



PERU, A WORLD-CLASS ACTOR IN MINING AND THE ENERGY TRANSITION

Romulo Mucho Minister of Energy and Mines

September 2024







The Ministry of Energy and Mines serves as the central governing body of the Energy and Mining Sector and and is a key component of the Executive Branch. Its primary objective is to develop and evaluate national policies for the sustainable development of mining and energy activities, in alignment with overall government policy and plans. Additionally, it holds authority over environmental matters related to these activities.



Rómulo Mucho Mamani Minister of Energy and Mines





MINING AND ENERGY POTENTIAL IN PERU

SILVER, COPPER, ZINC, GOLD

911 MMSTB - OIL + LGN* 11 TCF - GN*

70 GW - HYDRO

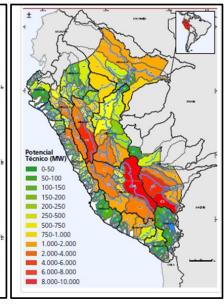
28 GW - WIND

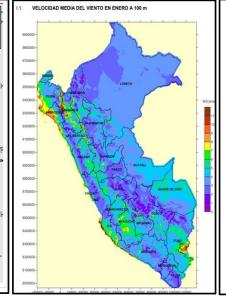
937 GW- SOLAR

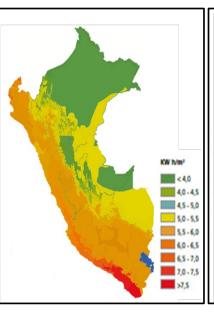
3 GW - GEOTHERMAL

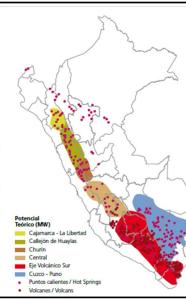












23 metallogenic bands. High geological-mining potential.

18 basins with exploration possibilities31 underexplored and exploited blocks.

7% is used.

0.2% is used.
The greatest potential
are: Lambayeque, Piura,
Ica, Arequipa, Cajamarca,
La Libertad.

0.03% is used.
The greatest potential are: Arequipa,
Moquegua and Tacna.

It is not yet being exploited.
Areas with the greatest potential are Arequipa, Moquegua, Tacna and Ayacucho.





PERU'S ROLE IN THE GLOBAL MINING





LEADER IN ORE RESERVES AND MINING PRODUCTION



PERÚ: WORLD RANKING OF ORE RESERVES





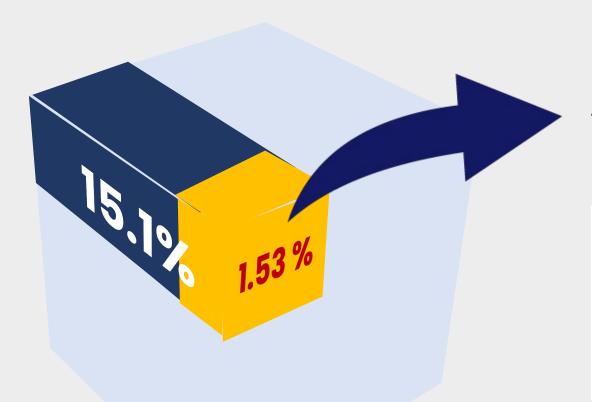
PERÚ: WORLD RANKING OF MINING PRODUCTION







GEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL



Mining activities currently take place on just **1.53%** of the national territory, indicating significant potential for further exploration and exploitation.

Concessions	N°	На	% of the national territory
Exploration	342	344 766	0.27
Operation	708	1 623 471	1.26
Mining activity			1.53

*Data corresponding to June 2024, Mining Statistical Bulletin (BEM)
Source: INGEMMET, Monthly Statistical Declaration (ESTAMIN) - Ministry of Energy and Mines.

