero también a realizar significativas inversiones a fin de garantizar la disponibilidad del producto.

Conoce [aquí](#) más sobre cómo SQM produce este insumo clave para el desarrollo de la electromovilidad desde el punto de vista ecológico y social.

Visita nuestro sitio web:

SQMLithium.com

Aplicaciones Principales



O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (20) [FONTE: Mineral Resources]



[About Us](#) [Our Business](#) [Sustainability](#) [Investors](#) [News](#) [Careers](#) [Contact](#) [+61 8 9329 3600](#)

Q1 FY22 **QUARTERLY** **REPORT**

[Read more ▶](#)



[ASX Releases](#)

[Projects](#)

[Latest News](#)

[Vacancies](#)

Mineral Resources is an innovative and leading mining services company with a growing world-class portfolio of mining operations across multiple commodities, including iron ore and lithium.

We have a large footprint, providing mining services to clients throughout Western Australia and the Northern Territory, operating mine sites in the Pilbara and Goldfields regions and shipping product through ports in Port Hedland and Esperance.

Mineral Resources Limited AGM

Access more information on the Mineral Resources Limited 2021 AGM portal

[Learn more ▶](#)

O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (21) [FONTE: Mineral Resources]

Wodgina Lithium

As one of the largest known hard rock lithium deposits in the world, Wodgina Lithium Project is a Tier 1 asset.

Wodgina commenced operations in April 2017, mining Lithium Direct Shipping Ore (DSO). In 2018 we commenced an expansion of the Wodgina site to enable us to produce spodumene concentrate and, potentially, lithium hydroxide.

On 1 November 2019, Mineral Resources completed the transaction with Albemarle for the partial sale of the Wodgina Lithium Project and established the [MARBL joint venture](#), with Mineral Resources holding a 40% interest and Albemarle holding a 60% interest. As part of the transaction, Mineral Resources received a 40% interest in two 25ktpa lithium hydroxide modules in Kemerton, Western Australia, which are currently under construction.

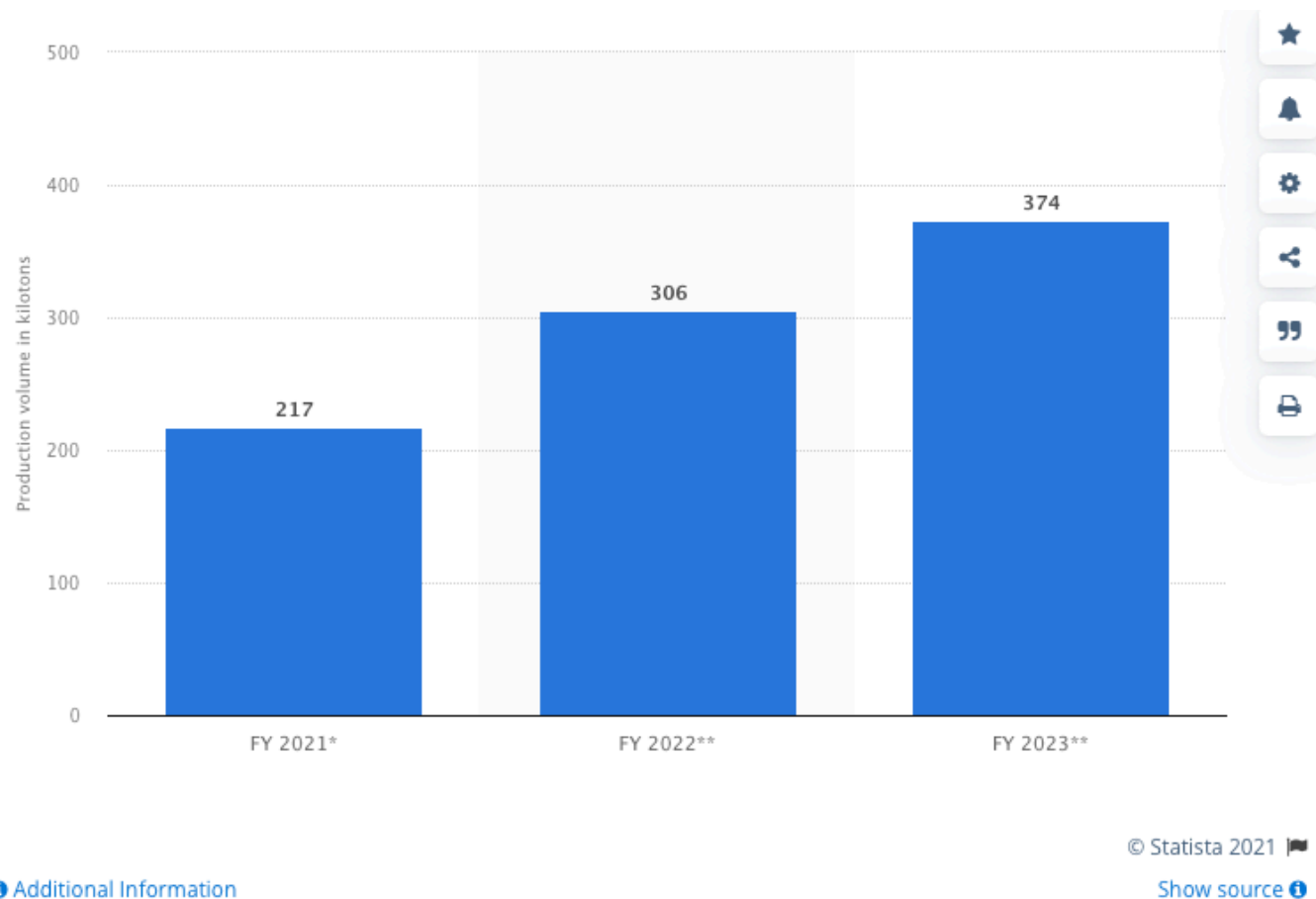


O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (22) [FONTE: Business News, 19/11/2018]



