

# Peru's Natural Resources: CIA-linked US Ambassador Meets with Mining and Energy Ministers to Talk 'Investments'

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*Peru has large reserves of copper, gold, zinc, silver, lead, iron, and natural gas. After a coup overthrew left-wing President Pedro Castillo, the US ambassador, CIA veteran Lisa Kenna, met with mining and energy ministers to discuss "investments". Europe is importing Peruvian LNG to replace Russian energy.*

The US ambassador in Peru, **Lisa Kenna**, is a CIA veteran who supported a [parliamentary coup in December 2022](#) that overthrew the South American nation's democratically elected left-wing president, **Pedro Castillo**.

Castillo was subsequently imprisoned for 18 months without due process, setting off massive protests across Peru. The unelected government responded with extreme violence, killing approximately 50 protesters in just over a month.

One day before the December 7 coup, the former [CIA officer turned US ambassador met with Peru's defense minister](#), who then told the country's powerful military to turn against President Castillo.

Since then, Kenna has been quite busy, regularly meeting with top officials in Peru's coup government, including unelected President Dina Boluarte and her ministers.

On January 18, the US ambassador sat down with Peru's minister of energy and mining, as well as its vice minister of hydrocarbons and vice minister of mining.

Peru's Ministry of Energy and Mines boasted that they discussed "investment" opportunities and plans to "develop" and "expand" the extractive industries.

□ Un diálogo institucional de alto nivel entre Perú y Estados Unidos, que abordó temas de desarrollo del sector minero, sostuvo hoy el ministro Oscar Vera Gargurevich y Lisa Kenna, embajadora estadounidense en el Perú. [@USAmbPeru pic.twitter.com/35CRV5unSI](https://twitter.com/USAmbPeru/pic.twitter.com/35CRV5unSI)

— Ministerio de Energía y Minas (@MinemPeru) [January 19, 2023](#)

Peru is a country rich in natural resources, especially minerals. Spanish colonialists exploited the South American nation's substantial silver and gold reserves, and today transnational corporations see it as a very profitable resource hub.

One of Earth's top producers of [copper, lead, zinc, tin, silver, and gold](#), Peru's economy relies heavily on the mining sector, which represents more than half of total national exports and over 10% of GDP.

The world's three largest transnational mining corporations - BHP, Rio Tinto, and Glencore - are heavily invested in Peru, along with other prominent companies from Canada, Brazil, Switzerland, Britain, the US, Japan, and Australia.

Peru is the planet's second-biggest [copper producer](#) (after its neighbor Chile), meaning it will become increasingly important in the global shift toward renewable energy technologies.

US investment banking giant Goldman Sachs stated in 2022 that "[copper is the new oil](#)", writing: "The critical role copper will play in achieving the Paris climate goals cannot be overstated... As the most cost-effective conductive material, copper sits at the heart of capturing, storing and transporting these new sources of energy".

Peru is also a significant producer of liquified natural gas (LNG). Its LNG exports are largely overseen by foreign corporations like Shell.

Europe became the top importer of Peruvian LNG in 2022, after the European Union boycotted Russian energy over the [proxy war in Ukraine](#).

While natural resources are not the only reason for these coups in Latin America, they are a significant factor.

Following the violent putsch in Peru's mineral-rich neighbor Bolivia in 2019, a critic wrote to billionaire Elon Musk on Twitter, "You know what wasn't in the best interest of people? The US government organizing a coup against Evo Morales in Bolivia so you could obtain the lithium there".

Musk replied, "[We will coup whoever we want! Deal with it](#)".



## Peru's President Castillo: 'We want our natural resources to directly benefit the people'

When he ran for office in 2021, left-wing presidential candidate Pedro Castillo had made one of the central themes of his campaign the need to reassert popular control over Peru's natural resources.

Condemning foreign companies for "pillaging" the country, he called to [renegotiate contracts](#) to ensure that 70% of all proceeds from mining went to the state, to fund social programs.

