

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED December 31, 2023

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-38262

**LOMA NEGRA COMPAÑÍA INDUSTRIAL
ARGENTINA SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA**

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

LOMA NEGRA CORPORATION

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Republic of Argentina

(Jurisdiction of Incorporation or organization)

Cecilia Grierson 355, 4th Floor
Zip Code C1107CPG – Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires
Republic of Argentina
(Address of principal executive offices)

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(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
American Depositary Shares, each representing 5 Ordinary Shares of Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	LOMA	New York Stock Exchange
Ordinary Shares of Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	LOMA	New York Stock Exchange*

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares pursuant to the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None

The total number of issued and outstanding shares of each class of stock of Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina S.A. as of December 31, 2023 was:

583,483,151 ordinary shares, nominal value Ps. 0.10 per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Note – Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or an emerging growth company. See definition of “large accelerated filer”, “accelerated filer”, and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards[†] provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

[†] The term “new or revised financial accounting standard” refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management’s assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If “Other” has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

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PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

Certain Defined Terms

In this annual report, unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires:

- all references to “Loma Negra”, “our company”, “the Group”, “we”, “our”, “ours”, and “us”, or similar terms are to the registrant, Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima, a corporation organized as a *Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima* under the laws of Argentina, and its consolidated subsidiaries;
- all references to “our controlling shareholder” or to the “InterCement Group” are to InterCement Participações S.A. and its subsidiaries;
- all references to the “InterCement Brasil” are to InterCement Brasil S.A.;
- all references to “Yguazú Cementos” are to Yguazú Cementos S.A.;
- all references to the “Guaraní”, “Guaraníes” or “G.” are to the Paraguayan guaraní, the official currency of the Republic of Paraguay;
- all references to “Cofesur” are to Cofesur S.A.U.;
- all references to “Ferrosur” or “Ferrosur Roca” are to Ferrosur Roca S.A.;
- all references to “Recycomb” are to Recycomb S.A.U.;
- all references to “Argentina” are to the Republic of Argentina;
- all references to “Paraguay” are to the Republic of Paraguay;
- all references to the “Argentine government” or the “government” are to the federal government of Argentina;
- all references to the “BCRA” or “Argentine Central Bank” are to the Argentine Central Bank (*Banco Central de la República Argentina*);
- all references to the “FACPCE” are to the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils of Economic Sciences (*Federación Argentina de Consejos Profesionales de Ciencias Económicas*);
- all references to “CNV” refers to the Argentine securities regulator (*Comisión Nacional de Valores*);
- all references to “U.S. dollars”, “dollars” or “US\$” are to U.S. dollars;
- all references to the “peso”, “pesos” or “Ps.” are to the Argentine peso, the official currency of Argentina;
- all references to “IFRS” are to International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, or the IASB;
- all references to the “ITL” are to the Income Tax Law effective in Argentina; and
- all references to “AFCP” are to the Argentine National Association of Portland Cement Producers (*Asociación de Fabricantes de Cementos Portland*).

All references in this annual report to “tons” shall also include “metric tons” References to “dmt” are to dry metric ton. References to “kt” shall mean “kiloton”, equivalent to 1,000 tons. The term “MW” and “GW” refers to megawatt and gigawatt, respectively, and the term “GWh” refers to gigawatt hours. The term “m³” refers to cubic meter, and “kcal/kg” to kilocalories per kilogram. The term “FOB” refers to the Incoterm “Free on board”.

Financial Statements

We maintain our books and records in constant pesos, the presentation currency for our consolidated financial statements and also the functional currency of our operations in Argentina. We have prepared our annual audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the IASB. Unless otherwise noted, our financial information presented herein as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 is stated in pesos, our reporting currency.

This annual report includes our audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, together with the notes thereto, or “our audited consolidated financial statements”. All references herein to “our financial statements”, “our audited consolidated financial information”,

and “our audited consolidated financial statements”, are to or derived from our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

Our audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, comprehensively recognize the effects of variations in the purchasing power of currency through the application of the method to restate financial statements in constant currency established by the International Accounting Standard 29, or IAS 29, as Argentina is considered a hyperinflationary economy starting July 1, 2018.

Financial information presented in constant currency

IAS 29, *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* (“IAS 29”) requires that the financial statements of an entity whose functional currency is one of a hyperinflationary economy be measured in terms of the current unit of measurement at the closing date of the financial statements, regardless of whether they are based on the historical cost method or the current cost method. This requirement also includes the comparative information of the financial statements.

In order to conclude that an economy is “hyperinflationary,” IAS 29 outlines a series of factors, including the existence of an accumulated inflation rate in three years that is approximately or exceeds 100%. As of December 31, 2018, Argentina reported a cumulative three-year inflation rate greater than 100% and therefore financial information published as from that date should be adjusted for inflation in accordance with IAS 29. The inflation of the subsequent fiscal years continues to be high and above the 100% accumulated inflation trend for three consecutive years. Therefore, our audited consolidated financial statements and the financial information included in this annual report have been stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting year.

In accordance with IAS 29, the amounts in the financial statements that have not been stated in constant currency as of the end of the reporting period must be restated by application of a general price index. To that end and in the manner established in FACPCE’s Resolution JG No. 539/18, coefficients have been applied that are calculated on the basis of indices published by the FACPCE, resulting from combining national the consumer prices index (*Índice de Precios al Consumidor—IPC*), or CPI, published by the *Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos* (the National Statistics and Census Institute), or INDEC, starting on January 1, 2017 and, looking back, domestic wholesale prices index (*Índice de Precios Internos al por Mayor—IPIM*), or WPI, published by the INDEC or, if none is available, consumer price indices published by the General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. The variation in the index applied to restate our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended as of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was 211.4%, 94.8% and 50.9%, respectively.

Market Data and Other Information

We obtained the market and competitive position data, including market forecasts, used throughout this annual report from internal surveys, market research, publicly available information and industry publications. We include data from reports prepared by ourselves; the Argentine National Association of Portland Cement Producers (*Asociación de Fabricantes de Cementos Portland*), or AFCP; the BCRA; the INDEC (the only institution in Argentina with the statutory authority to produce official nationwide statistics); and the International Monetary Fund, or IMF.

INDEC reported that the CPI increase was 50.9%, 94.8% and 211.4% for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2022 and 2023 respectively. INDEC has also published inflation figures for the WPI for the year ended December 31, 2021, reporting an increase of 51.3%, for year ended December 31, 2022, an increase of 94.8%, and for year ended December 31, 2023, an increase of 276.4%.

See “*Item 3.D Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—If the current levels of inflation do not decrease, the Argentine economy could be adversely affected, negatively impacting our results of operations and margins*”. Industry publications generally state that the information presented therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but the accuracy and completeness of such information is not guaranteed. While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding the industry data presented herein, estimates and forecasts involve uncertainties and risks and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed under the headings “Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” and “Item 3.D Key Information—Risk Factors” in this annual report.

Rounding

We have made rounding adjustments to reach some of the figures included in this annual report. As a result, numerical figures shown as totals in some tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures that preceded them.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND RISK FACTORS SUMMARY

We make forward-looking statements in this annual report within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, and the safe harbor provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements include information about possible or assumed future results of our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, plans and objectives. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “believe”, “may”, “estimate”, “continue”, “anticipate”, “intend”, “should”, “would”, “could,” “plan”, “expect”, “predict”, “potential”, “seek”, “likely,” “forecast”, or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions. There are important factors that could cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These factors include the principal risks relating to the company and its business described in “Part I, Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors,” which are also summarized below:

- general economic, political and business conditions, in Argentina, including government policies and as a result of the new government which took office in December 2023;
- inflation, fiscal deficit, the devaluation of the peso and exchange rate risks in Argentina;
- restrictions on the ability to exchange peso into foreign currencies and transfer funds abroad;
- implementation of additional exchange controls and restrictions on capital inflows that limit credit availability;
- government intervention in the Argentine economy;
- developments in markets outside of Argentina that may indirectly affect the Argentine economy;
- the cyclical nature of the cement industry;
- the competitive nature of the industry in which we operate;
- construction activity levels, particularly in the markets in which we operate;
- price volatility of the raw materials we sell or purchase to use in our business;
- the cost and availability of financing;
- energy costs and shortages of electricity and government responses to them;
- global economic, political and social conditions and their impact on, including the military conflicts between Russia and Ukraine, and Israel and Hamas in the Gaza Strip, as well as the potential outbreaks of communicable diseases around the world, and their impacts on the global economy and consumer spending patterns, particularly in energy costs;
- developments and perception of risks in other countries, including bank liquidity crises, such as those experienced by Silicon Valley Bank, Signature Bank, First Republic Bank and Credit Suisse in March 2023;
- transportation, storage and distribution costs;
- our direction and future operation and implementation of our principal operating strategies;
- the implementation of our financing strategy and capital expenditure plans;
- our level of capitalization, including the levels of our indebtedness and overall leverage;
- legal and administrative proceedings to which we are or become party (individually or jointly with our controlling shareholder);
- existing and future governmental regulations, and our compliance therewith, including tax, labor, antitrust, pension and environmental laws and regulations in Argentina;
- the estimation mistakes about the state of our mines and mineral reserves;
- operational risks and insurance costs;
- risk related with cybersecurity events, including potential cyberattacks;
- private investment and public spending in construction projects;

- early termination of our public concession;
- industry trends and the general level of demand for, and change in the market prices of, our products and services;
- market volatility and fluctuation of the price of our ADS; and
- ongoing costs and risks associated with compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

The preceding list is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all of our forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are based on our beliefs, assumptions and expectations of future performance, taking into account the information currently available to us, and speak only as of the date thereof. These statements are only predictions based upon our current expectations and projections about future events. There are important factors that could cause our actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results, level of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. In particular, you should consider the numerous risks provided under “Item 3.D Key Information—Risk Factors” in this annual report.

You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee that future results, levels of activity, performance and events and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or will occur. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason after the date of this annual report to conform these statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

A. Directors and Senior Management

Not applicable.

B. Advisers

Not applicable.

C. Auditors

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

A. Offer Statistics

Not applicable.

B. Method and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. [Reserved]

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Our business faces significant risks. You should consider carefully the risks described below and all other information contained in this annual report. If any of the following risks were to occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations would likely be materially adversely affected. In that event, the trading price of our ordinary shares or American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, would likely decline and you might lose all or part of your investment. The following risks are not the only risks that we face; we are subject to various risks mainly resulting from changing economic, environmental, political, industry, business, financial and climate conditions. Our results could materially differ from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, as a result of certain factors including the risks described below and elsewhere in this annual report and our other SEC filings. See also "Cautionary Statement with Respect to Forward-Looking Statements".

For purposes of this section, the indication that a risk, uncertainty or problem may or will have a "material adverse effect on us" or that we may experience a "material adverse effect" means that the risk, uncertainty or problem could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations and/or the market price of our ordinary shares or ADSs, except as otherwise indicated or as the context may otherwise require. You should view similar expressions in this section as having a similar meaning.

Risks Relating to Argentina

Most of our operations, property and customers are located in Argentina and a portion of our liabilities and assets are denominated in foreign currency. Consequently, the quality of our assets, property status and our results of operations depend on the macroeconomics, regulatory, social and political conditions of Argentina and on the exchange

rates between the peso and foreign currencies, in particular, the U.S. dollar. These conditions include growth rates, inflation rates, exchange rates, taxes, foreign exchange controls, changes in the interest rates, changes of the state policies, social instability and other domestic and international political and economic events that may take place in Argentina or may affect it.

Investing in a developing economy such as Argentina entails certain inherent risks.

Argentina is a developing economy and investing in such markets generally carries risks. These risks include political, social and economic instability that may affect Argentina's economic condition. In the past, instability in Argentina was caused by many different factors, including the following:

- aggravation of a financial crisis in several countries in the region;
- abrupt changes in the monetary and fiscal policies of countries with prominent economies due to macroeconomic conditions;
- increase in public expenses affecting the economy and fiscal deficits;
- inconsistent fiscal and monetary policies;
- uncertainty with respect to the Argentine public sector's payment capacity and the potential for obtaining international financing;
- low levels of investment;
- changes in governmental economic or tax policies;
- high levels of inflation;
- abrupt changes in currency values;
- high interest rates;
- wage increases and price controls;
- exchange and capital controls;
- political and social unrest;
- the growing effects of labor unions;
- the significant price drop of main commodities exported by Argentina;
- fluctuations in the BCRA reserves;
- widespread illnesses or epidemics; and
- restrictions on exports and imports.

Any of the above factors either individually or taken together, could have material adverse effects on the Argentine economy and on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Argentine economy has experienced extreme volatility in the recent decades, with uneven periods of economic growth, high inflation and devaluation of the peso against the U.S. dollar. Therefore, our business and operations may be affected by the economic and political events that may affect the Argentine economy, such as: price controls, foreign exchange controls, currency devaluations, high interest rates, increase in public expenses, tax increase or other regulatory initiatives that increase the Argentine government's intervention in the economy.

On September 1, 2019 the Argentine government reintroduced strong restrictions and exchange controls, which, among other things, significantly restricted access to the exchange markets by individuals and entities and that remain effective as of the date of this annual report. See "*Item 10.-D Exchange Controls.*".

The Social Solidarity and Productive Reactivation Law No. 27,541, enacted in December 2019, and its regulatory Decree No. 99/2019 (the "Social Solidarity Law"), as amended from time to time, introduced important additional foreign exchange restrictions and tax modifications.

During 2021 there was a recovery of the economic activity (after the impact of COVID-19 in 2020) reflected in the 10.7% GDP growth, and this positive trend continued in 2022, with 5.0% GDP growth. Nevertheless, in 2023 the GDP decreased by 1.6%.

To contain the escalation of the currency exchange rate, the Argentine Central Bank has been selling its reserves of U.S. dollars, which has resulted in a decrease in the Argentine Central Bank's international reserves from US\$65.7 billion as of December 31, 2018, to US\$29.2 billion as of April 15, 2024. Since Javier Milei took office in December 2023, the BCRA had bought approximately US\$ 10.7 million by the end of March 2024.

In 2018, the IMF's executive board approved the Stand-By Agreement with the Argentina government, which involved the disbursement of US\$ 44 billion. On January 28, 2022, the IMF and the Argentine Government reached an understanding to restructure the current debt with the IMF through an Extended Fund Facility Arrangement which was approved by the IMF's executive board on March 3, 2022, and approved by the Argentine Congress on March 17, 2022. Ultimately, the Extended Fund Facility Arrangement was approved definitively by the IMF's executive board on March 25, 2022. The Extended Fund Facility Arrangement seeks to continue creating the necessary stability conditions to address existing structural challenges and to strengthen the foundations for sustainable and inclusive growth. In accordance to the Extended Fund Facility Arrangement, Argentina will be paying its debt from 2026 to 2034. As of the date of this annual report, the Argentine authorities and IMF staff have reached staff-level agreement on the fourth review under the Extended Fund Facility Arrangement. The agreement is subject to approval by the IMF's executive board, which is expected to meet in the coming weeks. Upon completion of the review, Argentina will have access to about US\$5.3 billion, bringing total disbursements under the arrangement to about US\$28.8 billion.

In this regard, by means of a press release dated February 1, 2024, the IMF announced that the executive board conducted the seventh review of the agreement with Argentina and approved a seventh immediate disbursement of approximately US\$ 4.7 billion, bringing total disbursements under the agreement to approximately US\$ 40.6 billion. The Staff-Level Agreement aims at lowering the fiscal deficit, inflation and subsidies, among others, with the goal of promoting the necessary stability conditions to address existing structural challenges and to strengthen the foundations for sustainable and inclusive growth. The IMF in its report dated April 16, 2024 projects that Argentina's GDP will fall by 2.8% in 2024 and grow by 5% the following year. They estimate a year-on-year inflation of 149.4% for 2024 and 45% for 2025.

On December 10, 2023, Javier Milei assumed as President of Argentina. In the first days of his mandate, the new government launched a set of policies aimed to deregulate the economy to address the economic and social crisis. On December 20, 2023, through the Decree of Necessity and Urgency No. 70/2023, the Executive Branch declared the public emergency in economic, financial, fiscal, administrative, social security, tariff, sanitary and social matters until December 31, 2025. This regulation included numerous amendments and repeals of several laws. The measures include, but are not limited to, the repeal of regulations on housing rental contracts, the supply of essential products, the marketing of mass consumption products, the corporate form of companies where the State has participation has been modified, among other. These measures must still be approved, modified or rejected by Congress.

A decline in international demand for Argentine products, a lack of stability and competitiveness of the peso against other currencies, a decline in confidence among consumers and foreign and domestic investors, a higher rate of inflation and future political uncertainties, adverse climate conditions affecting agriculture, among other factors, may continue to adversely affect the development of the Argentine economy, which could lead to a reduced demand for our products and services and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If current levels of fiscal deficits are not reduced, the Argentine economy could be adversely affected, negatively impacting our business and results of operation.

In the past, Argentina has had important macroeconomic imbalances, including frequent and critical fiscal deficits. The Argentine government has had yearly fiscal deficit during approximately 90% of the period comprising 1961 to 2022 (48 years out of 53), which has led to very vulnerable macroeconomic conditions. The Argentine government has financed its fiscal deficit mainly in two ways: (i) by issuing foreign debt, which has historically led to rapid increments in national debt levels; and (ii) by monetary emission through the BCRA, which has led to periods of high inflation and, even in some cases, hyperinflation. The fiscal deficit reached 3% of the GDP in 2021, 2.4% of the GDP in 2022 and 2.9% of the GDP in 2023.

Failing to reduce fiscal deficits could lead to growing levels of uncertainty regarding Argentina's macroeconomic conditions. In particular, it could lead to growing inflation rates and unanticipated foreign exchange depreciation and balance of payments crisis, higher local vulnerability to international credit crisis or geopolitical shocks,

higher interest rates and erratic monetary policies, a reduction in real salaries and as a consequence, in private consumption, and a reduction in growth rates. This level of uncertainty, over which we have no control, may adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

If the current levels of inflation do not decrease, the Argentine economy could be adversely affected, negatively impacting our results of operations and margins.

Historically, inflation has materially undermined the Argentine economy and the Argentine government's ability to create conditions for long-term economic growth. In recent years, Argentina has experienced high inflation rates.

Since 2008, the Argentine economy has been subject to strong inflationary pressures that, according to private sector analysts, reached an average annual rate of 28.2% between 2010 and 2015. In December 2015, the new administration suspended the publication of indexes and statistics and, after implementing certain methodological reforms and adjusting certain macroeconomic statistics, resumed its publication of the CPI in June 2016. Based on the new and revised information provided by INDEC, inflation reached an annual rate of 50.9% in 2021, 94.8% in 2022 and 211.4% in 2023.

The Argentine government has implemented programs to control inflation and monitor prices for essential goods and services, including attempts to freeze the price of certain supermarket products by means of price support arrangements between the government and the private sector. These programs, however, do not address the structural causes for Argentina's inflation and, consequently, failed to reduce inflation.

The government reported a primary fiscal deficit of 3% in 2021, 2.4% in 2022 and 2.9% in 2023. In this regard, the new government aim to reach a primary surplus of 2% of GDP in 2024.

The preceding administration under the leadership of President Alberto Fernández implemented a series of strategies aimed at curbing inflation. These strategies encompassed the establishment of price ceilings on essential goods within the basic food basket to shield consumers from the volatility of market prices. Additionally, the government imposed limitations on the export of goods to ensure domestic availability and stabilize prices. Furthermore, regulations were introduced to facilitate the placement of products from small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) on supermarket shelves, thereby promoting market competition and providing SMEs with greater access to consumers.

Controlling inflation remains a challenge for Argentina. If the Argentine government fails to address Argentina's structural inflationary imbalance, the current levels of inflation may continue to rise, which may have an adverse effect on Argentina's economy.

High inflation rates affect Argentina's foreign competitiveness, increase social and economic inequality, negatively impact employment, consumption and the level of economic activity, and undermine confidence in Argentina's banking system, which could further limit the availability of and access by local companies to domestic and international credit.

Inflation in Argentina has contributed to a material increase in our costs of operation, in particular labor costs; it also enables a reduction in the purchasing power of the population, thus increasing the risk of a lower level of product consumption from our customers in Argentina, which could negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations. Inflation rates could continue to grow in the future, and there is uncertainty regarding the effects that any measures adopted by the government could have to control inflation.

Our financial statements are required to apply inflationary adjustments.

IAS 29 (Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies) requires that financial statements of any entity, whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, whether based on the historical cost method or on the current cost method, be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period.

Similarly, Argentine Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("Argentine GAAP") (Technical Resolutions No. 17, 39 and 41 ("TR 17")) also requires the adjustment of financial statements to reflect the changes in general price index in the context of hyperinflation.

In June 2018, the International Practices Task Force of the Centre for Quality, which monitors “highly inflationary countries.” categorized Argentina as a hyperinflationary economy and on September 2018, the Argentine Federation of Economic Sciences Professionals Bodies (*Federación Argentina de Consejos Profesionales de Ciencias Económicas*), also stated that the adjustment to reflect inflation should be applied to all Argentine companies’ financial statements for periods ending on or after July 1, 2018. Therefore, Argentine companies using IFRS are required to apply IAS 29 to their financial statements for periods ending since July 1, 2018.

Adjustments to reflect inflation, such as those required by IAS 29 was prohibited by law No. 23,928. Additionally, Decree No. 664/03, issued by the Argentine government, instructed regulatory authorities, such as the CNV, to accept only financial statements that comply with the prohibition set forth by the Law 23,928. However, on December 4, 2018, Law 27,468 abrogated Decree No. 664/03 and amended Law 23,928 eliminating the prohibition of indexation on financial statements. According to the foregoing, on December 26, 2018, the CNV admitted the adjustments to reflect inflation under IAS 29 for the periods ending on and after December 31, 2018.

Also, for the first two fiscal years started on 01/01/2019 onwards (2019 and 2020, for taxpayers with fiscal year end on December 31 of each year) the inflation adjustment for monetary assets and liabilities for income tax purposes was triggered; however, the Law No. 27,541 established that the income or loss arising from this tax indexation procedure corresponding to fiscal periods 2019 and 2020 must be proportionally allocated in a six-year period.

As a result, beginning with the period ending on December 31, 2018, we and our Argentine subsidiaries prepare financial statements in compliance with IFRS or Argentine GAAP, adopting IAS 29 and TR 17 for regulatory purposes in Argentina. See “*Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—A. Operating Results—Principal Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations—Inflation*”.

We cannot predict the full future impact that the application of IAS 29 and the eventual future application of the tax indexation procedure and related adjustments will have on our and our Argentine subsidiaries’ financial statements or the effects on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Regarding fiscal year 2021, the applicable rules did not impose any deferral of the tax inflation adjustment.

On December 1, 2022, Law No. 27,701 introduced certain changes to the ITL related to the tax inflation adjustment. Taxpayers that determine a positive tax inflation adjustment (situation which entails a taxable gain arising from the tax indexation procedure) in the first and second fiscal year starting on or after January 1, 2022, may compute one third of the resulting amount of such adjustment in that fiscal period and the remaining two thirds, in equal parts, in the following two fiscal periods. The deferral will only be applicable to taxpayers whose investment in the purchase, construction, manufacture, processing or definitive import of fixed assets, except automobiles, during each of the two fiscal periods immediately following the computation of the first third of the period in question, is equal to or exceeds Ps.30,000 million. On the contrary, taxpayers that determine a negative tax inflation adjustment (situation which entails a deductible loss arising from the tax indexation procedure) are entitled to compute the entire amount of such adjustment in the current fiscal period.

Indexation of amortizations of fixed assets and other assets is only allowed regarding assets acquired as from January 1, 2018 onwards. In other words, indexation of amortizations corresponding to assets acquired prior to January 1, 2018, is not allowed.

Devaluation of the peso may adversely affect our results of operations, our capital expenditure program and the ability to service our liabilities and transfers of funds abroad.

Argentina has a history of high volatility in its foreign exchange markets, including sharp and unanticipated devaluations, tight foreign exchange controls and severe restrictions on foreign trade. The devaluation of the peso may have a negative impact on the ability of certain Argentine businesses to pay their foreign currency denominated debt. It could also lead to higher inflation rates, significantly reduce real wages and jeopardize our business, which depends on domestic market demand.

After several years of moderate variations in the nominal exchange rate, in 2011 the depreciation of the peso commenced to accelerate again and in response the Argentine government further strengthened the foreign exchange restrictions and controls. This provoked the development of an unofficial U.S. dollar trading market at which the U.S. dollar exchange rate was substantially higher than in the official foreign exchange market (the “FX Market”).

After the results of the primary elections were announced on August 11, 2019, the markets reacted negatively, and the dollar price jumped from Ps. 45.2 to Ps. 59 at the exchange rate published by the BCRA as of August 15, 2019. Consequently, the shares of Argentine companies in the New York stock exchange and the value of national bonds dropped.

Given the political and economic landscape, the administration of former President Macri re-introduced rigid restrictions and foreign exchange controls on September 1, 2019, which among other things, significantly curtailed access to the FX Market by individuals and entities. See item 10.D “*Additional Information—Exchange Controls*”. Despite the measures adopted by the Argentine government to try to control the increasing depreciation of the peso, in 2022 the peso accumulated a depreciation of 70% against the U.S. dollar and in 2023, of 356.44%, based on the official exchange rates published by the Argentine Central Bank and several parallel U.S. dollar trading markets developed in which the Argentine peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate differs substantially from the official Argentine peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate. See item 10.D “*Additional Information – Exchange Controls*”.

Despite the positive effects of the depreciation of the peso on the competitiveness of certain sectors of the Argentine economy, including our business, it has also had a negative impact on the financial condition of many Argentine businesses and individuals. The devaluation of the *peso* has had a negative impact on the ability of certain Argentine businesses to honor their foreign currency-denominated debt and has also led to very high inflation initially and significantly reduced real wages. The devaluation has also negatively impacted businesses whose success is dependent on domestic market demand, and adversely affected the Argentine government’s ability to honor its foreign debt obligations. If the peso is significantly depreciated, the Argentine economy and our business could be adversely affected.

