

Mining in Argentina

Luis E. Lucero
Secretary of Mining



September 2024

Contents

I. Introduction

II. Mining and Minerals

- Economic & Mining Facts
- Geological Potential
- Critical Minerals

III. Legal, Tax and Political Overview

- Legal Overview
- Tax Overview
- Political and Industry Overview

Introduction

- Argentina is politically organized under a constitution drafted following the US constitution model.
- It is a federal country divided into 23 provinces, plus a federal district - the City of Buenos Aires.
- The population is approximately 45 million - a third in the Greater Buenos Aires area.
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2023 of more than US\$ 640 billion.
- All along Argentine history, agricultural richness has operated as a deterrent to minerals related investment and activities. Except for a few exceptions such as Mina Aguilar (lead, zinc, silver) that has operated for 9 decades, Argentina developed a small world class mining activity only in the early 1990s.
- Argentina is strongly committed to promoting sustainable and transparent practices in mining: Argentina joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in February 2019 and since 2022 operates an online system with economic, environmental, social and mining cadastral information (SIACAM).
- Social levels of acceptance of mining are at their peak.

Introduction (2)

- There are no restrictions concerning foreign investment or ownership of companies engaged in the exploration and extraction of mineral resources.
- Foreign individuals and entities can therefore acquire and hold mineral rights in Argentina without limitations.
- A Mining Investment Law that includes a 30-year fiscal and foreign exchange stability guarantee period, plus other benefits at each stage of project development, has been in place for more than 30 years.
- On April 30th, 2024, Argentina introduced the "Régimen de Incentivo para Grandes Inversiones" (RIGI) as part of the broader framework known as the "Ley Bases". This regime provides significant incentives for large-scale investments, including benefits related to VAT and income tax, as well as exemptions from import and export duties. The RIGI targets projects with minimum investment amounts ranging between US\$200 million and US\$900 million. Additionally, it grants fiscal stability and free availability of foreign currency.
- Argentina has entered into various Bilateral Investment Treaties with several countries, including the United States, Australia, Canada, China and South Africa, for the promotion and protection of investment.
- Argentina has one of the strongest portfolio of critical minerals resources in the world.

Economic Facts

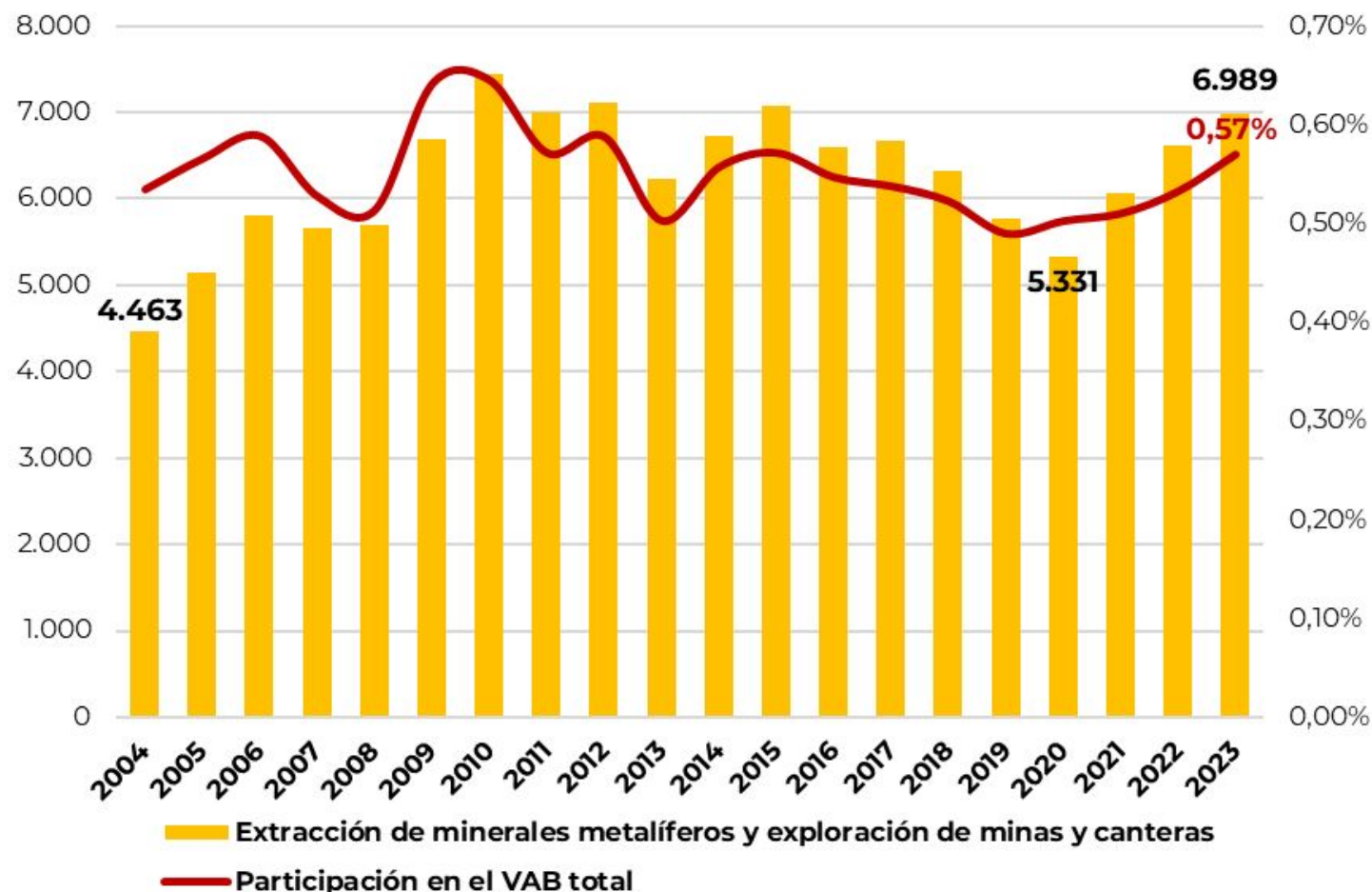
- Contribution of mining to Argentina's gross value added: 0.82% of the total (year 2023 - INDEC).
- 6th export complex (USD 4,060 million exported by mining, 6.1% of the total).
- Almost all of the metals production comes from a few provinces, Santa Cruz, San Juan, Catamarca, Jujuy y Salta.
- Third largest net foreign exchange contributor to the economy in 2023 with a surplus of USD 3,264 million.
- Tax contribution of almost USD 320 MM (EITI company estimates 2021 + update to 2023).
- Employment generator: 41,170 direct jobs (Nov-23); x2 indirect multiplier.
- Mining wages 1.8 times higher than the National average. Metalliferous wages 2.6 times higher than the National average.
- 80% of the turnover of large mining companies remained within Argentina's borders.

