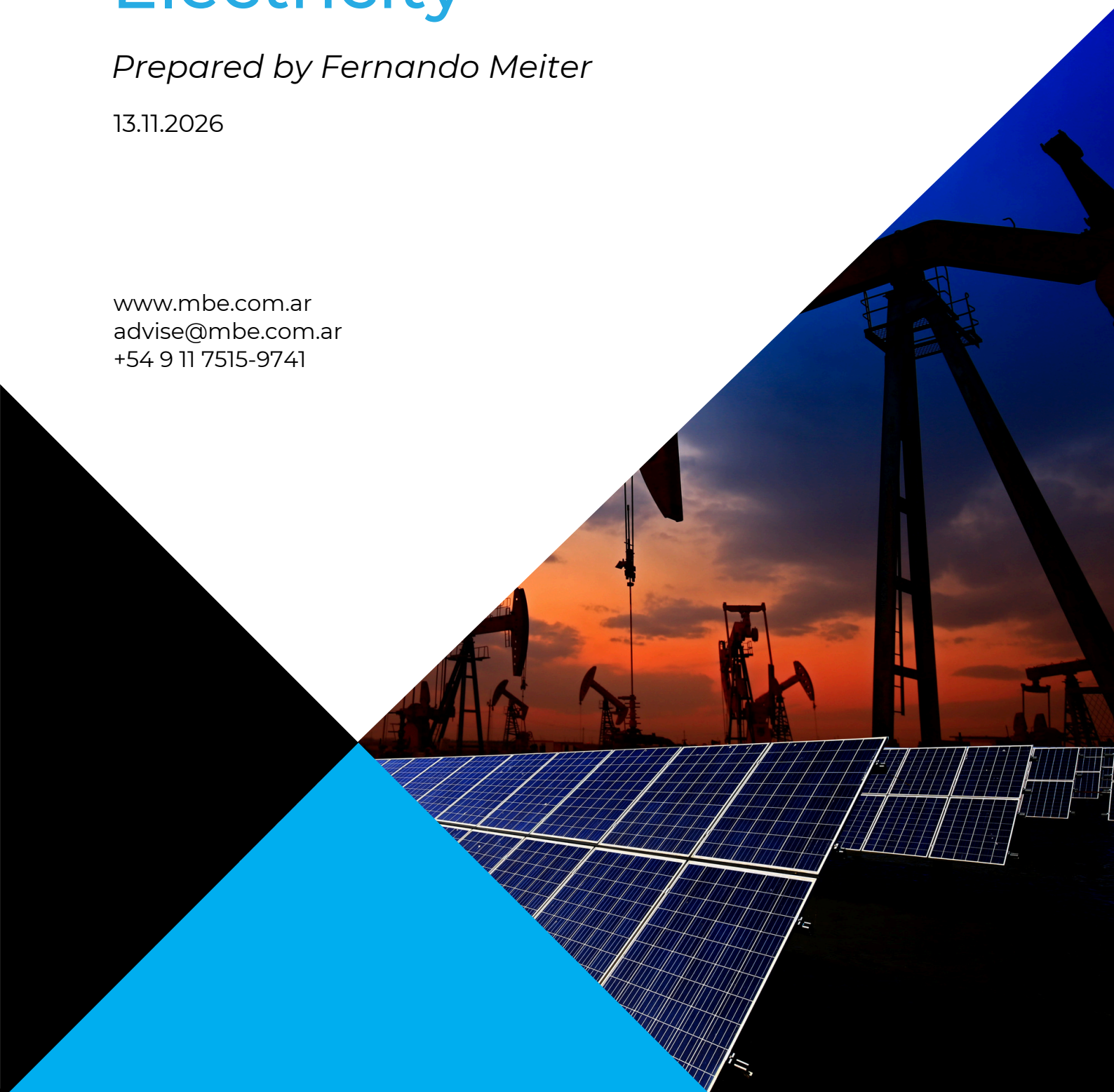
MOORE Business Embassy

Weekly Report: Oil, Natural Gas, and Electricity

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This report presents an exhaustive and detailed analysis of the developments currently shaping Argentina's strategic sectors, consolidating operational, regulatory, corporate, and geopolitical data. The document is structured to provide top management with a 360-degree view of the current state of investments, market tensions, and long-term projections.