Additional volatility, appreciation or depreciation of the peso, or reduction in the BCRA’s international reserves due to currency interventions could adversely affect the Argentine economy, which in turn may have an adverse effect on our financial conditions and results of operations. Any further devaluation of the peso could have material adverse effects on the Argentine economy, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Given the economic and political conditions in Argentina, we cannot predict whether, and to what extent, the value of the peso may depreciate or appreciate against the U.S. dollar, the euro or other foreign currencies. We cannot predict how these conditions will affect our capital expenditure program, the consumption of products we provide to local costumers or our ability to meet our liabilities denominated in currencies other than the peso. Furthermore, our ability to transfer funds abroad and our ability to pay dividends to shareholders located abroad may be jeopardized if high exchange rate volatility continues and exchange controls are increased in Argentina. Finally, we cannot predict whether the Argentine government will further modify its monetary, fiscal or exchange rate policy in the future.

Government measures, as well as pressure from labor unions, could require private companies to implement salary increases or provide workers with additional benefits, all of which could increase our operating costs.

In the past, the Argentine government has enacted laws and regulations requiring private companies to maintain certain wage levels and provide added benefits to their employees. Additionally, both public and private sector employers have been subject to strong pressure from the workforce and trade unions to grant salary increases and certain additional benefits.

Labor relations in Argentina are governed by specific legislation, such as Labor Law No. 20,744 and Collective Bargaining Law No. 14,250, which, among other things, dictate how salary and other labor negotiations are to be conducted. Every industrial or commercial activity in Argentina is regulated by a specific collective bargaining agreement, or CBA, that groups companies together according to industry sector and trade union. Although the process of negotiation is standardized, each chamber of industrial or commercial activity separately negotiates the increases of salaries and labor benefits with the relevant trade union covering such commercial or industrial activity. In the cement industry, salaries have been established generally on an annual basis (although due to the high inflation over the past years, these are taking place more than once a year) through negotiations between the chambers that represent the cement producers and the cement industry employees’ trade union. The National Labor Ministry mediates between the parties and ultimately approves the salary increase to be applied in the cement industry. Parties are bound by the final decision once it is approved by the labor authority and must observe the established salary increases for all employees that are represented by the cement union and to whom the collective bargaining agreement applies.

Argentine employers, in both the public and private sectors, have experienced significant pressure from their employees and labor organizations to increase wages and to provide additional benefits. Since January 2022, the minimum

salary was raised from Ps. 32,000 to Ps. 156,000, as of December 2023 (in nominal terms). Due to high levels of inflation, both public and private sector employers experience significant pressure from unions and their employees to further increase salaries. The INDEC publishes the "Coeficiente de Variación Salarial" (Salary Variation Index), an index that shows the evolution of salaries. The Salaries Index showed an increase in registered private sector salaries of approximately 80% in 2022 and 173.5% in 2023. During this period, the average wages in the cement industry increased in line with the average of private sector salaries, according to the Argentine Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security.

The Argentine government may adopt new measures that determine salary increases or additional benefits for workers, and workers and their unions can press employers to comply with such measures or obtain other benefits. Any salary increase or additional benefit could result in an increase in costs and a decrease in the results of the operations of Argentine companies, including those of Loma Negra.

The implementation of new exchange controls and restrictions on capital inflows and outflows could limit the availability of international credit and could threaten the financial system, adversely affecting the Argentine economy and, as a result, our business.

Due to the foreign exchange crisis generated in August 2019 and the continued reduction of the BCRA's foreign currency reserves, since September 1, 2019, the Argentine government imposed rigid exchange controls and transfer restrictions, substantially limiting the ability to obtain foreign currency or make certain payments or distributions out of Argentina See *"Item 10.D Additional Information—Exchange Controls"*.

In response to the re-imposed foreign exchange restrictions, an unofficial U.S. dollar trading market developed again in which the *peso*-U.S. dollar exchange rate differed substantially from the official *peso*-U.S. dollar exchange rate in the FX Market.

In addition, access to foreign currency and its transfer out of Argentina can also be obtained through capital markets transactions denominated Blue-Chip Swaps, subject to certain restrictions, which is significantly more expensive than acquiring foreign currency in the FX Market.

In the past, the Argentine government also imposed informal restrictions on the ability of entities and individuals to purchase foreign currency, consisting in de facto measures as those described in the first paragraph. Notwithstanding the measures adopted by the Argentine government in the recent years, in the future the Argentine government could reinstate further exchange controls, transfer restrictions, restrictions on the free movement of capital, and may implement other measures in response to capital flight or a significant depreciation of the peso, which could further limit our ability to access the international capital markets and impair our ability to make interest, principal or dividend payments abroad. Such measures could lead to renewed political and social tensions, and could undermine the Argentine government's public finances, which could adversely affect Argentina's economy and prospects for economic growth and, consequently, adversely affect our business and results of operations, and could further impair our ability to make dividend payments to holders of the ADSs, which may adversely affect the market value of the ADSs.

Argentina's current account and balance of payment imbalances could lead to a depreciation of the peso, and as a result, affect our results of operations, our capital expenditure program and our ability to pay our foreign currency liabilities.

Inflation continues to be a challenge for Argentina given its persistent nature in recent years.

According to INDEC, Argentina's structural current account accumulated a surplus of US\$ 3,287 million in 2021 and a current account deficit of US\$ 3,031 million in 2022. In the third quarter of 2023 (latest official data available), the Argentine economy recorded a current account deficit of US\$ 6,103 million. However, in the first two months of Javier Milei's administration, the Argentine government registered a 0.2% GDP surplus as a result of cost reduction policies.

Because foreign direct investment remains stagnant in Argentina, Argentina and its provinces may not be able to fulfill their debts obligations in the future, since Argentina's foreign currency needs would severely overcome its foreign currency sources. If this level of uncertainty prevails on international investors, Argentina may suffer a "sudden stop" event, when investors stop lending money to Argentinean institutions. This, in turn, may result in large capital outflows that could lead the Argentine government to default on its debt and cause a rapid and unanticipated depreciation of the peso, an increase in local interest rates and a banking system crisis if bank deposits are largely withdrawn following social unrest.

The measures taken during the Fernandez administration could not stop the constant devaluation of the peso against the U.S. dollar. Between January 2020 and December 2023, the official nominal exchange rate for pesos into U.S. dollars fell by approximately 1250.80%.

As of December 31, 2023, the official nominal exchange rate for pesos into U.S. dollars fell to Ps. 808.4833 per US\$1.00, a devaluation of approximately 356.44% as compared to the official exchange rate of Ps. 177.1283 per US\$1.00 as of December 31, 2022. In the first two months of 2024, the peso depreciated approximately 4.17% against the U.S. dollar.

The failure to reduce fiscal deficits could increase the level of uncertainty regarding the macroeconomic conditions in Argentina. In particular, it could lead to an increase in the inflation index, devaluation of the peso with respect to foreign currencies and a subsequent crisis in the balance of payments, greater local vulnerability to the international credit crisis or geopolitical shocks, rising rates of interest, erratic monetary policies, reduction in real wages and, as a consequence, in private consumption and reduction in growth rates. This level of uncertainty, over which we have no control, can affect our financial condition or the results of operations.

If a balance of payments crisis were to occur, a large depreciation of the peso against the U.S. dollar could adversely affect our ability to meet our foreign currency obligations. Furthermore, the negative effect such a crisis could have on the growth rates of the Argentine economy and its consumption patterns could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and result of operations.

The Argentine government's ability to obtain financing from international markets may be limited, which may negatively impact our financial condition and our ability to grow.

The Argentine government's ability to obtain financing from international markets has been limited.

The Argentina's sovereign default in 2001 limited Argentina's ability to access to international financing. Through exchange offers conducted between 2005 and 2010, Argentina restructured over 92% of the sovereign defaulted debt. However, holdout holders declined to participate in the restructuring commenced litigation against Argentina. The Argentine government settled US\$9.2 billion outstanding principal amount of the untendered debt held by some of these holdout holders in April 2016 with the proceeds from a US\$16.5 billion international bonds offering. Although the size of the outstanding claims has decreased significantly, as of the date of this annual report, litigation initiated by bondholders that have not accepted Argentina's settlement offer continues in several jurisdictions. However, after the settlement with the holdouts and offering Argentina regained access to the international capital markets.

Additionally, foreign shareholders of several Argentine companies, including those of our controlling shareholder, have filed claims before the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes or the ICSID alleging that the emergency measures adopted by the Argentine government since the crisis in 2001 and 2002 differ from the just and equal treatment standards set forth in several bilateral investment treaties to which Argentina is a party. The ICSID has ruled against Argentina with respect to many of these claims.

However, despite all that, on August 4, 2023, through the Decree 404/2023 a loan agreement between Argentina and Qatar for 580,000,000 Special Drawing Rights was approved in an attempt to pay interest on the debt contracted with the IMF. In this regard, the Argentine government announced the cancellation of US\$ 1,411 million within the framework of the agreement. The Issuer cannot attest to what effects the agreement will have nor to how it will be implemented. Moreover, on August 23, 2023, former Economy Minister, Sergio Massa, announced agreements with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank that determined that these entities would provide Argentina with total financing of US\$ 1,310 million.

Furthermore, through the press release of February 1, 2024, IMF's Executive Board announced the conclusion of the seventh review of the agreement with Argentina. This decision grants the country access to an immediate disbursement of approximately US\$ 4.7 billion, which would place the total disbursements under the agreement at around US\$ 40.6 billion so far.

In any case, lack of access to international or domestic financial markets or increase in the costs of such financing could affect the projected capital expenditures for our operations in Argentina, which, in turn, may have an adverse effect on our financial condition or the results of our operations. For more information regarding Argentina's

financings, including the aggregate of US\$23.5 billion loans disbursed in connection with the Staff-Level Agreement, see “—*Investing in a developing economy such as Argentina entails certain inherent risks.*”

Government intervention may adversely affect Argentine economy, Argentine companies and, as a result, our business and results of operations.

During recent years, the federal government has exercised substantial control over the Argentine economy.

Since taking office in December 2019, the Fernández Administration implemented several measures that increased the government intervention, for example: i) the Social Solidarity Law ; ii) the Price Control Program announced on January 7, 2020; iii) the Law of Sustainability of Public Debt under Foreign Law, published on February 13, 2020; iv) the Supermarkets’ Shelf Law published on March 17,2020; and v) Decree No. 690/2020, which was published on August 22, 2020, and regulated certain services tariffs and vi) the Fair Prices Program announced on November 10, 2022.

The Argentine Executive Branch issued the Decree No. 332/2022 which established a progressive reduction of state’s aid in relation to the payment of electric and natural gas services. This reduction depends on the income of the consumer. Under this system, higher income consumers will be paying their tariffs with no state aid in the future, whereas vulnerable and low-income consumers will still receive state aid.

The National Telecommunications Agency, issued Resolution No. 1754/2022, which established a maximum fee increase for mobile services, as well as use of internet value added services, subscription radio broadcasting services and subscription broadcasting services through satellite by certain licensees.

In addition, on March 17, 2021, the Secretary of Domestic Commerce issued Resolution No. 237/2021 by means of which it created SIPRE, in which certain companies, including ours, must report monthly the prices of their products, quantities sold and stocks of final and intermediate goods. This annual report obligation was extended until December 31, 2023 as it is stipulated in Resolution NO. 67/2023 issued by the Secretary of Domestic Commerce in February 2023.

Since September 1, 2019, the Argentine Executive Branch reinstated strong exchange controls and restrictions limiting the access to the FX Market for purchases and transfers outside Argentina of foreign currency. See “*Item 10.D Additional Information—Exchange Controls*”

Interventions by the Argentine government similar to those described above can have an adverse impact on the level of foreign investment in Argentina, the access of Argentine companies to the international capital markets and Argentina’s commercial and diplomatic relations with other countries and, consequently, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As of the date of this annual report it is not possible to predict whether the current administration will promote additional actions related to price controls of products elaborated by us. In case it does, we cannot predict how these measures will affect our results of operations. Expropriations and other interventions by the Argentine government similar to those described above can have an adverse impact on the level of foreign investment in Argentina, the access of Argentine companies to the international capital markets and Argentina’s commercial and diplomatic relations with other countries and, consequently, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

However, as previously noted, through the Decree of Necessity and Urgency No. 70/2023, the current Milei Administration appears to aim to reduce Government intervention by deregulating the economy in order to address the economic and social crisis. In that intelligence, the Decree determines various amendments and repeals of several laws including the regulations on housing rental contracts, the supply of essential products, the marketing of mass consumption products, among others. These measures, however, must still be approved, modified or rejected by the Congress.

The Argentine economy could be adversely affected by economic developments in other markets and by more general “contagion” effects.

Weak, flat or negative economic growth in any of Argentina’s major trading partners, such as Brazil, could adversely affect Argentina’s balance of payments and, consequently, economic growth.

The Argentine economy may also be affected by conditions in developed economies, such as the United States, that are significant trading partners of Argentina or have influence over world economic cycles and over short-term

evolution of commodity prices. If interest rates increase significantly in developed economies, including the United States, Argentina and its developing economy trading partners, such as Brazil, could find it more difficult and expensive to borrow capital and refinance existing debt, which could adversely affect economic growth in those countries. Decreased growth from Argentina's trading partners could have a material adverse effect on the markets for Argentina's exports and, in turn, adversely affect economic growth. Any of these potential risks to the Argentine economy could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and result of operations.

The economy of Brazil, Argentina's largest export market and the principal source of imports, is currently experiencing heightened negative pressure due to the uncertainties stemming from ongoing political crisis. After the economic crisis of 2015 and 2016, the Brazilian economy is slowly recovering. The real growth per capita has recovered 10% in 2021, but is still 15% down from 2019 figures. As of December 31, 2022, the unemployment rate is 8.3%, as compared to 11.9% at the end of 2021. On January 1, 2022, Lula da Silva assumed office as a left-wing politician. While the impact of Brazil's downturn on Argentina cannot be predicted, we cannot exclude the possibility that the Brazilian political and economic crisis could have a further negative impact on the Argentine economy.

On November 3, 2020, political elections took place in the U.S. and on January 20, 2021 Joe Biden took office. Changes in social, political, regulatory and economic conditions in the United States, or in laws and policies governing foreign trade, could create uncertainty in the international markets and could have a negative impact on emerging market economies, including the Argentine economy, which in turn could have a negative impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. However, in November of this current year, the presidential elections are to take place. Therefore, the future policies to be adopted by the United States affecting the international markets remain uncertain.

Furthermore, Jerome H. Powell the chair of the U.S. Federal Reserve has expressed the intention to lower the interest rates as the economic conditions of the U.S. improve with respect to inflation.

On February 24, 2022, Russian military forces launched a major assault against Ukraine, which led to a conflict that is ongoing as of the date of this annual report. Trade disruptions caused by the conflict and economic sanctions have caused instability and increases in the prices of energy and raw materials, which may affect the price and demand for our products.

Finally, on October 7, 2023, Hamas and other Palestinian armed groups in the occupied Gaza Strip launched a surprise attack against Israel. This attack not only caused thousands of casualties but also led to a declaration of war by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, to the establishment of a total blockade on Gaza and to the order to evacuate the north of the Strip. On April 13, 2024, Iran launched an airstrike over Israeli territory in response to the bombing of its consulate in Syria. On April 19, 2024, Israel launched a series of retaliatory missile strikes on Iranian military sites. This attacks signal the beginning of an open conflict between two nations, and it cannot be assured that additional countries will not be involved. Once again, the future of this conflict, as well as its impact on international trade and, thus, on emerging market economies like Argentina's, remains uncertain.

In addition, Argentina is highly dependent on the export of certain commodities, such as soy, which has made the Argentine economy more vulnerable to fluctuations in the commodities prices. If international commodity prices decline, the Argentine economy could be adversely affected. In addition, adverse weather conditions can affect the production of commodities by the agricultural sector, which account for a significant portion of Argentina's export revenues.

All these circumstances could have a negative impact on the levels of government revenues, available foreign exchange and the government's ability to manage its sovereign debt, and could either generate recessionary or inflationary pressures, depending on the government's reaction. Either of these results would adversely impact Argentina's economic growth and, therefore, our financial condition and results of operations.

The Argentine banking system may be subject to instability, which may affect our operations.

The Argentine banking system has experienced several crises in the past, and even collapsed in 2001 and 2002. In recent years, the Argentine financial system grew significantly with a marked increase in loans and private deposits, showing a recovery of the credit activity. Such recovery has been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the financial system's deposits continue to grow in nominal terms, these deposits are mostly short-term and the

sources of medium and long-term funding for financial institutions are currently limited. In 2023, nominal private deposits in *pesos* decreased 34.8% year-over-year and during the same period, private deposits in U.S. dollars decreased by 7.5%.

In 2023, fixed-term deposits in pesos from the private sector, as well as means of payment, have shown a systematic fall due to the acceleration of inflation. Fixed-term loans have experienced a monthly contraction of 23.6% at constant prices in December and, consequently, accumulated a drop of around 48.2% in 2023. As a result, the balance of these placements at constant prices is reduced to minimum records of the last 20 years.

Financial institutions are subject to significant regulation from multiple regulatory authorities, all of whom may, among other things, establish limits on commissions and impose sanctions on financial institutions. The lack of a stable regulatory framework could impose significant limitations on the activities of the financial institutions and could induce uncertainty with respect to the financial system stability.

A new crisis or the consequent instability of one or more of the larger banks, public or private, could have a material adverse effect on the prospects for economic growth and political stability in Argentina, resulting in a loss of consumer confidence, lower disposable income and fewer financing alternatives for consumers. These conditions would have a material adverse effect on us by resulting in lower sales of products and the possibility of a higher level of uncollectible accounts or increase the credit risk of the counterparties regarding our investments in local financial institutions.

Exchange controls and restrictions on transfers abroad and capital inflows have limited, and could continue limiting, the availability of international credit. The continued limitation of international credit could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Foreign Exchange Controls Affecting Imports of Goods and Services could adversely affect our business.

Argentine companies currently have access to the foreign exchange market to acquire foreign currency to make payments abroad, provided that certain requirements are met.

Until recently, importers that intended to access the foreign exchange market were requested to obtain an approved declaration submitted via the Argentine System of Imports ("SIRA" after its acronym in Spanish) from local authorities. Starting December 13, 2023, according to the Communication "A" 7917 issued by BCRA, it is no longer necessary to have said declaration made through the SIRA in "OUTPUT" status nor to validate the operation in the "Single Current Account" computer system of "Foreign Trade", as previously required. In addition, access to the exchange market may be granted for the deferred payment of new imports of goods with customs entry registration as of December 13, 2023, which will be done according to the schedule established by BCRA depending on the type of good. It is also possible to access the exchange market to pay on a deferred basis for new imports of goods with customs entry registration before the mentioned deadlines when some of the cases listed in point 3 of Communication "A" 7917 occur. And finally, prior consent from the BCRA is no longer required for the payment of new imports of goods with pending customs registration when, in addition to the remaining applicable requirements, the payment falls within the situations provided for in point 3 of the aforementioned communication.

Furthermore, on December 13, 2023, through Communication "A" 7918, the BCRA ordered the creation of a special bond for importers of goods and services with outstanding debts. The so-called Bonds for the Reconstruction of a Free Argentina ("BOPREAL") seek to facilitate the access to international currencies and to help said importers deal with commercial debts for the importation of goods and services accumulated as of December 12, 2023, who may subscribe them until the amount of its imports pending payment.

We cannot ensure you that additional limitations to import goods and services to Argentina will not be reestablished in the future. In this sense, we are unable to estimate the economic and financial impact for our business, or the possibility of other economic effects on the stock market, foreign exchange rates and otherwise. Any such negative impact could result in a material adverse effect on our business, liquidity, financial conditions and results of operations, as well as our ability to achieve our previously disclosed expectations for future years.

Risks Relating to Our Indirect Controlling Shareholder

Adverse events affecting affiliates of our indirect controlling shareholder, Mover Participações S.A., including with respect to the involvement by a subsidiary of Mover Participações S.A. in the so-called Operation Car Wash

investigation in Brazil (“Operação Lava Jato”), may have a material adverse effect on our reputation and on the trading price of our ordinary shares and ADSs.

Construções e Comércio Camargo Corrêa S.A., or CCCC, a construction and engineering subsidiary of Mover Participações S.A. (formerly named Camargo Corrêa S.A.) and certain of its former senior management and employees have been the subjects of a Brazilian Federal Police investigation referred to as Operation Car Wash, which is an investigation into widespread allegations of corruption, including the Brazilian federal government controlled national oil company Petróleo Brasileiro S.A.—Petrobras, where certain of its employees accepted bribes from a number of construction companies, including CCCC.

In connection with the Operation Car Wash investigation and comprehensive internal investigations undertaken by CCCC with the assistance of external experts, CCCC and certain of its former senior management and employees entered into leniency and plea bargain agreements with the Brazilian authorities pursuant to which they admitted to violations of Brazilian antitrust and anti-corruption laws and agreed to pay compensation totaling more than 1,400 million Brazilian reais, which included fines and other indemnification, and committed to continue to cooperate with Brazilian authorities. In addition, CCCC continues to conduct internal investigations on an ongoing basis regarding its anti-corruption compliance.

The news of Operation Car Wash also had repercussions in other Latin America countries where CCCC operates besides Brazil, including Peru, Argentina and Venezuela. According to certain media reports, government investigations are underway in those countries for alleged acts of corruption involving Brazilian construction companies. CCCC’s management has conducted internal investigations with the help of external experts and to date has not identified evidence of any wrongdoing performed by CCCC in these countries.

Any additional violations of anti-corruption and/or antitrust laws involving CCCC may result in additional fines and/or indemnification obligations. In addition, any additional adverse events or developments could have a material adverse impact on CCCC and the Mover investment portfolio, which may subject us to reputational damage and could materially adversely affect the trading price of our ordinary shares and ADSs. Moreover no assurances can be given that affiliates of CCCC will not also be found to be liable for any such violations of law.

See ‘Item 7.A. Major Shareholders — Significant Changes in Percentage Ownership’.

Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry

The cyclical nature of the cement industry may lead to decreases in our revenues and profit margin.

The cement industry is inherently cyclical and sensitive to changes in supply and demand that are, in turn, affected by political and economic conditions in Argentina and elsewhere. This cyclicality may decrease our profit margin. In particular:

- downturns in general business and economic activity may cause demand for our products to decline, adversely impacting our sales volume;
- when demand falls, we may be under competitive pressure to lower our prices to maintain market share, which could diminish our profit margins; and
- if we decide to expand our plants or construct new plants, we may do so based on an estimate of future demand that may never materialize or may materialize at levels lower than we predicted. Should actual demand fall short of our estimates, we may encounter excess capacity and underutilization of our assets.

Moreover, the prices we are able to obtain for cement depend in large part on prevailing market prices. Cement is subject to price fluctuations resulting from production capacity, inventories, the availability of substitutes and other factors relating to the market such as the level of activity in residential construction markets, and, in some cases, government intervention. If the price of cement were to decline significantly from current levels, it could have a material adverse effect on us and our profit margin.

We are subject to the possible entry of domestic or international competitors into our market, which could decrease our market share and profitability.

The cement market in Argentina is competitive and is currently served by four principal groups of companies which together supply substantially all of the cement consumed in the country. In the cement industry, the location of a production plant tends to limit the market that a plant can serve because transportation costs are high, reducing profit margins. Historically, we have been a relevant player with presence across all regions in the country. However, competition could intensify if other players decide to try to enter our market.

We may face increased competition from the other cement manufacturers, despite incremental freight costs, decide to increase their existing capabilities (whether greenfield or brownfield) in the manufacturing and/or distribution ends of the cement market. Certain of our local competitors executed investments to expand their production capacity levels in Argentina. According to available public information, Holcim Argentina S.A. expanded the “Malagueño” plant, located in the province of Córdoba. In the case of Cementos Avellaneda S.A., a similar expansion in the “El Gigante” plant in the province of San Luis was finished in late 2020 and is operating.

We also face the possibility of competition in Argentina from the entry into our market of imported clinker, cement or other materials (such as slag) or products from foreign manufacturers, which may have significantly greater financial resources than us.

We may not be able to maintain our market share if we cannot match our competitor’s prices or keep pace with the development of new products. If any of these events were to occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Demand for our cement products is highly related to residential and commercial construction in Argentina and is dependent on public infrastructure developments.

Cement consumption is highly correlated to construction levels. Demand for our cement products depends, in large part, on residential and commercial construction and infrastructure developments. Residential and commercial construction, in turn, is cyclical and highly correlated to prevailing macroeconomic factors, including general economic conditions, changes in interest rates, demographic and population shifts, levels of infrastructure spending, and other factors beyond our control. As a result, decline in economic conditions would reduce household disposable income, reduce residential construction and potentially delay infrastructure projects, which would lead to a decrease in demand for cement. As a result, a deterioration in the economic conditions would have a material adverse effect on our financial performance. We cannot assure you that Argentina’s GDP will grow or that the share of Argentina’s GDP dedicated to construction and the infrastructure sectors, will maintain current levels or increase.

A reduction in private or public construction projects in Argentina could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Significant interruptions or delays in, or the termination of, private or public construction projects may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Private and public construction levels in our market depend on investments in the region which, in turn, are affected by economic conditions.

In this regard, between the measures taken by Javier Milei’s administration aimed to eliminate Argentina’s deficit, the National Government decided to stop financing public works. The Portland Cement Manufacturers Association published in his monthly report that cement dispatches decreased approximately by 20.41% in December 2023, compared to the previous month. In the first three months of 2024, the dispatches decreased by 29.6% compared to the same period of the previous year. Likewise, according to INDEC, the surface authorized by building permits decreased by 9.7% in December 2023 compared to the same month in 2022, and formal employment on the sector decreased by 3.2%.

If the downturn in the sector continues, the company could be adversely affected in its business, finances and daily operations.

Changes in the cost or availability of raw materials supplied by third parties may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We use certain raw materials in the production of cement, such as gypsum, slag, iron ore, steel slabs, clay, sand and pozzolana that we obtain from third parties. Our cost of raw materials supplied by third parties as a percentage of our total cost of sales was 17.9%, 14.8% and 10.5% in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Should existing suppliers cease

operations or reduce or eliminate production of these by-products, sourcing costs for these materials could increase significantly or require us to find alternative sources for these materials, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The interest rates of our revolving credit facilities, historically priced using a spread over London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), would be subject to change following the discontinuation of LIBOR in June 2023. Although we currently do not have any outstanding revolving credit facilities, the establishment and utilization of alternative reference rates for future indebtedness may adversely affect the interest we pay on floating rate indebtedness and other instruments.

