

**Ruiz, N., Castillo, M., and Forero, K. (2018). *Geopolitics of dispossession. Mining and violence in Colombia*. Bogotá: National University of Colombia.**

Analyze the existing relationships between populations, territorial and economic variables such as: forced displacement, the delivery of mining titles and the energy exploitation and accumulation of productive rural land.

It addresses issues such as the economic context of the implementation of the extractive economy in Colombia; the current moment of mining policy and development plans; the mining legislation in Colombia; the regionalization of mining-energy activity and its correlation with forced displacement in Colombia; the great mining in La Guajira; Tolima as an emblematic region of the conflict between the big mining company, agriculture and the environment; and the conclusions.

The insatiable nature of the capitalist model of accumulation determines as an urgent need the exploration and exploitation of new sources of resources that guarantee the maximization of the profit rate and its own perpetuation. Never in the history of humanity has the accumulation of capital been presented as we live it today. In this regard, the neoliberal model, a contemporary expression of capitalism, has determined the unlimited exploitation of natural resources as a condition without which progress would not be possible.

The extractivism which is nothing more than the exploitation by multinational companies of energy and mineral raw materials, needs the policies of the Colombian State in economic, political and territorial aspects from a dependent perspective, to generate the conditions for the appropriation of resources natural through dispossession by national and transnational private capital.

The world faces competition for the control of raw materials, such as hydrocarbons, metallic and non-metallic minerals, by the great powers, which require them for the development of new technologies, putting dependent countries in the sights of monopolies foreign exploiters and producers of these goods.

In the Colombian case, the unconditional delivery of energy resources to transnational companies was found, so that these, under different figures, including having real IDs and territories in perpetuity, explore and exploit these resources, where centralization and mining concentration in a few global monopolies, such as: Glencore, Anglo American, AngloGold Ashanti, BPH Billiton, Exxon Mobil and Chevron.