Total land area of Peru

% of the national territory under mining concession

% of the national territory where mining exploration and exploitation activities are carried out





PERU AND THE GLOBAL ENERGY TRANSITION





CHALLENGES OF THE ENERGY TRANSITION

Increasing the supply of minerals

The supply of critical minerals is estimated to need to grow by 1.5 to 7 times by 2030 to achieve the "net zero" goals by 2050.



Climate change

Peru is committed to limiting global temperature rise to between 1.5°C and 2°C and striving to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.



Mapping new natural resource deposits

Known deposits are insufficient to meet the growing demand for minerals needed for clean energy.



Strategic Minerals are Guaranteed

The energy sector, along with industries such as defense, aerospace, and communications, will need to collaborate in managing their access to strategic minerals.





PERU HOLDS A STRATEGIC POSITION WITHIN THE ENERGY TRANSITION FRAMEWORK







PERU: A ROBUST LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

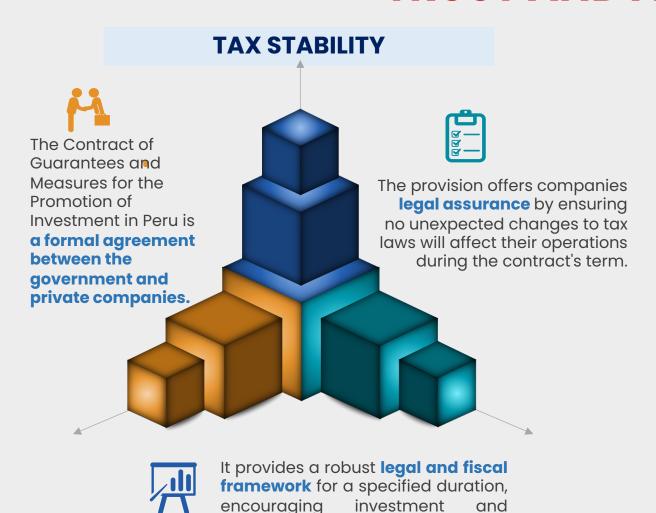


^{*} Investments that require authorization: Those located within 50 km of the border line and those aimed at weapons, ammunition and explosives. Likewise, a majority local partner is required for investments in maritime cabotage transport, as well as in air transport companies. Source: Agency for the Promotion of Private Investment - PROINVERSION. Elaboration: General Directorate of Mining Promotion and Sustainability.





TRUST AND ADVANTAGES



fostering economic growth.

VAT REFUNDS

During the exploration phase, **VAT refunds** are provided to holders of mining activities.

REFUND UP TO 18% (VAT)



Mining regulation aims to encourage increased exploration and facilitate the development of new investment projects.



The **National Mining Policy** is currently under further development and expansion.





NATIONAL MINING POLICY

The National Mining Policy for 2050 aims to prioritize both competitiveness and sustainability in the use of mining resources.

Objective Progress Articulation The National Multisectoral We strive for the sustainable Policy relevance analysis Mining Policy for 2050 is development and leads to the feasibility currently in the formulation competitiveness of mining recommendation from the stage. Additionally, a operations, along with the National Strategic Planning **Multisectoral Working Group** responsible utilization of Center. will be established to mineral resources for the contribute to its greater good. development. Sustainability Competitiveness





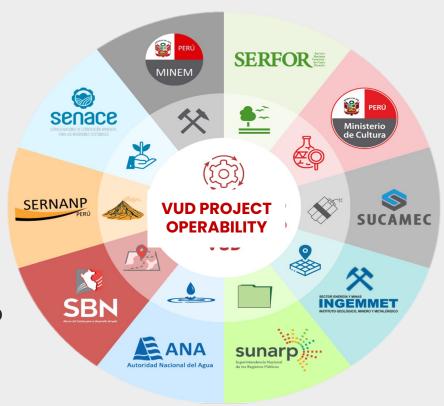
TO PROMOTE INVESTMENTS



VUD

Interconnectivity
to optimize
authorization
procedures
Main entities added to
digital one-stop shop
for the mining sector

10 public entities that facilitate administrative simplification under the guidance of MINEM.