A few weeks before the presidential elections, Castillo said, "Let's be clear: these decades of betrayal, corruption, and cynicism are the symptoms of this neoliberal system dedicated exclusively to the [exploitation of our people and natural resources](#) for the benefit of a few scoundrels".

When he entered office, Castillo was very limited in what he could do politically. The right-wing opposition had a majority in the congress, and they were hellbent on destabilizing and eventually removing him with a presidential "vacancy". They used Peru's legislature and the heavily politicized and corrupt judiciary to launch constant attacks against Castillo, as part of a campaign of systematic persecution and lawfare.

But Castillo did what he could. The president announced a "second agrarian reform" and declared, "We are [rescuing the resources of the country](#) for all Peruvians". He explained his goal: "We want our natural resources to [directly benefit the people](#)".

Presidente [@PedroCastilloTe](#): "Hoy rescatamos los recursos del país para todos los peruanos. El guano de las islas permitirá que los agricultores solventen a las familias más necesitadas como parte de la Segunda Reforma Agraria". [#SiempreConElPueblo pic.twitter.com/MpmTebnjN](#)

— Presidencia del Perú 🇵🇪 (@presidenciaperu) [February 27, 2022](#)

Castillo's government made plans with left-wing [President Gustavo Petro](#) in neighboring Colombia to develop gas infrastructure in Peru and expand internal use.

This was part of Castillo's progressive economic model of import substitution industrialization, which aimed to grow local industry and boost domestic consumption, so Peru would not rely exclusively on low value-added exports.

Immediately after ousting Castillo, however, Peru's coup regime returned to the neoliberal economic model of the Washington Consensus, prioritizing foreign corporate investment over internal development.

The Ministry of Energy and Mines tweeted on January 18 that it had just conducted a "high-level institutional dialogue between Peru and the United States, which addressed themes of development of the mining sector".

US Ambassador Kenna met with Peru's minister of energy and mining, **Óscar Vera Gargurevich**; vice minister of hydrocarbons, **Enrique Bisetti Solari**; and vice minister of mining, **Jaime Chávez Riva**.

🇵🇪 Un diálogo institucional de alto nivel entre Perú y Estados Unidos, que abordó temas de desarrollo del sector minero, sostuvo hoy el ministro Oscar Vera Gargurevich y Lisa Kenna, embajadora estadounidense en el Perú. [@USAmbPeru](#) [pic.twitter.com/35CRV5unSI](https://pic.twitter.com/35CRV5unSI)

— Ministerio de Energía y Minas (@MinemPeru) [January 19, 2023](#)

The ministry said they discussed "themes linked to the expansion of natural gas, mining investments, and the development of renewable energies in our country".

It added that "Minister Vera was grateful for the support from the North American government in mining-energy issues, and he reiterated the will of the national government, whose priority is the expansion of natural gas, energy security, and the petrochemical development of the south of the country".

