BILDERBERG

SAMUN XIV

Index

Letters from Presidents

Letter from President López

Dear Delegates,

I'm certainly pleased to welcome you to the XIV edition of Samun, this year I'm grateful to be your Bilderberg President. First of all, I would like to emphasize the importance of critical and reflective thinking within these issues, I believe that all delegates have different ideas and opinions that when worked on effectively, can become solutions. Given my position, I will make sure that no opinion is silenced or downgraded, what I am looking for from your experience at Samun is that it is as pleasant as possible and that you can take advantage of all the benefits it brings. I remember when I first started my MUN journey, being president was a huge goal for me, and I am more than grateful for the adventure getting here because since then I've learned a lot of things and had a lot of experiences that in my point of view any delegate should have. To say goodbye, I would like to make it clear that I am completely grateful to the Samun Staff and to you delegates for choosing this committee, no doubt you will enjoy it and learn a lot. Best regards

Letter from President Dominguez

Dear delegates,

It is truly an honor to be part of the chair in this committee, and I'm beyond excited to see what your voices will lead us to. It is an exciting opportunity to experience a new event with thrilling ideas and solutions.

We will discuss serious real-world issues that require quick, thorough, and creative thinking, and they must be solved with determination and fresh ideas. During this time, we will make sure all of your thoughts and opinions are heard and taken into account; no matter your experience level, we all can contribute.

I encourage you to speak freely, with passion, and get involved. Respecting different positions and points of view is crucial, and don´t forget that we are all a team united to accomplish the mission of such an important committee.

Thank you all. Not only do you, as delegates, learn, but we, as the chair, also learn at least one thing from each of you to improve ourselves. I hope you have a great experience during SAMUN XIV.

Best regards,Avril Domínguez

We also add our contact information @juan.lopez-messing@cbsm.edu.co & adominguezh@gnsm.edu.co. Feel free to contact us at any time with any concerns or questions you may have regarding the committee or SAMUN XIV. It will be a pleasure for us to help you at all times inside and outside the model.

Introduction to the Bilderberg Group

The Bilderberg Group was founded in 1954 at the Hotel de Bilderberg in the Netherlands, to foster stronger ties between Europe and North America during the Cold War. Initiated by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and key political and business figures, the group aimed to counter growing anti-American sentiment in Europe by promoting dialogue on global issues. Since then, the annual meetings have brought together around 120-150 participants, including political leaders, business executives, media figures, and academics.

Topics Discussed at Bilderberg Meetings

- Geopolitical tensions (U.S.-China relations, Middle East conflicts, Russia's influence)

- Global economic trends (inflation, trade policies, financial regulation)

- Technology and innovation (AI, cybersecurity, digital privacy)

- Climate change and energy policies

- Media influence and public perception

- Democracy, governance, and political stability

Topic A: Data Security Regarding the Incorporation of New Generation ML (Machine Learning) LLMs (Large Language Models)

Key Concepts

1. **Machine learning** (*ML*): A branch of artificial intelligence that enables systems to learn from data, identify patterns, and make decisions with minimal human intervention.

2. **Large Language Models** (*LLM*): Advanced AI models trained on massive datasets to understand and generate human-like text.

3. **Digital Footprints**: The data trail an individual leaves through their online activities, including search history, social media interactions, and website visits.

4. **Adversarial Attacks**: Techniques used to manipulate AI systems by feeding them misleading input.

5. **Data Scraping**: The automated extraction of large amounts of data from websites.

6. **GDPR** (*General Data Protection Regulation*): A comprehensive data privacy law enacted by the European Union in 2018.
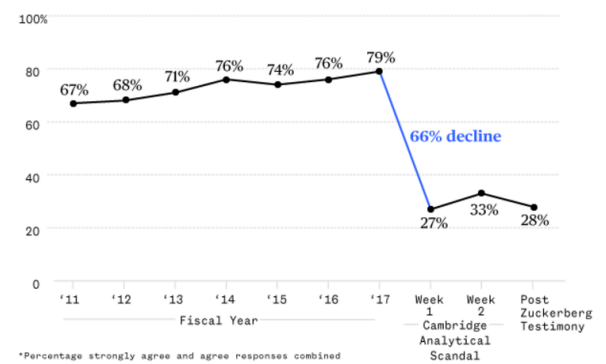
7. **Cambridge Analytica Scandal** (*2018*): A data privacy scandal where a political consulting firm used data from millions of Facebook users to influence elections.