PORTFOLIO OF HYDROCARBON INVESTMENT PROJECTS



PROSPECTIVE AREAS OF EXPLORATION OF HYDROCARBONS



PROSPECTIVE RESOURCES TUMBES-TALARA BASINS

Total: 3,880 MMSTB y 7.6 TCF
Technical Evaluation Agreement
(Signed): 4

PROSPECTIVE RESOURCES TRUJILLO – SALAVERRY BASIN

Total: 647 MMSTB

Promotional Areas:7

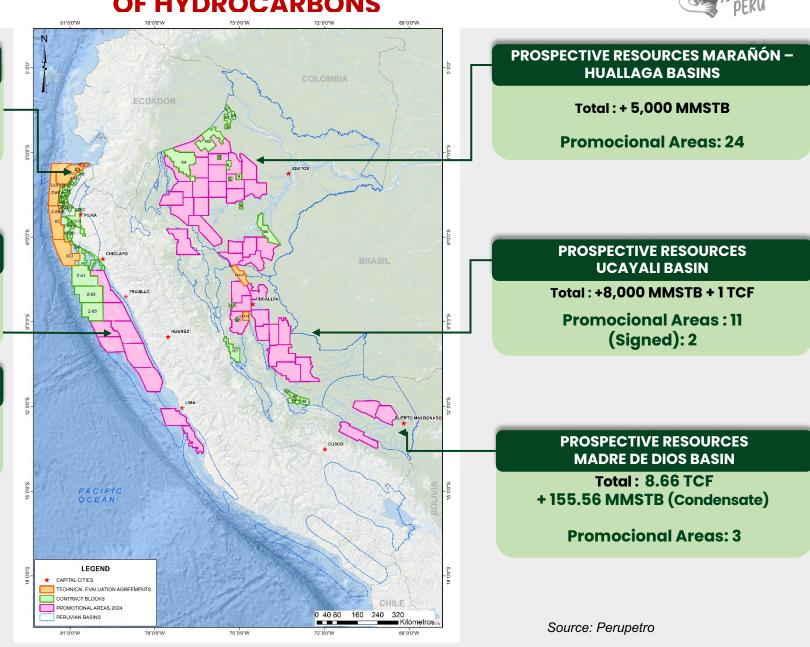
PROSPECTIVE RESOURCES PISCO BASIN

Total: 910 MMSTB

Promotional Areas: 2

PROSPECTIVE RESOURCES: 18,437 MMSTB (Oil)

17.26 TCF (Natural Gas) 155.6 MMSTB (LGN)







PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Petrochemical Project: Metano Fertilizer/Explosive Plant Gas Conmsumption: 100-150 **MMPCD** Capacity of Production: 1,2 MM ton/año UREA Investment: 1,20 500 Time to operate: 3 years (*) without EIA

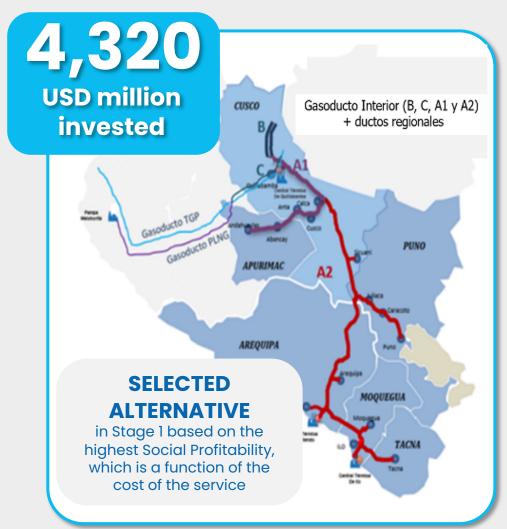
ENV & SOCIAL IMPACTS

- Stimulates key economic activities in the country, such as agriculture, mining, and energy.
- Generates investment and reduces dependence on imports.
- Mitigates food safety risks with long-term coverage.
- Promotes the massification of natural gas and industrial development.
- Contributes to the fulfilment of international commitments (SDG, Paris Agreement, etc.)