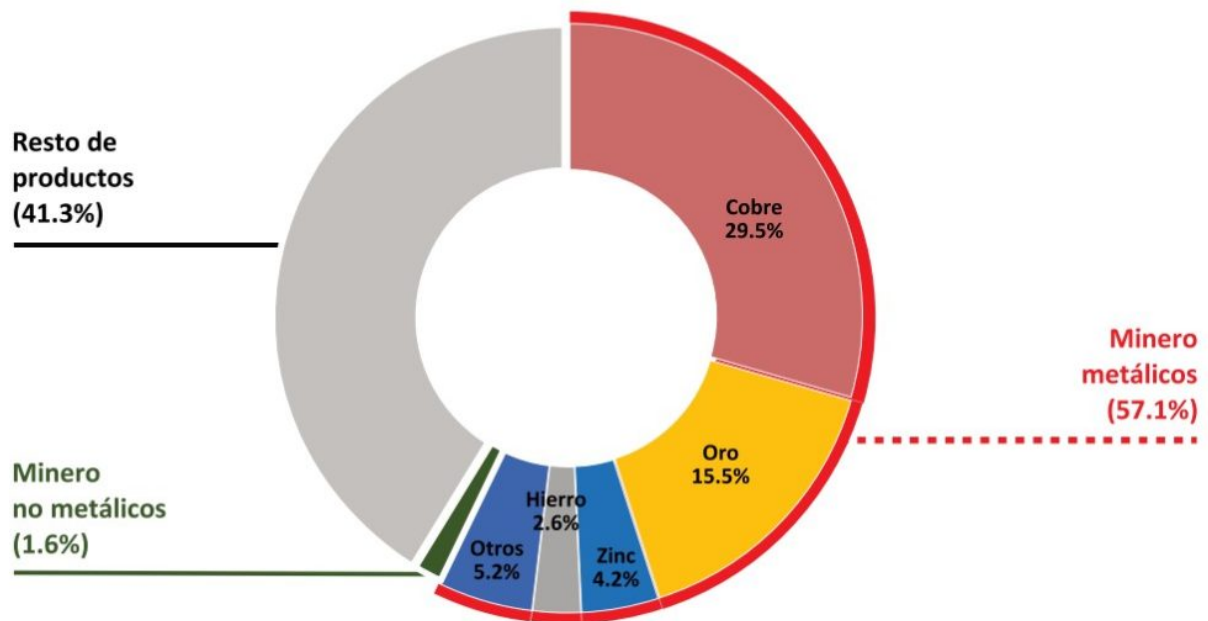
## Mining dominates Peru's economy

The Peruvian government itself has publicly stated that its [economy relies heavily on mining](#) and exporting minerals such as copper, zinc, gold, silver, lead, iron, and molybdenum.

[Peru's top exports](#) in 2022 included copper, gold, and liquified natural gas (LNG).

The mining sector made up 58.7% of all of Peru's exports, 57.1% of which were metals and 1.6% of which were non-metals, according to the most recent [publicly available statistics](#), from January to October 2022.

Copper, gold, zinc, and iron represented 88.4% of the total value of Peru's mineral exports, and 51.9% of the value of all of the country's exports.



As of 2022, the largest corporate investor in Peru’s mining sector was the UK-based [company Anglo American](#).

The second biggest investor was Compañía Minera Antamina S.A., a local firm that is majority owned by Australian and Swiss mining giants. The third was the US-Mexican Southern Copper Corporation.

Local communities in the South American country, especially those of Indigenous descent, have long [protested the mining companies](#) that devastate their environment.

These rural communities were the base of support for President Castillo. Since the coup, they have organized massive protests, demanding that he be freed, that new elections be held, and that the government convene a constituent assembly to write a new constitution, to replace the current one that was inherited from the former US-backed far-right dictatorship of Alberto Fujimori.

## Europe becomes top importer of Peru’s LNG, following boycott of Russian energy

After minerals, Peru’s other top export is natural gas – and more specifically liquified natural gas (LNG).