8. **OpenAI's GPT Evolution** (*2018-Present*): The progressive development of GPT models, from GPT-1 to GPT-4, showcasing increasing capabilities and risks.

9. **Differential Privacy**: A technique to ensure data insights do not compromise individual privacy.

10. **Algorithmic Transparency**: The principle that the inner workings of AI models should be accessible and understandable to regulators and the public.

Introduction:

The rapid growth of Machine Learning (ML) and Large Language Models (LLMs) has opened up many exciting opportunities but also created serious challenges. These advanced technologies have changed how we access information, communicate, and interact online. However, they also bring risks, particularly when it comes to our data, privacy, and ability to think freely.

Losing trust

Percentage of respondents who agree that Facebook is committed to protecting the privacy of their personal information.*

*Percentage strongly agree and agree responses combined

Source: Ponemon Institute

To understand these challenges, it's important to look at key moments in the development of AI and its effects on data security. One such moment was the 2018 Cambridge Analytica scandal, where a
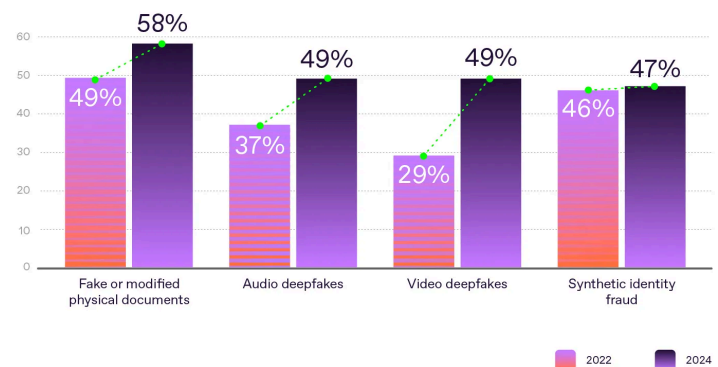
political consulting firm illegally collected millions of Facebook users' data to manipulate elections. This event showed how digital information could be used against individuals, threatening democracy.

In response, the European Union introduced the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in 2018. This regulation was created to protect personal data and reinforce privacy rights, marking a significant shift in how governments handle data protection in the age of AI. At the same time, OpenAI was developing the Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) models, which have grown rapidly in their ability to understand and generate human-like language. However, this progress also raised concerns about potential misuse.

The rise of artificial intelligence in electoral processes brings both unprecedented opportunities and significant risks, much like the Cambridge Analytica scandal, which exposed the dangers of data exploitation in political contexts. AI technologies, especially generative models like ChatGPT and Copilot, can enhance voter engagement and streamline election processes through personalized communication and improved data management. For example,

Surge in identity fraud tactics over the past two years

	2022	2024
Fake or modified physical documents	49%	58%
Audio deepfakes	37%	49%
Video deepfakes	29%	49%
Synthetic identity fraud	46%	47%

in 2024 over 60 countries, encompassing nearly half of the global population, will head to the polls making the use of AI in electoral processes. However, AI also poses severe threats to democratic integrity, including the potential for disinformation, deep fakes, and biased algorithms that can manipulate voter behavior, for instance, the Channel 4 Dispatches experiment demonstrated that AI-generated political deepfakes and fake campaign messages could alter voters' decisions. In the study, 23 out of 25 undecided voters changed their votes based on the AI-generated content they were exposed to. The ability of AI to harness vast amounts of personal data raises privacy concerns similar to those highlighted by the scandal, underscoring the need for robust protections.