INTEGRATED NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PROJECT FOR THE SOUTHERN OF PERU



- Ensure a secure supply of natural gas (NG) and natural gas liquids (NGL) to users of the National Integrated Energy System (SEIN) and other users.
- Deliver NG and NGL to major cities including Cusco, Apurímac, Puno, Arequipa, Moquegua, and Tacna, as well as to the "Southern Energy Node of Peru" in Mollendo and Ilo.

Proinversión: Stage 2 of SITGAS Project Study

- MINEM has instructed Proinversión to proceed with Stage 2 to verify feasibility requirements.
- Budget: S/ 26,434,681 for hiring a technical consultant.
- Publications: In November 2023 and April 2024, Proinversión published a Request for Expression of Interest in the Official Gazette El Peruano, Gestión, and Seminario Económico for consulting services. No companies met the requirements.
- Current Status: *Proinversión* is now working with a multilateral entity to hire consulting services for Stage 2 of the pre-investment study.



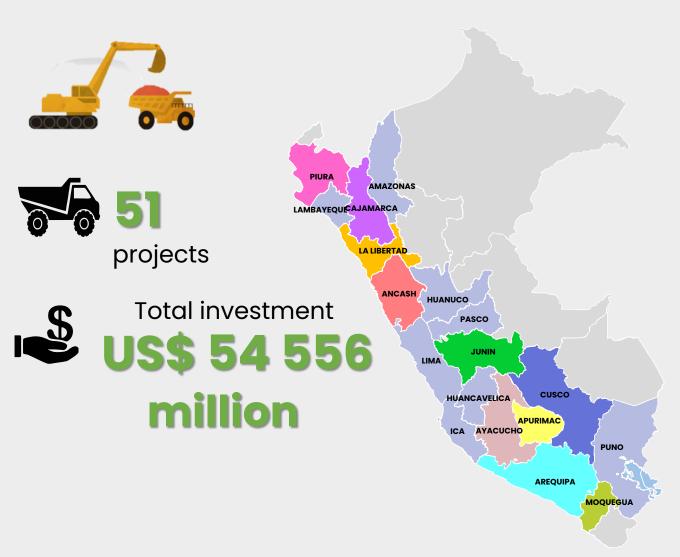


PORTFOLIO OF MINING INVESTMENT PROJECTS





2024 MINING INVESTMENT PROJECTS PORTFOLIO



Ranking of Peruvian regions by accumulated investments in Project Portfolio (US\$ million)



Main projects

12,017

Zafranal (US\$ 1263 million)
Int. Corocohuayco (US\$ 1500 million)
Los Chancas (US\$ 2600 million)
Michiquillay (US\$ 2500 million)
Yanacocha Sulfides (US\$ 2500 million)
Hierro Apurimac (US\$2900 million)