Historically, LIBOR served as a widely accepted benchmark for setting interest rates on global loans. The discontinuation of LIBOR has required the transition to alternative reference rates, which could impact our borrowing costs and overall financial condition should we enter into new credit agreements.

Following announcements by the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), and the ICE Benchmark Administration, Limited, the publication of the most commonly used U.S. dollar LIBOR tenors ceased after June 30, 2023. New contracts have been encouraged to reference alternative rates from December 31, 2021, onwards.

Although we have no current LIBOR-related exposure due to a lack of outstanding credit facilities, the adoption of Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) or other rates for potential future borrowing could impact our interest expense. SOFR, has been endorsed by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (ARCC) established by the U.S. Federal Reserve and other financial institutions. Unlike LIBOR, which was a forward-looking rate incorporating bank credit risk, SOFR is a backward-looking rate based on secured transactions collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. Consequently, SOFR may be inherently lower and less volatile than LIBOR and does not reflect bank credit risk.

The transition to SOFR or other alternative reference rates presents several risks and uncertainties. There is no assurance that SOFR will achieve the same level of market acceptance as LIBOR, nor can we predict the full implications of this transition on our potential liquidity or borrowing costs. Should we utilize revolving credit facilities in the future, and if alternative rates prove to be substantially different from LIBOR, our interest expenses, could be affected significantly.

Energy accounts for a significant portion of our total cost of sales, and higher energy prices or governmental regulations that restrict energy available for our operation could materially adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

We consume substantial amounts of energy in our cement production processes and currently rely on third-party suppliers for a significant portion of our total energy needs. During the year ended December 31, 2023, thermal energy cost and electricity cost represented approximately 16.0% and 7.7% of our total cost of sales, respectively, and in 2022 and 2021, thermal energy cost and electricity cost represented approximately 15.9% and 8.7% and 13.7% and 9.8% of our total cost of sales, respectively. Our results of operations may be adversely affected by higher costs of electricity or unavailability or shortages of electricity, or an interruption in energy supplies. For more information, see "Item 5.A. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects - Operating Results."

Electricity shortages have occurred in Argentina in the past and could occur again in the future, and there can be no assurance that power generation capacity will grow sufficiently to meet our demand. In recent years, the condition of the Argentine electricity market has provided little incentive to generators to further invest in increasing their generation capacity, which would require material long-term financial commitments. As a result, Argentine electricity generators are currently operating at near full capacity and could be required to ration supply in order to meet a national energy demand that exceeds the current generation capacity.

In addition, the 2001 economic crisis and the resulting emergency measures had a material adverse effect on other energy sectors, including oil and gas companies, which led to a significant reduction in natural gas supplies to generation companies that use this commodity in their generation activities. In an attempt to address this situation, in January 2016, the Argentine Government unified and increased wholesale energy prices for all consumption in Argentina. As a result of this and other measures implemented by the Argentine government, investments have been made in conventional and renewable energy, moderately increasing the installed capacity during the last years. This increase in capacity has occurred both in thermal and renewable energy (wind and solar), the latter being enhanced by the renewable energy tenders, reaching 13% of the Argentine generation matrix in 2021. The demand supplied by renewable energies increased to 13.9% in 2022, and new renewable projects are expected to start operating in 2024.

On December 18, 2023, the Executive Branch published the Decree of Necessity and Urgency 55/2023 (DNU 55) in the Official Gazette, declaring that the national energy sector would be in a state of emergency – with regard to the generation, transportation and distribution of electric power under federal jurisdiction and the transportation and distribution of natural gas – until December, 31, 2024.

Among other matters, DNU 55 launched a tariff review process for electric power and natural gas services that are subject to federal jurisdiction.

Regarding energy prices, it should be noted that substantial increases for residential and industrial users are expected in 2024. These increases could be even higher due to (i) a substantial reduction of energy subsidies conducted by the current Administration; and (ii) the Russia-Ukraine war conflict, that may continue to have an impact on price levels (particularly, in the price of the natural gas used for generating electricity). In addition, if the Russia-Ukraine war conflict continues over time there could be a shortage of gas during the winter and this could have an impact on industrial use. Additionally, the ongoing construction of the second stage for the *Gasoducto Néstor Kirchner* (Néstor Kirchner Gas Pipeline) could alter the current status of the Argentine energy industry, particularly affecting the energy prices in ways that we are currently unable to predict.

Electricity generators may still not be able to guarantee the supply of electricity to distribution companies, which, in turn, could prevent these companies from experiencing continued growth in their businesses and could lead to failures to provide electricity to customers; and we may not have access to the gas necessary to maintain our cement production processes. Shortages and government efforts to respond to or prevent shortages may materially adversely impact the cost and supply of energy for our operations, which could materially adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

Moreover, all of the locomotives we operate for our railroad segment are diesel-powered, and our fuel expenses are significant. If increases in fuel prices cannot be passed on to our customers through our tariffs, our operating margins could be materially and adversely affected. Fuel prices have historically been volatile and may continue to be volatile in the future. Fuel prices are subject to a variety of factors that are beyond our control, including, but not limited to, consumer demand for, and the supply of, oil, processing, gathering and transportation availability, price and availability of alternative fuel sources, weather conditions, natural disasters and political conditions.

Public health threats or outbreaks of communicable diseases have had and may have an adverse effect on our operations and financial results

We cannot ensure that there may not be any future public health threats and/or outbreaks of communicable diseases. In this sense, we are unable to estimate the economic and financial impact for our business, or the possibility of other economic effects on the stock market, foreign exchange rates and otherwise. Any such negative impact could result in a material adverse effect on our business, liquidity, financial conditions and results of operations as well as our ability to achieve our previously disclosed expectations for future years.

We may be materially adversely affected if our transportation, storage and distribution operations are interrupted or are more costly than anticipated.

Our operations are dependent upon the uninterrupted operation of transportation, storage and distribution of our cement products. Transportation, storage or distribution of our cement products could be partially or completely shut down, temporarily or permanently, as the result of any number of circumstances that are not within our control, such as:

- disasters or catastrophic events;
- extreme weather conditions;
- hostilities or political uncertainty;
- strikes or other labor difficulties;
- acts of terrorism;
- widespread illnesses or epidemics;
- other disruptions in means of transportation;

- higher logistics costs due to lack of availability of means of transport, greater bargaining power of logistics providers and/or significant increases in the cost of labor; and
- potential impacts of the termination of the railway concession granted to Ferrosur Roca S.A. or of the eventual terms and conditions established for its continuation as a railway operator in the new operational modality that the National Government could implement. Please see “*Item 3.D The early termination of our railway concession may have a material adverse effect on our business*”.

In addition, we rely on third-party services providers for the transportation of our products to our customers. Our ability to service our customers at reasonable costs depends, in many cases, upon our ability to negotiate reasonable terms with carriers, including trucking companies. To the extent that third-party carriers were to increase their rates, we may be forced to pay these higher rates before we are able to pass such increases onto our customers, if at all.

Any significant interruption at these facilities or an inability to transport our products to or from these facilities or to or from our customers for any reason would materially adversely affect us.

Our business strategies require substantial capital and long-term investments, which we may be unable to fund competitively.

To continue expanding our cement production capacity and distribution network, our business strategies require substantial capital investments, which we may finance through additional debt and/or equity financing. However, adequate financing may not be available or, if available, may not be available on satisfactory terms, including as a result of adverse macroeconomic conditions. We may be unable to obtain sufficient additional capital in the future to fund our capital requirements and our business strategy at acceptable costs. If we are unable to access additional capital on terms that are acceptable to us, we may not be able to fully implement our business strategy, which may limit the future growth and development of our business. If our need for capital were to arise due to operating losses, these losses may make it more difficult for us to raise additional capital to fund our expansion projects.

The implementation of our growth strategies depends on certain factors that are beyond our control, including changes in the conditions of the markets in which we operate, actions taken by our competitors and laws and regulations in force in Argentina. Our failure to successfully implement any part of our strategy may have a material adverse impact on us.

Management’s plans to obtain sufficient funds to settle current liabilities may not be accomplished and hence we may have negative working capital in the near future.

Our board of directors has the ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management and has established an appropriate framework allowing our management to handle financing requirements for the short-, medium- and long-term.

Weaker economic conditions could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, if we are unable to access the capital markets to finance our operations in the future, this could adversely affect our ability to obtain additional capital to grow our business.

We are subject to risks related to litigation and administrative proceedings that could adversely affect our business and financial performance in the event of an unfavorable ruling.

The nature of our business exposes us to litigation relating to product liability claims, labor, health and safety matters, environmental matters, regulatory, tax and administrative proceedings, governmental investigations, tort claims and contract disputes, among other matters. We have been and are subject to antitrust and tax proceedings or investigations including by the Argentine Antitrust Commission, or the CNDC (see “*Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings—Antitrust Proceedings*”). Litigation is inherently costly and unpredictable, making it difficult to accurately estimate the outcome of actual or potential litigation. Although we establish provisions as we deem necessary, the amounts that we reserve could vary significantly from any amounts we actually pay due to the inherent uncertainties in the estimation process. We cannot assure you that these or other legal proceedings will not materially affect our ability to conduct our business, financial condition and results of operations in the event of an unfavorable ruling.

In 2018, two investors who purportedly purchased our ADSs pursuant and/or traceable to our initial public offering, or IPO, commenced two different putative class actions before US courts on behalf of all persons and/or entities

who purchased or otherwise acquired our ADSs pursuant and/or traceable to our prospectus and registration statement issued in connection with the IPO and, in the case of the Federal Class Action (defined below), on behalf of all persons and/or entities who purchased our ADSs on the open market between November 2, 2017 and May 23, 2018, inclusive. Loma Negra, its directors and some members of its senior management at the time of the IPO and Loma Negra Holding GmbH (now InterCement Trading e Inversiones S.A.) are named as defendants in both actions. On April 27, 2020, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York issued an opinion granting defendants' motion to dismiss in respect of the Federal Class Action. On July 17, 2020, the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the appeal filed against the Federal Court's opinion. Therefore, the favorable opinion for our company and the other defendants is final and the Federal Class Action is over. The State Class Action (as defined in "Legal Proceedings") is still ongoing and we cannot assure that our position will prevail. If our position does not prevail, the case may have substantial adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations. However, on October 11, 2023, we entered into a proposed agreement with the lead plaintiff which received the preliminary approval from the New York State Court on November 30, 2023. On April 10, 2024, the final approval by the New York State Court was granted. The completion of the Settlement is contingent on a final class payment, which is expected to be made before October 11, 2024, and is covered by our Directors and Officers (D&O) insurance policies. Once such payment is made, the New York State Court is expected to issue the final judgment and the case will end. See "Item 8.A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Legal Proceedings—Securities Complaints Commenced Against Loma Negra under US Jurisdiction."

We are subject to anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering and antitrust laws and regulations in Argentina and regulations in the United States and our internal policies and procedures might not be sufficient to ensure compliance with such laws and regulations.

The United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), the Argentine Anti-Money Laundering Law (Ley de Prevención del Lavado de Activos), the Argentine Corporate Criminal Liability Law (Ley de Responsabilidad Penal Empresaria) and other applicable anti-corruption laws prohibit companies and their intermediaries from offering or making improper payments (or giving anything of value) to government officials and/or persons in the private sector for the purpose of influencing them or obtaining or retaining business and require companies to keep accurate books and records and maintain appropriate internal controls. In particular, the Argentine Corporate Criminal Liability Law provides for the criminal liability of corporate entities for criminal offenses against public administration and transnational bribery committed by, among others, its attorneys-in-fact, directors, managers, employees, or representatives. In this sense, a company may be held liable and subject to fines and/or suspension of its activities if such offenses were committed, directly or indirectly, in its name, behalf or interest, the company obtained or may have obtained a benefit therefrom, and the offense resulted from a company's ineffective control.

Although we have a Compliance Program with internal policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, potential violations of anti-corruption laws could be identified on occasion as part of our compliance and internal control processes. In case such issues arise, we plan to attempt to act promptly to learn relevant facts and take any appropriate remedial action to address the risk. Given the size of our operations and the complexity of the production chain, there can be no assurance that our internal policies and procedures will be sufficient to prevent or detect all inappropriate practices, fraud or violations of law by our employees, directors, officers, partners, agents and service providers or that such persons will not take actions in violation of our policies and procedures (or otherwise in violation of the relevant anti-corruption laws and sanctions regulations) for which we or they may be ultimately held responsible.

If we or individuals or entities that are or were related to us are found to be liable for violations of applicable anti-corruption laws (either due to our own acts or our inadvertence, or due to the acts or inadvertence of others), we or other individuals or entities could face civil and criminal penalties or other sanctions, which in turn could have a material adverse impact on our reputation and business. Further, litigation or investigations relating to alleged or suspected violations of anti-corruption laws and sanctions regulations could be costly.

We are also subject to antitrust laws in Argentina.

Climate change and climate change legislation or regulations may adversely affect our business.

The risks that climate change poses through environmental changes and acute, weather-related events continues to attract considerable public and scientific attention in the EU, the United States and other parts of the world. A number of governmental bodies have finalized, proposed, or are contemplating legislative and regulatory changes in response to the potential effects of climate change. For instance, on March 6, 2024, the SEC adopted final rules to require registrants to include extensive climate-related disclosures in registration statements and annual reports. Among other things, the SEC rules mandate disclosures on (i) Climate related risks that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on

our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition; (ii) the actual and potential material impacts of identified climate-related risks on our business; (iii) any activities we have undertaken to mitigate or adapt to material climate-related risks; (iv) the extent of oversight and governance by our board of directors over climate-related risks and the role of management in assessing and managing these risks; (v) our processes for identifying, assessing, and managing material climate-related risks; and (vi) a qualitative description of how our financial statement estimates and assumptions have been materially influenced by climate-related risks and uncertainties, severe weather events, or disclosed climate-related targets or transition plans. Even though as of April 4, 2024 the SEC had voluntarily stayed its climate-related disclosure rules pending completion of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeal's review of the rules, the SEC will "continue vigorously defending" the rules in court. If the court upholds the rules, it could lead to their prompt adoption once the stay is lifted. The adoption of these rules may necessitate significant changes in our reporting and operational practices, possibly leading to increased compliance costs and impacting our financial statements.

The cement manufacturing process requires the combustion of large amounts of fuel and creates carbon dioxide as a by-product of the calcination process. Therefore, efforts to address climate change through federal, state, regional, EU and international laws and regulations requiring reductions in greenhouse gases (GHGs) can create economic risks and uncertainties for our business. Such risks could include the cost of purchasing allowances, emissions offsets or credits to meet GHG emission caps, the cost of installing equipment to reduce emissions to comply with GHG limits or required technological standards, decreased profits or losses arising from decreased demand for our goods and higher production costs resulting directly or indirectly from the imposition of legislative or regulatory controls. To the extent that financial markets view climate change and GHG emissions as a financial risk, this could have a material adverse effect on our cost of and access to capital. Given the uncertain nature of the actual or potential statutory and regulatory requirements for GHG emissions at the federal, state, regional, EU and international levels, we cannot predict the impact on our operations or financial condition or make a reasonable estimate of the potential costs to us that may result from such requirements. However, the impact of any such requirements, whether individually or cumulatively, could have a material economic impact on our operations.

Climate change legislation and regulation concerning GHGs if implemented could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. Climate change legislation and regulation may also adversely affect energy and electricity costs. There are ongoing international efforts to address GHG emissions. The United Nations and certain international organizations have taken action against activities that may increase the atmospheric concentration of GHGs. Such measures may result in increased costs to us for installation of new controls aimed at reducing GHG emissions, imposition of carbon taxes, purchase of credits or licenses for atmospheric emissions, and monitoring and registration of GHG emissions from our operations. These measures, if adopted in Argentina, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Changes in the investing and financing markets with respect to issuers with significant GHG emissions could also have such adverse effects.

Climate change may include physical effects that may adversely affect our operations, such as disruption in production and supply chain distribution as a result of major storm events and shifts in regional weather patterns and intensities. Production and shipment levels for our businesses correlate with general construction activity, most of which occurs outdoors and, as a result, is affected by erratic weather patterns, seasonal changes, and other unusual or unexpected weather-related conditions, which can significantly affect our businesses.

Environmental, health and safety regulation may adversely affect our business.

The pollutants generated by cement producers are mainly dust and gas emissions from the use of fossil fuels. Our operations often involve the use, handling, disposal and discharge of hazardous materials into the environment and the use of natural resources. Most of our operations are subject to extensive environmental, health and safety regulations.

In Argentina, regulations regarding gas emissions and air quality are enacted at both the national and provincial levels. We are required to obtain permits and licenses from governmental authorities for many aspects of our operations, and we may be required to purchase and install expensive pollution control equipment or to make operational changes to limit the actual or potential environmental, health and safety impacts of our operations to the environment and our employees. The Province of Buenos Aires, where our principal plants are located, requires that all production facilities have an environmental compliance certificate issued by the Ministry of Environment (former Provincial Organism for Sustainable Development), and similar certifications or approvals are required by relevant municipal or provincial authorities in the other jurisdictions in which we operate. As part of these requirements, local environmental authorities ordinarily make information requests to each of our plants relating to their compliance with environmental laws and regulations and, in the ordinary course of our business, we collaborate with such national and provincial environmental authorities in the conduct of their regulatory activities.

We could be subject to administrative and criminal sanctions, including warnings, fines and closure orders for our failure to comply with these environmental regulations, which, among other things, limit or prohibit emissions or spills of toxic substances that we emit in connection with our operations. We also may be required to modify or retrofit our facilities at substantial cost in order to comply with waste disposal and emissions regulations. We are subject to inspection by environmental agencies in the various jurisdictions that we operate, which may impose fines, restrictions on our operations or other sanctions. In addition, we are subject to environmental laws that may require us to incur significant costs to mitigate any damage that a project may cause to the environment, which costs may adversely impact the viability or projected profitability of the projects that we intend to implement. Moreover, any damage caused to the environment may oblige our company to pay compensation for damages.

In addition, as a result of possible changes to environmental regulations, the amount and timing of our future environmental compliance expenditures may vary substantially from those we currently anticipate. Certain environmental laws impose liability on us for any and all consequences arising out of exposure to hazardous substances or the generation of environmental damage.

Additionally, the Marrakesh Agreement established by the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, that recognizes that no country should be prevented from adopting measures necessary to ensure the quality of its exports, national security, protection of human and animal health, environmental protection, preservation of plants, and prevention of misleading practices. In this sense, The International Federation of Building and Wood Workers (IFBWW) - which brings together trade unions from the construction, wood, forestry, and related sectors - has developed a global campaign under the slogan "No more than 25Kg," basing it on the negative impact of manually carrying loads heavier than that weight on workers' health. Convention No. 127 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) contains provisions regarding the maximum weight of loads carried by a worker. These initiatives were locally reflected by the Resolution 54/2018 of the Secretary of Commerce.

We cannot assure you that the costs we incur to comply with existing current and future environmental, health and safety laws, and liabilities that we may incur from past or future releases of, or exposure to, hazardous substances will not materially and adversely affect us.

Compliance with Resolution 54/2018 of the Secretary of Commerce could adversely affect our operations and profitability.

Pursuant to Resolutions 54/2018 of the former Ministry of Production and Labor Law — which establishes the technical quality and safety requirements for all types and classes of cements used in construction — cement sold in bags must have a maximum net content of 25 kilograms. Therefore, our cement bags must be reduced from 50 kilograms to 25 kilograms. This requirement was enforceable as from October 3, 2022. However, the main cement companies through the AFCP requested an extension of the effective date and worked with the administrative authorities regarding the implementation of this new regulation as well as a potential timeline. On April 24, 2024, the Secretary of Commerce by means of Resolution 11/2024 decided to suspend item 1.4 of Annex II of Resolution 54/2018 until July 1, 2025. Therefore the cement bags reduction will be enforceable as of such date. This implementation could adversely impact our results of operation and financial condition and we will need to incur in capital expenditures to adapt our bags productions lines and packaging.

Compliance with mining regulations or the revocation of our authorizations, licenses and concessions could adversely affect our operations and profitability.

We engage in certain mining operations as part of our cement production processes. These activities depend on authorizations and concessions granted by the Argentine governmental authorities or regulatory agencies. The extraction, mining and mineral processing activities are also subject to applicable laws and regulations, which change from time to time. Although we believe that we are in substantial compliance with applicable laws relating to these activities as well as the terms of our current authorizations and concessions, the effect of any future applicable regulatory changes regarding such matters on our mining activities or mining rights cannot presently be determined. In addition, if our authorizations and licenses are revoked, we may be unable to maintain or improve our cement production levels, which could adversely impact our results of operation and financial condition.

Governmental agencies or other authorities may adopt new laws or regulations that are more stringent than existing laws or regulations or may seek to more stringently interpret or enforce existing laws and regulations that would require us to expend additional funds on environmental or other regulatory compliance or delay or limit our ability to operate as we intend. In addition, these actions could increase the costs associated with the renewal of our existing licenses

and permits or the cost of seeking new licenses or permits. We cannot assure you that these additional costs will not be material or that our existing permits will be renewed.

Our railway concession operates in a regulated environment, and measures taken by public authorities may impact our activities.

Our transportation operation take place in a regulated environment. The Argentine federal government has the legal authority to regulate rail activities in the country (by means of the enactment of applicable laws and regulations). Therefore, actions taken by the public administration in general may affect the services rendered by us.

Law No. 27,132 in effect since May 20, 2015, provides for important changes in the regulatory framework of the railway system and empowered Argentina's federal government to renegotiate and, if necessary, terminate concessions currently in force.

Pursuant to Decree No. 158/2021, published on March 12, 2021, the National Government imposed an update mechanism pursuant to which Ferrosur would have to substantially increase the amount of the performance guarantee it had originally posted according to the concession contract (and updated in 2018 voluntarily). Ferrosur has filed an administrative appeal against such Decree before the Argentine Executive Branch not only because the update is considered unreasonable but also because the National Government does not have the right to unilaterally modify the concession contract. On November 24, 2023, through Decree No. 601/2023 the appeal filed by Ferrosur was rejected by the previous administration. On January 2, 2024 Ferrosur filed a new appeal against such decree. As of the date of this annual report, the appeal has not been resolved.

We cannot be certain of the effects on the terms of our concession or any changes to the current regulatory framework that the competent authorities of the federal government may issue and whether these changes will adversely affect our results of operations.

The early termination of our railway concession may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Argentina's railway concessions are subject to early termination in certain circumstances, including the competent authorities' decision to reassume control of the service or to terminate the concession for breach of contract. Upon termination of a concession, the leased or operated assets must revert to the federal government. The amount of the compensation may not be sufficient to cover all the losses suffered by us as a result of such early termination. In addition, certain creditors may have priority with regards to such compensation. Likewise, upon termination, the competent authority may claim compensation alleging a purported breach in the concession contract.

In addition, Law No. 27,132 (passed in April in 2015), inter alia, established that the Argentine Executive Branch must adopt all necessary measures to recover the administration of railways infrastructure, provide for open access for the Freight Railroad Transportation system and empowers the Ministry of Transport to terminate and to renegotiate the railways concession contracts. It also provided that the Argentine Executive Branch would create a National Registry of Railroad Operators. Such registry was created by Decree No. 1924/15, within the purview of the National Commission of Transport Regulation (CNRT). The full implementation of the open access scheme entails the re-assumption by the Government of the administration of the railways infrastructure and, once in place, would be a significant change in the Argentine railway system. This regulatory change may benefit those sectors which are interested in operating railways in Argentina, as well as those that wish to transport commodities and other products through them.

On November 2018, Decree No. 1027/2018 was enacted. Decree No.1027/2018 regulates several provisions of Law No. 27,132. On the one hand, it establishes that the renegotiation processes of the current railways concession contracts may allow for an extension of their terms for up to ten years and, inter alia, regulate the investments to be made by the concessionaires. On the other hand, Decree No. 1027/2018 establishes that the open-access scheme will be fully implemented once all the current railway concession agreements have expired, including, if it were the case, the term of their extension.

On March 8, 2018, Ferrosur Roca duly filed before the Ministry of Transport a request for an extension of the term of validity of the concession for ten more years. On March 20, 2019, the Ministry responded, informing Ferrosur Roca that the Special Commission created by Decree No. 1027/2018 would be in charge of the renegotiation of the concession agreement and that such process would include analysis of the concession term extension in order to enable the implementation of the open access scheme (as explained above).

By the end of 2018, the Ministry of Transport issued Resolution No. 1112/18 through which it appointed new members of the Special Commission. During 2019 Ferrosur Roca participated in two preliminary meetings between the railway transport companies and the Special Commission. In the first days of December 2019, the members of the Special Commission submitted their resignation. The new members took a large part of 2020 to analyze the background and records of the concession.

On May 8, 2020, the board of directors of Ferrosur decided to make the term extension request conditional on the renegotiation of certain terms and conditions of the concession contract, in order to mitigate certain issues that affect our business and alter the balance of the concession contract. Moreover, the Board decided that, in case no agreement is reached during such renegotiation, then Ferrosur Roca would reserve its right to withdraw the concession's term extension request. In such sense, on May 13, 2020, Ferrosur Roca filed a note with the Ministry of Transport, the Special Commission and the CNRT informing the board of director's decision in accordance with the above mentioned.

On November 3, 2020, the Ministry of Transport issued the Resolution No. 248/2020 to remove the Lobos-Bolívar railway branch of the General Roca line in the province of Buenos Aires (from km. 98,760 to km. 330,457) from the scope of the railway concession granted to Ferrosur Roca in 1992.

By the end of 2020 the Special Commission requested Ferrosur to ratify the representatives of the company that would interact with the Special Commission, which the company duly complied with. In January 2021, Ferrosur Roca made a new filing before the Special Commission requesting the prompt resumption of the negotiations.