Gross value added at 2004 basic prices.

In millions of pesos and share of mining in the total.

Extraction of metalliferous minerals. Exploitation of mines and quarries

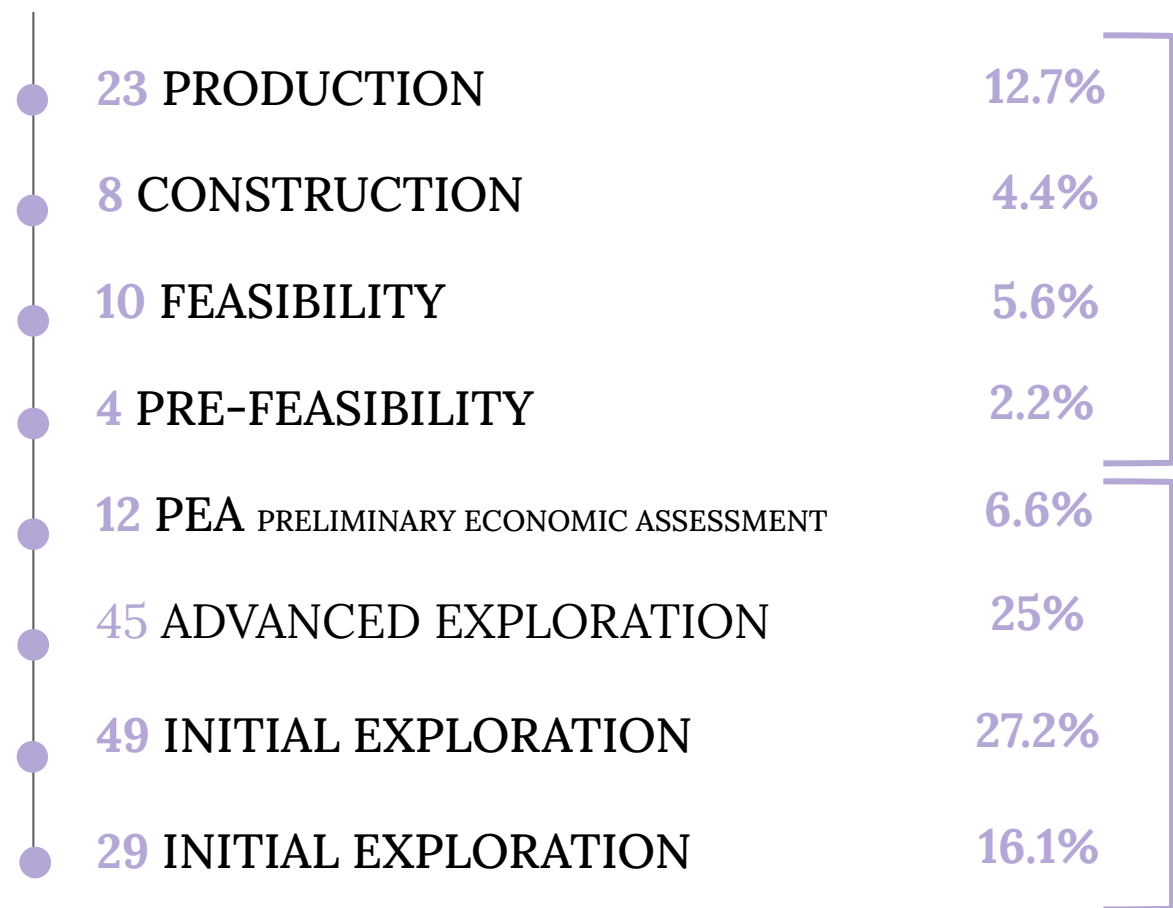
Source: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy based on INDEC.



Growth 2023 vs 2022: +5.6% / 2023 vs 2020: +31.1%.

Current Status

➤ 180 Operations and Projects



Resources & Reserves

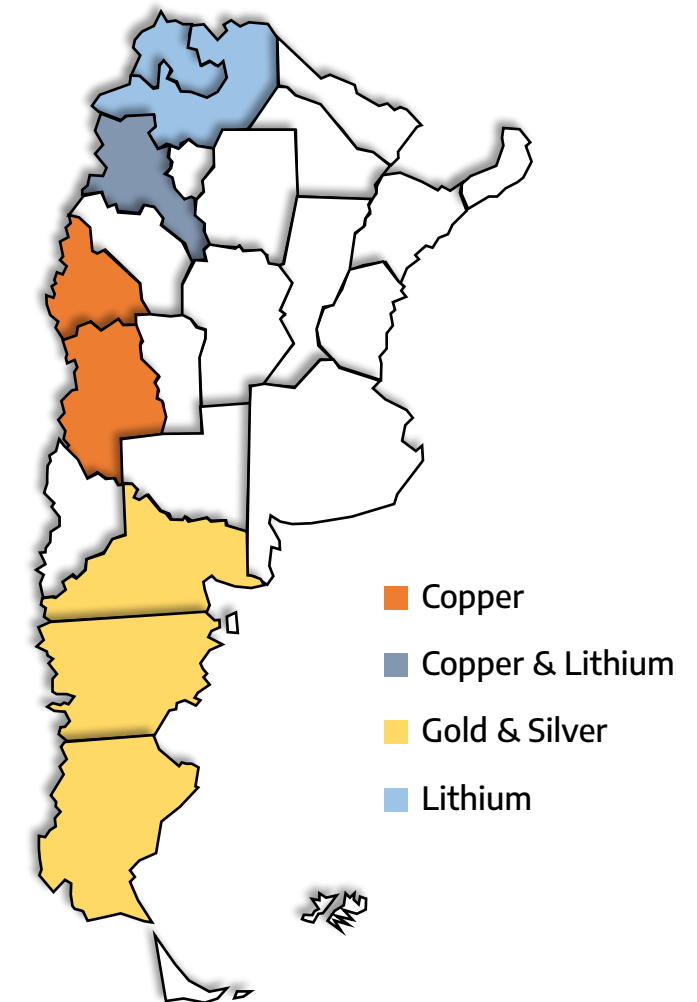
➤

LITIO 117 M / 19 M (tons LCE)¹
COBRE 81,9 Mt²
ORO 105 M Oz.³
PLATA 3,188 M Oz.⁴

Source: 1. USGS 2024 2. S&P 2024
 3. S&P 2024 4. S&P 2024

Project Portfolio

- Most of the mineral exports value comes from gold and silver.
- Lithium related exports are growing fast, with 4 operations as at September 2024.
- Seven world - class copper projects.
- Large number of lithium projects.
- An estimated 70% of mineral rich territory unexplored



Destination of Argentina’s mineral exports. 2017 - 6M 2024

For the year 2023, the top five destination countries for mining exports had the following product groups with the highest magnitude in their amounts.