Hydrocarbons: Vaca Muerta, Midstream, and Large-Scale Export (LNG)

The Neuquén basin is at a turning point. The saturation of upstream metrics is forcing an unprecedented deployment in evacuation infrastructure (midstream), whose ultimate goal is to insert Argentine production into global and regional markets.

1.1. Operational Records and Efficiency in the Upstream

Activity levels in Vaca Muerta have surpassed all annual projections. In the first ten months of 2026, the formation reached 24,028 fracture stages, surpassing in this short period the total recorded during the 12 months of 2025 (23,894 stages). This represents a year-on-year jump of 18.5%.

- Corporate leadership: YPF concentrates almost half of the total activity (49%) with 11,772 stages, centralizing its efforts in the La Angostura Sur I (2,859), Loma Campana (2,810), and La Amarga Chica (2,598) blocks. It is followed in volume of operations by Vista (2,658 stages, highlighting Bajada de Palo Oeste), Pluspetrol (2,523 stages, leading Bajo del Choique), Pampa Energía (1,620 stages, with a 34.8% jump in Rincón de Aranda), and Tecpetrol (1,566).
- Oilfield Services and Cost Reduction: To sustain this level, companies like Calfrac WS Argentina are aggressively expanding their fleets and services (integrated fracturing, coiled tubing, cementing, and wireline). The company achieved an efficiency milestone by exceeding 22.6 hours of continuous daily pumping, reducing idle times between stages to just 5-7 minutes. By 2027, they plan to automate pump control using Artificial Intelligence for in-situ preventive maintenance.
- The "Permian" model for Vaca Muerta: An in-depth analysis by Rystad Energy suggests that to structurally reduce well costs, Argentina must replicate the model of the US Permian basin: simplify well designs (moving from four to three casing strings where integrity permits), increase drilling speed, and extend lateral sections to dilute fixed costs (such as stimulation, fuel, and muds), going beyond simple price bidding with suppliers.



- Critical Inputs: The production of frac sand, a vital input for hydraulic stimulation, snapped a two-month losing streak and recorded strong year-on-year growth of 13.5% in September, accumulating a 1% improvement in the first nine months of the year.

1.2. Strategic Midstream and LNG

Export Projects Transport infrastructure is materializing the investment announcements under the RIGI umbrella and private consortiums.

- San Matías Pipeline (Southern Energy): Construction and pipe welding formally began on this key 472-kilometer, 36-inch diameter pipeline, which will connect Tratayén (Neuquén) with San Antonio Oeste (Río Negro). Managed by the Sicim-Víctor Contreras JV and the company OPS (compressor station), it will require 39,334 welds. With a US$ 1.300 billion investment (supported by a US$ 900 million syndicated loan), the pipeline will transport 27.7 MMm³/d destined exclusively to feed the floating liquefaction units of the consortium integrated by PAE, YPF, Pampa Energía, Harbour Energy, and Golar LNG. The first vessel (Hilli Episeyo) will begin producing 2.45 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) in the last quarter of 2027, and the second (Esperanza) will add 3.5 MTPA in late 2028.
- Liquids Fractionation Plant (TGS): Transportadora de Gas del Sur confirmed that it has already commercialized 100% of the capacity of its new project in Tratayén (US$ 3 billion). The plant will process 43 MMm³/d of wet gas from YPF, Pluspetrol, and Chevron to separate between 2.8 and 3 million tonnes per year of liquids (ethane, propane, butane, and condensates). These liquids will travel through a new 577 km polyduct to Bahía Blanca, generating estimated exports of US$ 1.2 billion annually.
- Perito Moreno Pipeline Expansion (GPM): TGS reported a 50% completion on the expansion of GPM's Section I. With a US$ 560 million investment for compressor stations (bringing capacity to 90,000 HP) and another US$ 200 million in complementary works on the Neuba system (20 km of looping and 15,000 HP), the project will add 14 MMm³/d by May 1, 2027. Additionally, TGS has already requested to add an extra 4.5 MMm³/d, bringing the pipeline's final capacity above 39 MMm³/d. This will generate fiscal savings of US$ 450 million by substituting LNG imports and an improvement in the trade balance of US$ 700 million annually.



- The Techint Group's comeback: After losing the bids to supply pipes to Southern Energy (to India's Welspun) and pipeline construction (to the Pumpco-Bonatti-Contreras consortium), the holding led by Paolo Rocca seeks to recover lost ground. Through Tenaris, it is competing for the US$ 1 billion megacontract to supply pipes for the Argentina LNG project (YPF, Eni, and the Emirati XRG). The work requires pipes for 527 kilometers from Meseta Buena Esperanza to Sierra Grande. Tenaris plans to manufacture the 24-inch pipes at its Valentín Alsina plant (SIAT) and supply the 48-inch ones from its facilities in Brazil or Saudi Arabia.

11.3. Regional Energy Integration (Brazil and Chile)

- The memorandum with Brazil (PPSA and GásBra): The provincial state-owned company Gas y Petróleo del Neuquén (GyP) and the Brazilian state-owned Pré-Sal Petróleo (PPSA), alongside the GásBra consortium, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to export Neuquén natural gas to the Brazilian industry. The objective is to structure long-term supply contracts starting in 2031, with an initial volume of 10 MMm^3/d. Five logistical alternatives are being evaluated, including the construction of a dedicated 1,630 km, 40-inch pipeline to Uruguaiana. Brazilian interest is heavily focused on Vaca Muerta's dry gas window, which would avoid the construction of expensive liquids separation plants (significantly reducing the project's initial Capex).
- GasAndes and the Chilean market: The operator of the gas pipeline that links Mendoza with central Chile successfully concluded its first open season process in Argentina. It offered 4.8 MMm^3/d, awarding 100% of the capacity on the Argentine side and 50% on the Chilean side, with firm contracts of between 10 and 35 years. This milestone transformed the pipeline's business matrix, going from having 25% of its capacity backed by firm contracts to nearly 80%. Furthermore, it incorporated its first local client in Mendoza to supply the city of San Rafael.



2. Downstream and Fuel Market

The refining and marketing sector is undergoing a reshuffling of its main corporate players, while dealing with price tensions stemming from the decoupling between international quotes and the domestic market.

2.1. Corporate Reconfiguration

Edenor and Mercuria in Shell Electricity distributor Edenor Inversiones (controlled by the group of José Luis Manzano, Daniel Vila, and Mauricio Filiberti) formalized before the CNV the acquisition of 20% of Latam Downstream Holdings, the controlling company of Signar Energy (formerly Raízen Argentina). This mega-operation, led by the Swiss trading giant Mercuria Energy Group (which acquired the assets for US$ 1.420 billion), includes the historic Dock Sud refinery (108,000 barrels/day capacity, 96 years old), the Barracas lubricants plant, logistics terminals in Arroyo Seco and Santa Fe, aviation fuel plants at Ezeiza and Aeroparque, and an extensive network of 892 service stations under the Shell brand commercial license. Southern Cone Investments (of the Integra Capital holding) will also join the consortium. Marco Dunand, CEO of Mercuria, projected from Abu Dhabi that, due to the chronic global investment deficit in traditional fuels and refining, double-digit returns are expected for investors. However, he warned that the non-negotiable condition for locating these massive capitals is long-term legal and regulatory stability.

2.2. Fuel Prices and the Fall of Brent

Despite the Brent oil barrel experiencing a severe drop in global markets (breaking the US$ 90 barrier, trading around US$ 89.34), Argentine pump prices remain inflexible downwards. The explanation lies in an accumulated lag relative to import parity, which is estimated at a weighted average of 17% (with an alarming 27% lag in diesel and 11% in gasoline). During the preceding months, when Brent reached peaks of up to US$ 117 driven by geopolitical tension in the Strait of Hormuz, YPF CEO Horacio Marín implemented an amortization policy ("buffer") to avoid passing on the entire increase to consumers.



Now that crude oil is falling (due to the de-escalation in the Middle East following the US elections and a 1.4 million barrels/day OPEC production surplus, reported by JP Morgan), local refiners (especially non-integrated ones like Shell and Puma, which import 5% of the diesel they consume at international prices) must use this margin to recover lost profitability. Adding to this is the Ministry of Economy's new postponement (this time until December 1) of the quarterly inflation-based update of the Liquid Fuels Tax (ICL) and the Carbon Dioxide Tax (IDC). Presidential spokesperson Adrián Ravier confirmed that the Government will not intervene in pricing boards and that any reduction is the exclusive prerogative of the companies.

2.3. Cost Structure in CNG and Union Movements

An in-depth financial analysis conducted by the Chamber of CNG Retailers demonstrated the suffocating fixed cost structure of the stations. For a dispatch volume of 85,000 m^3 per month, an average station must face $28 million in labor costs, between $6 and $8 million in electricity tariffs, and must tie up nearly 200,000. This justifies why the margin between the wellhead gas and the retail price is not net profit. On a union and corporate level:

- DAPSA presented its ambitious "Rumbo 2027" plan, integrating a complete overhaul of its visual identity (with pilot tests in San Nicolás), operational improvements under the Kaizen philosophy, and new loyalty programs.
- SOESGyPE (Service Station Union), through Carlos Acuña (Jr.), endorsed Pope Francis's recent message on labor dignity, insisting that the business sector must accompany this with continuous training, dialogue, and access to healthcare for the more than 70,000 employees in the sector.
- CEPASE (Santiago del Estero), on its 50th anniversary, reaffirmed its combative stance, demanding the elimination of hidden and unjustified costs, such as the delegated controls of chemical tracers mandated by the Government, and the repeal of unconstitutional road taxes applied by municipalities.



3.Mining: Energy Transition, Lithium, Copper, and New Capitals

The Argentine mining ecosystem shows signs of robustness in the face of the global market. Sector exports totaled US$ 6.723 billion between January and September 2026, a 59.3% year-on-year increase, driven by the price rally of gold (60% of total sales) and silver, and a strong recovery in lithium export volumes (+45.3%).

3.1. Projections and Advances in the Lithium Sector

- **Regional Leadership at Stake:** An exhaustive report by the international consultancy GEM Mining Consulting projects that Argentina is positioned to displace Chile as the South American leader in lithium production by the year 2035. Projections place Argentina producing 481,000 annual tonnes of LCE (Lithium Carbonate Equivalent), surpassing the 426,000 tonnes estimated for Chile. This overtaking depends critically on the materialization of projects under construction, highlighting Pozuelos-Pastos Grandes (PPG) in Salta, which would contribute 90,000 tonnes.
- **Expansion of Cauchari-Olaroz:** The mining company Exar (a joint venture between Ganfeng Lithium, Lithium Argentina, and the state-owned Jemse) officially inaugurated Phase 2 of its expansion in the Jujuy province. With a US$ 1.166 billion investment approved by the RIGI, the project will build new pools and incorporate Direct Lithium Extraction (DLE) technology to take its capacity from 40,000 to 85,000 tonnes annually. This expansion will employ around 140 additional workers from communities such as Susques.

3.2. Copper, Gold, and Corporate Strategies

- Barrick Gold and the future of Veladero: In a global financial move, Barrick Mining filed an S-1 form with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for an Initial Public Offering (IPO) of a new entity: American Barrick Gold Corporation (ABGC). This company will exclusively concentrate its megaprojects in North America (Nevada Gold Mines) and the Dominican Republic (Pueblo Viejo). South American operations, including the Veladero mine in San Juan and Zaldívar in Chile, will be left out of this spin-off and will remain under the "Global Business" matrix. This redesign will force Veladero to compete harder for the international corporate budget to advance its leaching phases 8 and 9.



- Judicial halt to Pascua Lama (Chile): Chile's Second Environmental Court ordered a 30-day precautionary suspension of the "El Alto" prospecting project, driven by Barrick on the former grounds of Pascua Lama. The US$ 35 million investment for 62 drillings was halted following complaints from communities warning of irreparable risks to the Toro 1, Toro 2, and Esperanza glaciers.
- Discoveries in San Juan: Explorer Minsud Resources reported highly geologically relevant results at its Chita Valley polymetallic project (Iglesia, San Juan). Drill hole CHDH26-174 intersected 186 meters with an average of 0.48% copper, 0.18 g/t gold, and 10.1 g/t silver. The most notable aspect of the discovery is the exponential increase in molybdenum (up to 403 ppm) in the final section of the hole, confirming the transition from a high-sulfidation epithermal deposit towards a porphyry copper system at depth. In parallel, in the same province, the discovery manifestation "San Expedito II" (2,963 hectares) was officially registered in the Jáchal department.
- Restructuring in Mendoza: Canadian company Argentina Metals professionalized its management structure ahead of the new exploration season. It brought on board geologist Alex Raab and Víctor Hugo Rioseco (a specialist with experience in Antarctic campaigns) to manage the high-mountain logistics of its 26 projects covering 146,700 hectares. The company aims its sights at the Las Estrellas project in Malargüe, seeking to raise US$ 3 million in the Canadian markets.
- New Asian Capitals: The company "Waa guan nuevas energías SAS" was formally constituted in San Juan, integrated by Argentine businessman Matías Yu and Chinese citizen Yu Yu Fang. The company's statutes allow it to cover the entire business cycle: from the exploration and ownership of lithium and polymetallic concessions, to the import of heavy machinery and turnkey construction (EPC) of large solar energy parks, marking a clear advance of Asian interests in the provincial ecosystem.
- State Innovation: San Juan's Ministry of Mining launched the digital platform of the Comprehensive Mining System. From now on, mineral transit waybills will feature QR codes, allowing for instant cross-referencing of production sworn statement data with the volumes transported on roads, bringing transparency to the activity of the more than 90 registered operators.



4. Regulatory Framework, Public Policies, and the Challenge of the RIGI

The legal architecture designed to attract investments shows tensions at the time of real implementation, revealing strong asymmetries in job creation and a harsh debate on the integration of the industrial network (SMEs).

4.1. Mendoza's New Hydrocarbons Law

The Senate of the Mendoza province gave final approval to the modernization of its Hydrocarbons Law, replacing the old 2006 regulation (Law 7,526).

- Flexible Royalties: It abandons the fixed 12% and establishes a reference royalty of 15% ± X. This allows companies to offer higher percentages in highly profitable areas, or lower ones in mature areas. The model has already been successfully tested in recent tenders (Atamisqui was awarded at 5% and El Manzano at 7%).
- Incentives for reactivation (Art. 29): Grants the Executive Branch the power to reduce royalties even below the 5% legal floor for projects seeking to reactivate abandoned wells or implement expensive tertiary recovery techniques.
- Framework for Unconventionals: Explicitly incorporates "unconventional exploitation concessions," providing essential legal certainty for the US$ 4.5 billion project that YPF plans to submit to the RIGI to exploit the southern tongue of Vaca Muerta in Malargüe.
- Oil vs. Mining Coexistence (Art. 23): Defines an unprecedented legal framework to resolve territorial overlaps between oil concessions and mining rights. In the event of an unresolvable conflict, the Executive will decide by weighing the title's temporal priority and the risk investments actually executed, also guaranteeing compensation for discovery expenses to the displaced party.

4.2. Labor Asymmetries in the RIGI

The Regime of Incentives for Large Investments (RIGI) currently has 27 approved projects representing a maximum total commitment of US$ 76.174 billion. The schedule stipulates a guaranteed disbursement that will peak in 2028 (with more than US$ 17.587 billion) and 2029 (US$ 17.657 billion), extending benefits until 2056. However, an in-depth study by the Paspartú consultancy warns about the extremely low labor intensity of these megaprojects. On average, the RIGI will generate a mere 2 jobs (between direct and indirect) for every million dollars invested.



- **The sectoral contrast is stark:**
  - Infrastructure: Leads by a wide margin with 35 jobs per million dollars (Timbúes Terminal, US$ 277 million).
  - Steelmaking: 13 jobs per million (Sidersa Green Steel, US$ 286 million).
  - Technology: 5 jobs per million (Toyota, US$ 1.341 billion).
  - Mining: Despite gathering 13 projects for US$ 27.624 billion, it generates only 3 jobs per million invested.
  - Oil and Gas (Vaca Muerta): The star sector, which concentrates 60.6% of the regime's capital (US$ 46.158 billion), exhibits the worst social ratio: a mere 1 job created for every million dollars.

4.3. The challenge for SMEs and the Second RIGI

Round Faced with criticism regarding low national integration (CIPIBIC warned that 66.9% of imports under the RIGI correspond to goods that the Argentine industry is technically capable of manufacturing), the Ministry of Economy convened the Second RIGI Business Round for December 2, focusing on Hydrocarbons and Energy. The goal is to seat 60 large oil corporations opposite more than 2,000 SME metalworking suppliers. The potential supply market is calculated at an impressive US$ 32 billion for the next decade. However, SMEs hit an insurmountable wall: operators demand massive production scales, international quality certifications, and delivery times that local industry, undercapitalized and without access to the US$ 30 billion corporate credit monopolized by large banks, cannot meet. Javier Martínez Álvarez, VP of the Techint Group, warned during the ABECEB Forum that without "clear rules to combat unfair trade and informality," it will be impossible to link development downstream.

4.4. Provincial Policies and Electrical Infrastructure

- **Hydroelectric Concessions:** President Javier Milei signed Decree 1349/2026, which extends until April 30, 2027, the private operations of 11 large hydroelectric power plants (such as Futaleufú in Chubut, El Cadillal in Tucumán, and Cabra Corral in Salta). This provides a secure transition period while the Secretariat of Energy prepares the bidding terms for national and international reprivatization, with which the Ministry of Economy hopes to collect US$ 200 million to meet debt maturities.



- **Tariffs in Buenos Aires Province:** Axel Kicillof's government had to call formal public hearings (scheduled for December 16) with electricity distributors EDEN, EDEA, EDES, and EDELAP. The measure comes after a complex judicial maze, where a Bahía Blanca court initially suspended provincial increases, only to have them later reinstated by the Mar del Plata Chamber, exposing public political friction between the governor and groups like La Cámpora. In parallel, provinces like La Pampa and Catamarca are advancing with tax exemption schemes (Gross Receipts Tax) for up to 15 years to entice companies that fall outside the national RIGI umbrella.

5. Economic Context, Innovation, and Geopolitics

The Argentine investment landscape is heavily conditioned by global political volatility and the market's fear of medium-term sovereign insolvency.

5.1. Country Risk, Debt, and the "Trump"

Factor The Argentine macroeconomy is going through a period of reserve stabilization (the BCRA accumulated US$ 8.1 billion, exceeding the IMF's annual target by US$ 100 million), but the Country Risk reflects deep skepticism about the long term.