At the same time, OpenAI's development of GPT models demonstrated significant advancements in machine learning. From GPT-1 to GPT-4, these models have increasingly refined their ability to generate human-like text and understand complex contexts. While these models have revolutionized natural language processing, enabling more human-like text generation and complex contextual understanding, they also raise alarming issues regarding the potential misuse of AI. The capability of LLMs to generate personalized content, particularly in political campaigns and social media, amplifies the risk of opinion manipulation, biased narratives, and the spread of misinformation.

The existence of echo chambers and filter bubbles within social media platforms, where users are exposed primarily to content that reinforces their existing beliefs, exacerbates these concerns, limiting exposure to diverse viewpoints and fostering polarization. The increasing use of multiple social media
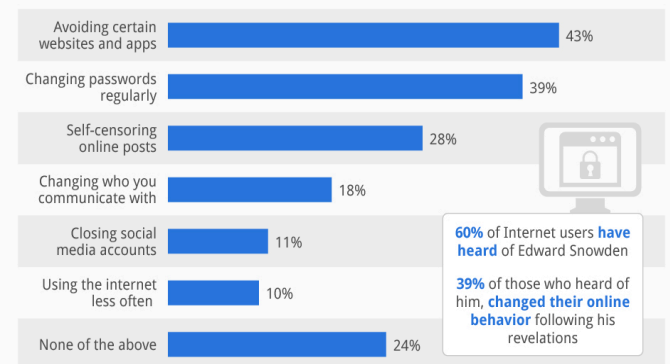
platforms also intensifies biased news engagement, as algorithms tailor content to individual preferences, further isolating users from opposing perspectives for example, a study by Bynder revealed that 50% of consumers can accurately identify AI-generated content, with U.S. participants being 10% more adept than their UK counterparts. Despite this, 55% of U.S. consumers reported feeling more engaged with AI-generated content, indicating a complex relationship between content origin and user engagement. As these technologies advance, so does the need for regulatory oversight to mitigate their adverse effects on public discourse. Moreover, the issue of algorithmic bias in AI is

becoming increasingly apparent. The biases embedded in training datasets can perpetuate societal discrimination, particularly in sensitive sectors such as hiring and criminal justice.

How Internet Users Adapted After Snowden Revelations
% of Internet users who changed their online behavior in the following ways compared to last year*

Avoiding certain websites and apps	43%
Changing passwords regularly	39%
Self-censoring online posts	28%
Changing who you communicate with	18%
Closing social media accounts	11%
Using the internet less often	10%
None of the above	24%

60% of Internet users **have heard** of Edward Snowden

39% of those who heard of him, **changed their online behavior** following his revelations

* based on a survey among 23,376 internet users in 24 countries carried out in Oct. and Nov. 2014
@StatistaCharts   Source: Centre for International Governance Innovation

statista

The Edward Snowden revelations in 2013 exposed the extensive surveillance programs run by intelligence agencies, shedding light on the potential for AI and data analytics to facilitate mass surveillance. Today, AI-powered systems, particularly Large Language Models (LLMs), raise similar privacy concerns by collecting vast amounts of user data such as online activities, search histories, and other digital footprints, for instance, a study by Surfshark revealed that 80% of fitness apps share user data with third parties, such as data brokers and advertisers. These

systems create detailed profiles that can be exploited for targeted advertising, identity theft, or even social engineering attacks.

This increasing sophistication of tracking technologies directly challenges cybersecurity principles, particularly the confidentiality and integrity of personal data. As AI systems become more adept at monitoring behaviors, the risks of unauthorized data use and exploitation grow, prompting calls for stronger encryption practices and privacy techniques to ensure public comfort. A clear example of the lack of this comfort is shown in a Pew Research Center survey found that 81% of consumers believe the information collected by AI companies will be used in ways that make people uncomfortable or were not originally intended.