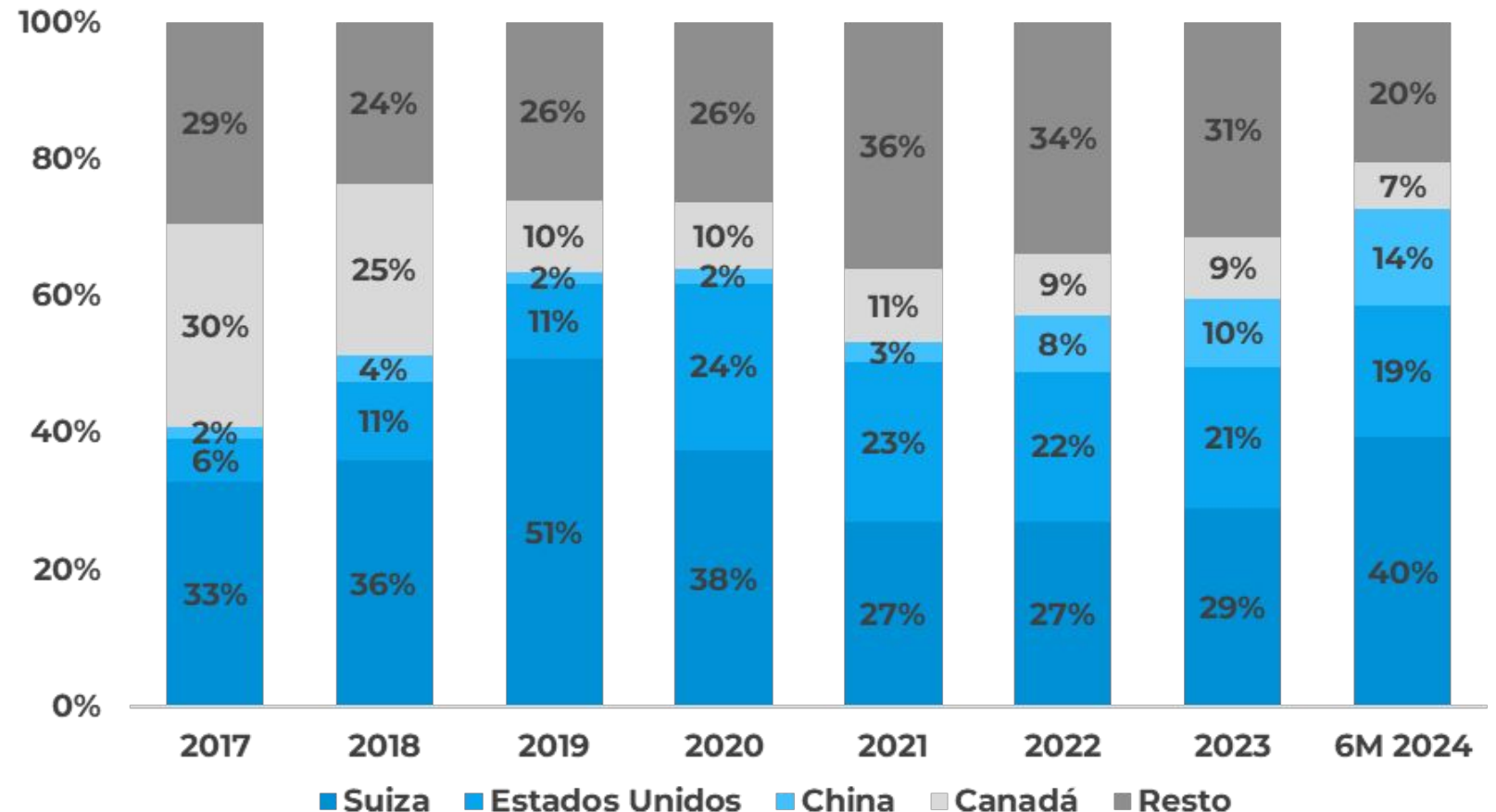
Switzerland: 92.1% gold, 7.9% silver.

United States: Gold 87.3%, silver 11.5%.

China: Lithium 91.2%, silver 4.0%, lead 3.1%.

Canada: Silver 54.5%, gold 45.4%.

India: Gold 98.1%, lithium 1.5%.



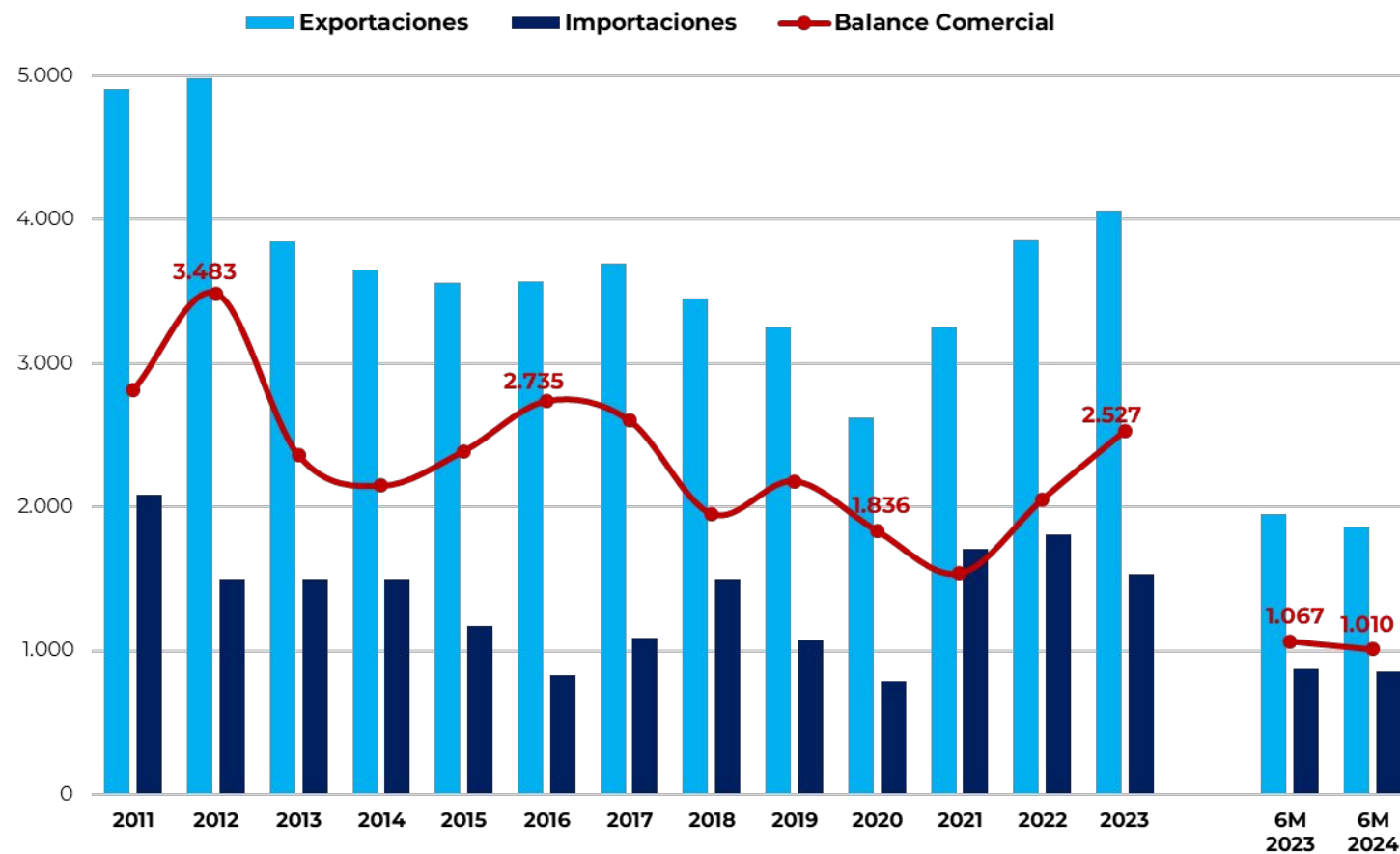
Source: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy based on S&P.