16,425

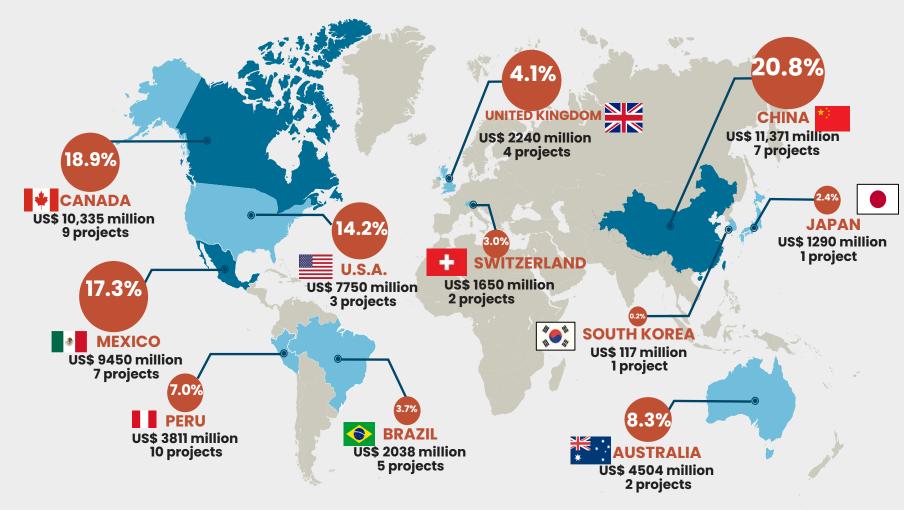




PORTFOLIO OF MINING INVESTMENT PROJECTS

According to country of origin of the main investor

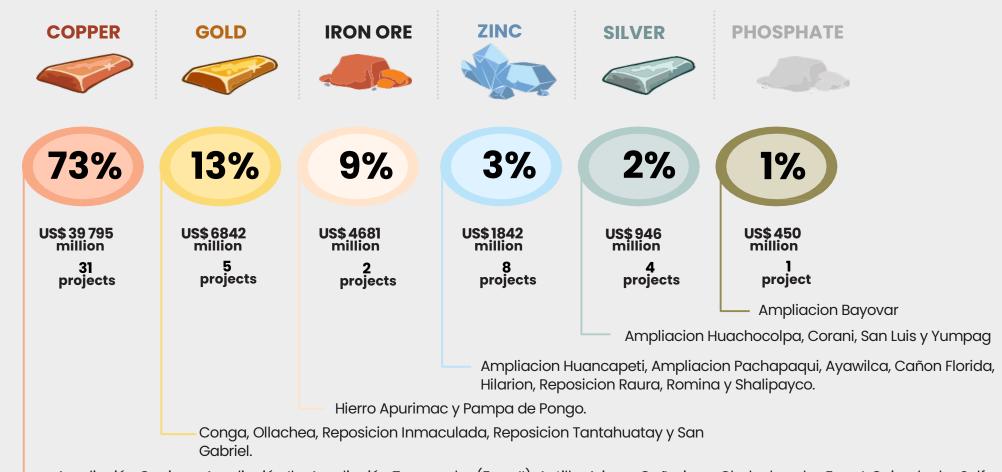








TYPE OF ORE TO BE EXTRACTED



Ampliación Cuajone, Ampliación IIo, Ampliación Toromocho (Fase II), Antilla, Ariana, Cañariaco, Chalcobamba Fase I, Coimolache Sulfuros, Cotabambas, Don Javier, El Galeno, Haquira, Integración Coroccohuayco, La Arena II, La Granja, Los Calatos, Los Chancas, Magistral, Michiquillay, Mina Justa Subterránea, Planta de Cobre Rio Seco, Pukaqaqa, Quechua, Reposicion Antamina, Reposicion Colquijirca, Reposicion Ferrobamba, Rio Blanco, Tia Maria, Trapiche, Yanacocha Sulfuros y Zafranal.





KEY METALS FOR THE TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGY IN THE COMING YEARS

- McKinsey & Co. joined the growing chorus of warnings that metals considered key
 to the clean energy transition will face shortages in the coming years, which could
 suppress the adoption of electric cars, wind turbines and solar panels.
- These shortfalls are likely to slow global decarbonization efforts by increasing supply chain costs and, consequently, prices for lower-carbon products.
- Nickel, needed for lithium-ion batteries that power electric vehicles, is expected to face a shortage of around 10% to 20% by 2030
- While dysprosium, a rare earth element commonly used in electric motors, may experience deficits of up to 70%,
- Copper, lithium, cobalt, iridium and tin supplies can also be crimped. Metals worth US\$6 trillion are needed for the global energy transition.