Creating significant challenges for lawmakers and regulators worldwide. Just as with cryptocurrencies and blockchain technologies, AI's development has outstripped the ability of traditional legal systems to address its complexities. While frameworks like the GDPR have taken steps to safeguard personal data, they often fail to address the dynamic and multifaceted nature of AI technologies. The potential for AI to manipulate voter behavior, amplify biases, and spread disinformation raises urgent concerns about the integrity of democratic processes and the erosion of privacy. As AI continues to evolve, policymakers must work to establish adaptive regulations that not only foster innovation but also protect human rights and ensure the ethical deployment of AI systems.

Current Situation and Approach

The integration of next-generation Machine Learning (ML) and Large Language Models (LLMs) into various aspects of life has sparked intense debate among governments, corporations, and advocacy groups worldwide. While tech giants like OpenAI, Google, and Microsoft emphasize the transformative potential of these technologies for innovation and accessibility, common individuals advocate for privacy and regulators warn of significant risks to data security and individual privacy. The global online community faces growing concerns over how AI systems collect, store, and exploit personal information.

Recent events illustrate the stakes. In 2023, the Italian Data Protection Authority temporarily banned ChatGPT, citing privacy violations due to user data collection without sufficient transparency. This action highlighted growing unease among European regulators about AI's compliance with laws like the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Similarly, the United States Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has initiated investigations into whether companies developing LLMs adequately protect consumer data and address vulnerabilities that could lead to identity theft or misuse.

On the corporate front, AI-driven tools increasingly personalize online experiences by processing vast amounts of user data. Platforms such as YouTube and TikTok use advanced recommendation systems to curate content streams, but this comes at the cost of detailed behavioral profiling, raising concerns about surveillance and manipulation. Furthermore, the ability of LLMs to generate realistic but

fabricated content has led to fears about misinformation, as seen in the dissemination of deepfake texts and synthetic news during election cycles in multiple countries.

These developments reveal the pressing need for a global framework to address data security issues related to AI. While some nations call for stricter regulatory oversight, others prioritize technological advancement, leading to a fragmented approach. As the global community grapples with these challenges, the balance between innovation and safeguarding individual rights remains a critical and unresolved issue.

Important Characters

Sam Altman (OpenAi)

Sam Altman is an American entrepreneur and investor, best known as the CEO of OpenAI since 2019. Altman has emphasized the importance of developing AI safely and responsibly. He believes that AI should be aligned with human values and that its development should prioritize safety and ethical considerations.

While Altman has not made specific public statements on data security regarding LLMs, OpenAI's approach to AI development includes robust testing and evaluation to ensure that its models do not

compromise user data. Altman has engaged with regulatory bodies and policymakers to discuss the future of AI and how it should be governed, as a proponent of AI advancement, Altman likely supports the incorporation of new-generation LLMs while acknowledging the need to mitigate risks, including data security threats.

Kai-Fu Lee (Sinovation Ventures)

Kai-Fu Lee is a Taiwanese businessman, computer scientist, investor, and writer. He is the Chairman and CEO of Sinovation Ventures and President of Sinovation Venture's Artificial Intelligence Institute. He is a leading expert in artificial intelligence and has authored several bestselling books.

Lee emphasizes the importance of responsible AI development, highlighting the need for ethical considerations and governance in AI research and deployment. This suggests he would support robust data security measures to ensure that LLMs are developed and used responsibly. Lee has noted the critical role of large datasets in AI advancements, particularly in China. This implies an understanding of the importance of data management and security in AI development, As a prominent figure in the AI

community, Lee's work focuses on promoting AI development that benefits society. His leadership roles, such as chairing the World Economic Forum's Global AI Council.

Ursula von der Leyen (President of the European Commission)

Ursula von der Leyen is a German politician who has been serving as the President of the European Commission since December 2019. She was re-elected for a second term in July 2024. The European Commission under von der Leyen's leadership has been active in shaping digital policies, including AI governance. The EU has proposed regulations like the AI Act, which aims to ensure AI systems are safe and trustworthy. The EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is a cornerstone of European data protection policy. While not specifically focused on LLMs, the GDPR sets a high standard for data privacy and security. The EU has emphasized the need for a European approach to AI that balances innovation with ethical considerations. This includes ensuring that AI systems, including LLMs, are developed and used responsibly.