In addition, on March 29, 2021, through Resolution No. 219/2021, the CNRT approved the Rules for the National Registry of Railroad Operators, and granted such capacity to Ferrosur and the other current railway concessionaires, among others. Pursuant to these rules, once the open access scheme is in force, any registered railroad operator will be allowed to provide railroad services regardless of who holds the ownership or possession of the facilities of the loading point or destination. In this sense, the National Government must adopt the necessary measures in order to resume the full administration of the railway infrastructure. The registration is subject to the compliance of certain requirements depending on the type of service (transport of people or goods), the filing of the information required by the CNRT, the compliance with any other regulations issued by the CNRT and the applicable law, and the compliance with the payment of a registration fee and annual fee. The obligations of the operators under this Registry includes the notification to the CNRT of any changes in its corporate structure, the sale of its equity and/or any circumstance adversely affecting the railroad services or the compliance with the requirements and conditions pursuant to which the registration was granted, among others; and the filing of its annual financial statements. The rules also created a set of provisions for determining the regime of violations to the rules and provide that the CNRT will prepare an annual report on each operator's performance and compliance with the rules and other applicable law.

In accordance with Resolution No. 211/2021, published in the Official Gazette on June 28, 2021, the Ministry of Transport rejected the extension of the term of the concession requested by different companies such as Ferrosur Roca. In that sense, Ferrosur Roca's concession was due to expire in March 2023. Later on, the CNRT approved the registration of Ferrosur Roca as "Railway Operator" in the National Register of Railway Operators (ReNOF, as per its acronym in Spanish) by the enactment of Disposition No. 122/2022, published in the Official Gazette on February 25, 2022.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, on December 28, 2022, the Argentine Ministry of Transport issued Resolution No. 960/2022, extending the term of the concession by 18 months as of March 10, 2023, until September, 2024. However, the extension may be revoked at any time, with or without cause, and Ferrosur Roca will not be entitled to receive or claim any compensation if the decision to revoke the concession is taken before the September 2024, in accordance to the amended article 4 of Resolution 211/2021.

As of February 26, 2024, the Ministry of Economy is the new authority empowered to carry discussions or proceedings regarding the execution of Resolution 211/2021. According to Decree 195/2024, the Ministry of Economy is the authority entitled to participate in negotiations and modifications of public works and services contracts on railway infrastructures Law pursuant to No. 27,132.

As of the date of this annual report, we cannot guarantee that the Argentine authorities will not terminate our railway concessions prior to the stated terms or that they will extend the term of the railway concession upon the current expiration fixed on September 2024. Furthermore, we cannot guarantee that the Argentine authorities will actually implement the open access scheme nor the mechanism and terms in which the rolling stock will be leased. Any such action

by the Argentine authorities could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

For additional information related to Ferrosur Roca's railway concession, See "*Item 4.B Information on the Company—Business Overview—Ferrosur Roca*".

Our estimates of the volume and grade of our limestone deposits could be overstated, and we may not be able to replenish our reserves.

Our limestone reserves described in this annual report constitute our estimates based on evaluation methods generally used in our industry and on assumptions as to our production. Our proven and probable reserve estimates are based on estimated recoverable tons. While our mining disclosures required by Regulation S-K 1300 for 2022 and 2023 were reviewed by a "qualified person" (as defined in Regulation S-K 1300) employed by us, we did not employ independent third-parties to review reserves over the five-year period ended December 31, 2023. Our mineral reserves data are prepared by our engineers and geologists and are subject to further review by our corporate staff.

Moreover, there are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of reserves and in projecting potential future rates of mineral production, including many factors beyond our control. The calculations of mineral reserves are estimates and depend upon geological interpretation and statistical inferences or assumption drawn from drilling and sampling analyses. Reserve engineering involves estimating deposits of minerals that cannot be measured precisely, and the accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data, as well as engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. These estimates are also subject to uncertainty due to factors that include the inherent variability of the deposit and recoverability of useable material in the mining process. As a result, we cannot assure investors that our limestone reserves will be recovered or that they will be recovered at the rates we anticipate. We may be required to revise our reserve and mine life estimates based on our actual production and other factors. These estimates and assumption could change significantly in the future and could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. If our limestone reserves are lower than our estimates, this may have a material adverse effect on us, particularly if as a result we have to purchase limestone from third-party suppliers, and it could also adversely affect the value of your investment in our securities or subject us to liability under U.S. federal securities laws in the form of SEC enforcement actions or private lawsuits.

Our business is subject to a number of operational risks, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our cement business is subject to several industry-specific operational risks, including accidents, natural disasters, labor disputes and equipment failures. Such occurrences could result in damage to our production facilities, and equipment and/or the injury or death of our employees and others involved in our production process. Moreover, such accidents or failures could lead to environmental damage, loss of resources or intermediate goods, delays or the interruption of production activities and monetary losses, as well as damage to our reputation. Any prolonged and/or significant disruption to our production facilities, whether due to repair, maintenance or servicing, governmental or administrative actions, regulatory issues, civil unrest, industrial accidents, unavailability of raw materials such as energy, mechanical equipment failure, human error, natural disasters, cyberattacks to our systems, public health threat or otherwise, could disrupt and adversely affect our operations.

Additionally, any major or sustained disruptions in the supply of utilities such as water or electricity or any fire, flood or other natural calamities or communal unrest or acts of terrorism or disease outbreaks may disrupt our operations or damage our production facilities or inventories and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our insurance may not be sufficient to cover losses from these events, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our rail transportation and handling of cargo also exposes us to risks of catastrophes, mechanical and electrical failures, collisions and loss of assets. Fires, explosions, fuel leaks and other flammable products as well as other environmental events, cargo loss or damage, railroad, cargo loading and unloading terminal, accidents, business interruptions due to political events as well as labor claims, strikes, adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, such as floods, may result in the loss of revenues, assumption of liabilities or cost increases. Moreover, our operations may be periodically affected by landslides and other natural disasters.

We typically shut down our facilities to undertake maintenance and repair work at scheduled intervals. Although we schedule shutdowns such that not all of our facilities are shut down at the same time, the unexpected shut down of any facility may nevertheless affect our business, financial condition and results of operations from one period to another. In addition, key equipment at our facilities, such as our mills and kilns, may deteriorate sooner than we currently estimate. Such deterioration of our assets may result in additional maintenance or capital expenditures, and could cause delays or the interruption of our production activities. If these assets do not generate the cash flows we expect, and we are not able to procure replacement assets in an economically feasible manner, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Our insurance coverage may not cover all the risks to which we may be exposed.

We face the risks of loss and damage to our products, property and machinery due to fire, theft and natural disasters such as floods. Such events may cause a disruption to or cessation of our operations. Our insurance may not be sufficient to cover losses from these events, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We also face risks related to cybersecurity threats, however, as of December 31, 2023, our insurance does not cover losses associated with cybersecurity risks. If our losses exceed our insurance coverage, or if we are not covered by our insurance policies, we may be liable for any shortfalls or losses. Our insurance premiums may also increase substantially because of such claims. Such circumstances could have a material adverse effect on our business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

Our success depends on key members of our management.

Our success depends largely on the efforts and strategic vision of our executive management team and board of directors. The loss of the services of some or all of our executive management or members of our board of directors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The execution of our ongoing business plan also depends on our ongoing ability to attract and retain additional qualified employees. For a variety of reasons, particularly with respect to the competitive environment and the availability of skilled labor, we may not be successful in attracting and retaining the personnel we require. If we are unable to hire, train and retain qualified employees at a reasonable cost, we may be unable to successfully operate our business or capitalize on growth opportunities and, as a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

The introduction of substitutes for cement in the markets in which we operate and the development of new construction techniques could have a material adverse effect on us.

Materials such as plastic, aluminum, ceramics, glass, wood and steel can be used in construction to substitute cement. In addition, other construction techniques, such as the use of dry wall, and the integration of new technologies in the construction industry, such as 3-D printing, mini-mills and mobile plants, and changes in housing preferences could decrease the demand for cement and concrete. In addition, research aimed at developing new construction techniques and modern materials and digitalizing the construction industry may be introduced in the future that could reduce the demand for and prices of our products. The use of substitutes for cement such as recycled concrete and asphalt which are increasingly being used in a number of our markets, particularly urban markets, could cause a significant decrease in the demand and prices for our cement products and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

We are subject to restrictions due to our non-controlling interests in certain of our consolidated subsidiaries.

We conduct some of our business through subsidiaries. In some cases, other shareholders hold non-controlling interests in these subsidiaries. Non-controlling shareholders' interests may not always be aligned with our interests and, among other things, could result in our inability to implement organizational efficiencies and transfer cash and assets from one subsidiary to another in order to allocate assets most effectively.

Changes in labor laws and in case law interpretations of labor laws in Argentina that tend to favor employees could negatively affect our results of operations.

In December 2023, the Argentine National Executive issued the Urgent and Necessary Decree No. 70/2023 ("DNU", for its acronym in Spanish) by which significant changes to labour regulations are made (eliminating fines for

lack of registration of employment, flexible regulations for employees, contractors, and outsourcing models, among others). However, the two union confederations in Argentina (the General Confederation of Labor -"CGT"- and Argentine Workers' Central Union -"CTA"-, entities to which all trade unions are associated) presented a challenging against the DNU before the National Labor Courts. So far, the National Labor Chamber of Appeals issued a final resolution considering the DNU as unconstitutional (stating that the DNU is not urgent and necessary, and that Congress should discuss the intended reforms). The Argentine National Executive appealed the resolution before the National Supreme Court. Thus, the scenario is still uncertain. In addition, the Senate rejected the DNU, for which reason it goes to the Chamber of Deputies for its treatment; and in case of rejection, the DNU would lose its effectiveness. On April 16, 2024, the National Supreme Court unanimously rejected two motions against the DNU on the grounds that neither one has brought a case, matter or contentious case before the Court. There are still more claims to be resolved against its legitimacy and it remains uncertain how the Court will proceed.

In the past, the Argentine government has introduced laws, regulations and decrees requiring private companies to maintain certain minimum wage standards and provide specific benefits to employees. We cannot guarantee that the Argentine government will not take measures that will increase wages or require us to provide additional benefits. This would result in an increase in our costs and expenses.

In addition to our own employees, we require third-party contractors to perform certain activities that are part of our business. Therefore, we maintain strict control policies on the compliance of these contractors with their activities. However, due to the interpretation of labor laws made by case law that tend to favor employees, our labor and social security obligations to our employees and to the employees of its third-party contractors have increased significantly. As a result, the risk of being required to pay severance to our employees and to the employees of our third-party contractors has increased. Consequently, despite the terms of the DNU, our labor and social security costs could increase to the extent that our severance costs and labor-related liabilities are increased by future changes in the interpretation of labor laws, adversely affecting our operating results.

Failures in our information technology systems and information security (cybersecurity) systems can adversely impact our operations and reputation.

Our operations are to some extent dependent on information technology and automated operating systems to manage or support our operations. The proper functioning of these systems is critical to the efficient operation and management of our business. Our systems may be vulnerable to damage, disruption or intrusion caused by circumstances beyond our control, such as physical or electronic theft, catastrophes, power outages, natural disasters, computer system or network failures, viruses or malware, unauthorized access and cyber-attacks. In addition, these systems may require modifications or upgrades as a result of technological advancements or the growth of our business. We constantly evaluate the risks we face and, as a result, we reinforce our IT infrastructure by implementing new technologies and solutions to assist in the prevention of potential cyber-attacks, as well as protective measures and contingency plans in the event of an attack. We have established processes to assess, identify and manage material risks arising from cybersecurity threats, which have been integrated into our comprehensive risk management programs. Our executive management collaborates with our information security team to periodically reassess our cybersecurity stance and IT-related security risks, as well as our ability and plans to mitigate and respond to cybersecurity risks. Although we take measures to protect our systems and electronic information and also have disaster recovery plans in case of incidents that could cause significant disruptions to our business, these measures may not be sufficient.

Loma Negra has developed a Cybersecurity Incident Response Plan that provides a structured and organized framework to effectively and efficiently address cybersecurity incidents by analyzing the potential impact, containment of the attack, eradication of the threat and recovery all while ensuring operational continuity. We have also developed a Communication Plan to enable information flow among internal and external stakeholders in the event of an incident.

Over the past year, we have reinforced our Awareness Plan, focusing on training our employees on cybersecurity risks and threats as well as instructing them on how to respond to a cybersecurity incident, whether it involves or affects IT resources or the devices used to access Loma Negra's IT systems. In addition, we have conducted disaster simulation drills and awareness-raising talks especially directed to the company's board of directors and senior management.

To date, we have not detected, and our external service providers have not informed us of, any relevant event that has materially damaged, interrupted or caused an intrusion in our systems. Any significant data leakage or theft of

information could affect our compliance with data privacy laws and harm our relationship with our employees, customers and suppliers, and also adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operation. As of December 31, 2023, our insurance does not cover any risk associated with any cybersecurity risks. In addition, any significant disruption to our systems could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs

The market price of our ADSs may fluctuate significantly, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Volatility in the market price of our ADSs may prevent you from being able to sell your ADSs at or above the price you paid for them. The market price and liquidity of the market for our ADSs may be significantly affected by numerous factors, some of which are beyond our control and may not be directly related to our operating performance. The market price of our ADSs increased by 4% and 3% in 2023 and 2022, respectively. The variation in value may be affected by the following factors:

- actual or anticipated changes in our results of operations, or failure to meet expectations of financial market analysts and investors;
- investor perceptions of our prospects or our industry;
- operating performance of companies comparable to us
- increased competition in our industry;
- inflationary trends;
- new laws or regulations or new interpretations of laws and regulations applicable to our business;
- general economic trends in Argentina;
- departures of management and key personnel;
- the trading volume of our ADSs;
- catastrophic events, such as earthquakes and other natural disasters;
- widespread illnesses or epidemics; and
- developments and perceptions of risks in Argentina and in other countries.

Market fluctuations, as well as general political and economic conditions in the markets in which we operate, such as recession or currency exchange rate fluctuations, may also adversely affect the market price of our ordinary shares and the ADSs. Although our ADSs listed on the New York Stock Exchange are U.S. dollar-denominated securities, they do not eliminate the currency risk associated with an investment in an Argentine company. Following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, that company may often be subject to securities class-action litigation. This kind of litigation may result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The relative volatility and illiquidity of the Argentine securities markets may substantially limit your ability to sell shares underlying the ADSs at the price and time you desire.

Investing in securities that trade in emerging markets, such as Argentina, often involves greater risk than investing in securities of issuers in the United States. The Argentine securities market is substantially smaller, less liquid, more concentrated and can be more volatile than major securities markets in the United States and is not as highly regulated or supervised as some of these other markets. There is also significantly greater concentration in the Argentine securities market than in major securities markets in the United States. Accordingly, although you are entitled to withdraw the shares underlying the ADSs from the ADR facility, your ability to sell such shares at a price and time at which you wish to do so may be substantially limited. Furthermore, new capital controls imposed by the Argentine Central Bank could have the effect of further impairing the liquidity of the BYMA by making it unattractive for non-Argentines to buy shares in the secondary market in Argentina. See "Item 10.D Additional Information—Exchange Controls".

Interpretation of Argentine tax laws may adversely affect the tax treatment of our ordinary shares and the ADSs.

Argentine income tax law provides that the income resulting from the sale, exchange or other transfer of shares and other securities is subject to tax at a rate of 15% for Argentine resident individuals or a sliding scale from 25% to 35%, depending on the accumulated net income obtained during the given year, for Argentine companies; in addition, dividend distributions to Argentine resident individuals or non-Argentine residents are subject to a 7% additional tax, as per the amendment to the Income Tax Law by Law No. 27,630. These corporate rates and the tax on dividends are applicable for fiscal years starting as from January 1, 2021.

Argentine residents are exempt from the tax derived from the sale, exchange or other transfer of shares in case of shares issued by Argentine companies which are listed in capital markets authorized by the CNV and have authorization for public offering by the CNV as long as such transactions are carried out through stock exchanges or stock markets authorized by the CNV.

Income obtained by non-Argentine residents from the sale, exchange or other transfer of shares is subject to income tax rate of 15% of the net income or 13.5% of the gross consideration, to the extent such non-Argentine residents do not reside, and the funds invested do not derive from, a non-cooperative jurisdiction as defined by the Income Tax Law and the “black list” included in its regulatory decree; otherwise, the applicable withholding rates would be 31.5% of the gross consideration. In case of a sale or other transfer between two non-Argentine residents, the income tax must be paid by the seller by means of the following mechanisms: (a) if the seller has a legal representative in Argentina, or appoints someone in Argentina for purposes of paying the tax, then such representative or appointed party must pay the tax; and (b) if the seller does not have a legal representative in Argentina and does not appoint someone, then the seller itself must pay the tax through an international wire transfer .

Argentine income tax law also exempts non-Argentine residents from the payment of the income tax on the sales, exchanges or other transfers of shares issued by Argentine companies which are listed in capital markets authorized by the CNV and have authorization for public offering by the CNV as long as such transactions are carried out through stock exchanges or stock markets authorized by the CNV and to the extent that the seller does not reside in, and the funds invested do not come from, non-cooperative jurisdictions, as defined by the Income Tax Law and the “black list” included in its regulatory decree.

Also, non-residents are exempted from the income tax deriving from the sale or other kind of disposition regarding ADSs which underlying security are shares issued by Argentine companies that comply with the requirements described above.

The holders of our ordinary shares and the ADSs are encouraged to consult with their tax advisers as to the particular Argentine income tax consequences of owning our ordinary shares and ADSs. See “*Item 8. Financial Information—Dividends and Dividend Policy*” and “*Item 10.E Additional Information—Taxation—Material Argentine Tax Considerations*”.

Restrictions on transfers of foreign exchange and the repatriation of capital from Argentina may impair your ability to receive dividends and distributions on, and the proceeds of any sale of, the shares underlying the ADSs.

On September 1, 2019, the Argentine government issued Executive Decree No. 609/19 (as amended) which, inter alia, reinstated certain foreign currency exchange restrictions, most of which had been progressively repealed as from 2015. Decree No. 609/19 was further regulated, amended and complemented by several regulations issued by the BCRA (included, but not limited to, Communication “A” 6844, as further amended, supplemented and restated). Since then, the Argentine government implemented monetary and foreign exchange control measures that included restrictions on the transfer of funds abroad, including dividends, without prior approval by the BCRA or fulfillment of certain requirements.

However, starting on January 17, 2020, local companies may transfer funds abroad in order to pay annual dividends only to foreign shareholders and the depository for the benefit of the American Depositary Shares, or ADS holders, in an amount that (including the amount of the payment being made at the time of the access) does not exceed 30% of the value of new capital contributions of foreign direct investments made to local companies and the funds must be transferred to Argentina and sold for pesos through the foreign exchange market as from such date. In case of non-resident shareholders, the total amount to be paid through the FX Market does not exceed the corresponding amount denominated in pesos that was determined by the shareholders’ meeting. Access to the foreign exchange market for the payment of dividends in cases not above contemplated will require prior approval of the BCRA.

In addition to the formal exchange controls and regulations, the Argentine Central Bank has exercised in the past a de facto prior approval power for certain foreign exchange transactions otherwise authorized to be carried out under the applicable regulations, such as dividend payments or repayment of principal of intercompany loans as well as the import of goods, by means of regulating the amount of foreign currency available to financial institutions to conduct such transactions. See “*Item 10.D Additional Information—Exchange Controls*”.

Payments of cash dividends and distributions, if any, will be made in pesos, although we reserve the right to pay in other currency or in kind to the extent permitted by applicable law. Subject to applicable law, the ADS depository will convert such dividends received in pesos into U.S. dollars and pay such amount to holders of ADSs, net of any dividend distribution fees, ADS depository’s fees and expenses, currency conversion expenses and taxes or governmental charges, if any. In the event that the ADS depository is unable to convert immediately the amount in pesos received as cash dividends or the amount in kind into U.S. dollars the amount of U.S. dollars payable to holders of ADSs may be adversely affected by depreciation of the peso or the fluctuation of the value of the payment in kind.

Since the foreign exchange controls were reinstated, the depository for the ADSs is prevented from converting pesos it receives in Argentina into U.S. dollars for the account of the ADS holders. Since the conversion is not practicable, the deposit agreement allows the depository to distribute the foreign currency only to those ADS holders to whom it is practicable to do so. If the exchange rate fluctuates significantly during a time when the depository cannot convert the foreign currency, you may lose some or all of the value of the dividend distribution.

Your voting rights with respect to the shares are limited.

Holders may exercise voting rights with respect to the shares underlying ADSs only in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement. There are no provisions under Argentine law or under our by-laws that limit ADS holders’ ability to exercise their voting rights through the depository with respect to the underlying shares. However, there are practical limitations upon the ability of ADS holders to exercise their voting rights due to the additional procedural steps involved in communicating with such holders. For example, Law No. 26,831 (“LMC”) requires us to notify our shareholders by publications in certain official and private newspapers of at least 20 and no more than 45 days in advance of any shareholders’ meeting. ADS holders will not receive any notice of a shareholders’ meeting directly from us. In accordance with the deposit agreement, we will provide the notice to the depository, which will in turn, as soon as practicable thereafter and subject to legal limitations, provide to each ADS holder upon the terms of the deposit agreement:

- the notice of such meeting;
- voting instruction forms; and
- a statement as to the manner in which instructions may be given by holders (including an express indication that such instructions may be deemed given upon the terms specified below).

To exercise their voting rights, ADS holders must then provide instructions to the depository how to vote the shares underlying ADSs. Because of the additional procedural step involving the depository, the process for exercising voting rights will take longer for ADS holders than for holders of shares.

If we timely request the depository to distribute voting materials to the ADS holders and the depository does not receive timely voting instructions from an ADS holder on or before the date established by the depository for such purpose, the depository shall deem such ADS holder to have instructed the depository to give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by our board of directors with respect to the deposited securities represented by the holder’s ADSs. The cutoff time for ADS holders to provide voting instructions to the depository bank is typically up to two business days prior to the cut-off date to vote shares in Argentina so as to enable the depository bank to tally the ADS voting instructions received from ADS holders and to provide the corresponding voting instructions at the share level in Argentina through the custodian of the shares represented by ADSs.

Except as described in this annual report, holders will not be able to exercise voting rights attaching to the ADSs.

Holders of ADSs who wish to propose matters or vote on any matters directly should cancel their ADSs and withdraw their underlying ordinary shares to attend and vote at the shareholders meetings.

If we do not file or maintain a registration statement and no exemption from the Securities Act registration is available, holders of ADSs may be unable to exercise preemptive rights with respect to our ordinary shares, as a result of which your investment may be diluted.

Under the Argentine General Companies Law, if we issue new shares as part of a capital increase, our shareholders will generally have the right to subscribe for a proportional number of shares to maintain their existing ownership percentage, which is known as preemptive rights. However, pursuant to the LMC, our shareholders will not be entitled to the right to subscribe for the unsubscribed shares at the end of a preemptive rights offering, known as accretion rights. We may not be able to offer our ordinary shares to holders of ADSs residing in the U.S., or U.S. holders, pursuant to preemptive rights granted to holders of our ordinary shares in connection with any future issuance of our ordinary shares unless a registration statement under the Securities Act is effective with respect to these shares and preemptive rights, or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. We are not obligated to file or maintain a registration statement relating to any preemptive rights offerings with respect to our ordinary shares, and we cannot assure you that we will file or maintain any such registration statement. If we do not file and maintain a registration statement and there is no exemption from registration, the depositary for our ADSs, may attempt to sell the preemptive rights and provide holders of our ADSs with their pro rata share of the net proceeds from any such sale. However, these preemptive rights may expire if the depositary does not sell them on a timely basis, and holders of ADSs will not receive any benefit from such preemptive rights. Even if a registration statement were effective, we may decide to not extend any preemptive or subscription rights to U.S. Persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) that are holders of our ordinary shares and holders of ADSs. Furthermore, the equity interest of holders of shares or ADSs located in the United States may suffer dilution of their interest in us upon future capital increases.

We are entitled to amend and supplement the deposit agreement and to change the rights of ADS holders under the terms of such agreement, without the prior consent of the ADS holders.

We are entitled to amend and supplement the deposit agreement and to change the rights of the ADS holders under the terms of such agreement, without the prior consent of the ADS holders. Any amendment that imposes or increases any fees, charges or expenses (other than stock transfer or other taxes and other governmental charges, transfer or registration fees, a transaction fee per cancellation request (including through SWIFT, telex or facsimile transmission), applicable delivery expenses or other such fees, charges or expenses), or that shall otherwise prejudice any substantial existing right of ADS' holders, shall become effective 30 days after notice of such amendment shall have been given to the ADS' holders. Any amendments required by new laws, rules or regulations adopted by governmental body or regulatory body, may become effective before a notice of such amendment or supplement is given to the holders of the ADS.

The substantial share ownership position of our controlling shareholder will limit your ability to influence corporate matters.

Our controlling shareholder beneficially owns approximately 52% of our outstanding ordinary shares as of the date of this annual report. As such, our controlling shareholder has the ability to determine the outcome of substantially all matters submitted for a vote to our shareholders and thus exercise control over our business policies and affairs, including, among others, the following:

- the composition of our board of directors and, consequently, any determinations of our board with respect to our business direction and policy, including the appointment and removal of our executive officers;
- determinations with respect to mergers, other business combinations and other transactions, including those that may result in a change of control;
- whether dividends are paid or other distributions are made and the amount of any such dividends or distributions;
- cause us to issue additional equity securities;
- whether we limit the exercise of preemptive and accretion rights to holders of our ordinary shares in the event of a capital increase to the extent and terms permitted by the applicable law;
- sales and dispositions of our assets; and
- the amount of debt financing that we incur.

Furthermore, our controlling shareholder's interests may conflict with your interests as a holder of ordinary shares or ADSs, and it may take actions that might be desirable to it but not to other shareholders and may be able to prevent other shareholders, including you, from blocking these actions or from causing different actions to be taken. Also, our controlling shareholder may prevent change of control transactions that might otherwise provide you with an opportunity to dispose of or realize a premium on your investment in our ADSs. We cannot assure you that our controlling shareholder will act in a manner consistent with your interests.

See 'Item 7.A. Major Shareholders — Significant Changes in Percentage Ownership'.

The Pledge of a portion of our shares by the Controlling Shares may lead to market fluctuations and potential change of control

On June 4, 2020, Intercement Trading e Inversões S.A. pledged all of its shares in Loma Negra (which represent 52.14% of our total capital stock) in favor of Planner Trustee DTVM Ltda., as collateral for debenture obligations of Intercement Participações S.A. and Intercement Brasil S.A. Should the pledge be executed by Planner Trustee DTVM Ltda. to satisfy the debt, it may result in a change of control of the company and it may lead to market fluctuations in the price of our shares. Such an event could potentially impact our stakeholder interests and future business prospects of our company.

Our status as a “foreign private issuer” and as a “controlled company” allows us to follow alternate standards to the corporate governance standards of the NYSE, which may limit the protections afforded to investors.

The NYSE's rules require domestic listed companies that are not “controlled companies” to have, among other requirements, a majority of their board of directors be independent and to have independent director oversight of executive compensation, nomination of directors and corporate governance matters. As a “foreign private issuer”, we are permitted to, and we will, follow home country practice in lieu of the above requirements.

Argentine law, the law of our home country, does not require that a majority of our board consist of independent directors or the implementation of a compensation committee or nominating/corporate governance committee. In addition, under the NYSE rules, a “controlled company” in which over 50% of the voting power is held by an individual, a group or another company is also not required to have a majority of its board of directors be independent directors and to have a compensation committee or a nominating/corporate governance committee, or to have such committees be composed entirely of independent directors.

We currently follow certain Argentine practices concerning corporate governance and intend to continue to do so. As a “controlled company”, we are eligible to, and, in the event we no longer qualify as a “foreign private issuer”, we intend to, elect not to comply with certain of the NYSE corporate governance standards, including the requirement that a majority of directors on our board of directors are independent directors and the requirement to maintain a compensation and a nominating/corporate governance committee consisting entirely of independent directors. Accordingly, holders of our ADSs will not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all NYSE corporate governance requirements and our status as a “foreign private issuer” and a “controlled company” may adversely affect the trading price for our ADSs. For more information, see “Item 16G. Corporate Governance”.

We have incurred and will continue to incur increased costs related to operating as a public company, and our management will be required to devote substantial additional time to new compliance initiatives and corporate governance practices.

We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Protection Act, as well as rules adopted, and to be adopted, by the SEC and the NYSE. Our management is required to certify financial and other information in our quarterly and annual reports, as well as to establish and evaluate periodically disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Additionally, in light of our loss of “emerging growth company” status as of December 31, 2022, we can no longer take advantage of an extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards and must obtain an annual auditor attestation on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. For more information, see “—We are subject to ongoing costs and risks associated with determining whether our existing disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting systems are effective, and if we fail to achieve and maintain adequate controls it could have a material adverse effect on our stated results of operations and harm our reputation.”

Our management and other personnel have devoted and will need to continue to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives. Moreover, we expect these rules and regulations to continue to increase substantially

our legal and financial compliance costs, and to make certain activities more time-consuming and costly, which will increase our operating expenses. These rules and regulations applicable to public companies may make and have made it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we will likely incur additional costs to maintain sufficient insurance coverage as a public company going forward.

We are subject to ongoing costs and risks associated with determining whether our existing disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting systems are effective, and if we fail to achieve and maintain adequate internal controls it could have a material adverse effect on our stated results of operations and harm our reputation.

We are required to disclose whether our disclosure controls and procedures are effective on an annual basis. These are controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our SEC reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and is communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer ("CEO") and chief financial officer ("CFO"), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding the required disclosure. Additionally, we are required to comply with the internal control, evaluation and certification requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. We are also required to provide a management report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

The process of determining whether our existing disclosure controls and procedures are effective, and whether internal controls over financial reporting systems are compliant with Section 404 and whether there are any material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our existing internal controls, has required and will continue to require the investment of substantial time and resources, including by our CEO and other members of our senior management. Such management time and resources, as well as our auditor fees, have increased in connection with this annual report due to the need to obtain the auditor attestation, and we expect them to continue to be significant in future years. Additionally, any remedial actions required could divert internal resources and take a significant amount of time and effort to complete and could result in us incurring additional costs that we did not anticipate, including the hiring of outside consultants. We could experience higher than anticipated operating expenses and higher independent auditor fees during and after the implementation of these changes.

For instance, we amended our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 after the SEC determined that we had omitted mining operations disclosures that the SEC deemed to be required under Regulation S-K 1300. As a result, our management determined that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at the time. To address this, we implemented a series of actions in 2022 to fix these issues, which, according to our management, including the CEO and CFO, have been effectively remedied. The corrective actions included further training on Regulation S-K 1300 for our financial reporting and legal teams, better communication and collaboration between these teams and a 'qualified person' for preparing Regulation S-K 1300 disclosures, and devising a future compliance plan involving annual materiality assessments of mineral reserves and resources, along with a reporting schedule conforming to Regulation S-K 1300. However, rectifying the issues, responding to the SEC's feedback, and carrying out the remediation plan demanded substantial time and resources from our management, and the potential remains for future risks if we fail to maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures.

Any failure of our disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting could have a material adverse effect on our stated results of operations and harm our reputation. If we are unable to implement any of the required changes to our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting effectively or efficiently or are required to do so earlier than anticipated, it could adversely affect our operations, financial reporting and/or results of operations and could result in an adverse opinion on internal controls from our management and, our independent auditors. Further, if our internal control over financial reporting is not effective, the reliability of our financial statements may be questioned, our reputation may be harmed, we may become subject to criminal or civil investigations or penalties, and our share price and its trading liquidity may suffer.

Under Argentine corporate law, shareholder rights and obligations may be fewer or less well defined than in other jurisdictions.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our by-laws and by the Argentine corporate law, as amended, which differ from the legal principles that would apply if we were incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States (such as Delaware or New York), or in other jurisdictions outside Argentina. Thus, your rights or the rights of holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs under the Argentine corporate law to protect your or their interests relative to actions by our board

of directors may be fewer and less well defined under Argentine corporate law than under the laws of those other jurisdictions. Although insider trading and price manipulation are illegal under Argentine law, the Argentine securities markets are not as highly regulated or supervised as the U.S. securities markets or markets in some other jurisdictions. In addition, rules and policies against self-dealing and regarding the preservation of shareholder interests may be less well defined and enforced in Argentina than in the United States, or other jurisdictions outside Argentina, putting holders of our ordinary shares and the ADSs at a potential disadvantage.

The protections afforded to minority shareholders in Argentina are different from and more limited than those in the United States and may be more difficult to enforce.

Under Argentine law, the protections afforded to minority shareholders are different from, and much more limited than, those in the United States. For example, the legal framework with respect to shareholder disputes, such as derivative lawsuits and class actions, is less developed under Argentine law than under U.S. law as a result of Argentina's short history with these types of claims and few successful cases. In addition, there are different procedural requirements for bringing these types of shareholder lawsuits. As a result, it may be more difficult for our minority shareholders to enforce their rights against us or our directors or controlling shareholder than it would be for shareholders of a U.S. company.

Investors may not be able to effect service of process within the United States limiting their recovery of any foreign judgment.

We are a publicly held corporation (*Sociedad anónima*) organized under the laws of Argentina. Most of our directors and our executive officers, and a significant part of our assets are located in Argentina. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon us or such persons or to enforce against us or them in United States courts judgments obtained in such courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws. There is doubt whether the Argentine courts will enforce, to the same extent and in as timely a manner as a U.S. or foreign court, an action predicated solely upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws or other foreign regulations brought against such persons or against us. In addition, the enforceability in Argentine courts of judgments of U.S. or non-Argentine courts with respect to matters arising under U.S. federal securities laws or other non-Argentine regulations will be subject to compliance with certain requirements under Argentine law, including the condition that any such judgment does not violate Argentine public policy (*orden público*).

Our shareholders may be subject to liability for certain votes of their securities.

Our shareholders are not liable for our obligations. Instead, shareholders are generally liable only for the purchase price of the shares they subscribe. However, shareholders who have a conflict of interest with us and who do not abstain from voting may be held liable for damages to us, but only if the transaction would not have been approved without such shareholders' votes. Furthermore, shareholders who willfully or negligently vote in favor of a resolution that is subsequently declared void by a court as contrary to Argentine General Companies Law or our bylaws may be held jointly and severally liable for damages to us or to other third parties, including other shareholders. As a result, we cannot assure you that some shareholders may not be held liable for damages or other expenses under the Argentine General Companies Law.

General Risk Factors

Disruption or volatility in global financial and credit markets could have a material adverse effect on us.

The global financial and credit markets are currently experiencing, and have from time to time experienced extreme volatility and disruptions, including severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, rising interest and inflation rates, declines in consumer confidence, declines in economic growth, increases in unemployment rates and uncertainty about economic stability. Such volatility and uncertainty in global financial and credit markets have also generally led to an increase in the cost of funding for Argentine and international issuers and borrowers. The sudden collapse of Silicon Valley Bank in March 2023, which became the largest bank failure since the 2008 financial crisis, coupled with the closure of Signature Bank and their placement into receivership with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the liquidity crises experienced by First Republic Bank and Credit Suisse created bank-specific and broader financial institution liquidity risk and concerns. Uncertainty remains over liquidity concerns in the financial services industry and potential impacts on the broader global economy, and our business, our business partners, and/or industry as a whole may be adversely impacted in ways that we cannot predict at this time. If other banks and financial institutions enter receivership or become insolvent in the future in response to financial conditions affecting the banking system and financial markets, our

ability to access our existing cash, cash equivalents and investments may be threatened and could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. In addition, if any of our customers, suppliers or other parties with whom we conduct business are unable to access funds, such parties' ability to pay or perform their obligations to us or to enter into new commercial arrangements requiring additional payments to us or additional funding could be adversely affected. Moreover, investor concerns regarding the U.S. or international financial systems could result in less favorable commercial financing terms, including higher interest rates or costs and tighter financial and operating covenants, or systemic limitations on access to credit and liquidity sources, thereby making it more difficult for us to acquire financing on acceptable terms or at all. Any material decline in available funding could have a material adverse effect on us.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

We are a corporation organized as a *Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima* under the laws of Argentina. Our principal executive offices are located at Boulevard Cecilia Grierson 355, 4th Floor, Zip Code C1107CPG – Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina, and the telephone number of the office is 54-11-4319-3048.

We were founded in 1926, our date of expiration is July 3, 2116 and, pursuant to section 4 of our bylaws, our corporate purpose includes engaging in commercial, industrial, real estate and financial activities. We are also authorized to carry out business in the mining and construction industries, and to operate transportation and public services.

In 1998, we acquired the concrete operations of several producers in the greater Buenos Aires area and in the city of Rosario. These companies were merged into Loma Negra in 2010. We operate our concrete business under the Lomax brand, and we are the leading concrete company in the greater Buenos Aires area and Rosario, being specialists in large construction projects as this segment includes a broad product line of specialty concretes.

In the early 2000s, we finished the construction of L'Amalí, located approximately five kilometers from our Olavarría plant, and LomaSer, located approximately 50 kilometers from the city of Buenos Aires. These two plants are connected through the Ferrosur Roca railway, being a complement of each other, aiming to better serve the greater Buenos Aires and the city of Buenos Aires area, Argentina's most important cement consumption market.

In 2005, we became part of the InterCement Group. Since then, we have invested in several projects, which have allowed us to increase production and be more efficient and competitive in a demanding market. In order to diversify our energy matrix, we invested in alternative fuels (petroleum coal-petcoke), which makes it possible to keep our kilns running throughout the year substituting, if necessary, natural gas.

In 2009, we acquired La Preferida de Olavarría S.A., or La Preferida de Olavarría, a quarry of stone crushing, thereby allowing us to strengthen our vertical integration. In 2015, this company was merged into Loma Negra.

In 2006, the Loma Negra Foundation was created with a vision of community development and toward the self-sustainability of projects through partnerships with several local actors or other public or private institutions. The Loma Negra Foundation primarily invests in projects related to education, capacity-building, entry of young people into the labor market and inclusive productive business.

In 2012, we acquired 35% of Yguazú Cementos', a Paraguayan cement company, outstanding shares from Votorantim Cimentos. Additionally, in 2016, we acquired an additional 16% of the company's outstanding shares from InterCement Brasil, which led us to achieve the control of Yguazú Cementos, with 51% of ownership in the company. However, on August 21, 2020, we decided to sell our total stake in Yguazú Cementos, an operation with high standards of production and profitability. The sale was made to the local shareholder of Yguazú Cementos. We believe the economic result obtained by this operation was very beneficial for us and is in line with the goal of maximizing value for our shareholders. The sale price was US\$107 million, and we used the proceeds to repay existing debt and distribute extraordinary dividends.

On October 31, 2017, we completed our initial public offering and on November 1, 2017, our ADSs representing ordinary shares began to trade on the NYSE and Merval.

On December 2021, we inaugurated the second line of our L'Amalí plant, located in the city of Olavarría, in the province of Buenos Aires. This second line allows us to increase significantly our production capacity, making our plant one of the largest in South America. The incorporation of the new line is a technological update to our plant and

increases our productivity. The new line also adopts sustainability policies that comply with international environmental guidelines in terms of environmental care. The new line has high efficiency features, low thermal and electrical consumption and water reuse systems. It incorporates a new clinker kiln that is prepared for the use of alternative fuels made from co-processed waste that replace fossil fuels.

In the context of the L'Amali expansion, and considering market demands, we decided to repurpose the Barker and San Juan plants. We transformed these plants' full cement lines into grinding and distribution centers. In 2021, considering the facts above-mentioned, we determined to close the Sierras Bayas Plant.

B. Business Overview

We produce and distribute cement, masonry cement, aggregates, concrete and lime, which are products primarily used in private and public construction. We work with wholesale distributors, concrete producers and industrial customers, among others. We are a vertically-integrated cement and concrete company, with nationwide operations, supported by vast limestone reserves, strategically located plants, top-of-mind brands and established distribution channels. As of December 31, 2023, we held a market share of 44.2% in terms of sales volume in Argentina according to our management estimates.

Over our 98-year history we have built Argentina's sole nationwide vertically integrated cement and concrete business, supported by top-of-mind brands and captive distribution channels. As of December 31, 2023, our annual installed clinker and cement production capacities amounted to 7.1 million tons and 12.1 million tons, respectively. We hold significant, strategically located limestone reserves and we estimate that our existing quarries have sufficient reserves to support our operations for approximately 146 years, based on the cement production levels of the last five years.

For the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, we had revenues of Ps. 422,161 million and Ps. 451,954 million, respectively, and net profit of Ps. 9,681 million and Ps. 5,627 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, we also had net profit margin amounted to 2.3% and 1.2%, respectively. Our net debt (borrowings offset against cash and banks, cash-equivalent and other short term investments) as of December 31, 2023 was Ps. 140,636 million and Ps. 49,388 million for December 31, 2022.

Our Products

We offer our customers a broad range of high-quality cement products and a diversified product portfolio aimed at meeting all of their cement needs. Since our inception, we have developed and expanded our product range, tailoring different mixtures and product lines for a wide variety of uses and client needs. We currently produce cement (compound cement, cement with calcareous filler, pozzolana cement, as well as other specialty type cements), masonry cement, lime and concrete. For 2023 and 2022, cement represented approximately 88% and 87% of our shipments respectively.

In Argentina, we sell our products under the Loma Negra trademark, which we believe is the most well-known cement brand in Argentina, and which we believe is synonymous with "cement" in the country. We believe that our brand recognition is important, given that bagged cement represents a significant part of the cement sold in Argentina. We sell our products in bulk and in bags, with bagged cement representing approximately 60% of our sales in 2022 and 56% in 2023.

Cement

Through our brand name Loma Negra and our San Martín brand, a well-known brand for Portland cement and compound cement, we produce 11 different types of cement in bags and 16 types of cement in bulk. Our cement products meet all requirements and quality standards as outlined in the following Standard Specifications of the *Instituto Argentino de Normalización y Certificación*, or the IRAM Institute: IRAM-50000:2017, IRAM-50001:2017 and IRAM-50002:2009. These specifications were constructed based upon the European Cement Standards. The IRAM Institute is a member of the International Standard Organization, or the ISO.

Masonry Cement

As part of our continued diversification of our product line, we entered the masonry cement market in 1973. Our masonry cement brand Plasticor is well-known in Argentina. In the masonry cement market we believe we are market

leaders, followed by Hidralit of Cementos Avellaneda S.A., in a market that represents approximately 1 million tons per year.

Lime

We produce two different types of lime: (1) hydraulics, under the brands Cacique Plus and Cacique Max; and (2) industrial, under our brand Loma Negra Plus. These products are generally used for generic masonry, underpinning, interior and exterior plaster, interior and exterior subfloors and soil stabilization. The mixing process includes cement, sand and lime.

The oldest and most traditional use of lime has been in mortar and plaster, because of its superior plasticity and workability. There are other applications of lime in construction. The dominant construction-related use of lime is soil stabilization for roads, building foundations and earthen dams. Lime is added to low quality soils to produce a usable base and sub base. Hydrated lime has long been acknowledged to be a superior anti-stripping addition for asphalt pavements. It also helps resist rutting and fracture growth at low temperatures, reduce age hardening and improve the moisture resistance and durability.

Concrete and Aggregates

We participate in the concrete market under our Lomax brand offering different types of concrete. We also sell granitic aggregates through our plant La Preferida in Olavarría, which is responsible for approximately 44% of the aggregates consumed by Lomax in their concrete production operations, as of 2023.

Lomax offers a highly recognized set of solutions to our clients, including quality control, in-place facilities and logistics solutions, among other features, which can be customized to our customer's needs. Lomax concentrates its operations on the segments in which it can assert its differential attributes: focus on quality, operational and logistic capacity and development of customized solutions.

Production Process

Cement Production

We produce cement in a closely controlled chemical process. All our plants use the dry cement production process, incorporating state of the art technology. Below we set forth the standard phases of the cement production process, which consists of the following main stages: extraction and transportation of limestone from the quarry; grinding and homogenization to make the raw meal of consistent quality; clinkerization; cement grinding; storage in silos; and packaging, loading and distribution.

1. Mining

The extraction process of the principal raw materials (limestone and clay). Naturally occurring calcareous deposits such as limestone, marl or chalk provide calcium carbonate and are extracted from quarries, often located close to the cement plant. In the pre-operational phase, the extraction process begins with mining research and probing to identify the quality and quantity of limestone. Once economic feasibility is established, we begin planning the mining work to define final digging configuration as well as the size of the fleet of vehicles and equipment needed for the operation. In the operational phase, the blocs are marked, and the holes are made by punch presses. The holes are then loaded with explosives and detonated to obtain fragmented material, which is then transported to the crushing system to reduce the granulation level. Clay extraction does not normally require explosives.

2. Transportation

Limestone is loaded by large blades on dump trucks and carried to the crushing plant.

3. Primary crushing

The primary crusher converts the rocks into small stones.

4. Pre-homogenization of the limestone and clay

Approximately 90% of the limestone is stored in a park, where the first homogenization of the chemical composition of the stone is achieved. At the crusher, the limestone rocks are reduced to fragments measuring approximately ten centimeters for vertical raw mills, and one inch for ball mills. This crushed limestone is then transported to the cement plant by truck or conveyor belt. Clay is also transported by truck to the plants. At the clinker plant, crushed limestone is blended by reducing the variations in chemical properties in order to obtain a homogenized mixture of limestone and clay.

5. Grinding and homogenization (“raw meal” production)

The crushed pieces are then milled together to produce a powder called “raw meal”. Subsequently, the raw meal is sent to a blending/storage silo from where it is fed into the pre-heater.

6. Burning of raw meal to produce clinker (“clinkerization”)

A pre-heater is a series of vertical cyclones through which the raw meal is passed. In these cyclones, thermal energy is recovered from the hot flue gases and the raw meal is preheated before it enters the kiln, so the necessary chemical reactions occur faster and more efficiently. Calcination is the decomposition of limestone to lime. Part of the reaction takes place in the “pre-calciner” and part in the kiln. Here, the chemical decomposition of limestone typically emits 65% of total emissions. The pre-calcined meal then enters the kiln. Fuel is fired directly into the kiln to reach temperatures of up to 1,450 degrees Celsius. The intense heat causes chemical and physical reactions that partially melt the meal to form a mixture of calcium silicates and other silicates, which is called “clinker”.

7. Cooling and final milling of clinker to produce cement

From the kiln, the hot clinker falls onto a grate cooler where it is cooled to a temperature of approximately 100 degrees Celsius by incoming combustion air. A typical cement plant will have clinker storage between clinker production and grinding. Traditionally, ball mills have been used for grinding, although more efficient technologies like roller presses and vertical mills are used in many modern plants today. In this form, cement reacts as a binding agent that, when mixed with water, sand, stone and other aggregates, is transformed into concrete or mortar.

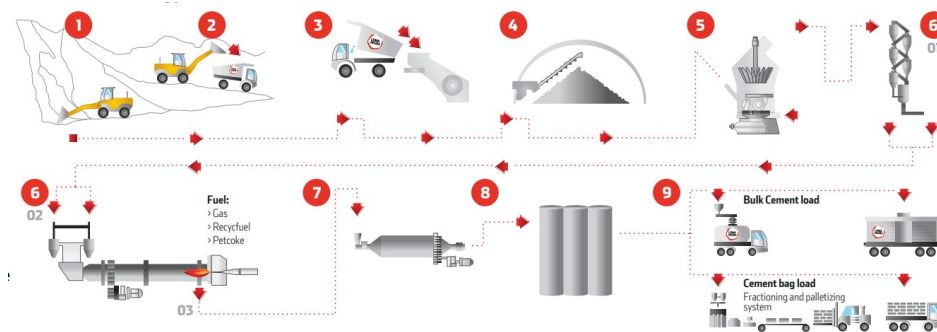
8. Storing in the cement silo

The final product is stored in cement silos and dispatched from there to either a packing station (for bagged cement) or to a bulk silo. Most of our product is sold in paper bags, which are generated through an industry standard automatic bagging process.

9. Cement dispatch

Cement is dispatched in bulk or in paper bags sacked on pallets.

The chart below illustrates the different phases of our cement production process, as numbered above:



To ensure an efficient production process, our plants use monitoring and control tools, including: (1) automated controls using specialized software for the operation and monitoring of the cement production process; (2) measuring and testing equipment that offer metrological reliability; and (3) SAP system support for management of production planning and maintenance.

Concrete Production

Concrete is produced either in concrete plants and transported directly to construction sites as concrete in trucks or produced at the construction sites. In the concrete industry, it is crucial to have a close network of concrete plants to meet customers' delivery needs.

The concrete production process is a question of minutes with a logistic cycle of 2.5 hours per trip. Cement mixed with water, fine aggregates, coarse aggregates and chemical admixtures enters the hydrate phase. After a short period, a chemical reaction hardens the concrete into a permanent form of artificial stone. Compressive strength, durability, setting times, ease of placing, and workability under various weather and construction conditions characterize this building material.

Lime Production

1. Mining, crushing and homogenization of the limestone

The extraction process of the principal raw material: limestone. See “—*Cement Production*”.

2. Burning of limestone to produce quicklime (“calcination”)

The limestone then enters the kiln. Fuel is fired directly into the kiln to reach temperatures of up to 1,200 degrees celsius. The intense heat causes physical reactions that partially transform limestone into quicklime.

While there are multiple kiln types in use, we have a rotary kiln in our plants. A rotary kiln consists of a rotating cylinder that sits horizontal. Limestone is fed into the upper or “back end” of the kiln, while fuel and combustion air are fired into the lower or “front end” of the kiln. Limestone is heated as it moves down the kiln toward the lower end. As the preheated limestone moves through the kiln, it is “calcined” into lime to reach temperatures of up to 1,200 degrees celsius. The lime is discharged from the kiln into a cooler where it is used to preheat the combustion air. Lime can either be sold as is or crushed to make hydrated lime.

3. Cooling and storing of quicklime

From the kiln, the hot lime falls onto a grate cooler where it is cooled to a temperature of approximately 200 degrees celsius by incoming combustion air. A typical lime plant will have a quicklime production and hydration and classification plant.

4. Hydration and classification plant to produce hydrated lime

Quicklime can be processed into hydrated lime by crushing the quicklime, adding water to the ground lime, and then classifying the hydrated lime to ensure it meets customer specifications before it is transported.

5. Storing in the lime silo and dispatch

The final product is stored in lime silos and dispatched from there to either a packing station (for bagged hydrated lime) or to a bulk silo. Most of our product is sold in paper bags, which are generated through an industry standard automatic bagging process.

Masonry Cement Production

The production of masonry cement is similar to cement production, See “—*Cement Production*”. However, the blending and final milling of the clinker processes vary in the production of masonry cement.

1. Blending

Masonry cement consists of a mixture of clinker, gypsum and plasticizing materials (such as limestone), together with other additions introduced to enhance one or more properties of the cement, such as: setting time, workability, water retention, and durability. We prepared our additions for masonry cement at our Olavarría plant.

2. Final milling of clinker to produce masonry cement

Ball mills are used for grinding. In this form, masonry cement is designed to be mixed with sand and water to produce a masonry mortar. Masonry mortar is specially formulated and manufactured for use in brick, block, and stone masonry construction. Masonry cements are also used to produce stucco.

3. Storing in the cement silos

The final product is stored in cement silos and dispatched from there to either a packing station (for bagged masonry cement) or to a bulk silo. Most of our product is sold in paper bags, which are generated through an industry standard automatic bagging process.

Capacity and Volumes

In 2022, our production volume reached 6.5 million tons of cement, masonry and lime, and in 2023, it reached 6.3 million tons. We had a cement installed capacity of 12.1 million tons, a concrete installed capacity of 1.3 million m³, an aggregated installed capacity of 2.2 million tons annually and a lime installed capacity of 0.5 million tons annually. Annual installed capacity is based on a 365-day production per annum based on international key performance indicators, or KPIs.

The following table sets forth certain data related to our operations for the periods indicated.

	As of and for the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
Operating data (million tons annually)⁽¹⁾			
Installed cement capacity			
Total installed cement capacity	12.1	12.1	12.1
Installed clinker capacity			
Total installed clinker capacity	7.1	7.1	7.1
Installed concrete capacity in Argentina (in m ³) ⁽²⁾	1.3	1.3	1.2
Installed aggregates capacity in Argentina	2.2	2.2	2.2
Installed lime capacity in Argentina	0.5	0.5	0.5
Production volume (millions of tons):			
Cement, masonry and lime total	6.4	6.5	6.0
Clinker Total	4.3	4.3	4.1

(1) Annual installed capacity is based on a 365-day production per annum based on international KPIs.

(2) Installed concrete capacity refers to concrete capacity based on plants dispatch capacity.

The table below sets forth the name, location and annual clinker and cement production at each of our seven cement plants during the year ended December 31, 2023:

Name	Location	Annual Production of Clinker	Annual Production of Cement, Masonry Cement and Lime
		(in millions of tons)	
Barker	Benito Juárez	—	0.1
Catamarca	El Alto	0.9	1.2
L'Amalí / LomaSer	Olavarría/Vicente Casares	3.2	3.6
Olavarría	Olavarría		0.8
San Juan	San Juan	—	0.2
Zapala	Zapala	0.3	0.3
Ramallo	Ramallo	—	0.2
Total		4.3	6.4

The following table sets total production of each of our plants of cement, masonry cement and lime, our principal products, for each of the periods indicated:

Name	Production for the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	(in millions of tons)		
Argentina:			
Barker	0.1	0.1	0.1
Catamarca	1.2	1.2	1.1
L'Amalí / LomaSer	3.6	3.6	2.5
Olavarría	0.8	0.9	1.5
San Juan	0.2	0.2	0.2
Zapala	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ramallo	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	6.4	6.5	6.0

Quality Control

We monitor quality control measures at each stage of the cement production process. At each of our plants, we review our production line, and periodically perform examinations of the raw material mix. These examinations include chemical, physical and x-ray tests. We perform similar examinations on the clinker we produce as it comes out of our kilns. In addition, we similarly test our finished products.

These examinations are performed by sampling the subject material from the various points on each production line. All of our plants have received ISO 9001 certification, which reflects the quality of our products and of our operating procedures. Our quality controls comply with the ISO 9000 rules.

Raw Materials

The principal raw materials used in the production of cement include: (1) limestone, clay and gypsum for the production of clinker, and (2) clinker additions, including blast furnace slag, pozzolana, fly ash, and paper bag, since we package a substantial portion of our cement in bags. These items, among others raw materials, collectively represented 18% in 2023, 15% in 2022 and 11% in 2021, of our total cost of sales. To further maintain our cost competitiveness, we obtain nearly all of our mineral resources from our own quarries, using, either third party services or our own mining equipment. For the year ended December 31, 2023, all of our limestone was sourced from our own quarries. We own and exclusively operate our limestone quarries.

Mining Operations Disclosure (Mineral Reserves)

The disclosures in this section titled “Mining Operations Disclosure” are provided to comply with Regulation S-K Item 1300 of the SEC, which govern disclosures by registrants engaged in mining operations. This section contains summary disclosure of all of the company’s mining operations as required by Regulation S-K Item 1303.

Additionally, the company considers the La Pampita y Entorno mining operations to be individually material for purposes of application of Regulation S-K 1304, and thus has provided individual property disclosure for them as so required. Our reserves are a sum of proven and probable reserves. The terms “mineral resource,” “mineral reserves”, “proven reserves” and “probable reserves” as used in this section are defined in accordance with Regulation S-K Item 1300. “Proven reserves” are those mineral masses for which size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well established, revealed by geological surveys, drilling campaigns, chemical analysis and geological modeling, to ensure exploitability and usage. All of these activities determine the quantity of minerals that matches the quality required by our production process. Our proven reserves contain suitable geological and chemical information density (drill holes) to guarantee their existence, continuity and the suitability of use. Proven reserves are constrained by a final pit configuration (effectively exploitable reserves). In addition to the foregoing, we consider reserves to be proven if they are present on land we own and if related environmental permits have been granted. “Probable reserves are mineral masses for which quantity or quality are computed from information similar to that used from proven reserves, but the sites for inspection, sampling, and measurement are farther apart. Our probable reserves contain similar suitable geological and chemical information density (drill holes) to guarantee their existence, continuity and the suitability of use than our proven reserves. The degree of assurance, although sometimes lower than that for proven reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation. In addition to the foregoing, we consider reserves to be probable if they are not present on land we own or if related environmental permits have not been granted.

Our proven and probable reserve estimates are based on estimated recoverable tons and are prepared by our engineers and geologists (at least one of whom is a “qualified person” as defined in Regulation S-K Item 1300) and then analyzed and verified by other business units within the company. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, we filed as Exhibit 96.1 to the annual report on Form 20-F, a copy of the technical report summary (TRS) prepared by a “qualified person” employed at the company that was required by Regulation S-K Item 1302. Such TRS identifies and summarizes in all material respects the information reviewed and conclusions of such qualified person specifically to the La Pampita y Entorno individual property disclosures in this section as of the dates stated in such technical report summary. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, after careful review, we have determined that there have been no material changes to our reserves at the La Pampita y Entorno quarry that would necessitate an update to the TRS filed for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. Therefore, we have not engaged in the preparation of a new TRS for the current reporting period. The company’s engineering and geological teams, along with our corporate oversight functions, ensure ongoing accuracy and relevance of our mineral reserve data. We will continue to monitor and will disclose any material changes to our reserves in accordance with SEC requirements and our commitment to transparency and shareholder communication.

In line with Regulation S-K 1300, we make no determination in this section as to the existence of mineral resources for any of our other mining properties, as it is not material to our business.

Summary Mining Operations Disclosure

Overview of Mining Properties and Operations

Our cement operations are supplied by limestone reserves that are located within close proximity to our production facilities. We own and operate five open-pit quarries from which limestone can be extracted efficiently due to the proximity of the limestone deposits to the surface and the quality of the limestone in the mines that meets the process requirements. We have total limestone reserves of approximately 1,074.7 million tons, which should be sufficient to supply us with approximately 146 years of cement production at our last five years rate of consumption.

Each of our plants possesses and is responsible for several active and inactive mining licenses. Active mining licenses are those for which we hold all necessary permits and rights to actively exploit the mineral resources. Each of our plants also holds inactive mining licenses on areas for which we do not have the operational license, since their exploitation is not currently necessary.

Our mining capital expenditures are focused on developing new quarries and sustaining investments, and are used mainly for mining equipment, crushing systems, safety equipment and environmental compliance.

The below table includes a complete list of our mining operations, including relevant information for each quarry. As noted below, all of our mining operations are in the production stage.

List of our Mining Operations by Region

Name of mining operation	Location of the mining operation	Type and amount of ownership interests	Operator	Surface	Stage of the mining operation	Permits	Key condition of permit	Type of mine / material	Beneficiation plant and other installations	Aggregate Production 2021	Aggregate Production 2022	Aggregate Production 2023
				(Has)								
											(in thousands of tons)	
Doña Amalia	Catamarca	100	Loma Negra	298	Production	Yes	EIA ⁽¹⁾ and others	Open Pit / Limestone	Mining facilities	1,353.2	1620.6	1621.0
Piedras Blancas ⁽²⁾	San Juan	100	Loma Negra	117	Production	Yes	EIA ⁽¹⁾ and others	Open Pit / Limestone	Mining facilities	21.6	14.4	0.1
El Salitral y Cerro Bayo	Zapala	100	Loma Negra	2,995	Production	Yes	EIA ⁽¹⁾ and others	Open Pit / Limestone	Mining facilities	412.3	466.2	467.2
Barker	Barker	100	Loma Negra	269	Production	Yes	EIA ⁽¹⁾ and others	Open Pit / Limestone	Mining facilities	331.6	331.9	314.4
La Pampita y Entorno	Olavarría	100	Loma Negra	1,850	Production	Yes	EIA ⁽¹⁾ and others	Open Pit / Limestone	Mining facilities	5,674.4	5949.8	5,632
La Preferida	Buenos Aires	100	Loma Negra	94	Production	Yes	EIA ⁽¹⁾ and others	Open Pit / Granite	Mining facilities	960.9	1310.7	1459.8

⁽¹⁾ Environmental Impact Study (EIA). Permits or licenses have been obtained, are being renewed or are being processed in accordance with current regulations.

⁽²⁾ As to the date of this annual report, Piedras Blancas Quarry is closed and no further exploitation is expected.

The aggregate production of all limestone mining operations for each of the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was 8,034.7 thousand tons, 8,382.9 thousand tons and 7,792.9 thousand tons, respectively, and the production of our granite operation for each of the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was 1,459.8 thousand tons, 1,310.7 thousand tons and 960.9 thousand tons, respectively.

The following map of Argentina shows the location of our total material and non-material mining operations. Our mining operations are located in Catamarca, San Juan, Zapala, and the central Buenos Aires region. For more information on all of our facilities, see “Item 4.D—Information on the Company—Properties.”

General Map of our Mining Operations



Overview of Mineral Reserves

The below table summarize the mineral reserves of all of our mining concession. We do not classify our reserves by average grade.

Drilling or sample density information is not the key criteria we use to distinguish proven from probable reserves. Nevertheless, to analyze the drill hole data from our quarries we assume the following distance ranges between drill holes: for active quarries, between 60 and 150 meters, and for inactive quarries, between 150 and 300 meters. The density between drill holes (samples) used in the reserves estimation process is a function of the geological complexity of the deposits and the chemical heterogeneity of the materials used in the process; therefore, we do not have a single, fixed criteria for all of our mineral reserves. We also do not use the price or cost of raw materials used in the cement production process as a variable in our reserves' evaluation process because there is no global commodity market value for these raw materials, which prices depend on the cement local market value.

We distinguish recoverable limestone from waste by evaluating whether the limestone rocks are adequate to be used in a raw mill, which is a powder composed of a clay and limestone mixture, and other minerals. In order to meet raw mill specifications, we generally use limestone with at least a 75% concentration of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3). Although there is no specific cutoff grade for aggregates, we distinguish recoverable aggregates from waste by segregating the type of rock extracted from the quarry. The most common rocks used for aggregates production are granite, basalt, limestone, sand or gravel.

Depending on the type of cement product, we require approximately 1.5 tons of limestone to produce one ton of clinker. On average, we require approximately 1.2 tons of limestone to produce one ton of cement product. In addition, on average, we required approximately one ton of rock to produce one ton of aggregates product.

Summary of our Mineral Reserves as of December 31, 2023

	Proven mineral reserves		Probable mineral reserves		Total mineral reserves	
	Amount	Grades/ Qualities	Amount	Grades/ Qualities	Amount	Grades/ Qualities
	(Million Tons)	(% CaO)	(Million Tons)	(% CaO)	(Million Tons)	(% CaO)
Limestone:						
Doña Amalía	50.3	44.0	56.2	44.6	106.5	44.2
Piedras Blancas*	—	—	0.6	50.9	0.6	50.9
El Salitral y Cerro Bayo	30.6	44.1	48.4	43.7	79.0	43.8
Barker	43.8	46.4	27.0	46.1	70.8	46.2
La Pampita y Entorno** (Don Gabino – Los Abriles – SASII)	579.8	47.4	35.3	47.1	615.1	47.4
Cerro Soltero I	—	—	53.5	—	53.5	—
Cerro Soltero II	—	—	111.6	—	111.6	—
El Cerro	—	—	37.6	—	37.6	—
Granitic aggregates:						
La Preferida	59.0	—	54.2	—	113.2	—

The Company used an average price of US\$ 93 per tonne for the economic analysis.

* Limestone is used for cement and lime production. 100% of the limestone received at the plant is used.

** As to the date of this annual report, Piedras Blancas Quarry is closed and no further exploitation is expected.

Individual Properties Disclosure

La Pampita y Entorno

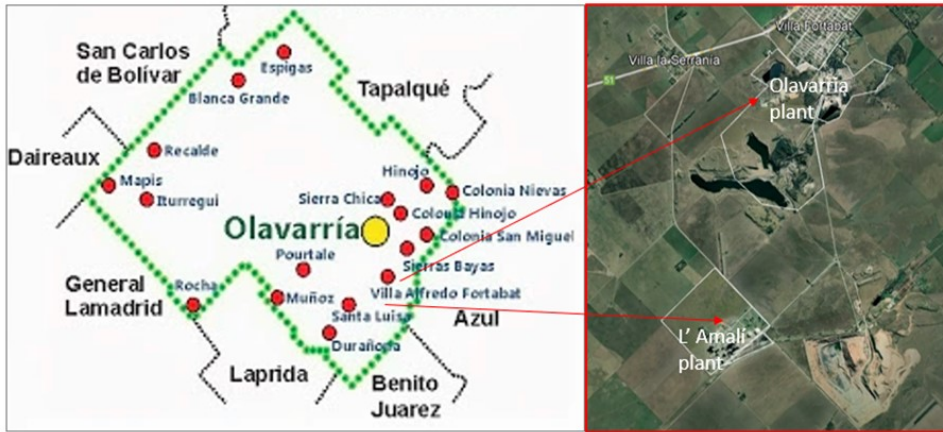
Location and History

The La Pampita y Entorno quarry extends over the mining operations of La Pampita, Don Gabino, Los Abriles, and San Alfredo Sur II, which are located in the district of Olavarría, Buenos Aires province. The quarry is located 20 kilometers to the southeast of the city of Olavarría, near the town of Villa Alfredo Fortabat. The region is generally characterized by nonmetal mining activity, including cement as well as aggregates and ceramics.

The mining operations are carried out on land owned by Loma Negra since 1980. Exploration activity began that same year and has since been conducted discontinuously to date. Exploitation of the La Pampita mining property began in 1999. The San Alfredo Sur II, Los Abriles and Don Gabino mining properties are currently inactive and do not register any mining activities (i.e., they are entirely exploratory projects). In 2023, we did not conduct any exploration activity at the La Pampita y Entorno quarry.

Our L' Amalí and Olavarría cement plant and La Pampita y Entorno mining operations are shown in the maps below.

L'Amalí and Olavarría Cement Plant



Right Image — Lower right margin: Latitude: 37° 3'12.12"S, Longitude: 60°14'58.06"W. Top left margin: Latitude: 36°58'42.59"S, Longitude: 60°19'58.69"W.

La Pampita y Entorno Mining Operations



Right Image — Lower right margin: Latitude: 37° 4'52.25"S, Longitude: 60° 6'33.87"W. Top left margin: Latitude: 36°50'41.71"S, Longitude: 60°21'49.94"W.

Infrastructure and Personnel

The La Pampita y Entorno quarry has the necessary infrastructure for normal operations. Facilities for electric power, water supply, fuels, accesses, and roads have been installed.

La Pampita y Entorno has two primary ThyssenKrupp crushers. One sends limestone to L'Amalí plant through conveyor belts for further storage in two preheaters. The other primary crusher sends material either to the lime factory or to the secondary crusher.

In the quarry, electrical energy is supplied through a 33 Kv line coming from the L'Amalí plant, and the plant is externally fed by a 132 KV line. There are seven electrical substations in the quarry.

The fuel used for operational purposes is supplied to the contractor by a subcontractor.

The water extracted from the quarry is used for irrigation, dust suppression sprinkler systems in crushers and belts, quarry services (buildings and restrooms) and for 100% of the water supply to the L'Amalí plant.

Loma Negra's personnel conducts its operations at La Pampita quarry with its own staff and contractors, including 18 employees and 122 outsourced staff from both contractors.

The majority of the La Pampita y Entorno quarry's personnel comes from the town of Olavarría, adjacent to the quarry. There are also personnel from other regions of Argentina.

Personnel are transported from the town of Olavarría to the quarry in buses and pickup trucks.

Mining Concession Ownership and Area

The mining producer registration (RPM) was granted by Resolution EX-2020-15636796-GDEBA-DPGMMPCEITGP of the Undersecretary of Mining of Buenos Aires Province.

The procedure to obtain a mining concession is established in Argentina's Mining Code (as described below).

We have the surface rights of the operation area in the La Pampita y Entorno quarry.

Royalties

The main statute that governs mining in Argentina is the Mining Code, which was enacted nationwide by Law No. 1,919 of 1886, as amended.

We pay the mining canon for each concession on a bi-annual basis. Payment is equivalent to US\$0.5 per hectare.

The payment is made through regular banking channels.

In the event that mining royalties are not declared or paid, penalties for infractions and default interest for non-compliance are incurred. However, failure to pay these fines will not result in the loss of the mining concession.

We also pay a quarry exploitation fee. Municipalities establish certain taxes that may have incidence on mining developments. Each jurisdiction in which mining activities are developed has its legislation.

For example, municipalities may charge a quarry exploitation quota equivalent to the amount of limestone contained in the cement dispatched or sold from the factory at a rate determined by each municipality. The rate is determined at a fixed amount, which is updated on a monthly basis. This amount represented 1.4% of sales in 2023 of cement, masonry cement and lime.

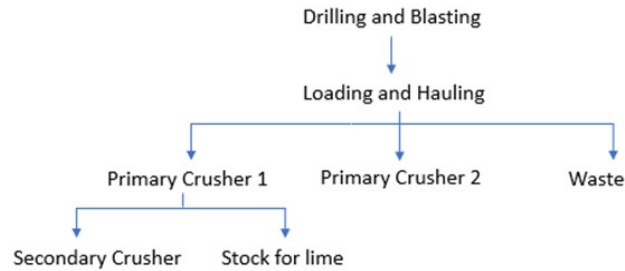
Set forth below is additional information relevant to this property.

Mining Activities

The mining method is open pit mining, which consists of mining in a series of benches with pit expansion possible both vertically and laterally. The quarry generally proceeds top-down with a height of 10 meters. The materials are then loaded and transported to the primary crusher or waste dump by dump trucks.

The diagram below sets forth a block diagram of the mining process of the La Pampita y Entorno quarry.

Diagram of Mining Process of the La Pampita y Entorno Quarry



Cement Plants

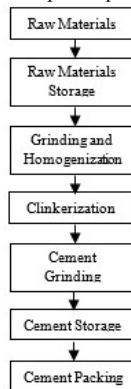
Our L'Amalí and Olavarría plants have been in operation for 23 and 98 years, respectively, and both use the limestone extracted from the La Pampita quarry in the manufacture of cement and lime.

Our L'Amalí and Olavarría plants are located in Olavarría area. These plants are located two and five kilometers, respectively, from the La Pampita y Entorno quarry and receive raw materials from the La Pampita y Entorno quarry.

Our plants produce various products for the construction industry, the main product being cement. Different types of cement are produced depending on their applications, using limestone, iron ore and clays as raw materials. Our Olavarría plant also produces lime as a product, using limestone as a raw material.

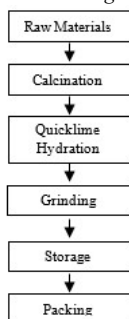
The below figure shows the flow of cement production at the L'Amalí and Olavarría plants.

L'Amalí and Olavarría plants process block diagram



The below figure shows the flow of lime production at the Olavarría plant.

Olavarría plant process block diagram for lime production



We believe that the equipment in operation at our L'Amalí and Olavarría plants is in optimal condition to avoid any interruption in cement and lime production. Maintenance and optimization of the equipment is carried out periodically and is supervised by our personnel. The equipment is in good condition and operational.

Our L'Amalí and Olavarría plants have facilities such as maintenance workshops, warehouses, laboratories, administrative offices, and cement and lime production lines that support production.

La Pampita y Entorno Quarry

The La Pampita y Entorno quarry have been operating for 24 years. The material extracted from the quarry is exclusively used to supply our plants. The amount of limestone to be mined is planned annually as part of our overall mining plan.

We believe that the equipment in operation at the La Pampita y Entorno quarry are in optimum condition to maintain continuity of operations. Maintenance and optimization of the equipment is carried out periodically and is supervised by the operator of the quarry. The equipment is in good condition and operational.

Facilities

The La Pampita y Entorno quarry has facilities such as offices, an electrical substation, a maintenance shop, a lubricant warehouse, a gas station, an oil tank, a guardhouse, a limestone field, a dining room, a laboratory, a truck scale, an ore belt, a loading tunnel, a meteorological station, a safety trench and a septic tank.

The book value of L'Amalí and Olavarría cement plants and the La Pampita y Entorno quarry, taking into account all of the above factors, amounts to Ps. 361,120 million as of December 31, 2023.

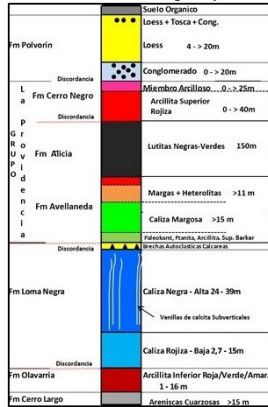
Property Encumbrances

We do not make any payments with respect to any significant encumbrances for the L'Amalí and Olavarría plants, and the La Pampita y Entorno property. The La Pampita y Entorno mining operations currently have no outstanding payments with respect to infractions and penalties.

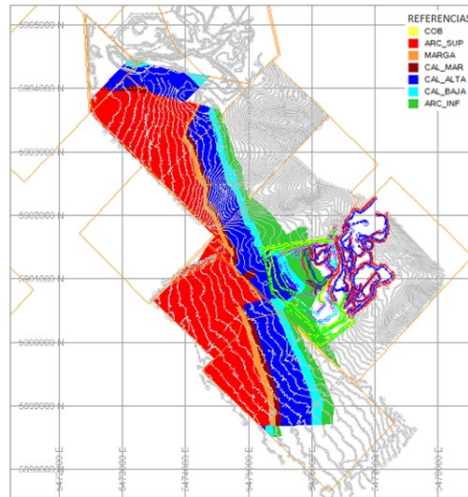
Geology

The La Pampita y Entorno quarry is located in the Tandilia System, a mountain belt which is geomorphologically composed of three main groups of small hill ranges surrounded by plains. The basement of the Tandilia System is made up of granitic complexes and sedimentary rocks of various ages. Calcareous formations are useful materials for the conformation of the raw material used in the cement industry. The contributions of CaCO₃ from the calcareous levels allow a mining process suitable for the industry.

The figure below shows the stratigraphic column of the area of the La Pampita y Entorno quarry, as well as a geological model of the quarry.



Geological Model of La Pampita y Entorno Quarry



Reserves

The table below sets forth the categories and quality of the mineral reserves of the La Pampita y Entorno operations.

Summary of Mineral Reserves as of December 31, 2023

	Amount <i>(Million Tons)</i>	Grades/ qualities <i>(% SiO)</i>	Grades/ qualities <i>(% Fe2O3)</i>	Grades/ qualities <i>(% Al2O3)</i>	Grades/ qualities <i>(% CaO)</i>	Cut-off grades <i>STC</i>
Proven mineral reserves.	579.8	11.3	1.6	0.9	47.4	139.1
Probable mineral reserves	35.3	11.7	1.7	0.9	47.1	133.5
Total mineral reserves	615.1	11.3	1.6	0.9	47.4	138.8

Note: All reserves are estimated as quantities at cement plant.

For evaluation purposes, information from exploration activities from previous years has been used and is the database for the reserves model.

The reserve estimation considered the quality restrictions of limestone received in L'Amalí and Olavarría cement plants, accessibility to the reserves, economic factors and modifying factors.

A life of mine of 119 years has been calculated for the quarry, based on the exploitation of the last five years. Considering the maximum capacity of the plants supplied by the quarry, the life of mine would be 62 years.

The following table includes a reconciliation of reserves at the end of the last two fiscal years.

Reserves for the Last Two Fiscal Years Expressed in Millions of Tons*

	Reserves as of December 31, 2022	Reserves as of December 31, 2023	Discrepancy
	<i>(Million Tons)</i>		
Proven reserves	585.4	579.8	5.6 ⁽¹⁾
Probable reserves	35.3	35.3	0

* The per-ton price assumed for the Mineral Reserves estimation in the economic model is 93 US dollars per ton. All reserves are estimated at cement plant. The average price is 93 US dollars per ton of cement, average of a 62-year projection, at nominal values.

⁽¹⁾ The discrepancy of 5.6 million tons (1%) in the proven reserves corresponds to the lime consumption for the 2023 period.

Development of the Property Activities

Not applicable.

Internal Controls for Reserves Disclosures

We conduct annual operational governance, checking our mineral reserves and reviewing new production volumes and geologic aspects to maintain high safety standards and sufficient volume to guarantee our production without overburdening our activities.

We have implemented controls and procedures designed for quality assurance and quality control on the company's production activities and associated information for the estimation of mineral resources and reserves.

The quality assurance and quality control measures are applied to quarry production and cement plant processing activities. We apply industry standards to evaluate the reliability of laboratory results that analyze exploration samples used in calculating mineral reserve estimates, which are then analyzed and verified annually by other business units within the company. Internal personnel also verify the data resulting from analysis prior to using it in their work.

Additionally, we have implemented internal controls designed to ensure its mineral resources and reserves estimates are compliant with Regulation S-K Item 1300 requirements, including the preparation of reserve estimates by "qualified persons" and others on the matter in the different locations where we operate.

Energy Sources

We maximize the efficiency and flexibility of our operations by employing several energy sources in our production processes that may be used interchangeably, depending on price levels and adequacy of supply, such as thermal energy and electrical power. In addition, due to the incorporation of the second line of the L'Amalí plant that increases our capacity, we believe that we can prioritize the operation of our kilns in periods where natural gas is widely available for industry consumption with lower prices, minimizing the impact of higher winter costs. With respect to electricity consumption, there has been an improvement due to the greater relative participation of the vertical cement mill on Line 2 of L'Amalí in our productive scheme. This mill has superior technology compared to a cement ball mill.

Energy is the largest single cost component in the production of cement and accounted for 24% of our total cost of sales in 2023 and 25% and 24% in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Thermal Energy

Thermal energy is our most utilized source of energy for our operations having accounted for 16% in 2023 and 16% and 14% in 2022 and 2021, respectively, of our total cost of sales. Thermal energy is comprised of natural gas, mineral coal and petcoke, co-processing, and fuel oil (See “Co-processing”). Natural gas and petcoke are the most significant of these energy sources. Thermal energy cost is strongly impacted by the volatility of the price of natural gas and the international price of oil. Since 2006, we have diversified our fuel matrix in our main plants, so that we can optimize it at all times according to the cost of each energy source. This great versatility allows us to capture a very competitive price on the market.

Historically, given the shortage of natural gas in wintertime the energy matrix of our kilns migrates to solid fuels. Currently, this flexibility to operate with different thermal energy sources, allow us to benefit from potential low thermal energy prices. In addition, our capacity surplus gives us more flexibility to manage our production scheme in order to minimize the impact of winter energy costs.

To ensure the supply of gas, we entered into supply contracts, for different volumes and basins, with producers (including YPF, Total Austral, Tecpetrol and Pluspetrol), and marketers and distributors, such as Ecogas – Distribuidora de Gas del Centro S.A., Energy Traders, Gas Meridional, Trafigura, Metroenergía, Gas Patagonia and Camuzzi. All these contracts have expirations between April 2024 and 2027.

In 2021, a sharp increase in the price of natural gas (approximately + 40%) as a result of the implementation by the National Government of the Gas.Ar Plan, seeking to provide predictability of price and contractual term to producers, normalizing a gas market that in recent years presented severe distortions, and stopping in the short term the decline in gas production. In 2022, the price of our thermal energy inputs was affected by the extension of this governmental incentive program to natural gas producers and the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war that primarily impacted the price levels of alternative fuels such as LNG, gas oil, coke and fuel oil. In 2023, prices began to normalize, and the company was able to capture part of this decrease, which had a positive impact on our operating result.

The cost of petcoke varies in accordance with international market prices, which are quoted in U.S. dollars and fluctuate depending upon the supply and demand for oil and other refined petroleum products. During 2021 and 2022, prices have been increasing due to the growth of economic activity and the global energy crisis, reaching levels prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and reaching historical highs. In 2023, prices had significant drops although they are still above the price of natural gas. Nevertheless, the incidence of solid fuels in our costs has been decreasing, since we reached a thermal matrix where natural gas prevails as the main source of thermal energy.

Electrical Power

Electrical power is one of the main drivers of our cost structure and represented 8% in 2023 and 9% and 10% in 2022 and 2021, respectively, of our total cost of sales.

Electrical power cost is highly influenced by the policy implemented for fuels used in electrical energy generation and by the growing share of thermal power generation in the electric matrix in Argentina.

Currently, the energy system in Argentina is still constrained by technical operating limits, especially in transportation and distribution, due to the lack of investment in the system, mainly as a consequence of a price policy oriented towards residential demand subsidies.

In Argentina, the energy demanded that equals the level of consumption in 2005 is marketed by National Administrator of the Electric System (Compañía Administradora del Mercado Mayorista Eléctrico), or CAMMESA, approximately 60% of our demand. Since 2005, it was possible to contract the rest of the consumption (approximately 40%) through private contracts. Since 2018, through Law No. 27,191, we were permitted to contract renewable energy for up to 100% of our demand.

We have entered into annual contracts with Pampa Energía S.A. for the supply of approximately 45% of our current electrical power requirements. Additionally, in 2023 we covered 36% of our current electrical power requirements with renewable energy sources, overachieving the percentage stipulated by the Law No. 27,191.

Pursuant to the Law No. 27,191, consumers with a demand higher than 300kW are required to source a minimum level of their electrical power demand from renewable sources pursuant to the requirements set forth by the Law No. 27,191 equal to 8% by December 31, 2017, 12% by December 31, 2019, 16% by December 31, 2021, 18% by December 31, 2023 and 20% by December 31, 2025; provided that any consumption of renewable energy for higher levels as of each cut-off date cannot be reduced in the following periods. For purposes of complying with these minimum level requirements of renewable energy, the consumers have the option to enter into individual power purchase agreements (PPAs) with renewable energy generators, marketers or distributors, or to buy the energy through CAMMESA.

In 2016, we signed a 20-year contract with Genneia S.A., and in 2018 we signed a 20 year contract with Aluar Aluminio Argentino S.A.I.C. to enhance the use of green energy in a cost efficient manner. With these contracts, we not only complied with the legal limits but also surpassed them.

Co-processing

Co-processing is the final disposal of waste (agricultural, urban and industrial waste) by its integration in the process of cement production as a secondary raw material or alternative fuel, as a source of energy. Co-processing is a technique used for permanently eliminating waste without generating environmental liabilities, harnessing the energy and/or mineral potential of the material.

Co-processing uses duly prepared waste at different stages of the production process as a substitute for natural raw materials and/or fossil fuels. The replacement of fossil fuels and raw materials with waste provides us with a dual advantage: (1) it allows us to meet thermal and non-renewable natural resources requirements in our production process; and (2) it presents a recognized benefit by disposing of waste that otherwise would have been deemed to be harmful and of environmental concern.

This process is conducted safely, monitored and environmentally correct, with quality assurance of the cement produced. We have utilized the highest industry standards and technological advances in developing our co-processing operations to ensure safety and efficiency.

In order to reinforce our commitment to sustainability, two of our plants are prepared for co-processing. The products we co-process are mainly municipal solid waste, or MSW, refuse-derived fuel, or RDF and shredded solid waste, or SSW.

At the end of 2019, we obtained the authorization to co-process the rejection of the urban waste, leading in Argentina the use of this waste stream in the co-processing. During 2020, we developed the use of new alternative fuel streams. In Buenos Aires, we are making progress with the co-processing of scrap tires, actively promoting the use of this type of waste in cement kilns.

Sales, Marketing and Customers

We are supported by a commercial, sales and marketing team of more than 64 people focused on attending our customers' needs. This team includes the technical center Loma Negra, focused on quality control, research and development of new products and technical support for clients. We serve more than 1,000 clients in Argentina through our dedicated sales teams. In the Greater Buenos Aires and the City of Buenos Aires area, our sales team is organized by customer category, namely distributors, concrete companies, industrial and construction companies, and public sector entities. Outside the Greater Buenos Aires and the City of Buenos Aires area, sales teams are organized by geographical region.

We have long-term relationships with many of our customers, with approximately 51% of our customer base (representing over 75% of our total cement shipments) operating under long-standing, exclusive relationships. No single customer represents more than 5% of our total net sales, while our top 20 clients represented approximately 37% of total cement volume sold during 2023. We have also built a diversified customer base by sectors.

Over the years, we have thoughtfully built a network of small- and medium-sized distributors throughout Argentina, and which we cultivate through a wide range of customer relationship programs, such as training and technical assistance, aimed at improving loyalty and customer service quality. We believe that we have forged, over a long period of time, a strong client relationship based on prioritizing service and product quality. In 2023, 59% of our total cement sales were made directly to our wholesale distributors, 28% to concrete producers, 7% to industrial customers and 6% to construction companies and others.

As a consequence of the activities in which we engage, our transactions do not have a significant cyclical or seasonal character. Nevertheless, during the second half of the year, historically the volume of sales in Argentina has shown a slight increase.

Since our inception, we have developed and expanded our product range, tailoring different mixtures and product lines for a wide variety of uses and client needs. We provide our clients with customized construction solutions with superior quality, proven reliability and uniform performance. We believe that, by educating retailers and end-consumers of these attributes of our products, we have been successful in building demand and realizing higher margins for our differentiated product offering.

Client Loyalty

Throughout the years we have implemented a wide range of relationship programs focused on improving customer loyalty. Our average client is a medium-sized family-owned company mainly focused on the commercialization of cement, masonry and lime.

We offer our customers technical support on a range of areas, including shops decoration, and even issues related to their business continuity.

Technical Assistance

We offer technical and post-sales support to customers, focusing on enhancing each customer's capacity. In order to provide this service, we have several technical advisers who are available for different customer segments, technical visits, workshops, seminars and in site demonstrations.

Marketing Efforts

We are expanding the scope of our brand image strengthening campaign, adding more points of sale and improving the image of the distribution centers of our clients and consolidating the participation of our brand in the main soccer matches of the Argentine Championship, reinforcing our brand as a synonym of cement in Argentina.

Distribution

We have a distribution system aimed at providing the broadest product range in Argentina's most important cement markets, particularly in the Greater Buenos Aires and the City of Buenos Aires area. Our strategy has been to base our sales and marketing efforts on our brand name recognition, broad product portfolio, customer service, efficient and timely delivery and technical support

We divide our distribution platform into six regions: Buenos Aires, Central, Northwestern, Northeastern, Patagonia and Cuyo. Each of these regions is served by our production facilities. LomaSer, our mixing, distribution and logistics facility is the center of our Buenos Aires' distribution complex, or the Buenos Aires Complex. Our Buenos Aires Complex serves the main market of the Greater Buenos Aires and the City of Buenos Aires area and provides backup supply to other regions in the rest of the country. The Province of Buenos Aires is our principal market representing 45% of our total volume sold in 2023.

Our cement plants generally serve the geographic regions in which they are located. The table below shows the total market sales in each of Argentina's regions as a percentage of total volume sold in Argentina in 2022, which is the latest annualized information available at the date of this annual report.

Sales of Cement in Argentina

The table below sets forth the aggregate sales of cement in Argentina during the year ended December 31, 2022:

Region	Sales	Cumulative Sales
	(in percentages %)	
Buenos Aires	46	46
Center	22	68
Northwest	13	81
Northeast	8	89
Cuyo	7	96
Patagonia	4	100

Source: AFCP. Since December 31, 2021, AFCP does not publish sales information per region on a monthly basis. Additionally, as of the date of this annual report, AFCP had not published sales information for the year ended December 31, 2023.

LomaSer is located approximately 50 kilometers from the City of Buenos Aires. Due to its close proximity to this important market and its mixing and bagging capacity, LomaSer enables us to respond quickly to our clients' cement needs. For example, LomaSer has the capacity to deliver bagged or bulk cement to locations in the Greater Buenos Aires and the city of Buenos Aires area designated by its customers within 24 hours from the time a customer places its order. In addition, LomaSer is linked to our other production facilities via the Ferrosur Roca freight railway and is able to mix cement on-site that it receives from our other plants (L'Amalí, Barker and Ramallo).

Argentina's Central Region is mainly served by the Catamarca plant. The Northwest area of the Patagonia region is served from our Zapala plant. The San Juan plant supplies demand from Cuyo, while Catamarca serves the Northwestern region of Argentina.

The Northeast region is serviced by our Catamarca plant, through our Resistencia distribution center. The Litoral area is serviced through our Buenos Aires Complex and our Paraná distribution center.

There are no exclusive sale contracts in Argentina or abroad, for a portion of or for total production, with the exception of the "Export and Distribution Contract" (*Contrato de Exportación y Distribución*) entered in 2008 with the *Administración Nacional de Combustibles, Alcohol y Portland*, or ANCAP, in which, with regards to the exportation of cement produced to Uruguay, we committed to the exclusive distribution through ANCAP and/or Cementos del Plata S.A. (of which ANCAP is the controlling shareholder) in Uruguay. Such contract expired on March 31, 2023.

In addition, we operate the Ferrosur Roca freight railway network, which extends from the northeastern region of the City of Buenos Aires to several other regions of the country. Of the total distance of 3,100 kilometers that are part of this railway concession, approximately 2,000 kilometers are currently operational. We use the Ferrosur Roca freight railway network to ship our products and raw materials, as it is connected directly to five of our plants. In addition, third parties have access to this railway network in which we charge them freight railway fees to ship their goods.

Our Subsidiaries

The following chart shows our principal subsidiaries, including our direct or indirect equity ownership interest in each of them and their main business activities as of the date of this annual report:

Subsidiary	Equity Ownership Interest (%)	Main activity
Ferrosur Roca S.A. ⁽¹⁾	80.00	Rail freight
Recycomb S.A.U	100.00	Waste recycling

⁽¹⁾ Indirect ownership (through Cofesur S.A.U., in which we have a direct 100% equity ownership interest).

Below is a brief description of our principal subsidiaries.

Ferrosur Roca S.A.

Through our subsidiary, Cofesur, we indirectly control Ferrosur Roca, a company that holds a concession to operate the Ferrosur Roca freight railway network, a 3,100 kilometer railway that runs from the northeastern region of the City of Buenos Aires to several other regions of the country and that is strategic to our business as it is linked directly to five of our plants (Ramallo, Olavarría, Barker, Zapala and L'Amalí) and also our LomaSer production and distribution center. We own the total capital of Cofesur, which in turn owns 80% of the total capital of Ferrosur Roca. As of December 31, 2023, Ferrosur Roca had 1,077 employees.

On March 8, 2018, Ferrosur Roca duly filed before the Ministry of Transport a request for an extension of the term of validity of the concession for ten more years. The Ministry responded on March 20, 2019, informing Ferrosur Roca that the Special Commission created by Decree No. 1027/2018 would be in charge of the renegotiation of the concession agreement, and that such process will include the analysis of the concession term extension in order to enable the implementation of the open access scheme.

On November 3, 2020, the Ministry of Transport issued the Resolution No. 248/2020 to remove the Lobos-Bolívar railway branch of the General Roca line in the province of Buenos Aires (from km. 98,760 to km. 330,457) from the scope of the railway concession granted to Ferrosur Roca in 1992.

In accordance with Resolution No. 211/2021, published in the Official Gazette on June 28, 2021, the Ministry of Transport rejected the extension of the term of the concession requested by different companies such as Ferrosur Roca. In that sense, Ferrosur Roca's concession was due to expire in March 2023. Later on, the CNRT approved the registration of Ferrosur Roca as "Railway Operator" in the National Register of Railway Operators (ReNOF, as per its acronym in Spanish) by the enactment of Disposition No. 122/2022, published in the Official Gazette on February 25, 2022.

Notwithstanding, on December 28, 2022, the Argentine Ministry of Transport issued Resolution No. 960/2022, extending the term of the concession by 18 months from March 10, 2023 to September, 2024. However, the extension may be revoked at any time, with or without cause, and Ferrosur Roca will not be entitled to receive or claim any compensation if the decision to revoke the concession is made before September 2024.

We understand that, at the end of its concession, we will continue to provide the cargo transport rail services currently providing but as a cargo operator under the terms set forth in Resolution No. 211, Law No. 27,132, and Decree No. 1027 dated November 7, 2018. We have reassessed all accounting estimates associated with the end of the current concession. No significant impact is expected to date. We will continue monitoring the new regulations as they come into effect, as well as the progress of ongoing negotiations with the National State and will record any related effect as soon as it is possible to make an estimate. See more information related to this issue in Note 38 to the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023.

See risk factor "*Item 3.D—Risk Factors—The early termination of our railway concession may have a material adverse effect on our business*" for more detailed information.

Recycomb S.A.U.

We own 100% of the total equity capital of Recycomb, a company that was founded in 1995. Recycomb operates a blending facility for recycling industrial waste into alternative fuel sources. This blending facility has an annual production capacity of 106,000 tons (30,000 tons of liquid waste-derived fuel, 36,000 tons of solids waste-derived fuel and 40,000 tons of shredded solids waste-derived fuel) and has been operational since the end of 1996. This facility, which is located in the southern part of the Greater Buenos Aires area, is connected to Ferrosur Roca's freight railway. As of December 31, 2023, Recycomb had 34 employees.

Information Technology

We believe that an appropriate information technology infrastructure is important in order to support the growth of our business. Our data collection processes and software allow us to accurately monitor the processes at our various facilities, ensuring consistency and enabling us to adjust quickly in the event of any variations. Furthermore, our

enterprise resources planning software and services allows us to develop production, sourcing and pricing models based on anticipated consumer demand.

In addition, we have license agreements involving intellectual property rights with several companies, such as Oracle, Microsoft, SAP, Adobe, Novell and CrowdStrike.

Insurance

We maintain insurance policies against damages to third parties, with coverage and conditions comparable to those of companies engaged in similar businesses in Argentina, respectively. We maintain insurance policies with reputable international insurance companies, covering property loss and business interruption risks to our plants, equipment and buildings for partial or total damages or losses. The coverage for total loss or damage is for an insured value that we have established using as a reference the replacement value of each plant's kiln, which is the main asset subject to risk, as we consider the total destruction of any of our plants as unlikely. For partial loss or damage, we are insured for the value at risk. As of December 31, 2023, the aggregate value at risk of our plants was approximately US\$ 1,528,960,000. These policies have a deductible of EUR 700,000 per claim. For loss of profit derived from material damages the coverage is 30 days.

We have not made any material claims on our insurance policies in recent years.

Sustainability and Social Responsibility

At Loma Negra, we strive to create value for our shareholders while also minimizing the environmental impact of our activities and making a positive contribution to society. Three principles drive our practices in the markets in which we operate, under the Triple Impact concept, promoting economic growth, social contribution and environmental care, in harmony with our communities. Following these principles, we plan to continue to develop as a world-class company and operate our business in accordance with the principles of sustainability.

These principles prompted us to prepare our third edition of the Sustainability Report, thus confirming our commitment to communicate transparently and annually the impacts of our Company on the economy, the environment and people, including human rights. This report is available on our website.

We are part of social, environmental, educational, economic and cement industry organizations, with whom we share principles and values that help us develop in line with the best market practices. We actively participate in the Argentine Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEADS). We are part of the program "Connecting companies with SDG" and we participate in the Working Groups on Climate and Energy, Environment and Regulation, and Society and Business. For its part, we also formed the Sustainability Commission of the Association of Portland Cement Manufacturers (AFCP), where we contribute to developing and promoting initiatives that contemplate sustainable development and benefit the community, preserve the environment and promote the efficient use of energy from renewable sources in our country.

The main guidelines of our environmental management emerge from our purpose, values, principles and Integrated Management Policy: the reduction of the carbon footprint as a transversal and systemic axis of action, which drives our work to promote the circular economy, diversification of our energy matrix, and the adoption of the best practices in the industry, such as the efficient use of supplies and raw materials, the recovery of energy and waste material (own and from other industries), the management of GHG emissions, and the sustainable management of water, quarries and natural environments.

Through our Environmental Management System (EMS) we integrate the key mechanisms to improve performance in relation to the Environment. Likewise, internal and external audits are carried out annually at each plant under internationally recognized standards such as ISO 14001, Environmental Management Systems.

Our standards adopt as a basis the main environmental guidelines of the industry at an international level, following the guidelines of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCAA), previously known as Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI), of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Likewise, guided by our values and principles, we believe that we contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) through our environmental and social sustainability initiatives, the promotion of the circular economy and the reduction of the carbon footprint.

In terms of climate action, the GCCA announced, at an international level, the commitment to reduce the carbon footprint generated in operations and products, as well as the aspiration to offer society neutral concrete by 2050 (this includes the objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and using alternative materials and fuels to improve the efficiency in the use of energy necessary for the production of cement, diversifying the energy matrix in sustainable way). Under these guidelines, at Loma Negra we believe that we promote the circular economy, adopting the best practices in the industry, such as the co-processing technique for energy recovery and waste material and the reduction of the clinker factor.

We develop comprehensive waste management, prioritizing the minimization of waste at source, as well as its reuse and recycling. Within the framework of these objectives, our practices focus on co-processing, a technique that allows us to transform our own waste, derived from other industries or generated by the community, into raw materials and alternative fuels that we use in the manufacture of cement. In this way, we contribute directly to the sustainable management of waste and provide a solution for one of the main problems of our society.

Since the production of cement requires intensive use of thermal and electric energy, the optimization of these resources is our top priority.

The optimization of thermal and electrical energy is a priority objective for our operating system. To do this, we have a specific area, within the scope of the Supply Chain and Alternative Fuels management, which is in charge of both the management of contracts with suppliers and the distribution of consumption by plant, prioritizing the most efficient units in our productive scheme. We also moved forward with the implementation of actions of the Performance Industrial Program.

Furthermore, we opt for the use of renewable energies as an alternative to traditional energies from fossil fuels; and we promote co-processing through the use of alternative fuels, a practice that is part of our sustainable business strategy embodied in our 2030 Climate Roadmap that was done during 2023 through the creating of inter-area and interdisciplinary teams with the purpose of continuing working on a portfolio of ideas, solutions and investments required to achieve the reduction goal set for 2030.

Notably, compared to 2022, we have reduced electrical energy consumption by 4.7% and thermal energy consumption by 0.7%. Additionally, 2.2% of the energy used in our kilns is now sourced from alternative fuels, replacing traditional fossil fuels. This shift, along with increased gas usage, has enabled savings equivalent to 4,221 tons of pet coke, a fossil fuel that has a high impact on the generation of CO₂.

The Loma Negra Foundation embraces the significant challenge of integrating community engagement with our business strategy. We strive to ensure the sustainability of the entire ecosystem through trust based alliances that positively impact the communities where we operate and enhance the well-being of our employees. We implement a model of active participation and joint action between the public and private sectors and social organizations. In addition, we promote the generation and strengthening of the installed capacities of the actors present in the communities (base development), promoting co-responsibility in the execution of initiatives. This collaborative framework promotes consensus building, prioritized action planning, and shared management with social entities, government agencies, academia, and businesses, each contributing their unique strengths and capabilities. Aligned with our Corporate Social Responsibility guidelines, the Private Social Investment model allows us to sustain the long-term development of programs in various communities in the country, based on different platforms for engagement and support.

In line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), our programs directly address issues that impact the target communities.

1. **Bridge Program:** Our purpose is to increase considerably the number of young people and adults with the necessary skills, particularly technical and professional, to access employment and decent work. We contemplate two lines of action to achieve this: job skills and educational improvement.

2. **Commitment Program:** We promote the constitution of transforming alliances in the public, private and civil society spheres, actively involving our collaborators in the advocacy communities. We develop volunteer projects and initiatives for the development of social capital based on the institutional strengthening of grassroots organizations.

3. **Roots Program:** We seek to contribute with policies aimed at the development of productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation. We also encourage the formalization and growth of micro-enterprises through access to financial services, as well as the generation of inclusive businesses.

4. Transform Program: With a focus on habitat, we seek to mobilize the investment capacity of large companies in lucrative businesses, articulating alliances with NGOs and communities, with the aim of building innovative approaches aimed at creating opportunities for the base of the pyramid, offering innovative solutions to social, environmental and economic problems.

The company's Sustainability Report for the year 2023 is available on our website at <https://www.lomanegra.com/en/sustainability/>. The contents of the company's website, including the Sustainability Report, are not part of or otherwise incorporated by reference into this annual report.

For information related to the potential risks we are subject to due to changes to environmental requirements and the effects of climate change, see “Item 3 – Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry—Climate change and climate change legislation or regulations may adversely affect our business.”

Competition

Cement

Following the consolidation of the cement industry in Argentina during the 1990s, LafargeHolcim, an international cement company, through its acquisition of Juan Minetti S.A. and Corcemar S.A., two Argentine cement producers, became the second largest cement producer in Argentina. Other Argentine cement producers include Cementos Avellaneda S.A., or Avellaneda, a company controlled by Cementos Molins, S.A. and Votorantim Cimentos S.A., and Petroquímica Comodoro Rivadavia S.A., or PCR. Given the high cost of transporting cement, our competitors are generally limited in competing in the regions where their production facilities are located. We are the only cement company in Argentina with production facilities located in several regions of Argentine and with nationwide reach.

The chart below sets forth the estimated cement market share in Argentina during 2023 for our company, Cementos Avellaneda, Holcim Argentina and Petroquímica Comodoro Rivadavia.



Source: AFCP and Loma Negra.

Each of Argentina's main cement companies have developed market strengths in specific areas driven primarily by the location of their facilities and their geographic focus resulting from high transportation costs which limit their ability to compete effectively over long distances. We are the only Argentine cement company to have nationwide coverage, as our facilities are located throughout the country, with particular focus on Argentina's most important market, the Province of Buenos Aires. Our cement plants generally serve the geographic regions in which they are located. Holcim Argentina S.A. has a strong market position in the provinces of Córdoba, Mendoza and Jujuy.

In recent years, our main competitors executed investments to expand their production capacity. According to available public information, Holcim Argentina S.A. expanded the “Malagueño” plant, located in the province of Córdoba. In the case of Avellaneda S.A., a similar expansion in the “El Gigante” plant in the province of San Luis has been finished in late 2020 and is operating.

In December 2021 we inaugurated the second line of L’Amalí plant, which allows us to increase our capacity by 40%, adding approximately 2.7 million tons annually, and transforming L’Amalí in one of the biggest cement plants of South America.

Concrete

We participate in the concrete market under our Lomax brand. We have operations in the two principal concrete markets of Argentina: (1) the City of Buenos Aires and the Greater Buenos Aires area; and (2) the city of Rosario. The Olavarría region is the main supplier of granitic aggregates consumption for the Greater Buenos Aires and the City of Buenos Aires area.

We also lead this dynamic and high potential growth market through the *Nueva Propuesta de Valor*, or NPV concept. NPV is a group of selected medium- and large-sized concrete companies that have been exclusive and loyal clients of Loma Negra for many years. We have entered into agreements with these companies to keep them in a continuous improving operational process, with several clauses related to loyalty and cement supply commitment.

Legal and Regulatory Matters

Environmental Regulations

We develop our business in a responsible and sustainable manner, with a commitment to continuous improvement of environmental performance, minimizing the environmental impacts of our operations and providing the maximum value for society. From the point of view of compliance, this vision includes respect for environmental legislation and good relations with our stakeholders.

Regarding legal requirements, we have a system for identifying, updating and evaluating environmental requirements, which is managed through an online system in all our plants and business units. In addition, we have a registration and monitoring system for environmental inspections, notifications and presentations, where the requirements of the enforcement authorities in environmental matters are managed, including possible fines and sanctions, and where the presentations made by the company are also recorded, accrediting due compliance. In 2022 and 2023, no significant monetary or non-monetary fines or sanctions were recorded for non-compliance with environmental laws or regulations.

For its part, considering that emissions are one of the significant impacts of the activity, it is important to highlight that we comply with all the regulations that regulate air quality in relation to gaseous emissions to guarantee the protection of the atmosphere and the environment. Within this framework, we carry out Annual Environmental Monitoring Plans (PAM-A) and hire environmental analysis and monitoring laboratories authorized by the environmental agencies of each jurisdiction, complying with all current and applicable regulations on the matter.