MORE RESOURCES

- The number of the roughly 500 cobalt, copper, lithium and nickel mines operating today will need to increase by as much as 76% to nearly 900 to meet battery demand
- Material shortages would lead to an additional 400 to 600 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions in 2030
- That would derail international plans to limit global temperatures as laid out in the Paris climate agreement.
- McKinsey recommends that investments in mining, refining and smelting increase to between US\$3 trillion and US\$4 trillion by 2030, a 50% annual increase compared to the previous decade.





COPPER PROJECTS IN THE MINING INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO









PERU'S STRATEGIC COPPER RESERVES

- Key Mineral Reserves: Peru holds significant reserves of minerals crucial for the energy transition.
- Copper Reserves: Peru is in a privileged position with large copper reserves, accounting for 11% of global reserves. Copper is essential for the ongoing global energy transition.
- Market Demand vs. Projects: Current global demand for minerals surpasses the number of projects available. Peru's substantial mining portfolio is critical to capitalize on this demand.





PERU'S STRATEGIC COPPER RESERVES

- Copper's Market Impact: As electrification, renewable energies, and artificial intelligence drive the future, copper is poised to dominate the commodities market.
- Historic Prices: Copper recently achieved a historic price, surpassing \$11,000 per ton as of May 20, 2024.
- Future Outlook: Demand for copper is expected to rise further with the growth of data processing centers and the recovery of the Chinese economy.
- Copper as the New Oil: In the context of climate change, copper is becoming a fundamental mineral, often compared to oil, for its role in transforming energy systems.

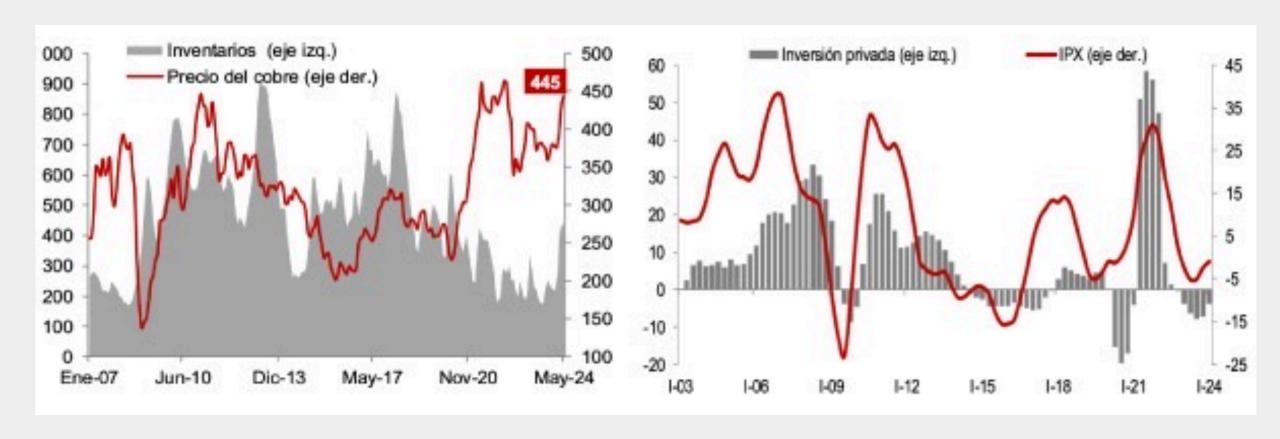




INVENTORIES, COPPER PRICE AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Global inventories and average price of copper (Thousands of tons and Cus\$/lb.)

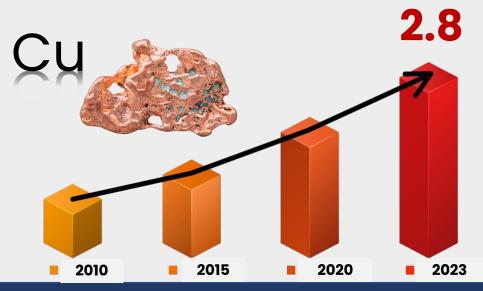
Private investment and IPX² (Annual real % change; 4Q Mobile avg.)







