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- Green Growth, strategical minerals, and Latin America
- The Latin American Economic Constitution and the Mining Law
- The Lithium Triangle: a Tale of Two Models
- Constitutional frameworks and mining productivity: a path forward

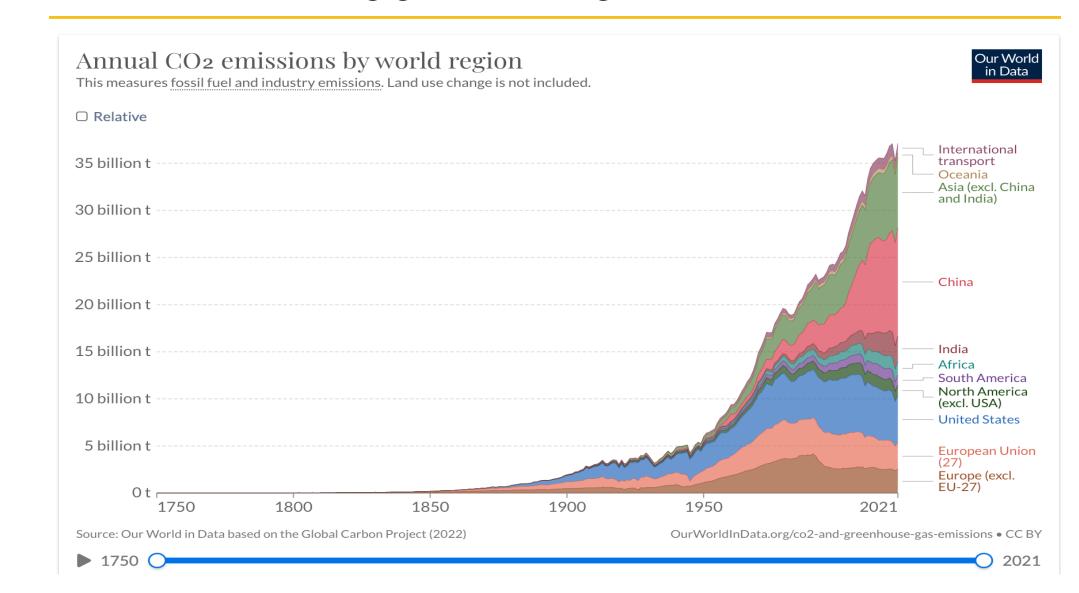


### Green Growth, strategical minerals, and Latin America

- The energy transition goals require electrifying the economy or, in other words, decarbonizing the economy.
- One critical condition for that purpose is to ensure the supply of strategic minerals like lithium.
- The Lithium Triangle (Argentina, Bolivia, and Chile) accounts for 55% of the world's lithium resources.
- Without Latin American mineral production, it will be hard to electrify the economy.



## Green Growth, strategical minerals, and Latin America: is not only about reducing greenhouse gas emissions





# The Latin American Economic Constitution and the Mining Law

- ➤ The Economic Constitution (Constitución Económica) is the general framework of the economy (M. García-Pelayo).
- Since 1917, Latin America has adopted a constitutional economic system based on two groups of rules, principles, and values:
  - ✓ Economic rights, including economic freedom and private property.
  - ✓ Government functions in the economy, particularly to ensure social and economic rights (equality rights).
- The Inter-American Human Rights System reinforces the Government functions regarding economic and social rights.



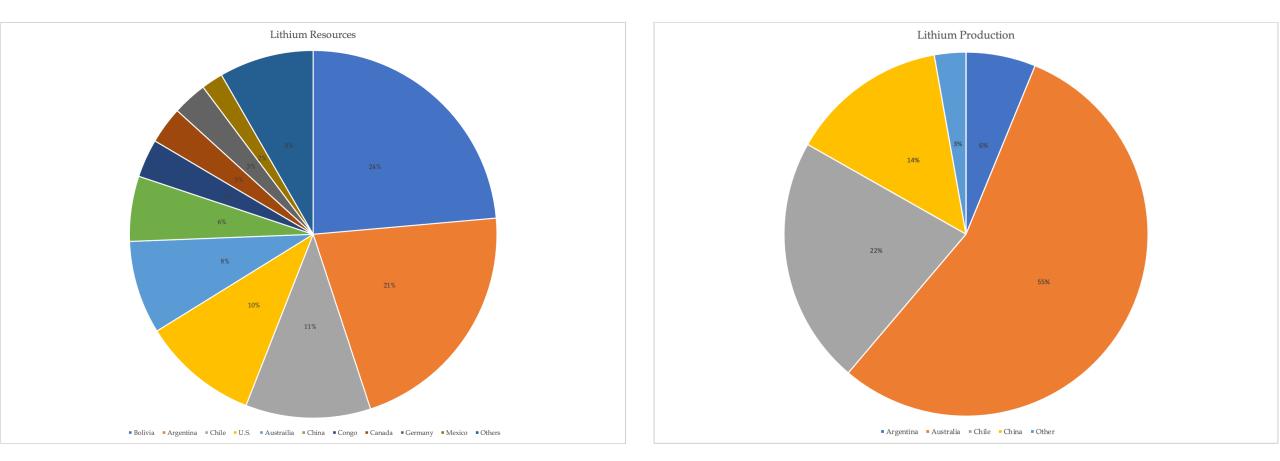
# The Latin American Economic Constitution and the Mining Law

Following Simón Bolívar's 1829 Decree, the Latin American Constitutional Law tends to assign the property of mining deposits to the Government.