O Lítio: um mineral crítico para a transição energética (23) [FONTE: Statista]

Production volume of lithium in Australia in financial year 2021, with a forecast until 2023
(in kilotons)



A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (1)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (2)

[MAPAS: The Economist, 15/07/2017 e Mining 27/08/2018]



A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (3)

[FONTE: Agustina Sánchez, Detrás del Golpe: la industrialización del litio en Bolivia - CLACSO / Noviembre 2019]

Detrás del Golpe: la industrialización del litio en Bolivia



Agustina Sánchez

Bolivia posee las mayores reservas de litio en salmueras en el mundo, en el Salar Uyuni y, a diferencia de lo ocurrido en Argentina y Chile, donde el recurso se encuentra en manos de multinacionales que responden a intereses foráneos, en Bolivia es el Estado Plurinacional el que controla de forma soberana el recurso y lo explota de acuerdo a los intereses nacionales. Este hecho supone, sin lugar a dudas, tensiones con Estados Unidos, ya que claro está, las políticas implementadas por Evo Morales, distan mucho de las que el país del norte desea para Bolivia.

A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (4)

[FONTE: Agustina Sánchez, Detrás del Golpe: la industrialización del litio en Bolivia - CLACSO / Noviembre 2019]

Bolivia logró consolidarse como un actor fundamental en el mercado mundial del litio y estaba preparado para dar el gran salto y establecerse como líder del cambio de matriz energética y patrón tecnológico en la región latinoamericana y caribeña. Sin embargo el golpe de Estado ha detenido el proceso. El martes nos enteramos que en un parlamento sin quórum y solo con diputados opositores a Evo Morales, Jeanine Añez se autoproclama presidente de Bolivia, pese a no contar con las condiciones constitucionales para hacerlo. Además el mismo domingo 9 de Noviembre, las acciones de la empresa Estadounidense TESLA, cuyos productos se fabrican a base de litio, aumentaban exponencialmente, tendencia que continuó estos días.

naturales estratégicos que hay en la región para consolidar su hegemonía a nivel regional de cara a la disputa hegemónica global actual. Frente a esto, el pueblo boliviano debe proteger su soberanía y tutelar que las políticas nacionales, soberanas y estratégicas que ha logrado conseguir en esta materia los últimos años, no sean sometidas al control de intereses extranjeros.

A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (5)

[FONTE: Bolivia's Almost Impossible Lithium Dream / Bloomberg, 3/12/2018]



A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (6)

[FONTE: Deutsche Welle, 4/11/2019]

Bolivia scraps joint lithium project with German company

The Bolivian government has issued a decree overturning a massive joint lithium project with southern German firm ACISA. The project is considered vital for the German auto industry's plans to develop electric batteries.



The Bolivian government has cancelled a joint partnership with Germany's privately owned ACI Systems Alemania (ACISA) to develop a massive lithium project.

A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (7)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

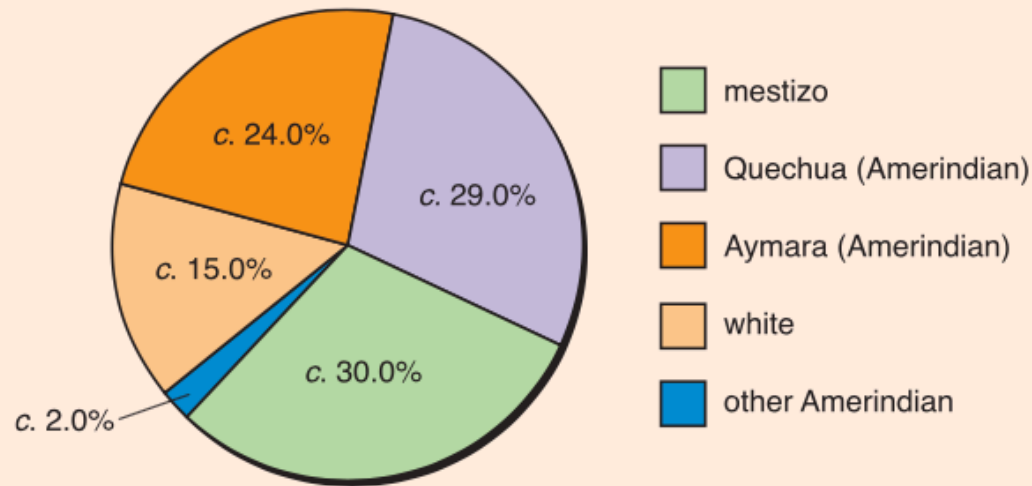
Area and population

	area	population		area	population
		2012			2012
Departments	sq km	census	Departments	sq km	census
Beni	213,564	422,008	Pando	63,827	110,436
Chuquisaca	51,524	581,347	Potosí	118,218	828,093
Cochabamba	55,631	1,762,761	Santa Cruz	370,621	2,657,762
La Paz	133,985 ⁴	2,719,344	Tarija	37,623	483,518
Oruro	53,588	494,587	TOTAL	1,098,581	10,059,856