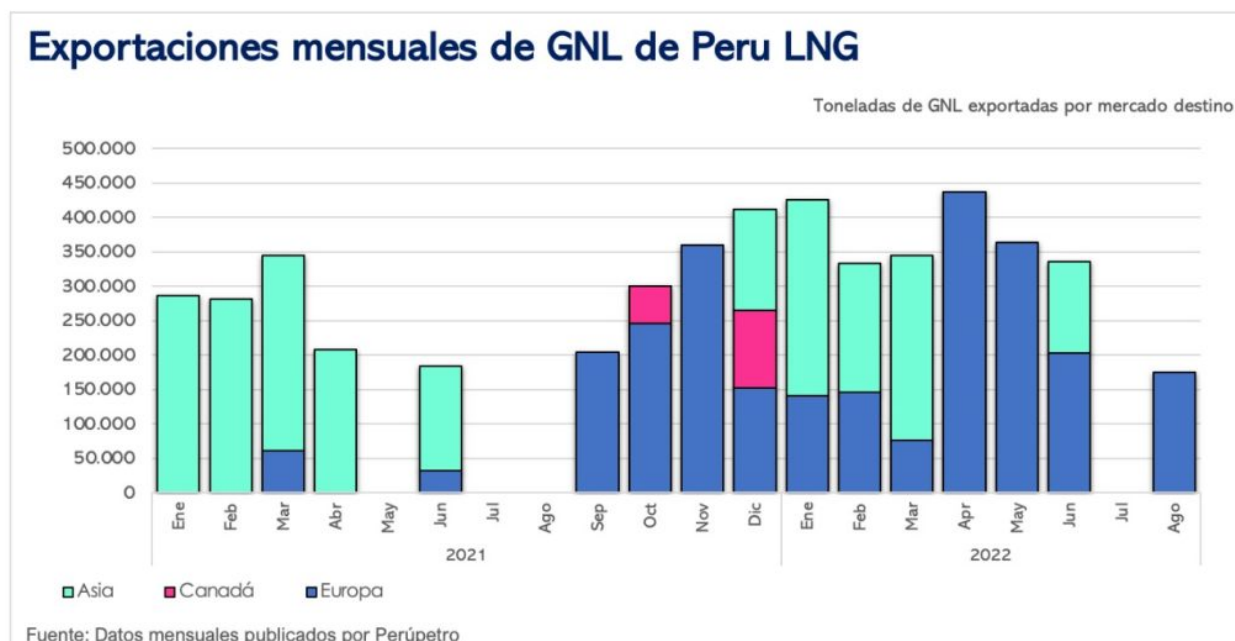
Peru’s gas sector saw a huge boom in 2022, with [LNG exports increasing by 85%](#) in the first eight months of the year, in comparison with the same period in 2021.

One of the main reasons for this surge was Europe’s sky-high demand for gas.

Before 2022, most of Peru’s LNG had gone to Asia (primarily Japan, South Korea, and China). But as tensions between NATO and Russia escalated in late 2021 and early 2022, and the EU moved to boycott Russian energy, this drastically shifted.

The vast majority of [Peru's LNG exports went to Europe](#) in 2022, primarily to Britain and Spain.

In months like April, May, and August, all of Peru's LNG exports went to Europe, according to data published by the state company Perúpetro.



Peru's LNG exports are overseen by a consortium of foreign corporations including Britain's Shell, the US Hunt Oil Company, Japan's Marubeni Corporation, and South Korea's SK Group.

While Peru only exports a relatively small amount of LNG when compared to the United States - which [quickly established itself as the world's top LNG exporter](#) in 2022 - the South American nation has become an important energy partner for Europe.

In its attempt to reduce trade with Russia, [Spain increased its imports of LNG](#) from the Americas - including the US, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago - by 77.4% in 2022. (Spain boosted its imports of US LNG specifically by 93.4% in 2022.)

Ironically, by pledging to boycott Russian oil, Spain also ended up increasing its imports of more expensive Russian LNG by 37% in 2022.

At the same time, from the beginning of 2021 to mid-2022, the [price of natural gas](#) skyrocketed by 700%.

## Transnational corporations rake in profits in Peruvian mining

Foreign companies have made a killing in Peru's mining sector.

In promotional materials urging more foreign investment, the [Peruvian government boasted](#) that the planet's three [largest mining corporations](#) are active in the country: BHP Group, of Australia; Rio Tinto, of Britain and Australia; and Glencore, of Switzerland.

The Ministry of Energy and Mines wrote with pride in 2018: "The world's most important companies in the mining sector are making investments in our country. Due to our mineral reserves, Peru is a market that is always taken into account by these companies when they decide their investment budgets in exploration and exploitation".

Many local mining companies in Peru are owned by foreign corporate giants.

The second-largest investor in mining in Peru, the Compañía Minera Antamina (Antamina Mining Company in English), was 33.75% owned by BHP, another 33.75% owned by Glencore, 22.5% by Canada's Teck Resources, and 10% by Japan's Mitsubishi, as of 2018.

The Compañía Minera Antamina operates in Peru's western Áncash region, and was responsible for roughly one-fifth of national copper production and 15% of national silver production in 2018.

