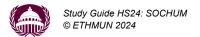


Mineral Resources (DRC/Lithium Triangle)

Argentina, Bolivia and Chile are the 3 countries making up the Lithium triangle and as such, have the most to gain or lose from this debate. On the one hand, the resources found in the region present an economic opportunity, but at the potential cost of environmental damage and loss of indigenous land. Generally in South America, right wing governments such as that of Argentina under Javier Millei prioritise economic above growth indigenous empowerment environmental concerns and as such are more welcoming of efforts by private companies to extract resources such as Lithium. This economic opportunity could be essential for Argentina in particular, which has been in a decades-long economic crisis. Leftist governments such as that of Chile under Gabriel Boric and particularly Bolivia under the Movement for Socialism (MAS) party on the other hand prioritise representation for indigenous people and environmental protection. This does not mean however that these governments are against the mining of lithium in their countries, on the contrary, they wish to promote it, however unlike the government of Argentina, they wish to keep Lithium mining operations under state control with the aim of developing the local economy and improving lives of the indigenous people who would be affected by such mining activities.

Read more

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lithium Triangle





Myanmar

None of the 3 countries of the Lithium Triangle have made an official statement on the situation in Myanmar outside of the UN. However, all 3 voted yes on resolution 74/246, which condemned the present actions of Myanmar, as well as the previously enacted racist policies since 1982 which systematically denied recognition and citizenship to the Rohyngia people. The resolution also called for the government of Myanmar to allow Rohyngia people to return to their homes safely.

Read more

https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3841021?In=en