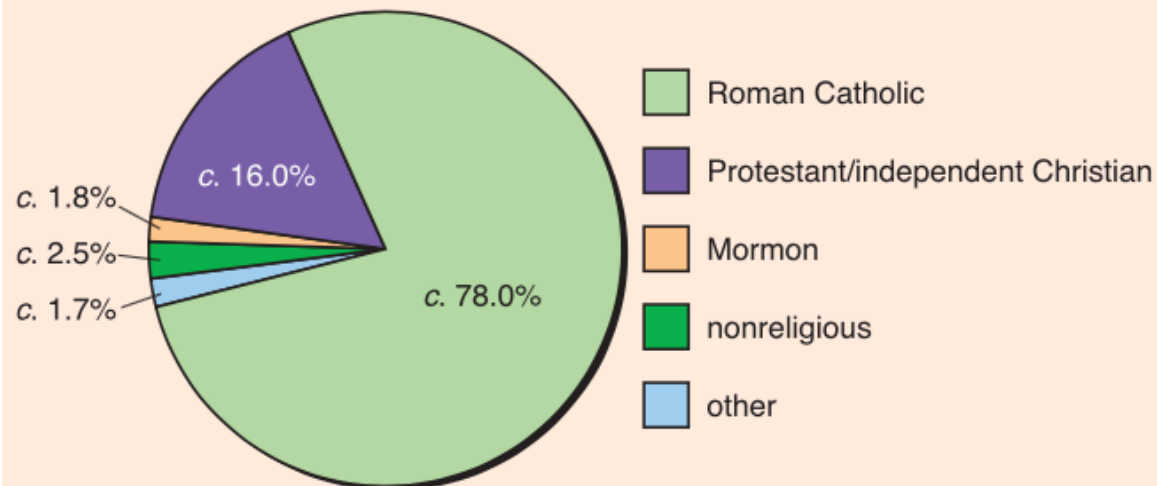
A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (8)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Ethnic composition (2006):



Religious affiliation (2001):

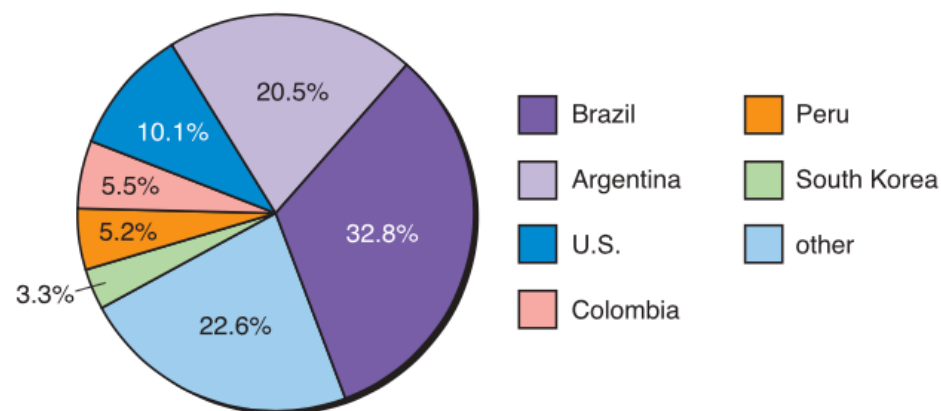


A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (9)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

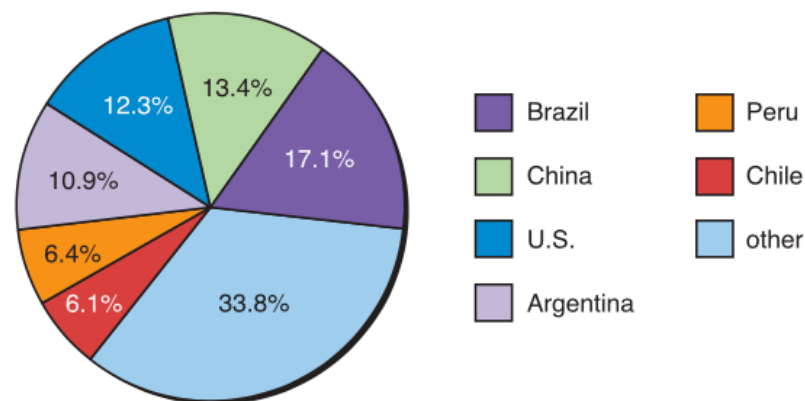
Exports (2013): U.S.\$12,207,600,000 (mineral fuels and lubricants 54.7%, crude materials [except fuels] 19.9%, food and live animals 9.9%, basic manufactures 5.1%, [non-mineral] oils, fats, and waxes 2.9%).

Major export destinations:



Imports (2013): U.S.\$9,353,000,000 (machinery and transportation equipment 38.8%, basic manufactures 17.2%, chemicals and chemical products 14.7%, mineral fuels and lubricants 13.8%, food and live animals 6.3%).

Major import sources:



A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (10)

[FONTE: CIA, The World Fact Book]

Disputes - international:



Chile and Peru rebuff Bolivia's reactivated claim to restore the Atacama corridor, ceded to Chile in 1884, but Chile offers instead unrestricted but not sovereign maritime access through Chile for Bolivian natural gas; contraband smuggling, human trafficking, and illegal narcotic trafficking are problems in the porous areas of the border with Argentina

Trafficking in persons:



current situation: Bolivia is a source country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking domestically and abroad; indigenous children are particularly vulnerable; Bolivia is a source country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking domestically and abroad; rural and poor Bolivians, most of whom are indigenous, and LGBT youth are particularly vulnerable; Bolivians perform forced labor domestically in mining, ranching, agriculture, and domestic service, and a significant number are in forced labor abroad in sweatshops, agriculture, domestic service, and the informal sector; women and girls are sex trafficked within Bolivia and in neighboring countries, such as Argentina, Peru, and Chile; a limited number of women from nearby countries are sex trafficked in Bolivia

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List – Bolivia does not comply fully with the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so; the government did not demonstrate overall increasing anti-trafficking efforts, and poor data collection made it difficult to assess the number of investigations, prosecutions, and victim identifications and referrals to care services; authorities did not adequately differentiate between human trafficking and other crimes, such as domestic violence and child abuse; law enforcement failed to implement an early detection protocol for identifying trafficking cases and lacked a formal process for identifying trafficking victims among vulnerable populations; specialized victim services were inadequately funded and virtually non-existent for adult women and male victims (2015)

Illicit drugs:



world's third-largest cultivator of coca (after Colombia and Peru) with an estimated 30,000 hectares under cultivation in 2011, a decrease of 13 percent over 2010; third largest producer of cocaine, estimated at 265 metric tons potential pure cocaine in 2011, a 29 percent increase over 2010; transit country for Peruvian and Colombian cocaine destined for Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Europe; weak border controls; some money-laundering activity related to narcotics trade; major cocaine consumption (2013)

A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (11)

[FONTE: Constituição do Estado Plurinacional da Bolívia de 2009, artigo 267º]

CAPÍTULO CUARTO

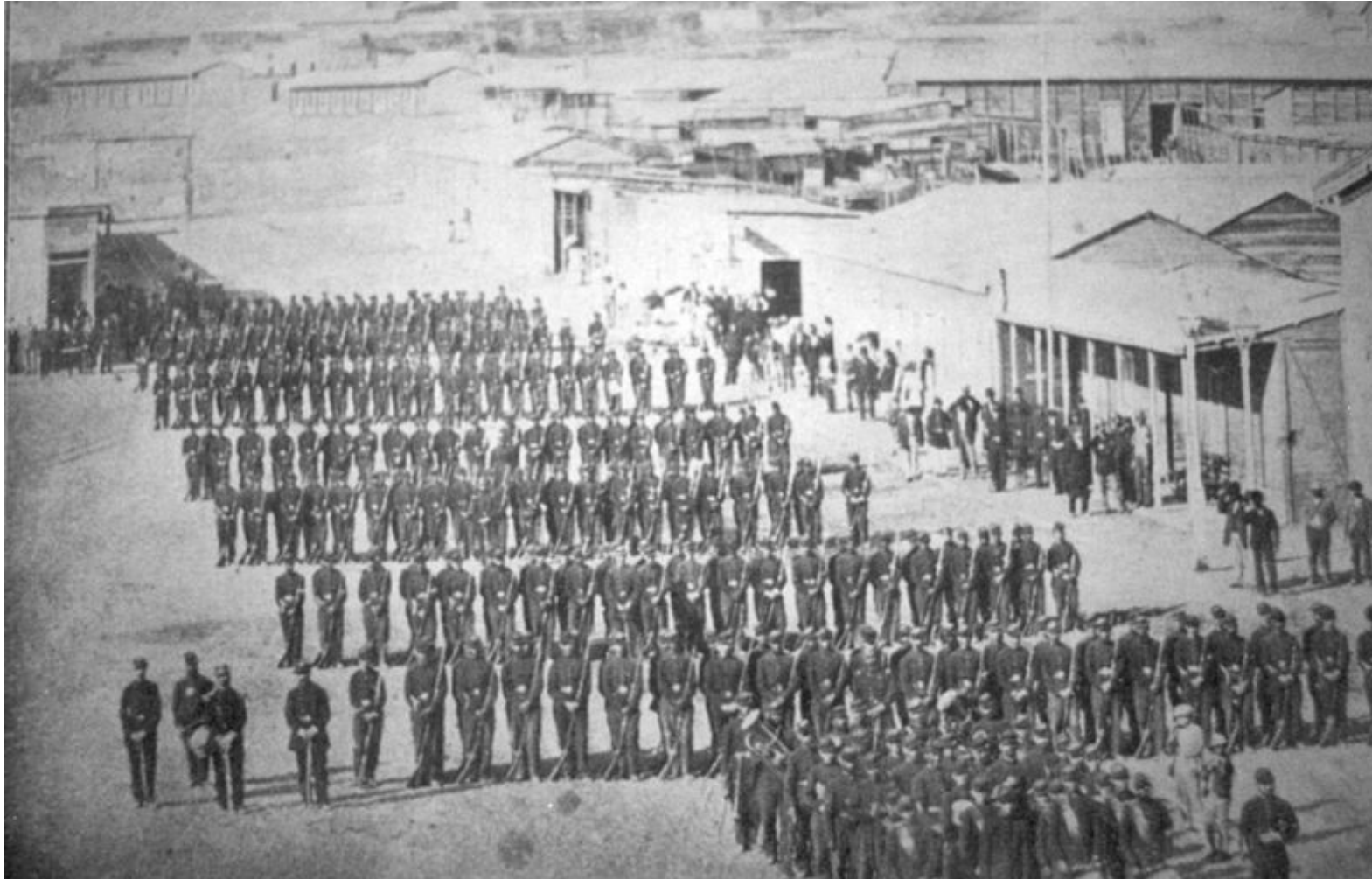
REIVINDICACIÓN MARÍTIMA

Artículo 267.

- I.** El Estado boliviano declara su derecho irrenunciable e imprescriptible sobre el territorio que le dé acceso al océano Pacífico y su espacio marítimo.
- II.** La solución efectiva al diferendo marítimo a través de medios pacíficos y el ejercicio pleno de la soberanía sobre dicho territorio constituyen objetivos permanentes e irrenunciables del Estado boliviano.

A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (12)

[FONTE: Wiki Commons]



Tropas do Exército do Chile ocupam a cidade de Antofagasta, então território da Bolívia

A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (13)

[MAPA: O conflito territorial entre o Chile e a Bolívia. FONTE: El País, 5/05/2015]



A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (14)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



Chile.

Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (15)

[FONTE: “La economía de Bolivia busca el mar” in El País, 18/10/2015]

La economía de Bolivia busca el mar

La salida al Pacífico, además de ser un tema de soberanía, es vital para el crecimiento

Bolivia sueña con el agua salada del Océano Pacífico. Desde hace más de un siglo, el país, enclaustrado en el corazón de Sudamérica, **reclama a Chile una salida “soberana” al mar**. La controversia fronteriza ha dejado varias huellas en el camino a pesar de que la nación andina dispone desde 1904 —año en que se firmó el Tratado de Paz entre ambos países— de un libre tránsito de mercancías y personas por el territorio que perdió en la Guerra del Pacífico, conflicto que opuso a Bolivia y Perú aliados contra Chile (1879-1884).