Peru was the source of 20% of BHP's global production of copper in 2017, as well as 50% of its global production of silver and 100% of its global production of zinc.

The British-Australian Rio Tinto corporation oversees the La Granja mining project in the northwestern Cajamarca region. Peru was the source of 15% of Rio Tinto's global production of copper in 2017.

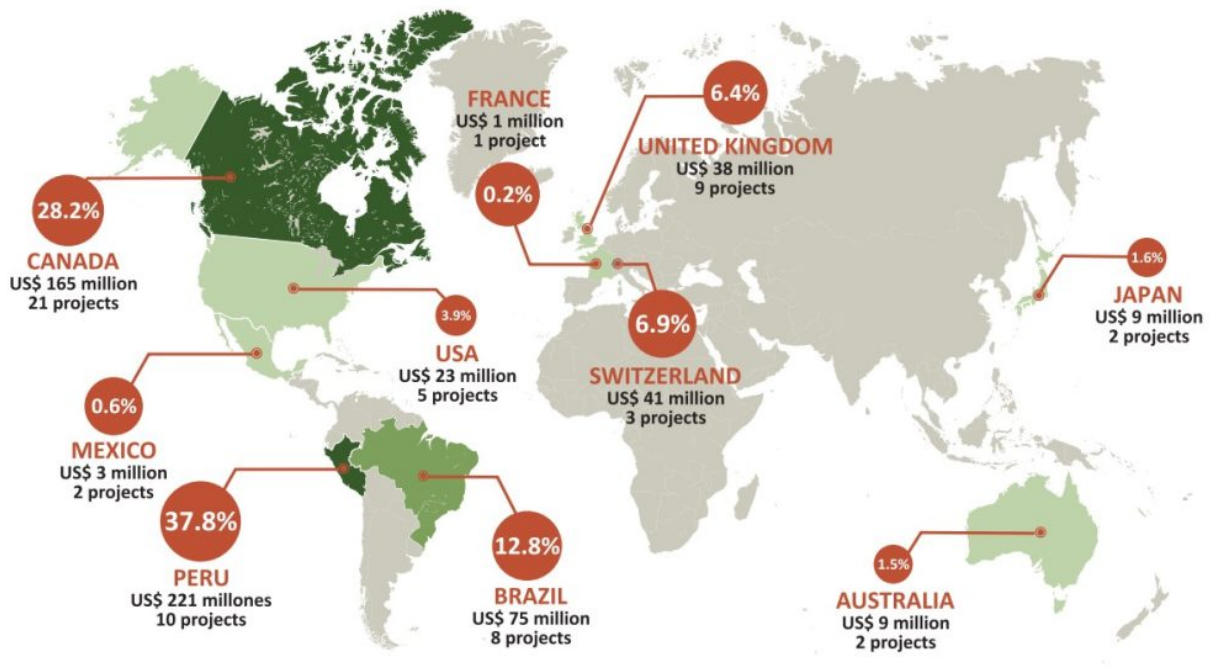
Other large transnational corporations active in Peru's mining sector include the US company Freeport-McMoRan and Mexican Southern Copper Corporation, both of which are based in Phoenix, Arizona; as well as Canada's Barrick Gold.

But this is just to mention existing mining operations. Foreign companies are also heavily invested in exploration for new projects.

The top foreign countries whose companies are investing in mining exploration in Peru are Canada, Brazil, Switzerland, Britain, the US, Japan, and Australia, according to a [2022 report from the Ministry of Energy and Mines](#).

Companies located in Peru are responsible for 37.8% of investment in exploration, but this figure can be misleading because many of these firms are owned by much bigger transnational corporations.

