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Minenergía

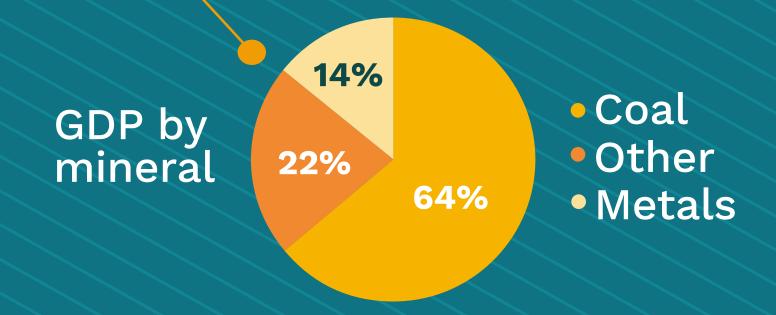
Mineral resourcing and climate change are inextricably linked, not only because mining requires a large amount of energy, but also because 'the world cannot tackle climate change without adequate supply of raw materials to manufacture clean technologies

Ali et al. 2017, 367, taken from WB, 2017.

Mining GDP based on coal and gold

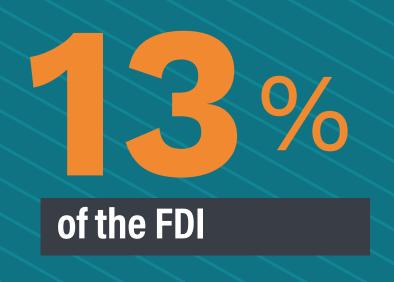
The Colombian mining sector of the present

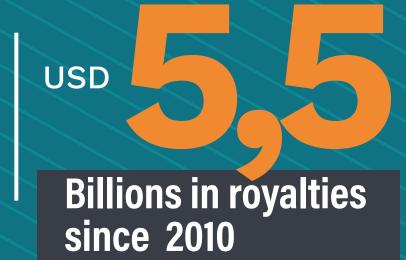




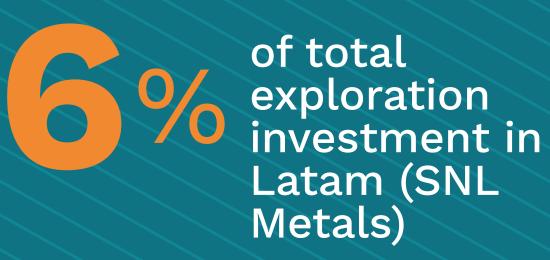
Large economic and social impact

of the exports





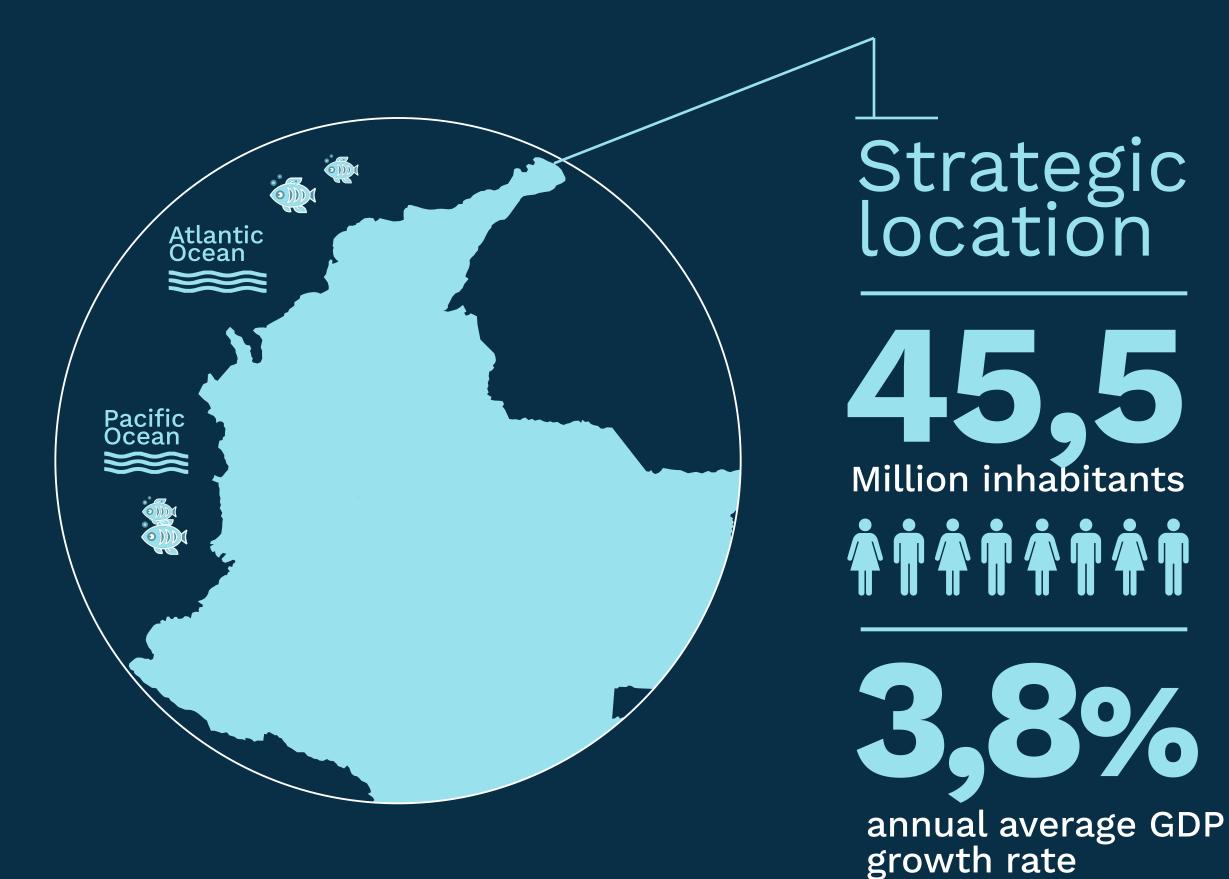
Presence of 27 TSX and TSX-V listed mining companies