“Una salida soberana implicaría un importante aumento de los intercambios educacionales y culturales y un mayor beneficio económico”, afirma Jorge Magasich, catedrático de historia contemporánea en el Institut des Hautes Etudes des Communications Sociales de Bruselas. De acuerdo con Naciones Unidas, los países sin acceso al mar experimentan una desaceleración de la tasa de crecimiento económico. El organismo internacional indica que el avance real del producto interior bruto (PIB) per cápita en las naciones en desarrollo sin litoral es incluso más bajo que el promedio de aquellas calificadas como menos adelantadas. Nueve de los 12 últimos países en la escala del Índice de Desarrollo Humano son naciones sin litoral, entre ellos Malí, República Centroafricana, Burundi o Chad.

A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (16)

[FONTE: “La economía de Bolivia busca el mar” in El País, 2/10/2015]

La Haya falla a favor de Chile y rechaza que deba negociar la salida al mar con Bolivia

La Corte Internacional de Justicia señala que “ninguno de los acuerdos o tratados firmados por ambos países” implica la obligación de un nuevo pacto

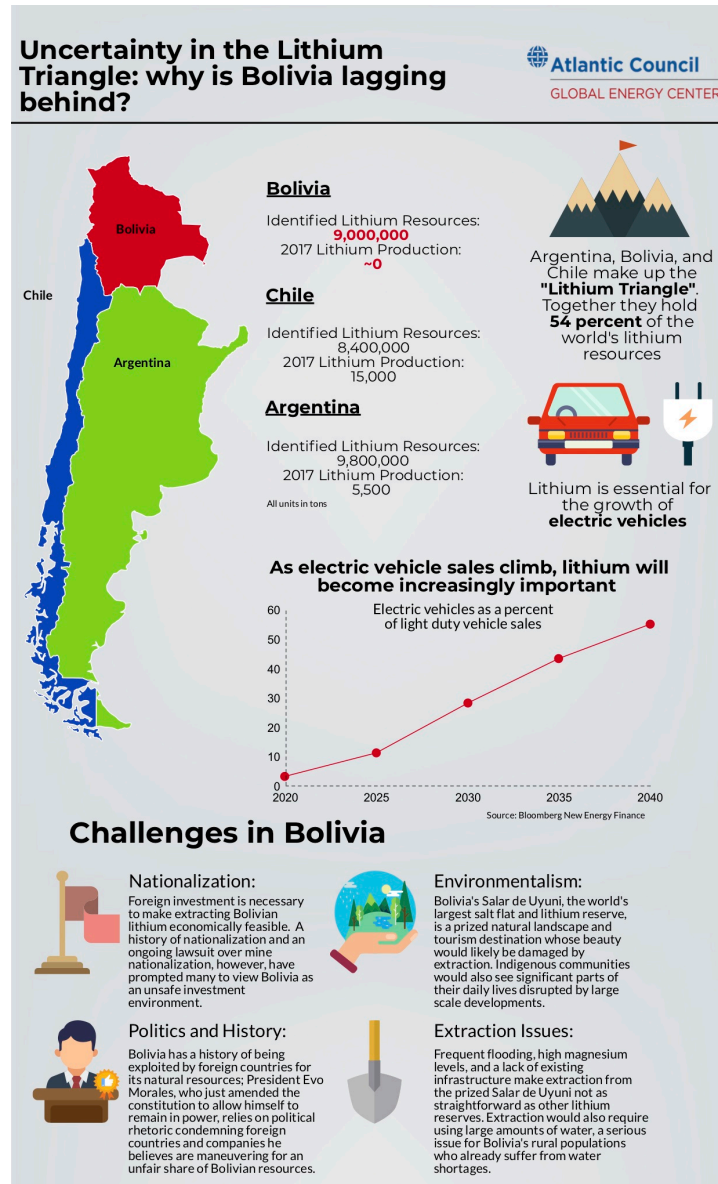
La Haya - 2 OCT 2018 - 09:29 CEST

La Corte Internacional de Justicia (CIJ), con sede en [La Haya](#), ha fallado este lunes a favor de [Chile](#) en la demanda interpuesta por [Bolivia](#) en busca de lograr una salida al mar. El presidente del tribunal, el somalí Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf, ha anunciado que Santiago no tiene la obligación de negociar con La Paz un acceso soberano al océano Pacífico. Bolivia quería poner fin a lo que denomina “[la dependencia y sobrecostes logísticos](#)” en los que incurre para importar y exportar sus productos a través de los puertos chilenos. Pero los jueces, por 12 votos a favor y 3 en contra, han fallado que Santiago “no está jurídicamente obligado a hacerlo, porque ninguno de los acuerdos o tratados firmados por ambos países a lo largo de los años así lo indica; tampoco lo indican otras resoluciones internacionales”, según ha dicho Yusuf.