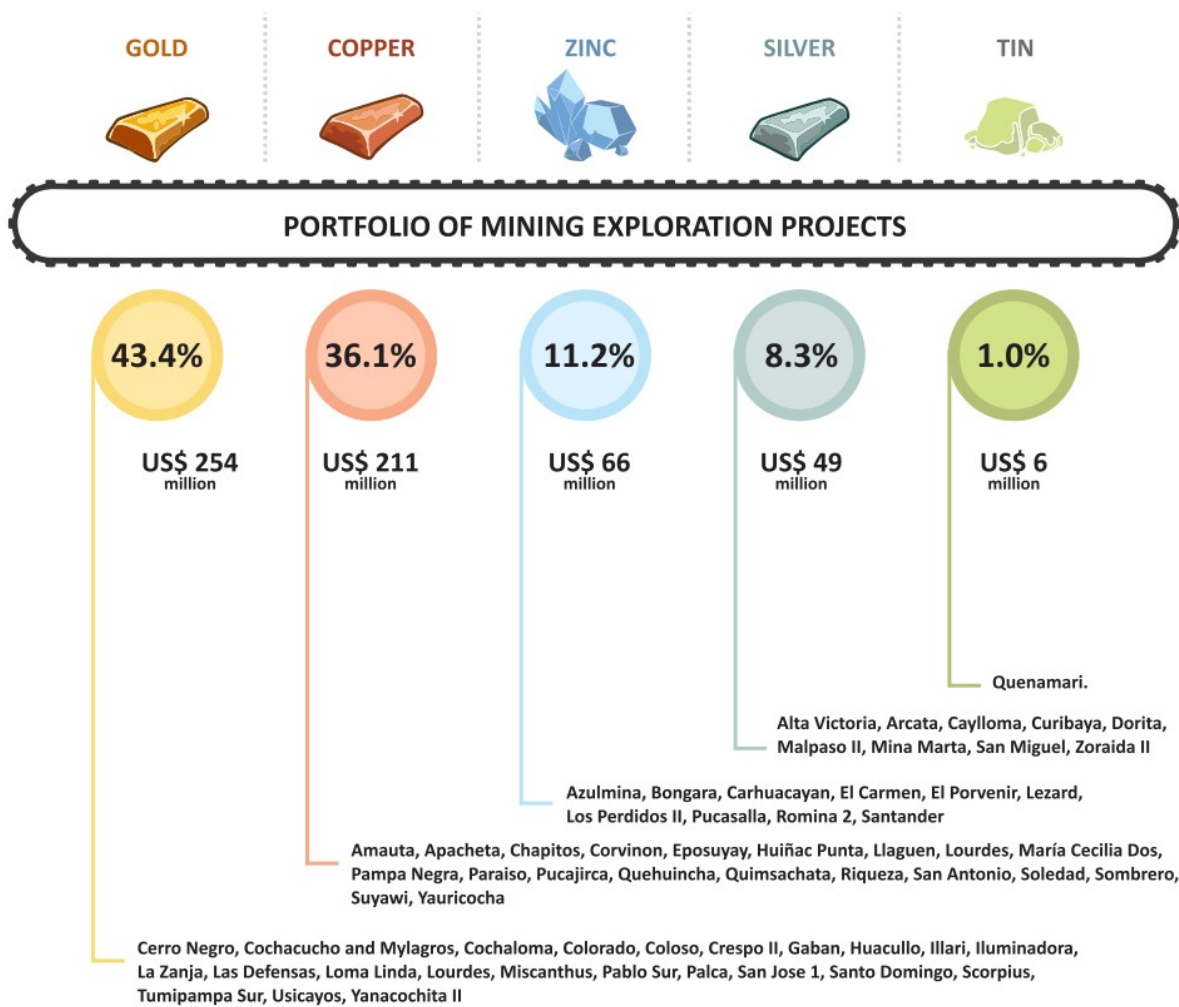
**Graph No. 06: Investment in Mine Exploration Projects by Main Investor's Country of Origin**



As of 2022, 43.4% of exploration investment went into looking for gold, 36.1% for copper, 11.2% for zinc, 8.3% for silver, and 1% for tin.



**Graph No. 04: Investment in Mine Exploration Projects by Mineral to be Extracted**



Mining exploration projects are taking place all across western Peru.

Many of these regions, which are underdeveloped and suffer from high rates of poverty, have seen large protests against the US-backed coup regime and in support of Castillo.



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