Mineral trade balance of Argentina | 2011 - 2023

In the first 6 months of 2024, Argentina's mineral trade balance fell by 5.3% compared to the same period of 2023.

The minerals trade balance for 2023 was 38% higher than in 2020

Source: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy based on ADUANA.



Production 2023 and top operations by production value

²The country-level summary of top projects by production value includes the following key commodities: cobalt, copper, gold, iron ore, lead, lithium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, palladium, platinum, rhodium, silver, U3O8, and zinc.

Commodity	Production	Unit	Global Production Share (%)	Variation 2023/22
Gold	1,258,112	oz	1.2%	-0.5%
Lead	20,230	tonnes	0.5%	8.8%
Lithium	54,303	tonnes	5.4%	54.9%
Silver	25,900,000	oz	3.0%	-12.5%
Zinc	3,835	tonnes	0.0%	-1.5%

Source: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy based on S&P.

Production 2023 and top operations by production value (2)

²The country-level summary of top projects by production value includes the following key commodities: cobalt, copper, gold, iron ore, lead, lithium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, palladium, platinum, rhodium, silver, U3O8, and zinc.

Top Projects by Production Value for Key Commodities - 2023

PROPERTY	COMMODITY(S)	PRODUCTION VALUE (AR\$M)
Salar del Hombre Muerto	Li, Ps	317,004.23
Salar de Olaroz	Li, Ps	235,944.75
Cerro Negro	Au, Ag	167,190.54
Veladero	Au, Ag, Cu	123,489.96
Cerro Vanguardia	Au, Ag	116,501.41
Pastos Grandes	Li, Ps	113,240.48
Cerro Moro	Au, Ag	98,832.14
Pirquitas	Ag, Pb, Zn, Sn	82,583.62
San Jose	Ag, Au, Pb, Zn	77,036.49
Cauchari-Olaroz	Li, Ps	67,944.88

Source: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy based on S&P.

Mines in operation

Mine	Province	Mineral	Principal Owner
Aguilar	Jujuy	Lead	Grupo Integra
Ajedrez	Jujuy	Gold	Espíritu de Los Andes S.A
Cap-Oeste	Santa Cruz	Gold	Patagonia Gold
Cauchari-Olaroz	Jujuy	Lithium	Ganfeng Lithium Co. Ltd.
Centenario-Ratones	Salta	Lithium	Eramet
Cerro Moro	Santa Cruz	Gold	Pan American Silver Corp
Cerro Negro	Santa Cruz	Gold	Newmont Goldcorp
Cerro Vanguardia	Santa Cruz	Gold	AngloGold Ashanti Ltd
Córdoba	Jujuy	Gold	
Don Nicolás	Santa Cruz	Gold	Cerrado Gold Inc.
Farallón Negro	Catamarca	Gold	YMAD
Fenix	Catamarca	Lithium	Arcadium Lithium plc
Gualcamayo	San Juan	Gold	Eris LLC
La Providencia	Jujuy	Silver	HANAQ GROUP
Las Calandrias	Santa Cruz	Gold	Cerrado Gold Inc.
Lindero	Salta	Gold	Fortuna Silver Mines
Martín Bronce	Jujuy	Copper	MOM Mining SRL
Mina Catalina II	Jujuy	Gold	Espíritu de los Andes S.A.
Olaroz	Jujuy	Lithium	Arcadium Lithium plc
Puna Operation	Jujuy	Silver	SSR Mining Inc.
Río Turbio	Santa Cruz	Carbón	Yacimientos Carboníferos Rio Turbio
San José	Santa Cruz	Silver	Hochschild Mining Plc
Veladero	San Juan	Gold	Barrick Gold Corporation

Exploration Budgets

Argentina's participation in global exploration budgets in Perspective - 2023

Argentina has established itself as the third-largest destination for lithium exploration budgets, ranking behind Australia and Canada, which hold the first and second positions, respectively.

In terms of copper exploration budgets, Argentina ranks as the fifth-largest destination globally, accounting for 3% of the total copper exploration budget.

COUNTRY	EXPLORATION BUDGET (AR\$M)	GLOBAL BUDGET SHARE (%)	COMPANIES COUNT (ACTUAL)
Argentina	126.006,5	3,34	81
Canada	721.628,2	19,14	678
Australia	650.029,5	17,24	599
USA	478.062,8	12,68	350
Chile	245.957,9	6,52	83
Mexico	185.288,1	4,91	115
Peru	144.880,9	3,84	91
Brazil	113.630,4	3,01	56
China	113.157,8	3,00	55
Russia	84.506,5	2,24	20
Ecuador	71.007,9	1,88	25
Global	3.770.242,3	100,00	2.235

Source: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy based on S&P.