Exporter

Nº 1 of emeralds in the world Nº 1 of coal in Latam Nº 4 of nickel in Latam Nº 5 of gold in Latam

Colombia has a solid economy and a stable democracy



3,2% inflation rate

4th destination in Latam to do business and 1st in minority investors protection and getting credit (DB, 2019)

New member of the OECD

More than 16 trade agreements → preferential access to more tan 60 countries and 1,500 million consumers









... and challenges

Areas with mineral potential converge with:

- Environmental protection areas
- Poverty
- Presence of illegal economies

What investors are looking for, when deciding where to invest



Business environment



Mineral potential



Institutional framework



Environmental and social framework

Source: Taken from McKinsey

Our bet is to work on 3 main axes

We want to improve the conditions for the competitive, inclusive and responsible operation of the mining sector



Increasing mineral production based on agile, efficient and coordinated institutions

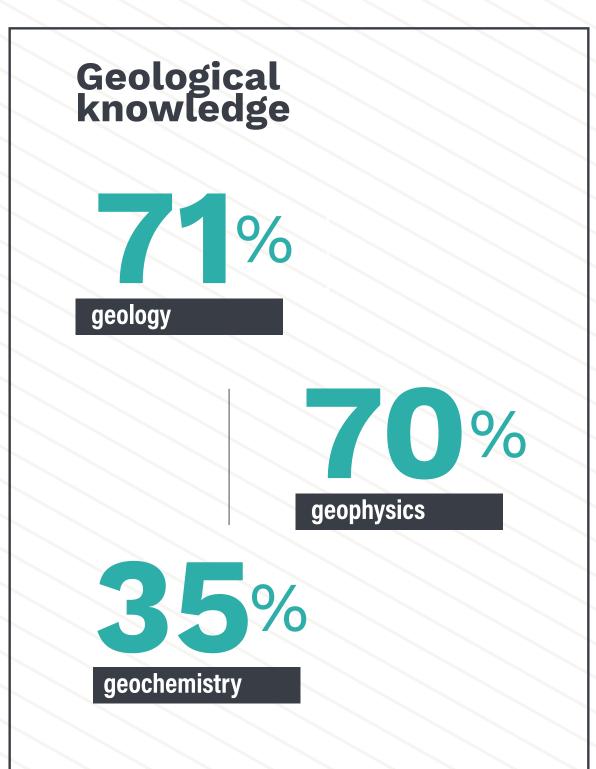


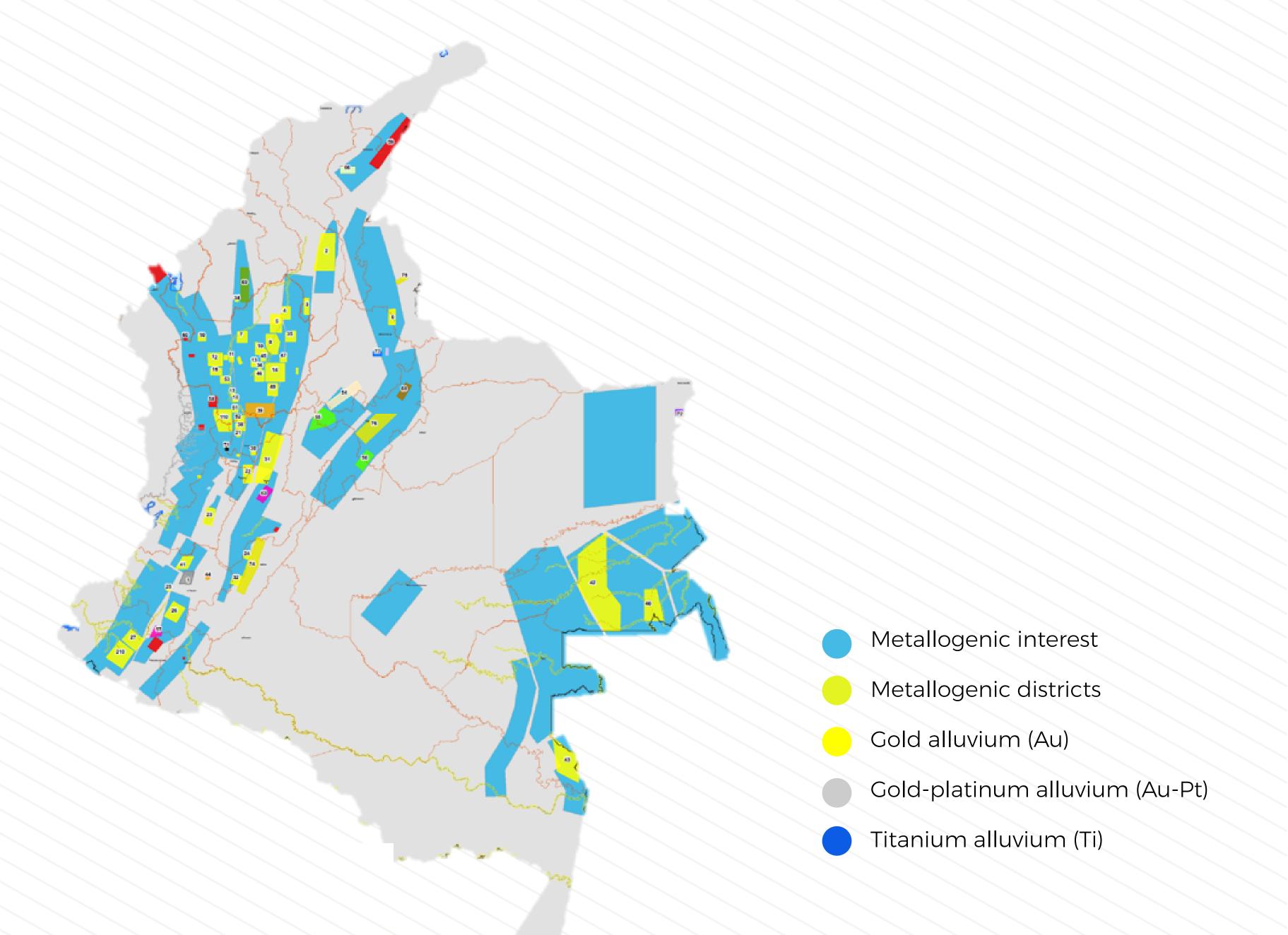
Raising the levels of legality and formality of mining activity with the best practices

