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## *Venezuela and Latin America in the context of the current global conflict*

We must and can enter through the front door to the approaching world. Together with us, our brothers of the ALBA must be incorporated.



The Covid 19 pandemic that began in 2020 has had a notable impact on the international system, but it has been Russia's special military operation in Ukraine that has generated structural changes that are resulting in a profound transformation of the system, forging an unprecedented situation in recent years, only comparable to the one that began to live on the planet from the year 1943 when, after the Nazi defeat at Stalingrad, the end of the

Germany of the Third Reich and the need to create a political regime that would prevent a new conflict of planetary dimensions from being unleashed in the future began to be visualized. This took on subsistence values after the U.S. dropping of the [atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki](#) in August 1945.



The Russian military operation in Ukraine has made clear the crisis and expiration of that system that since the disappearance of the Soviet Union that led to the end of the bipolar world, has been debated in the search for its stabilization. Since then the planet has gone through a period of uncertainty and chaos (last decade of the last century), until the imposition of the unipolar world by the United States, taking advantage of the terrorist actions of September 11, 2001.

However, this modality transformed into a norm, died very quickly when it was attacked from within by the economic and financial crisis that dynamited the bases of the capitalist system from the year 2008. Since then, the struggle between unipolarity and multipolarity has not been resolved in favor of one or the other option. It is worth saying that in this context, among the distinctive signs of the new century, especially from its second decade, the presence of China and Russia is manifested as relevant actors that point to the possibility of building a broad multipolarity that orders the world of tomorrow.



### Multipolar world

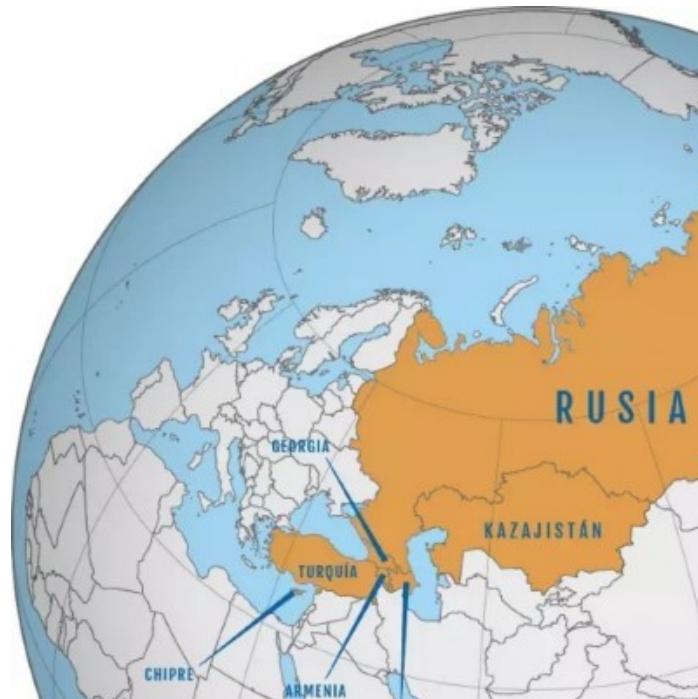
The speed of events altering the current *status quo* is of such speed that it threatens to leave out those who do not react in time to the changes that are occurring. The conviction that the destinies of humanity and the axis on which the global dynamics will revolve is found in the Eurasian space conditions the analysis and decision-making of statesmen and politicians.

The Eurocentric domination that was lived in the nineteenth century and entered the twentieth, gave way to another that moved east and west (Soviet Union and the United States) in the previous century, so that now, in the XXI, Eurasia begins to converge as a substantial dimension of the axis of world power. However, although globalization had already inaugurated a planetary extension of international events, now, after the development of technology and communications, such a category acquires form and decisive role.

From a different perspective, the Eurasian space has been filled with mechanisms such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the New Road and the Silk Belt, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP, for its acronym in English), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), among others, whose common point is their departure from the traditional centers of world power located in the United States and Europe and which had their origin in Bretton Woods (1944) and San Francisco (1945).

It is in Eurasia where the future is now being built, far from New York or Geneva, away from Paris and Rome where the West imposes its criteria, norms and values giving them a supposed universal character that they do not have, and that in recent times they have begun to call "international order based on rules" in opposition to International Law.

[Click on the image to enlarge it](#)



The certain possibility that such a space would spread westward with a dynamic based on economic cooperation, trade, exchange and a mutually advantageous collective security mechanism, prompted the United States to torpedo such a contingency from the use of the opposite effect, that is, the prolongation to the east, but using military instruments, blackmail, pressure and sanctions as tools of coercion that have NATO as their main executing instrument.

The United States understood that it must at all costs prevent the Beijing-Moscow axis from extending to Berlin. To this end, he proposed to weaken the European Union, to which it does not belong, and to strengthen NATO, of which it is a member and controls at will. Thus, one of the fundamental changes of the new time was the total subordination of Europe to Washington via NATO, creating an Anglophone axis of domination outside European control for which, the recruitment of the elites of the Old Continent was the first step, and Brexit, the second. In that logic, preventing the commissioning of the Nord Stream II gas pipeline gave continuity to the plan, at the same time as the incorporation of

Ukraine into NATO and the installation of nuclear weapons on its territory, the culmination of the process of establishing a unipolar world, after the first failure in 2008. To do this, Russia had to disappear as a relevant international actor, on the path of destruction of China as a determining global competitor in the world of the future. This was what was avoided with Russia's military operation in Ukraine launched in February this year.

*[Click on the image to enlarge it](#)*



In the broad framework generated by this situation, no place on the planet is left out of the influence of the avalanche of events that seem to testify to the birth of a new epoch. To that extent, Latin America and the Caribbean are not exempt from such a reality. However, this scenario finds the region in a transition from the neoliberal disunity influenced by the North. to slow and difficult integrationist processes that aim to return to the course and pace that had begun at the end of the last century.

For Venezuela, the new international situation is conducive to resuming a leading role in the international system. It is not just a question of announcing that we have the largest oil reserves in the world and some of the largest of gas, coltan thorium, gold, diamonds and bauxite among others, but of putting them on the table as a negotiating instrument. Our geographical position adds extraordinary potential to the country's capabilities.

We must and can enter through the front door to the approaching world. Together with us, our brothers of the ALBA must be incorporated. Likewise, there are the conditions given for us to play a leading role together with Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and others in the need to retake the Bolivarian, Fidelista and Chavista project of Latin American and Caribbean integration that President López Obrador has taken out of the catacombs to which neoliberalism launched it. If Lula becomes president of Brazil, 2023 will be a year in which this project returns to the path traced in Mar del Plata in 2005.

Russia and China know this reality, we just need to let them know it again together. The Bolivarian mood of our DNA once again obliges us. We must reach 2024 as our founding mothers and fathers did in Ayacucho, two hundred years ago.

Sergio Rodríguez Gelfenstein for La Pluma, June 2, 2022

Edited by [María Piedad Ossaba](#)

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