A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (17)

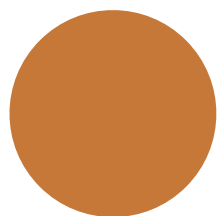
[FONTE: Atlantic Council /Herbert Crowder, Bolivia's role in the energy transition threatened by lithium uncertainty, 6/08/2018]



A geopolítica do Lítio: o caso da Bolívia (18)

[FONTE: Cartoon de Carlos Amato / New Frame, 20/10/2020]





PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES

A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (1) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



FORM OF GOVERNMENT
federal republic with two legislative houses (House of the Federation [153]; House of Peoples' Representatives [547])

HEAD OF STATE
President: Sahle-Work Zewde

HEAD OF GOVERNMENT
Prime Minister: [Abiy Ahmed](#)

CAPITAL
[Addis Ababa](#)

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
none¹

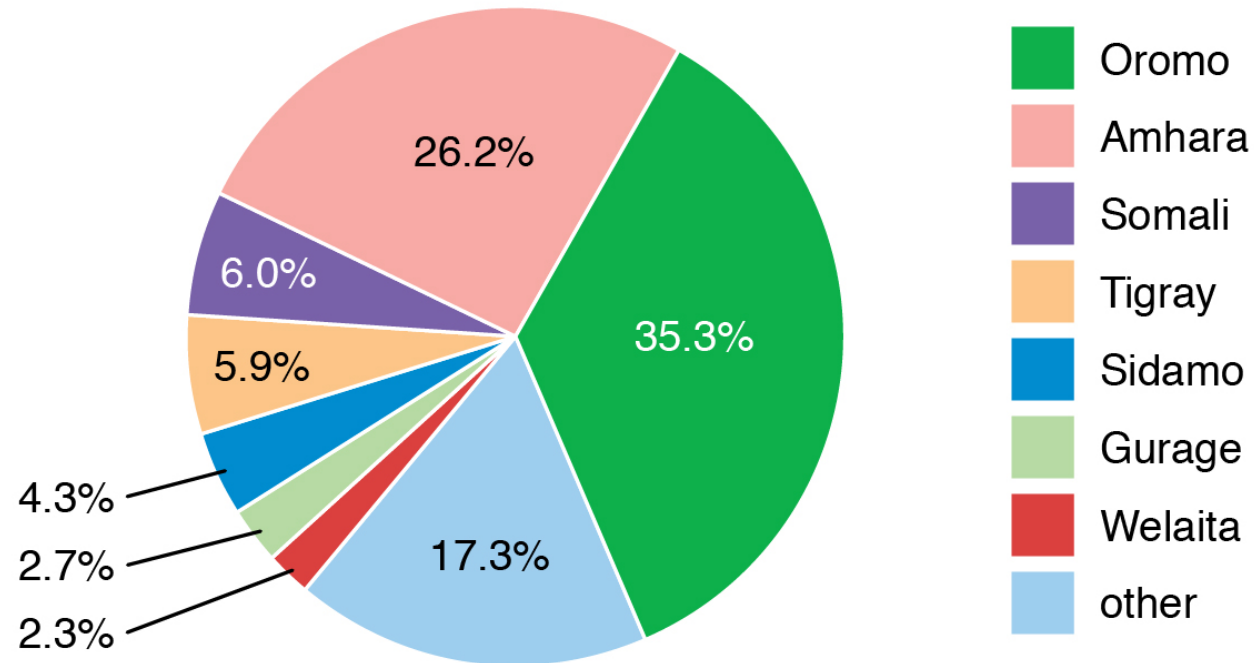
OFFICIAL RELIGION
none

MONETARY UNIT
birr (Br)

POPULATION
(2019 est.) 99,108,000

A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (2) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Ethnic composition (2012)



A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (3) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

nation-state

nation-state, a territorially bounded sovereign polity—i.e., a state—that is ruled in the name of a community of citizens who identify themselves as a nation. The legitimacy of a nation-state’s rule over a territory and over the population inhabiting it stems from the right of a core national group within the state (which may include all or only some of its citizens) to self-determination. Members of the core national group see the state as belonging to them and consider the approximate territory of the state to be their homeland. Accordingly, they demand that other groups, both within and outside the state, recognize and respect their control over the state. As the American sociologist Rogers Brubaker put it in *Nationalism Reframed: Nationhood and the National Question in the New Europe* (1996), nation-states are “states of and for particular nations.”

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Introduction
- Nation-state building
- Challenges to nation-states

A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (4) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

As a political model, the nation-state fuses two principles: the principle of state sovereignty, first articulated in the Peace of Westphalia (1648), which recognizes the right of states to govern their territories without external interference; and the principle of national sovereignty, which recognizes the right of national communities to govern themselves. National sovereignty in turn is based on the moral-philosophical principle of popular sovereignty, according to which states belong to their peoples. The latter principle implies that legitimate rule of a state requires some sort of consent by the people. That requirement does not mean, however, that all nation-states are democratic. Indeed, many authoritarian rulers have presented themselves—both to the outside world of states and internally to the people under their rule—as ruling in the name of a sovereign nation.

A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (5) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Nation-state building