QARMAs

1. What tactics post-implementation of AI security frameworks can the corporations behind this new generation use to provide a safer customer experience and privacy?

2. How can corporations mitigate the risks of AI-driven misinformation campaigns while maintaining transparency and fostering public trust?

3. What ethical obligations do corporations have in preventing AI technologies from distorting public opinion and manipulating voter behavior?

4. How can Huge Tech companies use the information gathered from the lack of privacy to their advantage and how does this affect civilians?

Questions

1. Why is it critical for large corporations to take an active role in regulating LLMs, and what consequences could arise if they fail to do so?

2. In what ways can AI developers and corporations collaborate with governments to create adaptive legal frameworks that address evolving privacy threats?

3. Why do biases embedded in training data threaten fairness in AI systems, and how can companies address this issue at the development stage?

4. What steps can companies take to educate users about the risks associated with AI-generated content, and how might this improve digital literacy?

5. Why is it important for corporations to prioritize user privacy in their AI frameworks, and what consequences could result from a failure to do so?

6. How can private and public sectors benefit or is affected by privacy regulations in AI?

Useful Links

- https://iapp.org/resources/article/consumer-perspectives-of-privacy-and-ai/?utm_source=chatgpt.com

- https://www.news.com.au/technology/fitness-apps-sucking-up-21-different-types-of-user-data-study-finds/news-story/aaed2d7eee252536c90369aa917fd156?utm_source=chatgpt.com

- https://medium.com/@stahl950/the-impact-of-ai-on-data-privacy-safeguarding-our-digital-footprint-2974ee8221a6

- https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/echo-chambers-filter-bubbles-and-polarisation-literature-review?utm_source=chatgpt.com

- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321528262_Correctional_Offender_Management_Profiles_for_Alternative_Sanctions_COMPAS

- https://unric.org/en/can-artificial-intelligence-ai-influence-elections/

- https://edu.gcfglobal.org/en/digital-media-literacy/how-filter-bubbles-isolate-you/1/

- https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/20563051221129140

Topic B: Economic development for third-world countries on the extraction of minerals needed for technology hardware.

Key Concepts

1. **Mineral Dependency**: Refers to the economic reliance of countries on the extraction and export of natural resources, often limiting economic diversification.

2. **Resource Curse:** A phenomenon where countries rich in natural resources, particularly minerals, often experience slower economic growth, corruption, and weaker democratic institutions.

3. **Value Retention:** A key issue in mineral extraction is when raw minerals are exported, with little processing done locally, meaning third-world countries miss out on higher-value industries like manufacturing and tech development.

4. **Environmental Degradation:** Refers to the destruction of ecosystems through mining activities, including deforestation, water contamination, and soil erosion.

5. **Illegal Mining and Governance**: Unregulated mining operations result in lost government revenues through tax evasion and royalty theft.

6. **Local Content Policies** (*LCPs*): Government regulations require foreign companies to hire local workers and use locally sourced materials in mining projects to retain more value in the country.

7. **Environmental Impact Assessment** (*EIA*): A process that evaluates the environmental consequences of mining projects before they begin, often bypassed or poorly enforced in developing countries.

8. **The DRC Cobalt Crisis** (*2018 - today*): The DRC produces over 70% of the world's Cobalt, a critical mineral for EV batteries and smartphones. However, the country has been plagued by child labor, unsafe working conditions, and human rights abuses in artisanal mining operations.

9. **The Peruvian Anti-Mining Protests** (*2022-2023*): Peru is a major producer of copper and silver, but large-scale mining operations have led to massive protests by Indigenous communities demanding better environmental protection and profit-sharing agreements.

10. **The Rare Earths Geopolitical Conflict** (*2010-Present*): Rare earth elements are critical for high-tech products such as smartphones, military equipment, and renewable energy systems. While China controls 60% of global rare earth production, African countries like South Africa and Burundi have untapped reserves. This creates a dependency on China to produce and supply these elements to the market.

