

Selected examples of Canning House design and communications work

Below you can see some selected recent examples of Canning House's graphic and publication design, contributing to its communications, events and publications output.

UK-Brazil Conversa 2024

Main event banner:



Roller banner:



Conference programme:

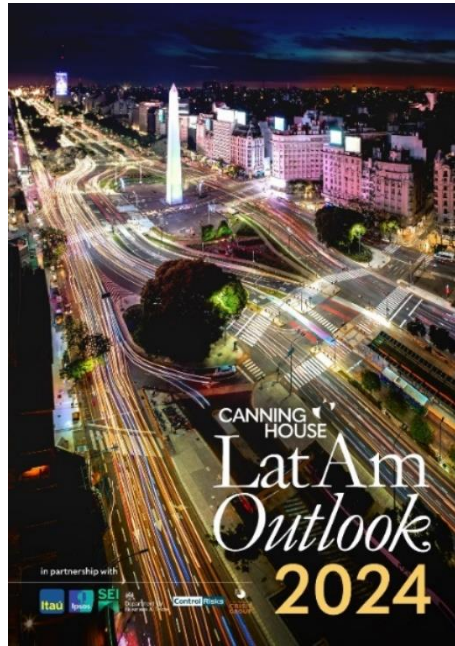


Website page:

<https://www.canninghouse.org/conversa-2024>

LatAm Outlook 2024

Report cover:



Launch event banner:



Marketing GIFs:



Mexico 2024 Seminar Series

Overall series banner:



Banners for each seminar:



Website page:

<https://www.canninghouse.org/events/mexico-seminar-series>

Report:

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SPECIAL REPORT

Mining in Argentina: Implications of new investment incentive regime

Where the UK meets Latin America & Beyond

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IN THIS REPORT

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Introduction

Mining is essential for decarbonisation. With critical minerals playing a vital role in the production of digital and clean energy technologies, Latin America, home to a significant share of the world's critical mineral reserves, is uniquely poised to power the global energy transition.

The region produces 40% of the world's copper, with Chile, Peru, and Mexico leading the charge. Exploration for rare earth elements is accelerating, particularly in Brazil, which is on track to become the third-largest holder of these crucial resources, following China and Vietnam. With over 40% of the world's known lithium reserves found in the Lithium Triangle (encompassing Argentina, Bolivia, and Chile), the region is pivotal in meeting the surge demand for materials essential for electric vehicles and renewable energy storage.

As the global energy transition accelerates, the critical minerals market is expected to more than double by 2030, according to the International Energy Agency (IEA). Latin America, with its vast and underexplored reserves, has great potential to rise to the occasion.

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Figure 2: Map of Argentina's lithium projects

Global demand for lithium is expected to continue to grow in coming years, spurred by technological and energy industry applications, with lithium an especially useful material in modern battery chemistry.

However, factors on both the demand side, including lower manufacturing demand for Chinese electric vehicles, for example, and supply side, namely the faster-than-expected expansion of lithium production in key markets like Australia, China and Chile (not to mention Argentina), have resulted in a high degree of volatility in lithium's market price in recent years. Rising energy and reaching an all-time high of over US\$40,000 per tonne in late 2022, prices have fallen to around US\$9,000 per tonne by mid 2024 - a level last seen in early 2021.

As Argentina's lithium sector, and mining sector more broadly, continue to evolve, investors and mine operators may consider these factors - geographic range, operational complexity, and price dynamics - when exploring and developing projects in the country.

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Risks for mining investors and operations

Javier Milei's presidency and pro-business agenda have generated some optimism regarding Argentina as an investment opportunity. The Economist Intelligence Unit projects Argentina to be among the three most promising countries for improvement to its business environment in 2024-2025. Nevertheless, the country still struggles in several dimensions, and remains a risky environment for investors. Indeed, according to the Fraser Institute's 2023 Annual Survey of Mining Companies, Argentina's La Rioja province still appeared among the least attractive territories for investment globally.

Here we present the most prominent risks divided by institutional framework, ESG and Operational Risks.

Chile's 69th. The UK ranks in the 56th percentile. In the same vein, the country's 'Control of Corruption' lands at the 27th percentile, almost within the world's worst tier. Meanwhile, Chile's mining supervision, ranks in the 31st percentile globally while the UK stands in the 75th.

Argentina's 'Regulatory Quality' is particularly worrying. In the 26th percentile, Argentina falls half amongst the world's worst, then stands at the 42nd percentile. Chile at the 31st; the UK at the 93rd. The country's 'Rule of Law' is also of concern, as it appears in the 25th percentile, performing a little better than Peru's 32nd. Chile marks in the 73rd percentile, and the UK in the 81th.

There are some indicators in which the country ranked better. For instance, 'Taxes and Accountability' is a dimension in which Argentina does relatively well, at the 62nd percentile. Still, Chile and the UK stand at 78th and 89th percentiles, respectively. On 'Political Stability and the Absence of Violence/Terrorism', Argentina is close to our closest comparative cases, while it ranks in the 43rd percentile. Chile lies at the 51st and the UK at the 63rd.

For clarity, these comparisons are illustrated in Table 1, below.

	Argentina	Peru	Chile	UK
Governmental effectiveness	42	35	69	56
Control of corruption	37	31	81	75
Regulatory quality	26	60	81	93
Rule of law	35	32	73	89
Taxes and Accountability	62	49.8	78	89
Political Stability and the Absence of Violence/Terrorism	43	27.8	51	63

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Blogs:

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BLOG

Will female victories in Mexico translate into gender equality?

by Susana Berrueros, Canning House

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BLOG

Mega-bills, big tech, and Milei's vision for Argentina

by Freddy Nevison-Andrews and Clorrie Yeomans, Canning House

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Why is Bukele on the Path to Reelection in El Salvador?

by Dr Dinorah Azpuru, Dr Mary Fran Malone and Dr Christine Wade

Other Canning House branding

Business cards:



Roller banner:



Stationery:

