

Russia's Strategic interest in South America: Brazil, Venezuela and Bolivia

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This analysis examines the multifaceted historical relationship between Russia and South America, tracing its evolution from the Cold War's ideological confrontations to a contemporary narrative of strategic partnerships and economic imperatives. The post-Cold War era saw Russia actively reevaluating its global role, with South America emerging as a crucial stage for diplomatic and economic rejuvenation. The study examines pivotal moments, such as the Cuban Revolution, shaping the geopolitical landscape. It scrutinizes Russia's deliberate cultivation of ties with nations like Brazil, Venezuela, and Bolivia, exploring the nuanced interplay of economic collaborations and strategic engagements. Specific emphasis is placed on the intricate relationships, such as the harmonious engagement with Brazil and the symbiotic alliance with Venezuela, encompassing economic, military, and diplomatic ties. The analysis also highlights Russia's strategic interest in Bolivia's lithium resources, unfolding within the broader context of global clean energy transitions. The success of these collaborations is contextualized within the challenges posed by internal strife, environmental concerns, and geopolitical intricacies. This analysis provides insights into the adaptability and durability of modern geopolitical collaborations, underscoring the need for strategic acumen to navigate the complexities of international relations.

Part 1 Historical background of the Russian Federation - South-America relations

Part 2 Russian-Brazil Relations: A Tapestry of Diplomacy and Economic Collaboration

Part 3 Navigating the Complexities: Russia's Strategic Partnership with Venezuela

Part 4 "Lithium Hunt: Russia-Bolivia's Overture in the Global Energy Battle"

Endnotes

Bibliography

Historical background of the Russian Federation-South-America relations

Since Vladimir Putin assumed office in 2000, Moscow has meticulously constructed a global information ecosystem, blending information, disinformation, and misinformation as a cornerstone of its national security apparatus. This intricate web gained momentum around key events, such as the annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, reflecting Putin's perception of the Soviet Union's collapse as a cataclysmic event.

Putin envisions [Russia reclaiming historical and cultural dominance over former Soviet states, its "near abroad,"](#) and maintaining a robust presence in Latin America—a region strategically vital for countering US influence. The resulting information operations ecosystem actively counters US dominance in Latin America by framing US interests as exploitative and repressive, forming a front in Moscow's ongoing war with the West.

Over the past decade, coinciding with Russia's focus on absorbing Ukraine, Moscow intensified information operations in Latin America. Leveraging limited but influential alliances, particularly with Iran, Russia shapes a pervasive alternative reality that weakens US influence, strengthens authoritarianism, and projects a strong international network of allies.

The impact is evident in Latin America, where only Costa Rica supports US sanctions on Russia. Conversely, in January 2023, Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro, a key ally, advocated for a new Latin American bloc, aligning with Moscow's priorities and involving historically US-friendly nations like Argentina, Brazil, and Colombia.

The historical context reveals Soviet-allied movements during the Cold War in Latin America, fostering receptivity to Moscow's anti-US messaging. Russia, portrays itself as an alternative, despite breaching international law, and sees information operations as a tool in its permanent hybrid war with the West.

In South America, the historical relationship with Russia involves a complex interplay of geopolitical strategies and economic imperatives. In the aftermath of the Cold War, Russia underwent a comprehensive reevaluation of its global role, and the vast expanse of South America emerged as an enticing stage for a diplomatic and economic renaissance. The dawn of the 21st century witnessed the Russian Federation actively pursuing partnerships across the region, driven not only by economic interests, but also by a strategic imperative to diversify its global alliances.

Moving beyond the ideological contours that defined the Cold War era, Russia's engagement with South America underwent a metamorphosis, fueled by the imperative of economic imperatives. The region's abundant natural resources, including energy reserves, minerals, and agricultural bounty, beckoned to Russia's resource-hungry economy. Establishing economic ties with South American nations became a conduit not only for securing access to these invaluable commodities, but also for contributing to the economic prosperity of its regional partners.

To comprehend the depth of this contemporary engagement, one must rewind to the historical juncture of the Cold War, where the Soviet Union engaged in ideological clashes with the United States. South America, traditionally within the U.S. sphere of influence, became a focal point for Soviet overtures. [The pivotal Cuban Revolution of 1959, masterminded by Fidel Castro, served as a watershed moment, transforming Cuba into a Soviet ally and opening avenues for Moscow to assert its presence in the region.](#) This epochal event set the stage for a protracted geopolitical tussle, as both superpowers vied for supremacy in South America.

The dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked a pivotal juncture for Russia, prompting a profound reevaluation of its global standing. In this recalibration, South America, endowed with a wealth of natural resources and strategic significance, emerged as a reinvigorated arena for Russian engagement. The early years of the 21st century witnessed Russia deliberately cultivating ties with nations such as Venezuela and Brazil, laying the bedrock for both a more assertive and more nuanced presence in the region.

In essence, Russia's historical journey through the ideological battlegrounds of the Cold War has transitioned into a contemporary strategy, where economic imperatives and tactical calculations converge in a diplomatic dance across the South American continent. This dynamic interplay not only reflects Russia's evolving global strategy but also underscores the intricate tapestry of geopolitical history that increasingly binds these two regions. Additionally, establishing geopolitical influence in South America allows Russia to counterbalance the influence of other global powers and project its presence on the world stage.

Russian-Brazil Relations: A Tapestry of Diplomacy and Economic Collaboration

The evolving relationship between Russia and Brazil is a response to global shifts triggered by the Ukraine conflict, with Moscow seeking stronger ties outside the Western sphere. Brazil, under President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, aims to enhance its global influence, aligning with major economies like Russia within the BRICS group. This partnership has historical roots, dating back to Brazil's establishment of diplomatic ties with Russia in 1828, rekindled in 1945 and solidified in the post-Soviet era. The diplomatic overtures between Brazil and Russia have blossomed into an engagement, where economic collaboration and strategic alignment intertwine to craft a multifaceted relationship. As the largest nations on their respective continents, Brazil and Russia not only captivate attention for their extended geography but also for the richness of their resources and the intricacies of their geopolitical positions. The significance of the relationship is characterised by the fact, that the Russian Foreign Minister [Sergey Lavrov, described the deepening of relations between the two sides as progress towards a strategic partnership.](#)

At the core of this diplomatic concerto lies a shared pursuit of economic prosperity. Russia's exploration of the vast Brazilian landscape is propelled by a strategic imperative to diversify global alliances and secure access to Brazil's abundant natural resources. In reciprocation, Brazil perceives in [Russia a valuable partner capable of contributing to its economic development through technological collaborations and strategic investments.](#) A significant factor in this diplomacy is the energy sector. Russia's state-owned energy giant, Rosneft, has engaged in strategic partnerships with Brazilian counterparts, contributing to joint ventures and technology transfers. This collaboration enhances energy security for both nations and strengthens their economic ties. It exemplifies how diplomatic efforts are translated into tangible economic benefits, fostering resilience and sustainability in the energy sector. This collaboration not only fortifies the resilience of their respective energy sectors but also underscores the interdependence of their economic destinies. Technological cooperation further enhances the Brazil-Russia relationship, manifested in collaborative endeavors in aerospace and nuclear technology. Example of the former is that both nations, possessing advanced capabilities in this field, have engaged in joint projects through their respective space agencies—[Roscosmos in Russia and the Brazilian Space Agency \(AEB\) in the framework of the BRICS.](#) This collaborative endeavor not only underscores their commitment to scientific advancement but also solidifies their technological cooperation. Joint projects in aerospace exemplify how diplomatic ties extend into areas of cutting-edge technology, enhancing both nations' capabilities and contributing to scientific progress. Russia and Brazil also engage in military collaboration, including arms sales and defense agreements. Russia

has provided military equipment and technology to Brazil, contributing to the modernization of its armed forces. This collaboration not only strengthens Brazil's defense capabilities but also fosters a strategic alignment between the two nations. Such military cooperation exemplifies how diplomatic engagement translates into tangible political and security cooperation, reinforcing the relationship between Russia and Brazil in the realm of defense. These joint projects transcend economic considerations. The synergy not only fosters scientific advancements but also solidifies the foundation for enduring strategic partnership.

[Bilateral trade is also a crucial aspect, saw a record high in 2022, reaching \\$10 billion.](#) Despite a Brazilian trade deficit, Russia's diverse exports, including organic fertilizers and fuel oils, underscore Brazil's dependence on Russian inputs. At the same time, Brazilian consumer products are entering Russian markets, reflecting the strength of Brazil's agricultural sector during a period of global disruption. Investment dynamics witness significant developments, particularly in energy, sustainable infrastructure, and agriculture. Brazil aims to attract Russian investments, especially in its gas industry, fostering collaborations in technology transfer and nuclear services. The BRICS New Development Bank plays a pivotal role in financing sustainable infrastructure projects, emphasizing socio-economic growth and development in Brazil.

The agriculture sector, critical for both nations, sees collaboration in fertilizers, addressing Brazil's reliance on Russian supplies. Looking ahead, the partnership's foundation in economic strengths and shared interests spans energy, agriculture, technology, and infrastructure. Collaborative efforts within BRICS position Russia and Brazil to play pivotal roles in their economies, fostering increased trade, investment, and technological cooperation in a changing global landscape.

In conclusion, the Brazil-Russia relationship unfolds as a diplomatic composition, moving through movements of economic collaboration, technological synergy, and shared strategic interests. As these two influential nations continue their dance on the global stage, the music they create resonates not only in the economic and diplomatic realms but also in the broader context of shaping a multipolar world where regional powers wield influence.

Navigating Complexities: Russia's Strategic Partnership with Venezuela

The intricate and symbiotic relationship between [Russia and Venezuela has developed into a multifaceted alliance, navigating the complexities of modern geopolitics.](#) Rooted in the era of President Hugo Chávez, whose anti-U.S. rhetoric resonated with Russia's global ambitions, this strategic partnership has evolved to encompass economic collaboration, military cooperation, and a shared political worldview. [The ever-deepening nature of the relationship is reflected in the signing of 16 agreements covering different areas in the spring of 2023.](#) The Russian government has also announced agreements on maritime transport, media, cultural and scientific cooperation.

Economically, the collaboration is anchored in the energy sector, with Russia's state-owned oil giant, Rosneft, playing a pivotal role. Substantial investments in Venezuelan oil projects have strategically positioned Russia in a nation boasting one of the world's largest proven oil reserves. This economic interdependence not only fortifies Venezuela's oil industry but also provides Russia with a diversified and reliable source of energy, reducing its reliance on conventional suppliers. The depth of this economic synergy is underscored by the complex interplay of energy security, economic stability, and strategic positioning. The military dimension introduces a unique and substantial layer to the partnership, characterized by arms sales and collaborative defense agreements. Russia's contributions have not only enhanced the defense capabilities of the Venezuelan armed forces but have also secured Moscow a strategic foothold on the American continent. [Joint military exercises and high-profile visits](#)

[further underscore the depth and significance of this collaboration, challenging established spheres of influence and amplifying Russia's global strategic reach.](#) The military dimension, therefore, extends beyond bilateral interests, shaping regional dynamics and altering geopolitical narratives.