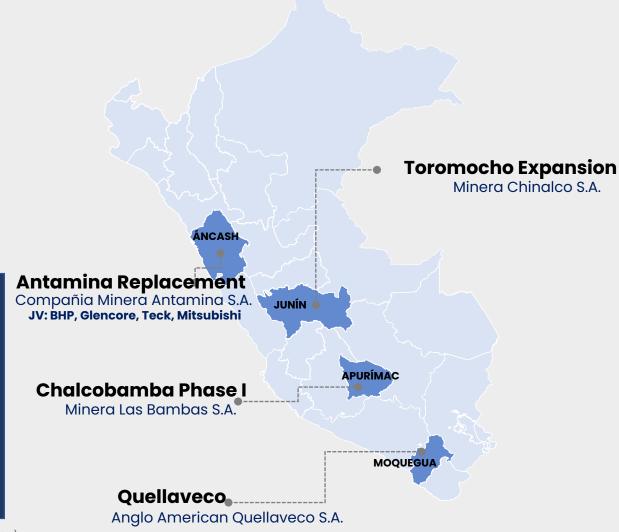
MINING PRODUCTION PROJECTION



PERU LEADS COPPER PRODUCTION

Peru is recognized as **the second largest copper producer** in the world.

By 2023, domestic copper production will reach 2.8 million FMT, as a result of the start-up of projects such as:





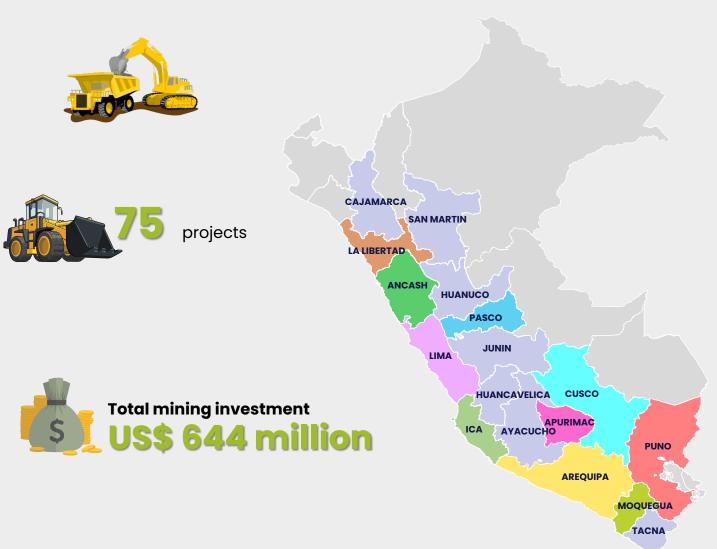


PORTFOLIO OF MINING EXPLORATION PROJECTS





PORTFOLIO OF MINING EXPLORATION PROJECTS 2024



Ranking of Peruvian regions by amount of investment accumulated in projects (US\$ million)

