



# MOROCCO

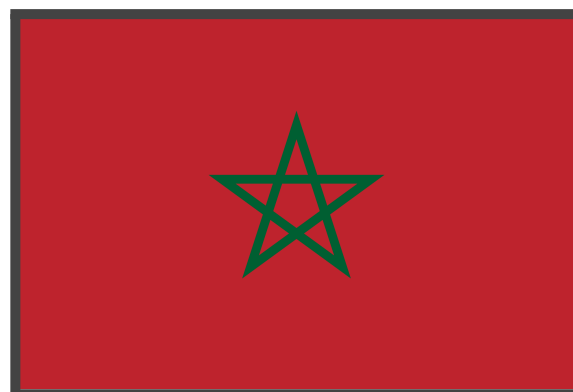
By Aryush Ghildiyal

## Myanmar

In regards to the Rohingya Genocide in Myanmar, Morocco was one of the first countries to provide aid to the refugees. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation, of which Morocco is a member, also strongly condemned the attacks against Rohingya people. The government of Myanmar however does not recognise western sahara, which could be seen as a positive for Morocco-Myanmar relations. While many countries regard the occupation as illegal, including the African Union which recognizes the right to self determination for Western Sahara. Morocco views this as a violation of its own Sovereignty, and as such has withdrawn from the African Union.

*Read more*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International\\_reactions\\_to\\_the\\_Rohingya\\_genocide#Morocco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_reactions_to_the_Rohingya_genocide#Morocco)



The country also has a robust infrastructure network and stable political climate which enables them to make the best use of their resource wealth, which stands in contrast to many other resource rich countries such as the DRC. In the future, Morocco plans to expand its mining operations and invite further participation from private companies while still maintaining healthy oversight over operations.

*Read more*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mining\\_industry\\_of\\_Morocco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mining_industry_of_Morocco)

## Mineral Rights (DRC/Lithium)

### Control of Resources

Morocco is the world's leading producer of phosphate, an essential component of fertilisers and also has some medical applications. 75% of the estimated global reserves of phosphate are in Morocco.

