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Peru Mining Insights

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Mining Bulletin

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SECTION I

Investment advances

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The real value of the portfolio will materialize through its execution and development.

Mining investment in Peru shows renewed dynamism, projects portfolio reflects sector potencial growth. However, the challenge does not end with mobilizing capital: the impact will depend on the ability to real turn that investment into new productive capacity. Along the way, permit management, infrastructure and social viability will be decisive in driving the effective development of mining projects.

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The opportunity is not only in the portfolio, but in turning it into productive capacity.

IMPLICATION: The speed of conversion will depend on managing permits, infrastructure and social viability in parallel.

Permits | **Infrastructure** | **Social Viability**

Indicators

US$ 4,813 million
in mining investment executed.
JANUARY–AUGUST 2026

+42.7%
growth in investment.
VS. JANUARY–AUGUST 2025

US$64,075 million
in the investment portfolio.
66 INVESTMENT PROJECTS

US$671.6 million
in the exploration portfolio
57 EXPLORATION PROJECTS
(separate from the investment portfolio)

Investment destination:

48.6%
27.2% IN INFRASTRUCTURE AND 21.4% DEVELOPMENT AND PREPARATION.

Source: US$ 1,308 MM + US$ 1,031 MM out of US$ 4,813 MM of executed investment.

Source: MINEM – Mining Statistical Bulletin and Project Portfolios 2026 (Updated as of October 19, 2026).

Only 11.1% of the portfolio investment is below execution level; 51.3% is at the conceptual or pre-feasibility stage.

Capital has increased. Is production increasing too?



SECTION II

Favorable prices, production levels

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The price cycle raises the exported value.

Favorable price scenario boosts exports value. However, production performance level, change volumes recovery and raise productivity.

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Higher prices environment, boosts export values, while production levels performance remain across minerals.



	Copper	Gold	Zinc	Silver
Price*	+45.5%	+17.8%	+37.2%	+51%
Production**	+1.2%	−7.3%	−14.4%	−3.6%

3 out of 4 minerals decreased their production

Production variance, reflects each performance operation. Antamina drives copper and explains part of zinc decrease. Infrastructure, development and preparation investments will impact these minerals volume in further periods.

*September 2026 vs. September 2025. **January–August 2026 vs. January–August 2025. Source: BCRP. Average monthly prices: copper (¢US$/lb), gold (US$/troy oz), zinc (¢US$/lb) and silver (US$/troy oz).

Indicators*



US$49,584 million
in metallic mining products.
JANUARY–JULY 2026

+55.4%
export growth.
VS. JANUARY–JULY 2025

74.6%
mining share
OF TOTAL EXPORTS FROM PERU

83.3%
concentration in copper and gold
OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF MINING EXPORTS

Nearly **62.1%**
Share of copper and gold
OF TOTAL VALUE EXPORTED BY PERU (JANUARY–JULY 2026)

Next steps

a Recover volumes

Restore the January–August 2025 production levels in the minerals that declined (gold, zinc and silver), through the operational continuity of the main mining units, the development of new mining areas and the optimization of extraction and processing.

b Raise productivity

Increase operational efficiency by incorporating technology, modernizing equipment, optimizing processes and making greater use of installed capacity, considering that investment in mining equipment fell by 1.3%.

c Turn the portfolio into productive capacity

Direct part of the investment toward capacity expansion projects, mine development and preparation, plant and infrastructure modernization, and speed up portfolio progress (today only 11.1% of investment projects are under execution), to generate effective production increases.

Other indicators

VALIDATION	RESULT
Copper + gold within mining exports (Jan–Jul 2026)	46.0% + 37.3 %= 83.3%
Copper + gold within total exports (Jan–Jul 2026)	34.3% + 27.8% = 62.1%
Minerals production decreased (Jan–Aug 2026)	Gold, silver and zinc: 3 of 4 minerals analyzed
Exploration portfolio	57 exploration projects

*Rounded indicators. Source: MINEM – Mining Statistical Bulletin (August 2026).

SECTION III

Tax Radar

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CASSATION N° 30198-2024 LIMA

Mining amortization: the law allows choosing, without additional requirements

Article 75 of the General Mining Law does not impose a specific amortization method or additional formalities. The taxpayer may choose to deduct or amortize development and preparation costs within the limits set by law.

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Supreme Court rejects formalities not provided for by law. It will be key to maintain **consistency between the option exercised, the supporting documentation, the tax records and the tax returns filed.** ■

CASSATION N° 16999-2024 LIMA

Mining exploration beyond drilling

Supreme Court recognizes that exploration expenses are not limited to identifying or quantifying the mineral resource. **They may also cover environmental and feasibility studies when needed to assess the viability of the project during the exploration stage.**

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The focus is on **the function of the disbursement within the mining cycle,** rather than the name of the study. The technical traceability of the project will be key to support its tax treatment. ■

CASSATION N° 30639-2025 LIMA

Mining commissions: causality requires looking at the transaction as a whole

The deductibility of an expense should not be assessed in isolation when it is part of an integrated economic transaction. **What matters is its link to income generation or maintaining the source.**

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In structures that integrate financing and mineral marketing, the tax defense must demonstrate **the economic function of the disbursement within the contractual whole,** and not only the existence of an isolated service. ■



The challenge: when these social disbursements become a tax risk.

These disbursements (expenses) can take various forms depending on the nature of the commitment assumed by the company.

Although these disbursements respond to legitimate operational, environmental or social needs, their diversity poses an important challenge: not all social expenses are supported in the same way.

Therefore, one of the main challenges for mining companies is to correctly identify the framework that justifies each social disbursement and to document its execution properly.

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The main risk of social expenses is not being able to adequately demonstrate why the commitment was necessary and how it was executed.



How to reduce tax exposure?

Recent experience shows that proper tax management of social expenses requires building and documenting the support for the expense from its origin.

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Causality is not presumed: it must be proven and documented.

Practical recommendations

Mining companies can significantly strengthen their tax position through preventive/prospective management of their social expenses:

- Identify the legal or contractual vehicle that supports each disbursement.
- Implement homogeneous evaluation and documentation criteria.
- Maintain complete files that substantiate the commitment, execution and beneficiaries.
- Involve the Tax, Legal, Finance and Community Relations areas in a coordinated manner.
- Conduct periodic reviews to identify documentation gaps before a tax audit.

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SECTION IV

Social expenses



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Tax risk management

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Social investments are strategic for the continuity of mining operations, but their tax treatment requires increasingly solid support.



CENTRAL EVOLUTION

Before:
Is the expense a gratuitous act?

NOW:
Are causality and execution of the expense properly substantiated?

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