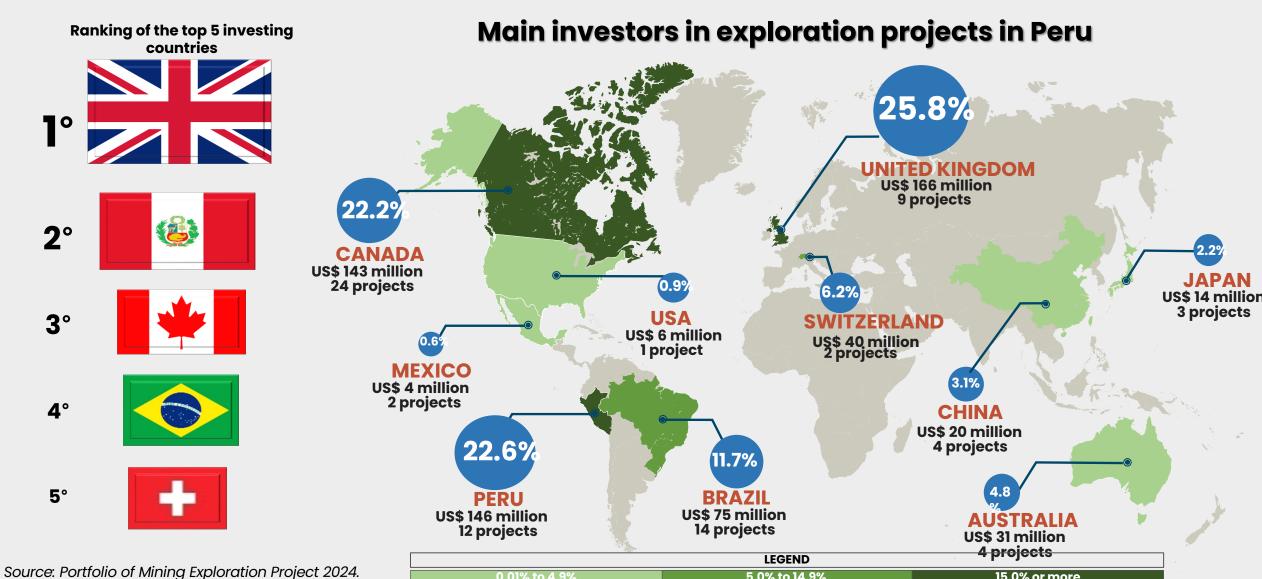






15.0% or more

PORTFOLIO OF MINING EXPLORATION PROJECTS 2024



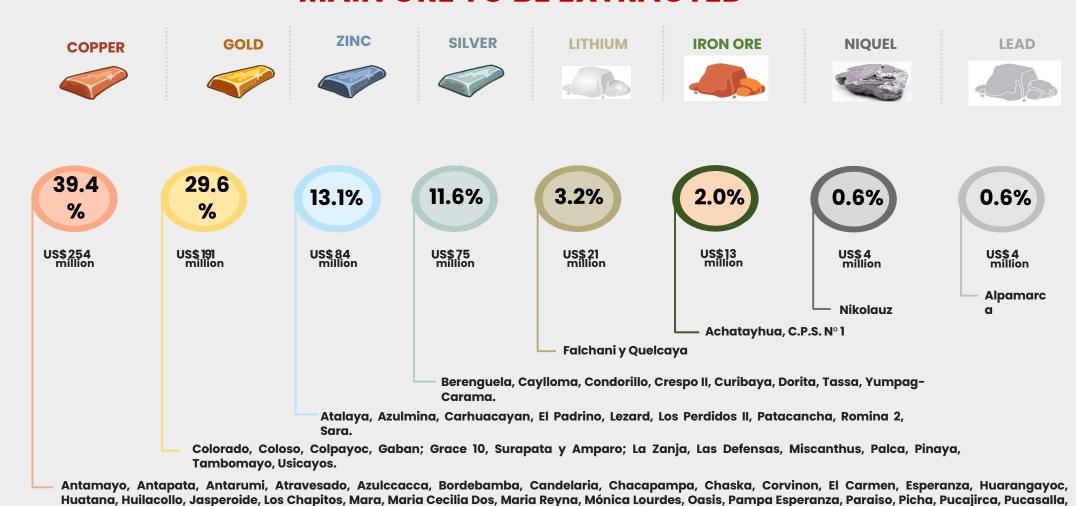
0.01% to 4.9%

5.0% to 14.9%





INVESTMENT IN MINE EXPLORATION PROJECTS ACCORDING TO THE MAIN ORE TO BE EXTRACTED



Qanqawa, Qoya – Chullo, Quellopunta, Quicay II, Quimsachata, Sallahue Norte, San Martin, Silvia, Soledad, Sumac Wayra, Umami, Valiente, Willay.





THANK YOU