Advanced projects



ADVANCED COPPER PROJECTS



CAPEX

USD 16,7 Billion

1

CONSTRUCTION

1- JOSEMARIA

3

FEASIBILITY (FS)

2- EL PACHÓN
3- PROYECTO MARA
4- TACA TACA



IDENTIFIABLE RESOURCES

75.42 Mt Cu

2

PREFEASIBILITY

5- FILO DEL SOL
6- SAN JORGE

1

PEA (Preliminary Economic Assessments)

7- LOS AZULES



POTENCIAL PRODUCTION

Cu 1 Mt/year

7

ADVANCED EXPLORATION

8- ALTAR
9- LA ORTIGA
10- MOGOTES
11- RÍO CENICERO
12- RÍO GRANDE
13- RÍO SALINAS
14- VALLE DE CHITA

7

INITIAL EXPLORATION

15- CERRO AMARILLO
16- COIPITA
17- LAS FLECHAS
18- PIUQUENES
19- RINCONES DE ARAYA
20- SAN FRANCISCO
21- VALCHETA

1

PROSPECTING

22- INTERCEPTOR

* Mt: millions of tons - Moz: million of ounces kt: thousands of tons - kaz: thousand of ounces - M USD: Million of dollars - e: Estimated
*This CAPEX estimated number includes projects in different stages of progress that are not described in this portfolio.



ADVANCED LITHIUM PROJECTS



CAPEX

8,125 M USD*

6

CONSTRUCTION

1- MARIANA
2- RINCÓN
3- SAL DE LOS ÁNGELES
4- SAL DE ORO
5- SAL DE VIDA
6- TRES QUEBRADAS

5

FEASIBILITY

7- HOMBRE MUERTO OESTE
8- KACHI
9- PASTOS GRANDES
10- POZUELOS (PPG)
11- SALAR DEL RINCÓN



RESOURCES

117,1 Mt

3

PREFEASIBILITY

12- ARIZARO
13- CAUCHARI
14- CAUCHARI JV

19

ADVANCED EXPLORATION

18- ALBA X
19- ALCALINA
20- ARIZARO NORTE
21- ARIZARO SUR
22- CANGREJILLOS
23- CENTENARIO
24- DONCELLAS
25- INCAHUASI
26- INCAHUASI MONCHO
27- MINA SISIFO - MINA PATILLA
28- REINA SOFIA IV
29- RÍO GRANDE
30- SAL DE LA PUNA
31- SALAR DE ARIZARO
32- SALARI
33- SALARI 22
34- SINCERA
35- TACA SAL IV
36- VEGA DE ARIZARO



POTENCIAL PRODUCTION

464,420 tn/year. LCE

3

PEA (Preliminary Economic Assessments)

15- CANDELAS
16- HOMBRE MUERTO NORTE
17- SALAR TOLLILLAR

4

INITIAL EXPLORATION

37- ANTOFALLA NORTE
38- LAGUNA VERDE
39- LOS SAPITOS
40- SAN JORGE




* Mt: millions of tons - m3: cubic meters - Mm3: million cubic meters - Moz: million of ounces kt: thousands of tons - kaz: thousand of ounces
M USD: Million of dollars - e: Estimated
* This CAPEX estimated number includes projects in different stages of progress that are not described in this portfolio.



Advanced projects

Au

ADVANCED GOLD PROJECTS

 <p>CAPEX 2,872.8e M USD*</p>	<p>2 FEASIBILITY</p> <p>1 - CALCATREU 2 - SUYAI</p>	<p>1 PEA (Preliminary Economic Assessments)</p> <p>3 - TAGUAS</p>
 <p>RESERVES 56.4 M oz Au</p>	<p>13 ADVANCED EXPLORATION</p> <p>4 - CLAUDIA 5 - CONSERAT 6 - DEL CARMEN 7 - DON JULIO 8 - DON SIXTO 9 - EL DORADO MONSERRAT 10 - HUALILÁN 11 - LA JOSEFINA 12 - LA MANCHURIA 13 - LAMA 14 - SAN ROQUE 15 - TEBENQUICHE CHICO 16 - VALLE ANCHO</p>	<p>14 INITIAL EXPLORATION</p> <p>17 - ALTOS DEL CURA 18 - CACHI 19 - CALDERÓN - CALDERONCITO 20 - CERRO CHOIQUE 21 - JAGUELÍTO 22 - LAS OPENAS 23 - LIBANESA 24 - MANANTIALES 25 - MICHELLE 26 - MOSQUITO 27 - PUZZLE 28 - SASCHA 29 - TORNADO-HURACÁN 30 - ZANCARRON</p>
 <p>2023 PRODUCTION 1.26 Moz</p>	<p>3 PROSPECTING</p> <p>31 - ADAMO 32 - CERRO PEÑÓN 33 - EL MAGO</p>	

* M: millions of tons - Moz: million of ounces kt: thousands of tons - kaz: thousand of ounces - M USD: Million of dollars.
*This CAPEX estimated number includes projects in different stages of progress that are not described in this portfolio.

Ag

ADVANCED SILVER PROJECTS

 <p>CAPEX 1,354.12 e M USD*</p>	<p>1 PREFEASIBILITY</p> <p>1 - DIABLILLOS</p>	<p>3 PEA (Prel. Econ. Asses.)</p> <p>2 - CAÑADON DEL MORO 3 - EL QUEVAR 4 - NAVIDAD</p>
 <p>RESERVES AND RESOURCES 3,188 Moz Ag**</p>	<p>2 ADVANCED EXPLORATION</p> <p>5 - PINGÜINO 6 - VIRGINIA</p>	<p>18 INITIAL EXPLORATION</p> <p>7-ARROYO PILAHUE 8 - CALTRUNA 9 - CERRO BLANCO 10- CO. LA MINA 11- CUYA 12- DOS LAGUNAS 13- EL BAGUAL 14- EL FIERRO 15- EL MORRO 16- EL ROSILLO 17- ESCONDIDO 18- LA ESPERANZA 19- ESPERANZA 20- LAGUNA AMARILLA 21- MAQUINCHAO 22- TAMARISCOS 23- TERESITA 24- TORUEL</p>
<p>14 PROSPECTING</p> <p>25- BUITRERA 26- CRISTAL 27- EL DUENDE 28- EL ESCONDIDO 29- LONCO VACA - PALENQUE 30- LUCHO 31- MENCUCOS 32- PAREDES 33- PICASO 34- PILAHUÉ 35- SUPAY 36- TANQUE NEGRO 37- TAQUETREN 38- VISTA ALEGRE</p>		

* M: millions of tons - Moz: million of ounces kt: thousands of tons - kaz: thousand of ounces - M USD: Million of dollars.
*This CAPEX estimated number includes projects in different stages of progress that are not described in this portfolio.
**SAP 2024

Josemaría



LOCATION

(28° 27' 13" Lat S; 69° 35' 39" Long W.)