Introduction

The extraction of crucial minerals such as Lithium, Cobalt, Copper, and Rare Earth Metals—essential components for technology hardware like smartphones, electric vehicle (EV) batteries, and renewable energy infrastructure—has become a major economic driver for many developing nations. Countries
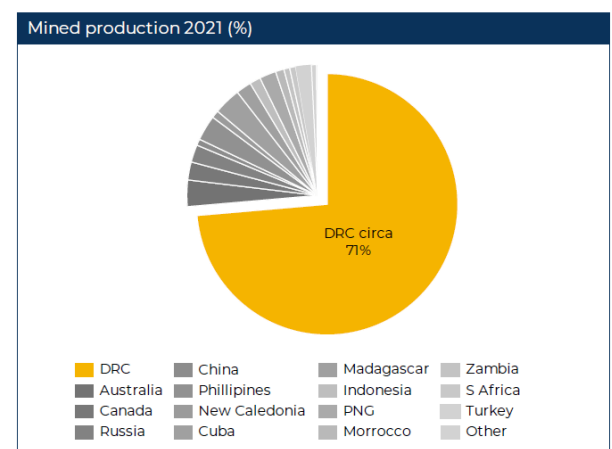
like Namibia and Kazakhstan lead global Uranium production, while Chile and Argentina dominate the Lithium market. According to the World Bank, the global demand for these minerals is expected to increase by nearly 500% by 2050, driven by the transition to green energy and digitalization. However, a crucial question remains: who truly benefits from this mineral wealth?

While mineral extraction presents an opportunity for third-world countries to boost their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and create employment, it often comes at a high cost. These nations, rich in natural resources, frequently see little value retention due to exploitation by foreign corporations. Instead, they are left with long-term environmental degradation, social instability, and minimal economic diversification. A report from the Financial Times highlights that 1.4 million hectares of forest were destroyed by mining activities between 2001 and 2020, releasing 36 million tons of CO_2 annually. This environmental toll disproportionately impacts local communities, worsening deforestation, water pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions.

The DRC Cobalt Crisis is a stark example of the human and environmental costs associated with mineral extraction. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) produces over 70% of the world's cobalt, a vital mineral for EV batteries and smartphones. Yet, the country has been plagued by child labor, unsafe working

Mined production 2021 (%)

DRC circa 71%

DRC	China	Madagascar	Zambia
Australia	Phillipines	Indonesia	S Africa
Canada	New Caledonia	PNG	Turkey
Russia	Cuba	Morrocco	Other

conditions, and widespread human rights abuses in artisanal mining operations. This crisis illustrates the dark side of mineral extraction, where local communities are subjected to exploitation, often with little benefit to their economy.

Beyond environmental damage, the social consequences of mining are equally severe. In many resource-rich countries, unregulated mining has led to child labor, unsafe working conditions, and forced displacement of communities. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 2 million children work in hazardous artisanal mining operations worldwide, particularly in regions such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, where 70% of the world's Cobalt is mined. These vulnerable communities often experience human rights violations, with women and children bearing the brunt of the exploitation.

The Peruvian Anti-Mining Protests highlight the social unrest and resistance arising from the environmental and economic consequences of large-scale mining. Peru, a major producer of copper and silver, saw massive protests by Indigenous communities who demanded better environmental protection and profit-sharing agreements.
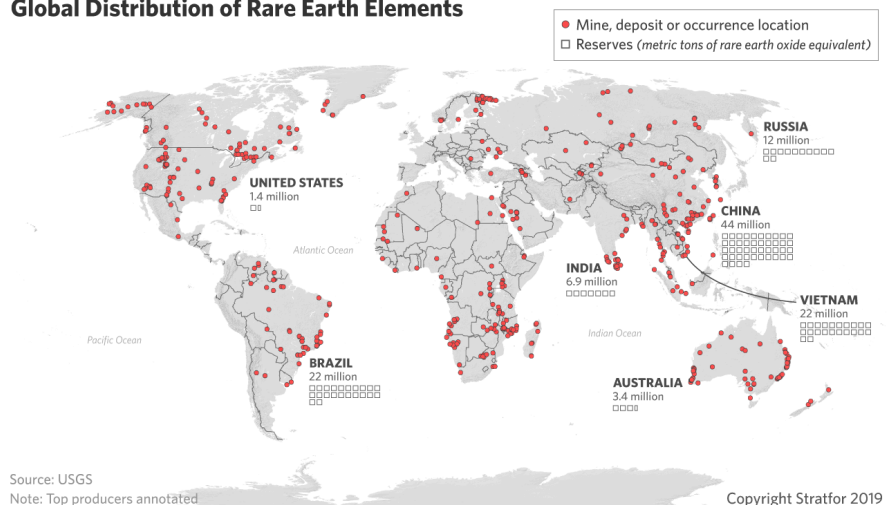
The protests underscored the failure of mining operations to fairly distribute the wealth generated, further exacerbating inequality and tensions within local populations. These protests reflect growing discontent with how mining revenues are managed and the urgent need for more equitable policies.