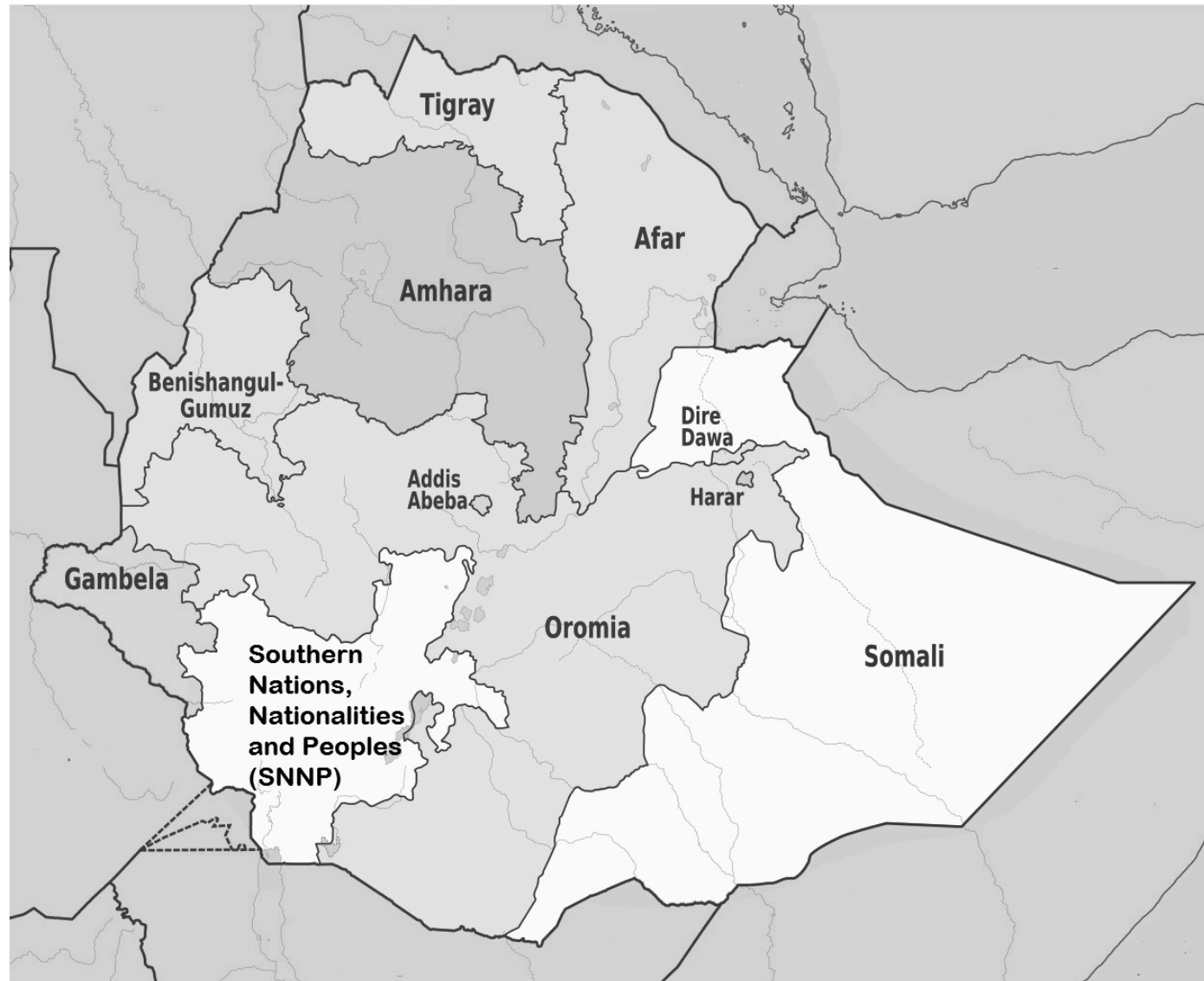
Although France after the French Revolution (1787–99) is often cited as the first nation-state, some scholars consider the establishment of the English Commonwealth in 1649 as the earliest instance of nation-state creation. Since the late 18th century the nation-state has gradually become the dominant vehicle of rule over geographic territories, replacing polities that were governed through other principles of legitimacy. The latter included dynastic monarchies (e.g., the Habsburg and Ethiopian empires), theocratic states (e.g., the Dalai Lama's rule over Tibet and the rule of the prince-bishops of Montenegro), colonial empires (justified by colonizing powers as a means of spreading a “true” religion or of bringing progress to “backward” peoples), and communist revolutionary governments that purported to act in the name of a transnational working class (*see* proletariat; social class: Characteristics of the principal classes).

Although some nation-states have been formed by polity-seeking national movements, others have formed when existing polities were nationalized—i.e., transformed into nation-states—either because theocrats or monarchs ceded authority to parliaments (as in Britain and France) or because empires retreated or broke apart (as did the British and French colonial empires in the mid-20th century and the Soviet empire in eastern Europe beginning in the late 1980s).

A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (6) [FONTE: Deutsche Welle]



A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (7) [FONTE: Wikimedia Commons]



A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (8) [FONTE: Harvard Political Review, 10/03/2018]

An Emerging and Troubled Power: Ethnopolitical Tribulations in Ethiopia

March 10, 2018

Qeeroo means “youth” in Oromo, the language of Ethiopia’s largest ethnic group. It is also the preferred name of the young Oromo who have led anti-government protests calling for greater ethnic equality since November 2015. The protests have spread throughout Oromia and Amhara, home to the Oromo and Amhara ethnicities that constitute [34 and 27 percent](#) of the country’s population, respectively.

Since 1991, Ethiopia’s ethnic federalist system has been led by the Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), a coalition that [technically includes](#) political parties representing the Oromo, Amhara, and Tigrayans. Yet, because they control the military and key economic assets, the Tigrayans hold [the real power](#) in the country.

After two years of sporadic and violent protests, Ethiopia’s prime minister, Hailemariam Desalegn, whose tenure began in 2012, [abruptly submitted](#) a letter of resignation on February 15th, prompting concerns about political instability in the regional powerhouse and second-most populous country in Africa. Hailemariam’s resignation is a moment of hope for the country, as the long-oppressed plurality Oromo may finally have the ability to pressure for real representation in Addis Ababa.

A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (9) [FONTE: Harvard Political Review, 10/03/2018]

Ethiopia's emperors from 1270 to 1974 were Amhara, and the Derg dictatorship was also led by the Amhara. But after the oppressive Derg regime lost even Amhara support, the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (TPLF) sparked an armed revolt and [co-opted](#) the Oromo People's Democratic Organization (OPDO) and the Amhara National Democratic Movement into forming the EPRDF that stands to date. After defeating the Derg military, the TPLF, led by the strongman Meles Zenawi, consolidated its hold over the country, [crushing](#) any rebellious Oromo outfits that refused to support the OPDO.

For all of Zenawi's reign, and even after his death, the TPLF has maintained control over the country's security apparatus, financial institutions, and the executive branch. 99 percent of Ethiopian National Defense Force officers [hail from Tigray](#), and 97 percent are from the same village. The TPLF has [dominated](#) the EPRDF and dictated its decisions, quashing dissent from the OPDO and the Amhara National Democratic Movement.