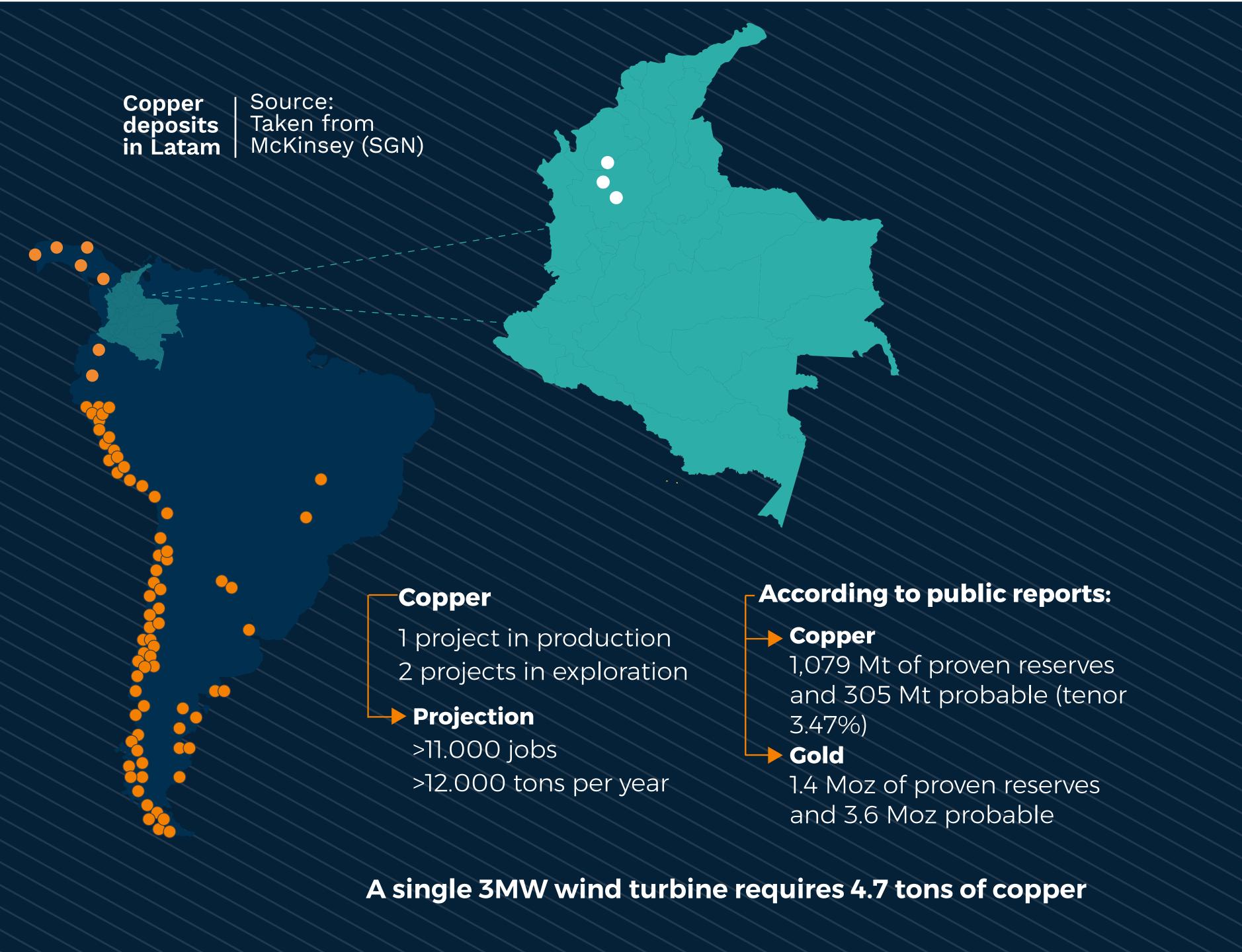


Diversifying the mining production matrix











Mineral potential

Diversifying the mining production matrix

Based on greater knowledge of the subsoil and global opportunities

"It takes 200 turbines of 3MW to replace a large steam turbine of coal or gas"

Schroders, British asset manager



1

Institutional reactivation plan

2

Activation of the committee for strategic projects

3

Mining environment agenda

- **▶** Agile institutions
- Certainty
- **▶** Land use planning
- Better control of mining concessions
- Bill to control illicit exploitation of minerals

Coordination with central and regional governments

Focus on legality and raising standards

- ▶ Bill for coordination between local and national authorities
 - **A** Better engagement with communities
- ▶ Bill for royalties system reform
 - ▲ Increasing royalties in production areas
 - Strenghtening environmental authorities
- ► Regulation for Mining closure
- ▶ Plan for mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change
- ► Gender Policy



New relationship model for the sector

Prosecution of illegal mining

Equity=

Entrepreneurship Legality

Pact: mining and energy resources for sustainable growth and expansion of opportunities

National Development Plan 2018-2022

- ▶ Improve the efficiency of the institutionality
- Focus on legality
- Improve control
- Raise standards
- Increase competitiveness

Working under high standards



Improving governance and transparency of mining sector revenues



Closing existing gender gaps

Reducing vulnerability to climate change and promoting low carbon development



Promoting **responsible** mineral supply chains



National **Certification** for Mining Reserves

In the last year Colombia advanced 16 positions in the Investment Attractive Index

"Miners expressed decreased concern over regulatory duplication and inconsistencies, labour regulations and employment agreements, and the taxation regime".

Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining Companies 2018







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