Economically, the reliance on mineral exports makes developing countries vulnerable to volatile global commodity prices, which can destabilize national economies. Furthermore, illegal mining activities evade taxes and royalties, causing governments to lose billions in potential revenue. According to a World Bank report, African countries lose up to $1 billion annually due to illegal mining operations, which severely limits their ability to invest in development projects and essential public services.

Governance challenges further exacerbate the issue. Corruption and inadequate regulatory frameworks enable illegal mining and limit the benefits that local communities receive. In many cases, mining revenues are mismanaged, leading to regional conflicts and social unrest.

The Rare Earths Geopolitical Conflict, in which China has become a dominant player in the production of rare earth elements critical for high-tech products, is a geopolitical example of how

Global Distribution of Rare Earth Elements

● Mine, deposit or occurrence location
□ Reserves (metric tons of rare earth oxide equivalent)

RUSSIA
12 million

UNITED STATES
1.4 million

CHINA
44 million

INDIA
6.9 million

VIETNAM
22 million

BRAZIL
22 million

AUSTRALIA
3.4 million

Atlantic Ocean

Pacific Ocean

Indian Ocean

Source: USGS
Note: Top producers annotated

Copyright Stratfor 2019

mineral wealth can exacerbate international tensions.

 Resource-rich countries face competition for control over these elements, with mining revenues often diverted to powerful foreign actors instead of benefiting local economies.

Current Situation and Approach

The extraction of critical minerals continues to be a double-edged sword for developing nations. While it offers economic growth opportunities, it also poses significant environmental and social challenges. Recent events highlight the tensions between governments, corporations, and local communities regarding the management of these valuable resources.

Large-scale mining projects in Panama have provoked widespread protests. In 2023, citizens united against the Cobre Panamá copper mine, operated by Minera Panamá, a subsidiary of First Quantum Minerals. The demonstrators raised concerns over environmental destruction, insufficient transparency, and unfair profit-sharing agreements.

These protests, which brought together environmental activists, educators, and middle-class members, disrupted the nation's economy and underscored growing public demands for accountability and responsible mining practices.

In 2024, proposed lithium mining operations in Serbia sparked a nationwide outcry. Citizens protested the project's environmental risks, particularly pollution and ecological damage, which threatened local communities. While the government promoted the project as a source of economic development and job creation, public opposition reflected the increasing global awareness of the environmental costs of such ventures and the need for sustainable resource management.

In Chile, the rejection of the $2.5 billion Dominga mining project in January 2025 illustrated the rising resistance to environmentally harmful mining operations. The project, which aimed to extract copper and iron ore, faced criticism for its potential to damage ecosystems near the Humboldt Penguin National Reserve.

The Chilean government ultimately denied the project's environmental permit, prioritizing ecological preservation over economic profits and setting a precedent for stricter environmental oversight in resource extraction.

These events highlight the deep-seated challenges that resource-rich developing countries face in reconciling economic aspirations with environmental sustainability and social justice. As governments seek to harness mineral wealth, corporations pursue profits, and local communities demand their rights, the need for comprehensive, inclusive, and sustainable policies has never been more urgent.