A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (10) [FONTE: Harvard Political Review, 10/03/2018]


Turn of the Tide



Since 2015, the Tigrayans' hold on power has grown increasingly shaky. After the government in Addis Ababa threatened to expand the capital city's boundaries into Oromia, the Oromo [erupted in protest](#) against what they saw as a breach of their sovereignty. These demonstrations have spread around the country and [broadened in scope](#) to include Ethiopia's biggest issues — ethnic inequality, a lack of democracy, and corruption. The OPDO has been reinventing itself ever since as a quasi-opposition party within the EPRDF, a phenomenon manifesting itself in the election of the outspoken, charismatic Lemme Megersa, a politician who has attacked the current regime and [adopted](#) many of the protesters' demands, as Oromia's Regional President.

The tide is turning in the struggle for Oromo and Amhara rights, and Hailemariam's resignation primes Lemma and the OPDO for a major political ascendancy. The protests have forced the TPLF to [release thousands](#) of political prisoners, including major opposition leaders, attending to one of the demonstrators' main demands. Energized by the demonstrations and Lemma's leadership, the OPDO has begun to reassert itself as a champion of Oromo rights.

A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (11) [FONTE: The Nobel Prize, 2019]

THE
NOBEL
PRIZE

Nobel Prizes & Laureates Nomination Alfred Nobel News & insights Events Education network 

Peace  The Nobel Peace Prize 2019 Abiy Ahmed Ali - Facts 

The Nobel Peace Prize 2019

Abiy Ahmed Ali

Share this



Abiy Ahmed Ali Facts



© Nobel Media. Photo: A. Mahmoud

Abiy Ahmed Ali
The Nobel Peace Prize 2019

Born: 15 August 1976, Beshasha, Ethiopia

Role: Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Prize motivation: "for his efforts to achieve peace and international cooperation, and in particular for his decisive initiative to resolve the border conflict with neighbouring Eritrea."

Prize share: 1/1

A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (12) [FONTE: Público / Washington Post, 4/11/2021]

Como Abiy Ahmed passou de Nobel da Paz a senhor da guerra

No espaço de dois anos, o primeiro-ministro etíope deixou de ser o herói da democracia e da economia de mercado para se tornar num vilão cada vez mais isolado pela comunidade internacional.

Marc Champion, Simon Marks e Fasika Tadesse 4 de Novembro de 2021, 18:06



A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (13) [FONTE: Público / Washington Post, 4/11/2021]

O que correu mal, de acordo com os observadores, foi a incapacidade de Abiy em navegar nas profundas divisões étnicas que consomem a segunda maior nação da África desde 1960. Agora, isolado pelos EUA e Europa, o seu próprio futuro parece, de repente, estar em jogo.

Passou-se apenas um mês desde que Abiy ganhou as eleições e menos de um ano desde que declarou a vitória militar sobre a Frente de Libertação do Povo Tigré (FLPT), o partido de base étnica cujas forças agora ameaçam Adis Abeba e que dominou a Etiópia até Abiy assumir o cargo em Abril de 2018.

Passaram também apenas dois anos desde que o ex-militar [ganhou o Prémio Nobel da Paz](#) por assinar um tratado com a vizinha Eritreia, que colocou um ponto final no impasse que se seguiu à guerra fronteiriça entre 1998 e 2000. À época, Abiy foi saudado nos EUA e na União Europeia como a maior esperança para fazer chegar a democracia e a economia de mercado à Etiópia, bem como para promover a estabilidade numa região turbulenta que vai do Sudão à Somália.

Desde então, as reformas de Abiy estagnaram. Não só a FLPT começou a conquistar território às forças governamentais como também começa a pairar o [espectro de uma guerra civil mais ampla](#). O Exército de Libertação Oromo (OLA), uma força guerrilheira formada por ex-apoiantes de etnia oromo, juntou-se ao ataque ao Governo.

A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (14) [FONTE: Público / Washington Post, 4/11/2021]

A criação de uma nação unificada a partir de um estado etnicamente fracturado - um processo que Abiy chama de "sinergia" - teve apoio no início, diz Davison, ele próprio expulso do país sem qualquer explicação. "Abiy tentou criar um partido em torno de si, excluindo qualquer pessoa que tivesse pontos de vista diferentes e devolvendo a Etiópia a um sistema em que grande parte da oposição é criminalizada".

Mesmo em Adis Abeba, as divisões étnicas tornariam qualquer tentativa de defesa civil num banho de sangue, afirma um empresário de 40 anos que tem uma empresa de camionagem que transporta mercadorias entre a capital e [Ahmara, a província a norte de Adis Abeba agora amplamente ocupada pela FLPT](#), e que pediu para não ser identificado.

Este empresário viu o apelo do Governo para que os cidadãos registassem as suas armas - aparentemente para permitir que aqueles com "armas legais" possam proteger os seus bairros - mais como uma tentativa de desarmar a população e evitar combates entre diferentes grupos na cidade.

As sementes do conflito cedo foram plantadas, marcadas para muitos tigrés pelo acordo de paz com a Eritreia, que viram nele uma aliança militar entre Abiy e o inimigo mortal da FLPT, o Presidente eritreu, Isaias Afwerki. Posteriormente, as forças da Eritreia desempenharam um papel central nas operações militares do Governo em Tigré.

A Etiópia e o Tigré: um Estado sem nação em conflito consigo próprio (15) [FONTE: Fortune, 17/11/2020]



Sugestões de leitura

DAVID S. ABRAHAM

THE **ELEMENTS** OF **POWER**

GADGETS,
GUNS, AND
THE STRUGGLE
FOR A
SUSTAINABLE
FUTURE
IN THE
RARE METAL
AGE