Beyond the more overt dimensions of collaboration, Russia and Venezuela share partnerships in several sectors, including space science, agricultural technology transfer, media exchange, academic cooperation, and healthcare. Particularly intriguing is their discreet foray into the space sector, with both nations expressing interest in joint initiatives, such as satellite launches and space exploration projects. This less-publicized cooperation in space underscores an intriguing and less-explored aspect of their partnership. Moreover, Russia's involvement in agricultural projects in Venezuela, focused on enhancing productivity through improved crop yields and modern techniques, addresses the nation's food security challenges. This lesser-known facet of bilateral relations highlights the depth and diversity of their collaboration. [In the domains of media and education, Russian and Venezuelan collaboration extends beyond the limelight.](#) Efforts to expand Russian media presence in Latin America, along with partnerships facilitating news content and cultural program exchanges, reveal diplomatic endeavors fostering mutual understanding. Simultaneously, academic collaborations, including joint research projects and scholarships, contribute to people-to-people exchanges and human capital development. Additionally, collaboration takes place in healthcare, where Russian medical experts actively contribute to public health and medical research. This lesser-known aspect signifies a shared commitment to addressing common challenges, transcending the more visible economic and military dimensions of their partnership.

[The Russo-Venezuelan partnership faces challenges from internal strife and economic instability within Venezuela, thrusting Russia into broader geopolitical debates](#) amid the nation's political and humanitarian crises. As Russia's international influence encountered setbacks during ongoing conflict in Ukraine, the recent thaw in U.S.-Venezuela relations poses a significant challenge to Moscow's historically close ties with Caracas. Despite the anti-American rhetoric maintained by Venezuela's leader, Nicolas Maduro, recent developments, including the US decision to allow Chevron to resume oil production in Venezuela, indicates a potential US rapprochement.

This recent shift in the US posture jeopardizes relations with one of Russia's few unconditional supporters globally. Support from Russia played a crucial role in sustaining Maduro's regime during a period of crisis. However, Venezuela's improved fortunes, driven by U.S. efforts to limit Russia's oil revenues, have led to a reassessment of its relationship with Moscow. The Venezuelan leadership aims to restore oil revenues with U.S. collaboration, presenting a challenge to Russia's influence in the region. The Kremlin must now address these developments, acknowledging the changing geopolitical landscape.

Negotiating these challenges requires Russia to balance its strategic interests with a sophisticated understanding of Venezuela's evolving political landscape—a testament to the intricacies of maintaining a strategic partnership in a complex geopolitical terrain. In conclusion, the alliance represents a multifaceted interplay of economic imperatives, military strategies, and shared political ideologies. As both nations confront the intricate challenges arising from Venezuela's recent crisis, the resilience of their partnership will serve as a crucial barometer for the adaptability and durability of their continuing collaboration. Recent developments underscore the complex dynamics of contemporary international relations, emphasizing the strategic acumen needed to navigate new developments.

"Lithium Hunt: Russia-Bolivia's Overture in the Global Energy Battle"

The key focus of the Russian Federation's interest in South America is currently on Bolivia. The primary reason is that Bolivia is the home of 9 million tonnes of lithium -concentrated mainly in the plains of the Uyuni salt desert. In other words, Bolivia boasts one of the world's most substantial lithium reserves in the Uyuni Salt Flats, a geological marvel sprawling across 10,000 square kilometers in the Andean Altiplano region. [The Salar de Uyuni, is not just a vast salt flat; it's a treasure trove, harboring an estimated 21 million metric tons of lithium alongside potassium and other minerals.](#)

The Uyuni Salt Flat, once merely a geographical spectacle, now emerges as a key player in shaping Bolivia's economic future and influencing the trajectory of the global energy landscape. At the heart of this lithium wealth lies the potential to transform Bolivia into a major player in the global lithium market. given the growing demand for lithium-ion batteries for various electronic devices -for example vehicles-, renewable energy storage, metallurgy and both the nuclear, and the medical-pharmaceutical industry. The international stage beckons, and Bolivia has responded by seeking partnerships to harness its lithium resources. [Notably, the collaboration with Russia, facilitated through Rosatom, stands out as a strategic move to leverage external expertise and investment. This partnership exemplifies Bolivia's careful navigation of its lithium wealth,](#) balancing the imperative for economic development with the need to maintain control and ensure equitable benefits.