- Wall Street's diagnosis: A report by strategist Simon Waever for Morgan Stanley revealed that the price of Argentine sovereign bonds (AL29 and AL46) discounts a probability of between 41% and 52% for the occurrence of a catastrophic adverse scenario (default or extreme financial stress) for the 2027 elections. Economist Fernando Marengo (BlackTORO) reinforced this view, indicating that "the market's systemic fear is that Argentina will go to its tenth debt restructuring" if a political pendulum swing occurs, which explains why forward rates demand a premium of over 25% to roll over debt beyond 2027.
- Impact of US elections: Consultancy Aleph Energy warned that the new US institutional design (with the Congress in the hands of the Democratic Party) will drastically limit the operational capacity of Donald Trump's government to grant extraordinary financial bailouts to Argentina (like the previous Treasury swap managed by Scott Bessent). This will force the country to rely strictly on its energy trade surplus.



- The "Progressive" alternative: The "Futuros Mejores" think tank, composed of former technical cadres like Lucía Cirmi Obón and Haroldo Montagu, published a 30-page economic program that makes a strong self-criticism of the rigid capital controls and blind protectionism of the past. For 2027, they propose a managed float model with bands, higher tax pressure on assets and capital gains, and a profound reformulation of the RIGI to force operators to transfer technology and compulsorily integrate local SMEs.

5.2. Geopolitical Conflict over Sea Lion (Islas Malvinas)

The dispute over hydrocarbon resources in the South Atlantic escalated to international courts. The Argentine State appeared before the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) in Hamburg, requesting urgent precautionary measures to halt the advance of the Sea Lion offshore oil project, located in the disputed North Malvinas Basin. The UK rejected the request arguing that there is "no urgency" or imminent damage. However, the Argentine defense itself used the corporate documentation of the involved oil companies to refute them. During the hearings, the sworn statements of the CEOs of Navitas Petroleum (Ian Ramsay) and Rockhopper Exploration (Samuel Moody) confirmed that the project is imminent: the FPSO vessel Aoka Mizu is already undergoing refitting in Asian shipyards, the first phase of 23 drilling wells will begin in early 2027, and the extraction of the first commercial oil (with an initial peak of 55,000 barrels per day) is scheduled for the first quarter of 2028, with US$ 1 billion in secured financing.

5.3. Technological Innovation and Real Estate

- Hyperscale Data Centers (Chubut): Polish capital through the firm Green Capital presented the "Atlas GigaHub" project. They project a massive investment of US$ 5 billion 35 km from Trelew on 130,000 leased hectares to build a sustainable data center in alliance with France's Schneider. Awaiting RIGI approval (delayed after the departure of the Secretary of Energy, Daniel González), the project will use natural gas provided by TGS in its initial phase, to later become independent through the construction of huge proprietary wind farms and closed-circuit water cooling systems. CEO Rafa Malarowski admitted that the collapse of the OpenAI megaproject cooled the market, but they are confident in starting works in 2028.



- Decarbonization and Circular Economy (Einsted): Argentine startup Einsted is preparing to disrupt the hydrocarbon industry. In December, they will begin testing their "Metatron" reactor at an industrial scale in an oil field in Río Negro. Based on Conicet research, the equipment uses cold plasma electrical pulses to perform methane gas pyrolysis directly at the location. This process breaks down gas molecules without combustion, generating two extremely high-value by-products: 20% clean hydrogen that is reinjected into the field's boilers improving their efficiency, and high-purity solid carbon that the company will commercialize for battery or dye manufacturing, completely eliminating CO2 emissions from the process.
- Real Estate Impact of Vaca Muerta: The Neuquén College of Auctioneers warned of an aggressive "conurbation" process as a result of the demographic and economic explosion of the basin. Economist Damián Di Pace highlighted that, following the elimination of the old Rent Law, real estate profitability recovered its historical values, sitting between 4% and 6% annually in dollars. The main bottlenecks and real estate investment opportunities are no longer in the residential segment, but in the industrial parks and logistics hubs required by the Vaca Muerta ecosystem.

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