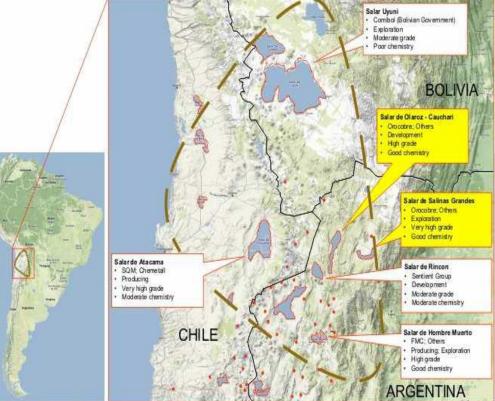
# Lithium mining in Argentina: an overview of its main impacts

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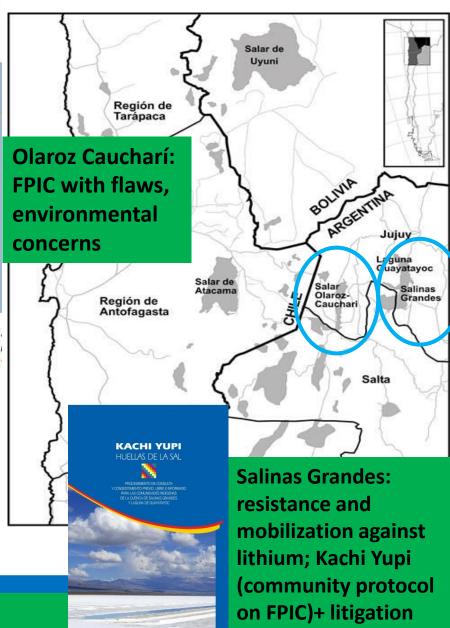
Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN)/FLACSO-Argentina

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urces: Company presentations, Roskill and independent consultants (to Orocobre) estimates te: stated resources are not NI 43-101 compliant Represents smaller brines

Resources in the lithium triangle: 65% Argentina is 4<sup>th</sup> world producer (after Australia, Chile, China); 29.5% world production by 2020.



### Strategies and policies in Argentina

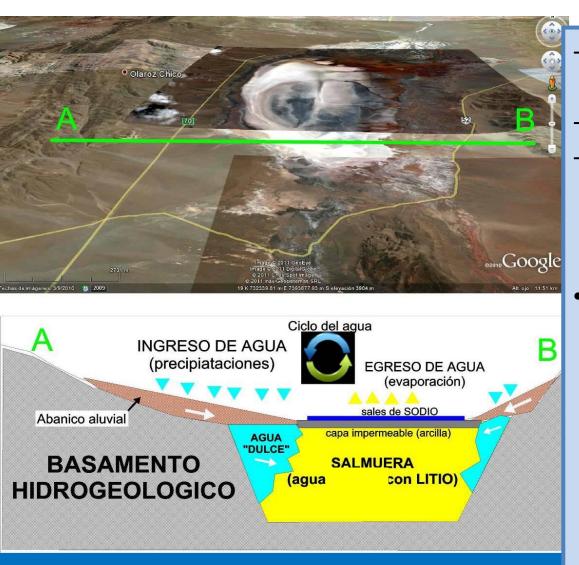
#### Open participation of transnational capital in lithium's extraction

- Joint ventures between mining, provincial companies and automobile companies
- Great expectation about producing ion-lithium batteries
- Federal state: provinces own the nat. resources (approve, control projects)
- High potential for environmental conflicts (lack of participation and risks of impact on water sources due to flawed environmental assessments)



Only of the 3 countries in which lithium can be licensed; 40+ projects in different phases; 2 in operation (1997 and 2014); 2 in construction; 23 in advanced exploration

## Insufficient evaluation of environmental impacts and ability to prevent irreversible damages



- Endorreic water-shed 3000+ m.o.s.l.;
- Andean wetlands
- Dry climate with water scarcity throughout the year
  - Complex information and gaps in the analysis of how this fragile ecosystems work; inadequate assessment of their value in decision making process (lack of environmental strategic and accumulative impact assessments)





Reconfiguration of territories; displacement and invisibilization of ways of relating with nature and creation of a new territoriality linked to the global (Goebel, 2013)



Mobilization and protests in the lack of participatory channels and lack of/or deficient FPIC implementation

### Some reflections and points for further discussion:

- Economic: how to avoid reinforcing the web of interrelated inequalities and asymmetries at the various levels (Global North and South), within the region, and with communities.
- Economic: How to devise a responsible supply chains that seek to minimize extreme extraction and encourage a move to less material exchanges (consumerism, work on demand side)
- Social/cultural: how to avoid breaking or putting at risk the complex set of social and reciprocal relationships in the territories; how to genuinely grant community participation in the local decision-making processes and benefits
- Environmental: how to minimize impacts at a local level; improve decision making and technical capacities of authorities to authorize and control de projects

### Some reflections and points for further discussion:

- Systemic approach: coordinate efforts to tackle consumerism involving reducing demand for transition minerals (programmed obsolescence re-use, recycling) and devising an energy transition that involves a paradigm shift (less material demand), not just an energy transition for the global north.
- Practical approach: enforce local and national capacities to engage in lithium discussions including the multiple dimensions involved in lithium: technological, environmental, economic, social. Coordinate efforts to leverage the National and provincial States for a strong social and environmental commitment (lithium in a debt crises)
  - FPIC and environmental impacts assessments.
  - What happens with non-European companies and standards?



Thank you!!
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