Russia, recognizing the strategic importance of lithium, particularly in the context of the global shift towards clean energy, has actively pursued partnerships with Bolivia. Rosatom, the Russian state-owned nuclear energy company, has been at the forefront of this engagement. The collaboration involves not only lithium extraction but also processing and refining to meet the specific requirements of the growing battery industry. As the world transitions to a low-carbon economy, lithium has become a coveted resource. The Russia-Bolivia collaboration, situated within this global context, reflects the broader competition among nations for control over critical resources essential for the clean energy transition.

The lithium collaboration is more than an economic venture. It carries significant geopolitical implications. For Russia, it provides an opportunity to strengthen its influence in Latin America, an arena traditionally dominated by the United States. It also allows Russia to secure a foothold in the global lithium supply chain, reducing its dependency on other lithium-producing nations and potentially leveraging its position for diplomatic advantage. This was reflected in a meeting during the First International Parliamentary Conference "Russia – Latin America," here Vyacheslav Volodin, Chairman of the State Duma, engaged with Andrónico Rodríguez Ledezma, President of the Chamber of Senators of Bolivia. Volodin underscored the significance of the meeting, envisioning it as a catalyst for advancing relations between the parliaments of Russia and Bolivia, fostering a foundation for bilateral cooperation. Expressing Russian commitment, Volodin assured, "We, for our part, will do everything to develop relations between our states." Rodríguez Ledezma, in turn, voiced Bolivia's support for Russia in resisting external influences, highlighting their shared stance promoting a multipolar world and, what they conceive to be social justice. Emphasizing sustainable development as a primary focus, Rodríguez Ledezma asserted that with Russia's assistance, Bolivia aims for new successes. Acknowledging Bolivia's support, Volodin appreciated the shared commitment to a multipolar world and just global order. He reaffirmed Russia's adherence to principles of noninterference, respect, and mutually beneficial cooperation. The discussion extended to enhancing interaction at various levels, including friendship groups, education, energy, and trade. This diplomatic exchange occurred within the context of the broader International Parliamentary Conference, with participants from Latin American countries engaging in discussions on economic cooperation,

humanitarian ties, parliamentary diplomacy's role in creating a just multipolar world, and global security, culminating in a plenary session on cooperation for a just world for all.

However the partnership has not been immune to challenges. Bolivia, scarred by historical instances of foreign exploitation of its resources, is approaching the collaboration cautiously. Debates have emerged within the country regarding the terms of agreements, potential environmental impact, and the equitable distribution of economic benefits. Addressing these concerns will be crucial for the sustainability and success of the collaboration.

In conclusion, the lithium discussions between Russia and Bolivia reflects the interplay of economic interests, geopolitical strategy, environmental considerations, and social implications. The success of this collaboration depends on navigating these complexities with sensitivity to Bolivia's historical experience, addressing environmental and social concerns, and aligning with the evolving landscape of global energy demands.

Conclusion

In the intricate tapestry of global geopolitics, Russia's strategic engagement in South America emerges as a neglected thread, adding a layer of complexity to established power dynamics. Through diplomatic overtures, economic partnerships, and military collaborations, Russia has sought to fortify its influence in a region historically dominated by other major actors. As Moscow strengthens ties with nations like Venezuela and Bolivia, it not only secures access to valuable resources but also positions itself as a counterweight to traditional Western influence. The Kremlin's foray into South America has implications beyond the regional context, reverberating in the broader global arena. By cultivating alliances in this traditionally Western sphere, Russia sends a signal of geopolitical diversification and challenges the established narrative of unipolar dominance. As Russia extends its reach into South America, the contours of international power dynamics undergo subtle transformations, prompting nations across the world to recalibrate their strategies. While the immediate consequences may manifest in regional partnerships and resource consolidation, the enduring impact lies in the recalibration of the delicate balance of power, marking a subtle yet unmistakable shift in the geopolitical landscape.

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