- The concession, inspired by Roman Law, is the traditional instrument to grant mining rights.
- During the 19th century, Latin American Constitutional Law considers mining activities private (Juan Bautista Alberdi in Argentina).
- Since the 20th century, Latin American Constitutional Law embraced social constitutionalism that increased Government functions over mining activities.
- The national sovereignty principle and the 21<sup>st</sup> constitutionalism (Art. 372. Bolivian Constitution).

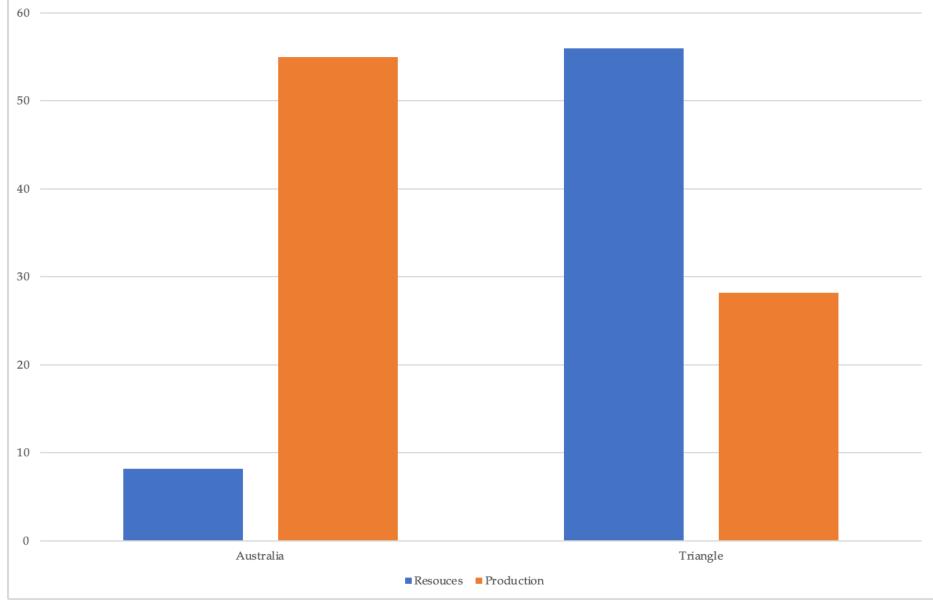
Art. 124, Argentina Constitution. Art. 298.II.4, Bolivia Constitution. Art. 19.24, Chile Constitution

### The Lithium Triangle: a Tale of Two Models



Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Commodity Summaries 2022

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### The Lithium Triangle: a Tale of Two Models

#### State-led (Bolivia)

- ✓ The Government has the exclusive right to produce lithium (mining reserve).
- ✓ A state-owned enterprise (Yacimientos de Litio Bolivianos) has exclusive mining rights.
- ✓ Private investment can act as a contractor, for specific tasks (that do not involve mining rights).
- Private-led (Argentina and Chile)
  - ✓ The Government grants mining rights to private inventors (concessions or special mining contracts).
  - Private inventors conduct mining activities under the Government's contractual powers.





Constitutional frameworks and mining productivity: a path forward

> The legal framework (institutions) matters.

The public and private sectors are not rivals but complementary partners.

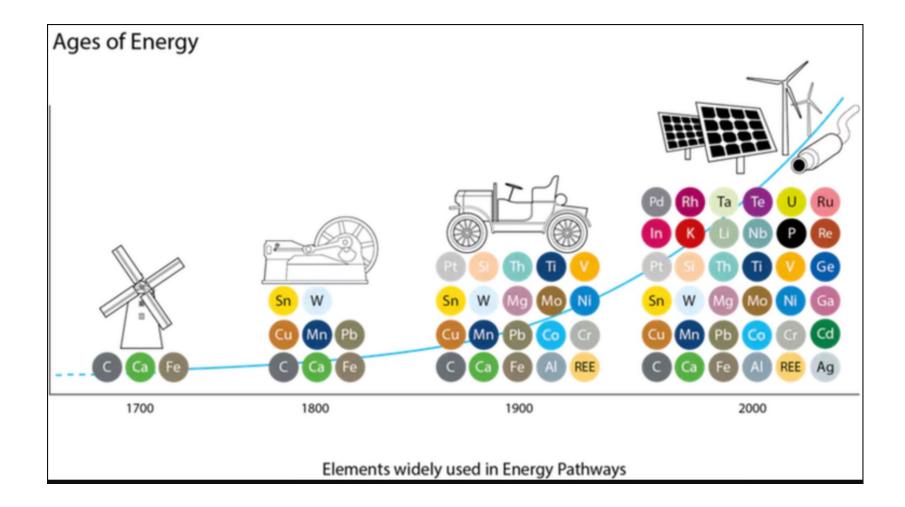
Private economic rights should be protected, in balance with the right to regulate (the "international investment law nightmare").

The Government needs something more than contractual rights: a regulatory agency.



Constitutional frameworks and mining productivity: a path forward

- Strategical minerals could catalyze inclusive development (global value chain).
- The nation's sovereignty over mines is not about who controls the operation. It is about how mining rents could promote sustainable and inclusive development.
- The proportionality test and the environmental control of strategic mining activities.
- What should be the role of the courts? (climate litigation)
- The perils of the Mining State and constitutional democracy.



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