It is located near the limit of the Iglesia Department in the north of the province of San Juan, approximately 10 km from the border with Chile, in the middle of the Andes mountain range. It covers elevations from 4,000 to 4,900 meters above sea level. The closest city is Guandacol, in the province of La Rioja, located 200 km SE on a gravel road.



MINERALIZATION TYPE

Copper, Gold and Silver Porphyry



PROPERTY DATA OWNER / CONTROLLER

Lundin Mining Corp.
BHP Group Limited



OPERATOR

DEPROMINSA S.A.



ÁREA

16,715 ha

Project Status: Construction

Installed capacity

Copper: 131 kt

Gold: 224 koz

Silver: 1.048 Moz

CAPEX: 4,061 M USD

Estimated LOM: 19 years

Mining Method: Open pit

RESOURCES	Tonnage (000's Tonnes)	GRADE			Metal Content		
		Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kT)	Au (kOz)	Ag (kOz)
Measured & Indicated	1,158,841	0.29	0.21	0.9	3,348	7,806	35,104
Inferred	704,158	0.19	0.10	0.82	1,338	2,309	18,609

Pachón



LOCATION

(31° 45' 39" Lat. S; 70° 43' 50" Long. W)

It is located in the province of San Juan, in the department of Calingasta; approximately 300 km west of the city of San Juan, Argentina, and 5 km from the border with Chile. At an altitude of 3,600 m.a.s.l. The community closest to the project area on the Argentine side is Barreal, which is approximately 150 km away.



MINERALIZATION TYPE

Cu Porphyry



**PROPERTY DATA
OWNER / CONTROLLER**

Glencore Plc.



OPERATOR

GLENCORE PACHON S.A



ÁREA

1,004 ha

Project Status: Feasibility

Installed capacity

Copper: 280 kt

Silver: 3.0 Moz

CAPEX: 4,500 M USD

Estimated LOM: 23 years

Mining Method: Open pit

Resources:

	M & I	Inferred
Ore (Mt)	1,580	1,800
Copper (%)	0.55	0.4
Silver (g/t)	2.2	1.8
Mo (%)	0.01	0.01



Source: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy based on public access websites of the operating/controlling companies and from technical reports.

Los Azules



LOCATION

(31° 13' 30" Lat. S; 70° 13' Long. W)

Los Azules Project is located in the Central West of the Province of San Juan, Calingasta Department, 129 km from the homonymous town. The area is located in the Cordillera de Los Azules and at the northern end of the Cordillera de La Tatora. Approximately 250 km west of the city of San Juan and 3 km from the border with Chile.



MINERALIZATION TYPE

Copper and gold porphyry



PROPERTY DATA OWNER / CONTROLLER

McEwen Mining. 47,7%
Stellantis. 19,4%
Others. 32,9%



OPERATOR

Minera Andes Inc.



ÁREA

18,000 ha

Project Status: Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA)

Installed capacity

Copper: 188 kt

Gold: 35 koz

Silver: 1.2 Moz

CAPEX: 2,363 M USD

Estimated LOM: 36 years

Mining Method: Open pit

RESOURCES	Tonnage (Mt)	Metal Content			
		Cu (BLbs)	Au (MOz)	Mo (Mlbs)	Ag (MOz)
Indicated	962	10.2 (4.6 Mt)	1.7	57.3	55.7
Inferred	2,666	19.3 (8.7 Mt)	3.8	194.0	135.4



Source: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy based on public access websites of the operating/controlling companies and from technical reports.

Filo del Sol



LOCATION

(28° 29' 30" Lat. S; 69° 39' 46" Long. W)

The Filo del Sol Project is located in the Atacama Region, in northern Chile and in the adjacent province of San Juan, Argentina, 140 kilometers southeast of the city of Copiapó, Chile, and extends to both sides of the border between Argentina and Chile. The center of the main deposit area is 28.49 ° S latitude and 69.66 ° W longitude. The average altitudes are from 4,000 to 4,900 m.a.s.l.



MINERALIZATION TYPE

High Sulphidation Epithermal



PROPERTY DATA

OWNER / CONTROLLER

Filo Corp.



OPERATOR

Filo del Sol Exploración S.A.



ÁREA

14,014 ha

Project Status: Prefeasibility

Installed capacity

Copper: 67 kt

Gold: 159 koz

Silver: 8.65 Moz

CAPEX: 1,266 M USD

Estimated LOM: 14 years

Mining Method: Open pit

RESOURCES	Tonnage (Mt)	GRADE			Metal Content		
		Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (Mlb)	Au (kOz)	Ag (kOz)
Proven and probable	259.1	0.39	0.33	15.1	2,226	2,764	126,028

MARA



LOCATION

(27° 22' 41" Lat. S; 66° 16' 13" Long. W)

It is located in the province of Catamarca, department of Andalgalá, 35 km east of the Bajo de la Alumbrera deposit. It is an area of difficult access, with heights of up to 3,300 m.a.s.l. The closest city of influence is Andalgalá. It is accessed from Andalgalá, passing through the city of Piscoyuyo, along a dirt road suitable for double-traction vehicle.



MINERALIZATION TYPE

Copper-Gold-Silver-Molybdenum porphyry system



PROPERTY DATA

OWNER / CONTROLLER
Glencore Plc.



OPERATOR

MINERA AGUA RICA LLC
(SUC ARGENTINA)



ÁREA

15,485 ha

Project Status: Feasibility

Installed capacity

Copper: 155 kt

Gold: 102 koz

Silver: 1.4 Moz

CAPEX: 3,019 M USD

Estimated LOM: 28 years

Mining Method: Open pit

	M & I Contained oz (000 's)	Inferred Contained oz (000 's)	Reserves Contained oz (000 's)
Gold	1,245	1,222	4,152
Silver	8,442	21,765	56,689
	M & I Contained lbs (mm)	Inferred Contained lbs (mm)	Reserves Contained lbs (mm)
Copper	1,383	2,125	6,654
Molybdenum	107	277	411

Taca Taca



LOCATION

(24° 41' 60" Lat. S; 68° 00' 00" Long. W)

It is located in the Puna de Salta, at the central-western end of the Salar de Arizaro, department of Los Andes, 240 km west of the city of Salta and 55 km east of the border with Chile, at 3,600 m.a.s.l. The nearest town is Tolar Grande, 34 km away. The access to the project is by the RN 51 to Cauchari and from there by the RN 27.



MINERALIZATION TYPE

Copper and gold porphyry



PROPERTY DATA OWNER / CONTROLLER

First Quantum Minerals LTD



OPERATOR

Corriente Argentina S.A.