Important Characters

Elon Musk (Tesla - SpaceX)

Elon Musk is a South African-born American entrepreneur, investor, and business magnate, Born on June 28, 1971. As the CEO of Tesla, Musk's company is a significant consumer of minerals such as lithium, cobalt, and nickel, which are crucial for electric vehicle batteries and other technology hardware. Elon Musk has emphasized the importance of sustainable and responsible sourcing of minerals.

Tesla has made efforts to reduce its environmental footprint and ensure that its supply chain adheres to ethical standards, even though there is

no public record of Musk being directly involved in economic development initiatives specifically focused on third-world countries and mineral extraction.

Eduardo Bartolomeo (Vale S.A. - Brazil)

Eduardo Bartolomeo is a Brazilian engineer and executive who served as the CEO of Vale S.A., one of the world's largest mining companies, from April 2019 to October 2024. As CEO of Vale, Bartolomeo emphasized safety, operational excellence, and a new pact with society, highlighting ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) issues. Vale's operations under Bartolomeo's leadership have significant global economic implications. The company's mining activities can impact local economies and communities, particularly in Brazil.

Antoinette N'Samba Kalambayi (DRC Minister of Mines)

Antoinette N'Samba Kalambayi is a Congolese politician who has served as the Minister of Mines in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) under President Félix Tshisekedi.

She has been involved in international agreements, such as the Joint Statement of Intent with Japan, aimed at enhancing

cooperation in the mining sector. Kalambayi has emphasized the importance of creating a favorable investment environment in the DRC to attract foreign investment in the mining sector.

This approach is intended to boost economic development. Her engagement with international forums suggests a commitment to responsible and sustainable mining practices, which are crucial for long-term economic development and environmental protection in third-world countries.

QARMAs

1. What regulations should Multinational businesses adopt to benefit both the economy and environment of third-world countries in the process of resource mining?

2. What ethical guidelines should be enforced on multinational businesses to prevent human rights violations in mineral extraction processes within developing nations?

3. What taxation frameworks should be adopted to ensure that the profits from mineral extraction contribute to the local economy rather than being extracted by foreign corporations?

4. How can international organizations like the UN or WTO intervene to ensure that mineral extraction in third-world countries benefits both local populations and the global technology industry?

Questions

1. What policies should multinational corporations implement to ensure that mineral extraction in third-world countries promotes both economic growth and environmental sustainability?

2. How can technology companies ensure that the demand for essential minerals does not lead to the exploitation of local communities in resource-rich developing countries?

3. Why is it essential for governments and businesses to collaborate on fair trade agreements for mineral extraction, and how could this impact long-term economic development in third-world countries?

4. How can local governments in resource-rich developing countries leverage mineral wealth to invest in infrastructure and education without falling into the resource curse?

5. Why is it important for multinational companies to prioritize sustainable mining practices, and how can this reduce long-term environmental damage in third-world countries?

6. What strategies can third-world countries adopt to negotiate better deals with multinational corporations in the extraction of critical minerals?

Useful Links

1. https://apnews.com/article/mining-deforestation-indonesia-climate-emissions-3bf4395f4a16d60 97727da0793e311e4

2. https://apnews.com/article/congo-world-heritage-site-gold-mining-china-5e9499fd939c3c2d798a6165f3fc487b

3. https://www.irena.org/Digital-Report/Geopolitics-of-the-Energy-Transition-Critical-Materials

4. https://www.iea.org/reports/global-critical-minerals-outlook-2024/outlook-for-key-minerals

5. https://www.goldmansachs.com/insights/articles/resource-realism-the-geopolitics-of-critical-mineral-supply-chains

6. https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC4739650/?utm_source=chatgpt.com

7. https://www.ft.com/content/e350a40b-01ea-4342-af02-120467406486?utm_source=chatgpt.com

8. https://apnews.com/article/shell-drax-greenwashing-pollution-sustainabilitylinks-loans-slls-a28e03c7421222c58025b31ab8185272