ÁREA

2,546 ha

Project Status: Feasibility

Installed capacity

Copper: 227 kt

Gold: 106 koz

CAPEX: 3,582 M USD

Estimated LOM: 32 years

Mining Method: Open pit

RESOURCES	Tonnage (Mt)	Metal Content		
		Cu (kt)	Au (kOz)	Mo (kt)
Measured & Indicated	2,203	9,450.7	6,052.1	264.5
Proven & Probable	1,758	7,734.7	5,086.7	213.5

San Jorge



LOCATION

(32° 14' 41" Lat. S; 69° 26' 16" Long. W)

It is located in the department of Las Heras, province of Mendoza, 110 km. to the northwest of the city of Mendoza, by National Route No. 7, and whose access door is 37 km from the district of Uspallata, by National Route No. 149. The Project is located at 2.600 meters above sea level in the so-called Cordillera del Tigre.



MINERALIZATION TYPE

Copper and gold porphyry



PROPERTY DATA OWNER / CONTROLLER

Solway Investment Ltd. 50%
Aterra Capital. 50%



OPERATOR

Minera San Jorge S.A.



ÁREA

9,987 ha

Project Status: Prefeasibility

Installed capacity

Copper: 40 kt

Gold: 40 koz

CAPEX: 184.5 M USD

Estimated LOM: 16 years

Mining Method: Open pit

RESOURCES	Metal Content	
	Cu (t)	Au (KOz)
Measured	452,247	584
Indicated	436,603	626
Inferred	43,172	59

Critical Minerals

Copper



Uses in the energy transition

- Energy Storage
- Wind turbines
- Vehicles
- Solar energy

Annual production in Argentina

None

Resources in Argentina

75 Mt LCE

Provinces

San Juan, Catamarca, Salta, Mendoza, La Rioja, Neuquén, Chubut

Main deposits

MARA Project, Taca Taca, Josemaría, Pachón, Los Azules, San Jorge, Campana Mahuida, Lindero, Arizaro, Paramillos Juramento, Tordillos

Critical Minerals

Lithium



Uses in the energy transition

- Batteries

Annual production in Argentina

112,5 kt LCE

Resources in Argentina

20,000,000 Tn of Metallic Lithium

Provinces

Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, Córdoba, San Luis

Main deposits

Cuenca Olaroz-Cauchari,
Cuenca Hombre Muerto,
Cuenca Centenario,
Pastos Grandes, Distritos Ancasti,
Altautina, Conlara, La Estanzuela

Critical Minerals

Graphite



Uses in the energy transition

- Rechargeable batteries
- Polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) fuel cells

Annual production in Argentina

None

Resources in Argentina

37,500 Tonnes

Provinces

La Rioja, San Juan, Mendoza

Main deposits

Los Dos, La Paraguaya,
Pie de Palo

Critical Minerals

Graphite



Uses in the energy transition

- Ferroalloys (pipes)
- Ferroalloys (automotive industry)
- Batteries (cathodes)

Annual production in Argentina

None

Resources in Argentina

440,000 Tonnes

Provinces

Mendoza, Neuquén, Salta, Córdoba

Main deposits

Ethel, La Casualidad,
Cerro Remate, Tres Lomitas,
Fátima

Critical Minerals

Nickel



Uses in the energy transition

- Batteries for electric vehicles
- Nickel alloys in power generation equipment
- Stainless steel pipes for CO2 capture and storage

Annual production in Argentina

None

Resources in Argentina

< 10,000 Tonnes

Provinces

San Luis, Catamarca, La Rioja, Salta, Mendoza

Main deposits

Las Águilas, Fiambalá, Sierra del Espinal

Critical Minerals

Rare – earth element



Uses in the energy transition

- SOFC
- Wind turbines

Annual production in Argentina

None

Resources in Argentina

< 500 Tonnes

Provinces

Salta, Jujuy, San Luis, Santiago del Estero, San Juan, Córdoba, Buenos Aires

Main deposits

Continental Shelf, Distrito Rangel, Isis-Osiris-, Ra, Rodeo de los Molles, Jasimampa, Valle Fértil

Critical Minerals

The Platinum Group Elements (PGE)



Uses in the energy transition

- Catalysts
- Wind turbines
- Fuel cells

Annual production in Argentina

None

Resources in Argentina

Undetermined

Provinces

La Rioja, Catamarca, Córdoba, San Luis, Mendoza, Chubut, Tierra del Fuego

Main deposits

Fiambalá, Umango, Las Águilas - Virorco

Critical Minerals

Cobalt



Uses in the energy transition

- Batteries
- Wind turbines
- SOFC
- Superalloys

Annual production in Argentina

None

Resources in Argentina

< 5,000 Tonnes

Provinces

La Rioja, Salta, San Luis,
Catamarca, Mendoza

Main deposits

King Tut, La Niquelina,
Las Águilas, Fiambalá, Salamanca

Critical Minerals

Chromium



Uses in the energy transition

- SOFC
- Wind turbines

Annual production in Argentina

None

Resources in Argentina

< 500 Tonnes

Provinces

Córdoba, San Luis, Catamarca, Mendoza

Main deposits

Cerro San Lorenzo,
Los Permantentes, Los Guanacos,
Distrito Salamanca

Critical Minerals

Zinc



Uses in the energy transition

- Wind turbines

Annual production in Argentina

14,876 Tonnes

Resources in Argentina

7,000,000 Tonnes

Provinces

Jujuy, Salta, San Juan, Santa Cruz

Main deposits

Pirquitas, Aguilar

Legal Overview

Federal Level Legislation:

Constitution | 3 rules of great relevance:

- Ownership of natural resources (S. 124)
- Federal mining code (S. 75, §12)
- Federal legislation on environmental minimum standards, to be complemented by Provincial legislation (S. 41)

Legal Overview | Federal

Mining Code

- Explorations permits conditions
- Mining concessions conditions
- Limited rules on safety conditions in mining operations (out dated)
- Environmental rules
- Little on mining agreements
- Statute on limitations

Legal Overview | Federal

Mining Code on Mining Concessions (1):

There is no discretion on the mining authority to grant a concession:

If the legal conditions, mostly formalities, are met the concession must be granted.

Legal Overview | Federal

Mining Code on Mining Concessions (2):

The steps to get a concession are:

1. A “discovery” is informed to the authority, indicating (y) the place where it occurred and the mineral involved and (z) the area that the concession should cover;
2. The statement of discovery is registered by the authority in the appropriate ledger;
3. Within a certain time limit works to expose the mineralization features must be performed and reported;
4. A survey is performed and registered;
5. A notarized copy of the survey and its registration is the concession title.

A mining concession is also called a “mine”.

Legal Overview | Federal

Mining Code on Mining Concessions (3):

Key features

- There is no legal linkage between the granting of the concession and the feasibility of the deposit. The concession may relate to a non-feasible deposit.
- The size of the concessions is set on the basis of units. Units have a legal size which varies depending on mineral and mineralization (v.g.: a disseminated, copper unit is 100 hectares – a gold-vein deposit unit is 6 hectares).
- There is a maximum size for a mine. But there is no limit to the number of mines a person may own.
- Rights are granted on a “first come first served” basis.

Legal Overview | Federal

Mining Code on Mining Concessions (4):

Key features

- The concessions are granted for an unlimited period.
- The concessions are in good standing as long as: (i) the mining fee (*canon*) is paid at the rate of USD 4 per unit; (ii) a five-year investment plan is filed within a certain time limit (a year as from the application to perform the survey, etc.); (iii) the five year investment plan is complied with or the non-performance is not cured where requested, (iv) the works are not stopped for a period longer than 4 years.
- The mines are deemed real estate property. They can be encumbered with mortgages or otherwise used as collateral to secure loans to develop the mine.

Legal Overview | Federal

Federal Environmental Legislation

One piece of legislation is key, as it is part of the “minimum standards” legislation under S. 41 of the NC:

- The General Environment Act (Law No. 25,675), which includes principles that all environmental laws must follow; also includes the public consultation or public hearings as mandatory steps to reach the environmental approval in projects able to produce “*significant adverse effects on the environment*”.
- National and provincial laws need a harmonized interpretation.

Legal Overview | Provincial

Codes of Procedures

The Federal Mining Code is enforced by the Provinces as owners of the resources (under the NC). Provinces adopted their Code of Mining Procedures and designated their own mining authorities who grant the exploration permits and mining concessions.

Likewise, the Provinces passed **environmental legislation** following the model of the Federal General Environment Act creating their own enforcing authorities.

Legal Overview

Incentive Regime for Large Investments – General aspects

- Seeks the creation of conditions of predictability, stability and legal certainty for large projects; its special protection against possible non-compliance by the State; and the development of local production chains.
- Provides special incentives to projects in eight strategic sectors: forestry industry, tourism, infrastructure, mining, technology, steel, energy, oil and gas.
- Admits a variety of possible applicants, such as corporations, branches of foreign companies or temporary joint ventures (including holders of infrastructure and service concessions), as long as they meet the condition of having been established exclusively to present and develop a single investment project. long term that qualifies as a Large Investment, in one or more phases.

Legal Overview

Incentive Regime for Large Investments – Requirements and benefits

- The period to join the RIGI will be 2 years, counted from the entry into force of the regime. The period can be extended by the Executive Branch only once, for a period of up to 1 year from the expiration of the previous period.
- Requires a minimum amount of USD 200M in general investment projects.
- Requires the presentation of a detailed and solid Investment Plan, which will be evaluated by the Executive Branch.
- Offers additional benefits for projects exceeding USD 1,000M, able to position Argentina as a new long-term supplier in global markets where the country does not yet have relevant participation ("Long-Term Strategic Export").

Legal Overview

Incentive Regime for Large Investments – Requirements and benefits (2)

- Guarantees regulatory stability for THIRTY years of special benefits, such as:
 1. Tax
 2. Customs
 3. Exchange rates
 4. Regulatory
 5. Jurisdictional

- Provinces and municipalities can join the RIGI. In that case, they undertake to guarantee a regime of fiscal stability for the projects during the time established by the Law.

Legal Overview

Incentive Regime for Large Investments – Requirements and benefits (3)

The Long-Term Strategic Export projects (over USD 1,000M) will also be able to access the following benefits:

- An exemption from Income Tax for payments abroad for certain contracts (transportation, construction and engineering services).
- An exemption from export duties, starting after two years of joining the RIGI.
- The possibility of extending tax, customs, exchange and regulatory stability up to FORTY years.

Legal Overview

Mining Integration Treaty with Chile

- A Mining Integration Treaty was entered into by Argentina and Chile in December 29th, 1997.
- It provides a legal frame-work, to allow specific, on a project-by-project basis set of rules (or *protocolos*), that provide for the specific legal and regulatory needs of each particular project.
- It is administered by a bi – National Commission
- The following advantages for the projects and mining companies with projects that qualify under the treaty are envisaged:
 - National treatment
 - Cross-border facilities
 - Cross-border easements
 - Taxation coordination by the 2 Governments
 - Customs, migration, labour and environmental matters

Tax Overview

What does a mining company pay and to whom?

As a consequence of the taxing powers granted by the Federal constitution and by the various Provincial constitutions, in Argentina there are 3 levels of taxation: Federal, Provincial and Municipal.

Those apply to mining companies as follows:

Summary of the mining tax scheme

1 | National

10.5% - 21% Value Added Tax (VAT)

35% Income Tax

7% Dividend withholding tax

4.5% Export Duties (Ag, Cu, Li)

1.2% Tax on debits and credits to bank accounts

2 | Provincial

3% Royalties, pit-head value (except Catamarca, which is on Gross Income)

2-4% Gross income tax depending on province

1-2% Stamp tax

1-3% Automobile tax

Source: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy based on national and provincial regulations.

Political and industry overview

Players in the Mining Political and Business Arena (Federal)

Public Sector

o National State:

- o Ministry of Economy
- o Secretary of Mining
- o Under-Secretaries of Mining Development, and Mining Policy
- o *Servicio Geológico Minero Argentino (Argentine Mining Geological Survey)*

- o **Provincial States:** Each province retained the power to organize its own chart of authorities. Usually there is a mining secretary of state at ministerial or secretarial level enforcing mining law. The authority who grants permits and concessions is either part of the executive branch or part of the judicial branch.

- o **Inter Federal-Provincial body:** the COFEMIN (or Mining Federal Council): 1 representative per Provincial government plus the Federal Secretary of Mining.

Political and industry overview

- The attribution of powers under the NC renders as a consequence that the NG can enhance mining through right macroeconomic policies, including taxation measures, as well as with strong leadership. (eg: RIGI).
- The power to promote more effectively remains with the provinces.

Most Relevant International Companies Present in the Argentine Mining Industry

- Barrick Gold
- AnglogoldAshanti
- Glencore
- Newmont
- Pan American Silver
- BHP
- Arcadium Lithium
- POSCO
- Eramet
- Shandong Gold
- Tsingshan
- Ganfeng Lithium

Thank You

For further information please contact:
secmin@mineria.gob.ar



**Secretaría
de Minería**
Ministerio de Economía