Mining Regulations

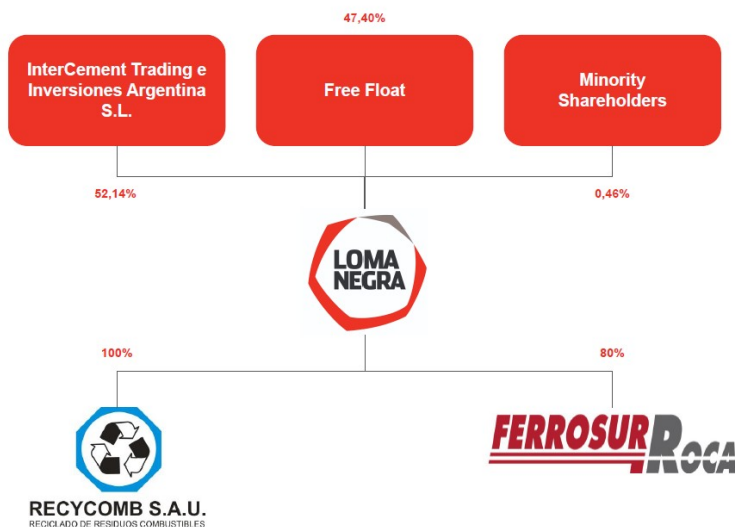
We extract limestone from quarries that we own, and quarries owned by third parties. The main statute that governs mining in Argentina is the Argentine Mining Code, which was enacted by Law No. 1,919 of 1886, as amended. The Argentine Mining Code establishes that the ownership of mineral substances existing in quarries, including limestone, is exclusively vested in the owner of the land where they are located and that provincial laws will regulate the operation of quarries. The owner may mine the quarries existing in its land or leave them inactive. However, the federal, provincial or municipal government where the quarry is located may declare that the exploitation of the mines is of public interest and expropriate the land where the quarries are located.

Pursuant to the Argentine Mining Code, as amended by Law No. 24,585, which regulates environmental aspects of the mining activity, parties involved in certain mining activities are required to file, prior to the commencement of mining activities on a tract of land, an environmental impact evaluation report with the relevant regulatory agency for its

approval. If approved, the relevant regulatory agency issues an environmental impact declaration, which must be renewed every two years.

C. Organizational Structure

The following organizational chart sets forth our simplified corporate structure as of the date of this annual report:



⁽¹⁾ Loma Negra has an indirect ownership in Ferrosur Roca S.A. through Cofesur SAU, in which we have a direct 100% equity ownership interest. Cofesur SAU has a direct 80% equity ownership interest in Ferrosur Roca S.A.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

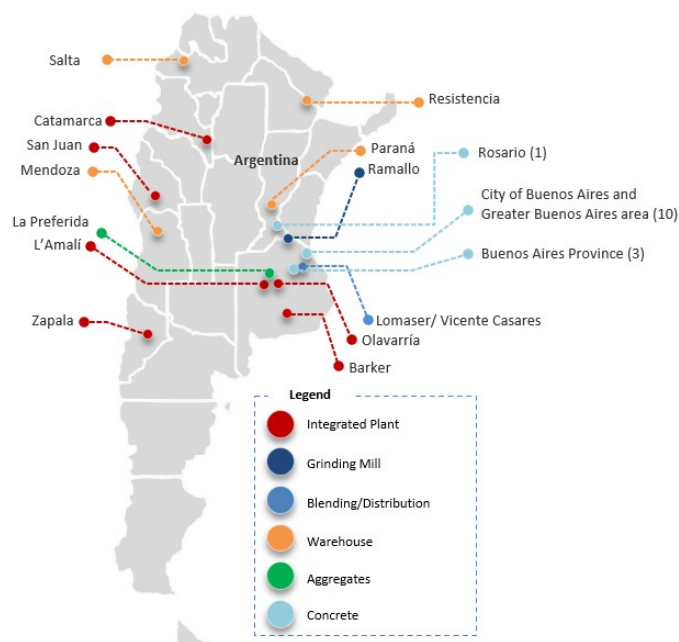
Our Production Facilities

As of December 31, 2023, we owned seven cement manufacturing plants in Argentina: Barker, Catamarca, L'Amalí / LomaSer, Olavarría, Ramallo, San Juan, and Zapala, fourteen concrete plants operating under the Lomax brand and one granitic aggregates plant.

The following table sets forth information regarding our production facilities, as of December 31, 2023:

Production Facility	Type of Plant	Location	Commissioning Year
Argentina:			
North-east:			
Resistencia	Warehouse	Resistencia	2013
Center-east:			
Barker	Cement	Benito Juárez	1956
L'Amali	Cement	Olavarría	2001/2021
LomaSer	Blending/Distribution	Cañuelas	2000
Olavarría	Cement	Olavarría	1929
Ramallo	Grinding Mill	Ramallo	1998
Paraná	Warehouse	Paraná	
Patagonia:			
Zapala	Cement	Zapala	1970
Cuyo:			
San Juan	Cement	San Juan	1963
Mendoza	Warehouse	Palmira	2020
North-west:			
Catamarca	Cement	El Alto	1980
Salta	Warehouse	Salta	2020
Concrete plants under the Lomax brand:			
Don Torcuato	Concrete	Greater Buenos Aires area	1998
Sola	Concrete	City of Buenos Aires	1998
Llavallol	Concrete	Greater Buenos Aires area	1998
Uriburu	Concrete	Rosario	2010
Darsena F 1	Concrete	City of Buenos Aires	2017
Darsena F 2	Concrete	City of Buenos Aires	2018
Vicente Casares	Concrete	Greater Buenos Aires area	2018
Escobar	Concrete	Greater Buenos Aires area	2020
Gonzalez Chavez	Concrete	Buenos Aires Province	2022
Gonzalez Catan	Concrete	Greater Buenos Aires area	2022
Berazategui	Concrete	Greater Buenos Aires area	2023
Fatima	Concrete	Greater Buenos Aires area	2023
Olavarría	Concrete	Buenos Aires Province	2023
Tandil	Concrete	Buenos Aires Province	2023
Aggregates plant:			
La Preferida	Aggregates	Olavarría	2004

The map below presents the location of our facilities:



Barker

The Barker plant began operations in 1956 and is located in the City of Benito Juárez, Province of Buenos Aires. The Barker plant currently has total annual cement and filler production capacity of approximately 1.3 million, using one dry-process kiln. The Barker plant has capacity to produce cement and also produces filler, which is used for cement mixing by LomaSer. In the context of the L'Amalí expansion project, and considering the actual demand, during 2019 we decided to reconvert our Barker and San Juan plants, transforming both full cement lines into grinding and distribution centers, and we have adapted our cost structure to reflect this new scenario.

Catamarca

The plant of Catamarca began operations in 1980 and is located in the City of El Alto, Province of Catamarca. The Catamarca plant, which uses a dry-process kiln, has annual installed cement production capacity of 2.2 million tons. This plant has modern automation technology and is equipped with pre-heating equipment. It also features automated quality control systems, which enhance the reliability of its finished products.

The Catamarca plant produces cement, as well as masonry cement. It serves the Province of Catamarca and certain neighboring provinces and regions.

L'Amalí

The L'Amalí plant is located approximately five kilometers from our Olavarría plant, Province of Buenos Aires, where our largest limestone reserves are located, and is connected to the Ferrosur Roca freight railway. This plant, which became operational in August 2001, has an annual installed production capacity of approximately 3.8 million tons of clinker and approximately 6.0 million tons of cement and complies with the highest standards of cement production technology and applicable environmental requirements. The plant uses natural gas and solid fuels, together with alternative fuels from Recycomb. See “—Investments” for more information regarding the expansion of the L'Amalí plant”.

The L'Amalí plant has mobile equipment to extract and crush limestone mined from a quarry located nearby. The quarry is linked to the plant by a conveyor belt transporting system. The L'Amalí plant has two kilns to produce clinker with a daily capacity of approximately 12,000 tons and cement production, storage and bulk loading capabilities. For the cement production, the plant has two ball mills of 135 tons per hour each one, and one vertical mill that produces approximately 500 tons per hour, as well as storage and bulk loading capabilities.

The plant produces both bulk and bagged cement. The last one is packed in our new packing plant which has two production lines with a capacity of 4,500 bags per hour each one. The plant also produces base cement that is used by LomaSer as a raw material for its cement production and clinker that is used by our other cement plants.

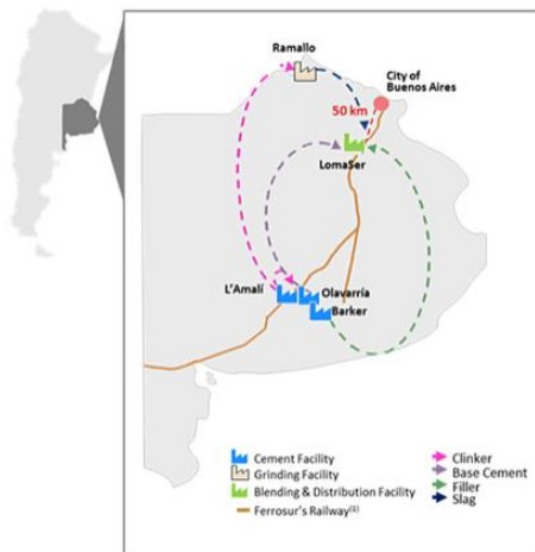
See “Item 4.D Property, Plants and Equipment – Investments”

For additional information in relation to our mining operations at L'Amalí plant, see "Item 4.B. Business Overview-Mining Operations Disclosure (Mineral Reserves)-Individual Properties Disclosure."

LomaSer

LomaSer started operations in 2000 and it is located in the City of Vicente Casares, Province of Buenos Aires. LomaSer is our blending, distribution and logistics center and includes a cement mixing plant and distribution and logistics center. It is located approximately 50 kilometers from the City of Buenos Aires and is connected to our plants in the Province of Buenos Aires through the Ferrosur Roca freight railway. LomaSer's proximity to Argentina's principal cement market helps us to quickly respond to client needs, providing superior and reliable delivery services at competitive costs. It also allows customers to maximize fleet performance and minimize cement stock requirements.

LomaSer receives base cement filler and slag from the L'Amalí, Barker and Ramallo plants, respectively. These materials are stored in a multi-cell silo, which has a total capacity of 28,000 tons. Additionally, 8,000 tons of bagged cement can be stored. The silo feeds a mixer, which has an annual installed cement production capacity of approximately 2.2 million tons. The map below presents the location and connections among our facilities with LomaSer in the Greater Buenos Aires area, as well as the Ferrosur Roca freight railway network, which we use to ship our products and raw materials, as it is connected directly to six of our plants.



(1) Railway segment we actively use.

LomaSer has a flexible production facility that allows production to be switched rapidly between one type of cement to another. The ability to customize the blending according to each additions' characteristic enables us to produce superior quality cement while optimizing the maximization of additions.

LomaSer operates approximately 35% of our total cement dispatches. It ships cement in bags or in bulk depending on its customers' needs.

Olavarría

The Olavarría plant began operations in 1929 and it is located in the City of Olavarría, Province of Buenos Aires. The plant currently has two active dry-process kilns with a kiln production capacity of approximately 0.4 million tons of lime, and a second kiln with an installed capacity of 1.0 million tons of annual production capacity of clinker and 1.6 million tons of annual production capacity of cement.

The Olavarría plant produces cement, as well as masonry cement and lime. It principally serves the Buenos Aires region.

For additional information relating to our mining operations at L'Amalí plant, see "*Item 4.B. Business Overview-Mining Operations Disclosure (Mineral Reserves)-Individual Properties Disclosure.*"

Ramallo

The Ramallo plant was inaugurated in 1998 and it is located in the City of Ramallo, Province of Buenos Aires. Ramallo produces cement and also mills slag that is used by LomaSer. This plant has annual cement installed production capacity of 0.4 million tons. We acquire slag from Siderar S.A.I.C., Argentina's largest steel company, which is located near this plant.

The Ramallo plant serves the northern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires and the Province of Santa Fe.

San Juan

The San Juan plant began operations in 1963 and it is located in the City of Rivadavia, Province of San Juan. It has an annual cement production capacity of approximately 0.2 million tons and uses a dry-process kiln. In 1993, a new facility was installed in this plant to enable it to store and process coal, enabling it to operate either using natural gas or a combination of natural gas, fuel oil and coal, together with liquid alternative fuels. The San Juan plant serves the Province of San Juan and certain neighboring provinces.

In the context of the L'Amalí expansion project, and considering the actual demand, during 2019 we decided to reconvert our Barker and San Juan plants, transforming both full cement lines into grinding and distribution centers, and we have adapted our cost structure to reflect this new scenario.

Zapala

The Zapala plant began operations in 1970 and it is located in Zapala, Province of Neuquén. This plant has a dry-process kiln, with annual installed cement production capacity of 0.4 million tons and annual installed clinker production capacity of approximately 0.2 million tons. This plant is equipped with energy-efficient wheel-type roller grinding equipment used to grind the clinker before it enters the production process.

The Zapala plant produces cement. It mainly serves the provinces of Neuquén and Río Negro and exports approximately 2% of its cement to Southern Chile.

La Preferida

In 2009, we commenced operations in the aggregates market in Argentina with our acquisition of La Preferida de Olavarría, which is located in the City of Olavarría, Province of Buenos Aires. In 2018, a new crusher started to operate. This plant has annual aggregates production capacity of 2.2 million tons.

We sell granitic aggregates through La Preferida de Olavarría, which is responsible for approximately 44% of the aggregates consumed by Lomax in their concrete production operations.

Investments

With the completion of the second line of the L'Amalí plant in December 2021, L'Amalí has become the largest cement plant in Argentina and one of the largest in Latin America, based on annual installed cement production capacity. With the finalization of this expansion project, capital expenditures decreased significantly.

As of the date of this annual report, we have no other material investments in development or future material investments plans other than the one related to the legal requirement of adjusting our cement bags to the 25 kilograms format. See "Item 3.D. Compliance with Resolution 54/2018 of the Secretary of Commerce could adversely affect our operations and profitability."

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this annual report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and the timing of events may differ significantly from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including those set forth in the section entitled "Key Information—Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this annual report. You should read the following discussion in conjunction with "Cautionary Statement with Respect to Forward-Looking Statements" and "Key Information—Risk Factors".

A. Operating Results

Principal Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Macroeconomic Conditions

Our business is highly sensitive to factors such as GDP growth (globally and in Argentina, the cement industry has a strong positive correlation with GDP growth). An economic slowdown can lead to a slowdown in the construction industry and consequently decreased cement demand and production. Likewise, an expansion of GDP is expected to drive incremental cement demand, above expected GDP growth.

During 2023, according to the INDEC, the Argentine economy decreased 1.6%, after two years of recovery, increasing 5.0% and 10.7% in 2022 and 2021 respectively, after the sharp decline in 2020 due to the Covid pandemic.

The following table presents key data of the Argentine economy for the periods indicated.

	As of and for the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
GDP (billions of Ps.)	714.6	725.8	689.2
Real GDP growth	(1.6)%	5.0 %	10.7 %
GDP per capita (in thousands of U.S. dollars)	12.0	13.7	10.6
Private consumption growth	1.1 %	9.7 %	10.0 %
Average Ps./U.S. dollar exchange rate ⁽¹⁾	295.2	130.8	95.2
CPI inflation	211.4 %	94.8 %	50.9 %
Private sector salary growth	165.8 %	93.8 %	55.3 %
Unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	6.1 %	6.8 %	8.8 %

Sources: BCRA, INDEC and our company.

(1) The average rate is calculated by using the average of the BCRA's reported exchange rates on a daily basis.

(2) As a percentage of Argentina's economically active population. Quarterly average.

Inflation

Our audited consolidated financial statements comprehensively recognize the effects of variations in the purchasing power of currency through the application of the method to restate financial statements in constant currency established by the IAS 29. See "*Presentation of Financial and Other Information*".

Our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, including the figures corresponding to the previous fiscal year have been restated to consider changes in the general purchasing power of our functional currency (the *peso*) in accordance with the provisions in IAS 29 and the CNV's General Resolution No. 777/2018. As a result, our financial statements are stated in the unit of currency that was current at the end of the fiscal year that is being reported.

In accordance with IAS 29, the amounts in the financial statements that have not been stated in constant currency as of the end of the reporting period must be restated by application of a general price index. To that end and in the manner established in FACPCE's Resolution JG No. 539/18, coefficients have been applied that are calculated on the basis of indices published by the FACPCE, resulting from combining national consumer prices published by the *Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos* (the National Statistics and Census Institute), or INDEC, starting on January 1, 2017 and, looking back, domestic wholesale prices, or IPIM prepared by INDEC or, if none is available, consumer price indices published by the General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.

The variation, in the index applied to restate our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended as of December 31, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019 has been 211.4%, 94.8%, 50.9%, 36.1% and 53.8%, respectively. See "*Note 2.2 of our audited consolidated statements*".

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate

Our liabilities that are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars. To partially offset our risk of any depreciation of the peso against the U.S. dollar, from time to time we may enter into derivative contracts. Because we borrow in U.S. dollars in international or local markets to fund our operations and investments, we are exposed to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

Our foreign currency exposure gives rise to market risks associated with exchange rate movements. A significant portion of our borrowings are denominated in foreign currency. As of December 31, 2023, our consolidated foreign currency-denominated borrowings was Ps. 111,359 million, denominated in U.S. dollars.

As of December 31, 2023 we did not have foreign currency derivative financial instruments.

In the event that the peso was to depreciate by 25% against the U.S. dollar as compared to the peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate as of December 31, 2023, our foreign currency net liability position as of December 31, 2023 would have increased by approximately Ps. 28,616 million.

Due to the foreign exchange crisis after the primary elections in August 2019, the Argentine Central Bank reinstated rigid restrictions and foreign exchange controls, for more information about said restrictions see “*Item 10. Additional Information- D. Exchange Controls*”. Considering the mentioned restrictions based on the current exchange regulations applicable in Argentina, we constantly monitor the alternatives for collecting assets and settling liabilities in foreign currency and the related impact. The gain/loss arising from the use of financial instruments to settle transactions in foreign currency is recognized when we unconditionally commit to or irreversibly executes such settlement. As of December 31, 2023, the use of financial instruments to settle the above transactions would result in an impact of approximately 21% as mentioned in note 32 to the consolidated financial statements as of such date.

As of December 31, 2021, the official nominal exchange rate for pesos into U.S. dollars fell to Ps. 102.7500 per US\$1.00, a devaluation of approximately 22.1% as compared to the official exchange rate of Ps. 84.1450 per US\$1.00 as of December 31, 2020. As of December 31, 2022, the official nominal exchange rate for pesos into U.S. dollars fell to Ps. 177.1283 per US\$1.00, a devaluation of approximately 72.4% as compared to the official exchange rate of Ps. 102.7500 per US\$1.00 as of December 31, 2021. As of December 31, 2023, the official nominal exchange rate for pesos into U.S. dollars fell to Ps. 808.4833 per US\$1.00, a devaluation of approximately 356.44% as compared to the official exchange rate of 177.1283 per US\$1.00 as of December 31, 2022. In the first three months of 2024, the peso depreciated approximately 6.1% against the U.S. dollar.

The following table sets forth the annual high, low, average and period-end exchange rates for the periods indicated, expressed in pesos per U.S. dollar and not adjusted for inflation. There can be no assurance that the peso will not depreciate or appreciate again in the future. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for pesos.

	Official Nominal Exchange Rates			
	High ⁽¹⁾	Low ⁽¹⁾	Average ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Period-end ⁽¹⁾
2019	60.0033	37.0350	48.2423	59.8950
2020	84.1450	59.8152	70.5941	84.1450
2021	102.7500	84.7033	95.1615	102.7500
2022	177.1283	103.0400	130.8089	177.1283
2023	808.4833	178.1417	295.2123	808.4833
2024				
January 2024	826.2500	810.6500	818.3455	826.2500
February 2024	842.2500	826.8500	834.9140	842.2500
March 2024	857.4167	842.7500	850.3377	857.4167
April 26 2024	874.7500	861.2500	868.1111	874.7500

(1) Reference exchange rate published by the Argentine Central Bank.

(2) Based on daily averages.

Net Capital Expenditures and Other Investments

In July 2017, we entered into an agreement with the Chinese company Sinoma International Engineering Co. Ltd., or Sinoma for the construction of the second line at our L'Amalí plant. We finalized the project in December 2021, adding approximately 2.7 million tons to our annual installed cement capacity.

On a consolidated basis, our capital expenditures incurred in property, plant and equipment were Ps. 36,053 million during the year ended December 31, 2023 and Ps. 31,774 million and Ps. 42,996 million during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Our Cost Structure

The prices that we charge for our cement products are directly related to our production costs. Fluctuations in the price of our thermal energy sources and electricity impact our costs of goods sold and the prices that we charge our customers for our products. Significant increases in the price of natural gas, solid fuels or electricity and, consequently, in our production costs, could reduce our gross margins and our results of operations to the extent that we might not be able to pass a significant portion of these costs on to our customers and could result in reduced sales volumes of our products. Conversely, significant decreases in the price of natural gas, solid fuels or electricity and, consequently, in our production costs, would likely increase our gross margins and our results of operations. Our efforts on increasing the use of co-processing (use of waste as a source of a renewable energy, to replace natural mineral resources and fossil fuels such as coal, petcoke and gas) on our production process aims to decrease both our dependency on certain energy sources and reduce costs. In 2023, the percentage of co-processing used in our production process reached 2.2%.

Thermal Energy. Our operating income has been affected by energy price changes. Energy prices may vary in the future, mainly due to market forces and other factors outside our control. We protect ourselves from energy price inflation risks through the diversification of our fuel sources (including solid fuels and the use of co-processing as an alternative energy source) and our ability to transfer all or part of increased costs to our customers via price increases for our products. We also seek to produce different types of cement with lower clinker content, replacing it with other components such as slag, pozzolana, and limestone, which reduce our overall energy costs.

Thermal energy is our most utilized source of energy for our operations, representing 16% in the year ended December 31, 2023 and 16% and 14% in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, of our total cost of sales. Thermal energy is comprised of natural gas, fuel oil, mineral coal and petcoke. Natural gas is the most significant of these energy sources. We enter into several contracts with suppliers, traders and distributors of natural gas. See “—*Supply Contracts*”.

The cost of petcoke varies in accordance with international market prices, which are quoted in U.S. dollars and fluctuate depending upon the supply and demand for oil and other refined petroleum products. We make spot purchases of petcoke or steam coal in order to capture market opportunities in the price of these solid fuels. During 2021 and 2022, prices have been increasing due to the growth of economic activity and the global energy crisis, not only surpassing levels prior to the pandemic, but reaching historical highs. In 2023, prices significantly dropped although they were still above the price of gas.

Electrical power. Electrical power is one of the main drivers of our cost structure and represented 8%, 9% and 10% in the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively, of our total cost of sales.

Electrical power is one of the most expensive energy sources that we use. Given our consumption needs and the potentially high cost of electrical power, we have sought to mitigate the risks of supply interruptions and cost increases by contracting electrical power to private companies and entering into agreements to increase the use of renewable energy. Electrical power cost is highly influenced by the government policy applied to fuels used in electrical power generation and by the growing contribution of thermal power generation to the electrical power generation matrix in Argentina.

In Argentina, approximately 60% of the current energy demand that equals the level of consumption in 2005 is marketed by National Administrator of the Electric System (Compañía Administradora del Mercado Mayorista Eléctrico), or CAMMESA. Since 2005, it was possible to contract the rest of the consumption (approximately 40%) through private contracts. During 2023, our matrix was 36% renewable, 47% supplied with private contracts and only 17% was transacted as Base energy acquired from CAMMESA.

Consumers with a demand higher than 300kW are required to source a minimum level of their electrical power demand from renewable sources equal to 8% by December 31, 2017, 12% by December 31, 2019, 16% by December 31, 2021, 18% by December 31, 2023 and 20% by December 31, 2025; provided that any consumption of renewable energy for higher levels as of each cut-off date cannot be reduced in the following periods. For purposes of complying with these minimum level requirements of renewable energy, the consumers have the option to enter into individual power purchase agreements with renewable energy generators, marketers or distributors, or to buy the energy through CAMMESA See “—*Supply Contracts*”.

In 2016, we entered into a 20-year agreement with Genneia S.A., and in 2018 entered into a 20-year agreement with Aluar Aluminio Argentino S.A.I.C. to enhance the use of green energy. With these contracts, we not only complied with the legal limits but also surpassed the minimum levels required.

Co-Processing. During 2023 we continued with our co-processing efforts, although the high volume of clinker production and the lack of volume of liquid waste with adequate caloric value prevented us from increasing the percentages of thermal replacement with respect to previous years. Co-processing is the final disposal of waste (agricultural, urban and industrial waste) through its integration in the cement production process as a secondary raw material or alternative fuel, as a source of energy. Co-processing is a technique used for permanently eliminating waste without generating environmental liabilities, by harnessing the energy and/or mineral potential of the material. Co-processing represented 2.2% in the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2.1% and 3.1% in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, of our total thermal energy consumption.

For additional information related to our thermal energy, electrical power and co-processing needs and costs, see “*Item 4.B Information on the Company—Business Overview—Energy Sources*”.

Preservation and maintenance costs. Our industry is capital intensive, and we incur in maintenance costs necessary to preserve the productivity and durability of our cement facilities. In the year ended December 31, 2023 preservation and maintenance costs represented 9% and in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, represented 9% and 9%, respectively, of our total cost of sales.

Freight. Our freight includes the cost of transporting raw materials to our production facilities from our quarries or the location of our suppliers. In the year ended December 31, 2023 freight represented 11% and in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, freight represented 11% and 10%, respectively, of our total cost of sales.

Salaries, wages and social security charges. Our salaries, wages and social security charges comprise mainly compensation, social contribution and employee benefits. In the year ended December 31, 2023 salaries, wages and social security charges represented 15% and in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, salaries, wages and social security charges represented 15% and 16%, respectively, of our total cost of sales.

Raw Material Availability. Our long-term success depends in part on our ability to secure raw materials in sufficient quantities, including limestone, gypsum and other materials necessary for the production of clinker and cement, which are currently available to us from quarries located close to the different industrial units. We generally obtain limestone from the mining of quarries that we own. In some cases, however, we may face the risk of the exhaustion of raw materials in some quarries, most notably limestone, which would require us to find new quarry sources further away from our production units, and result in potential materially higher raw material extraction and freight costs. In the year ended December 31, 2023 raw materials represented 18% and in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, raw materials represented 15% and 11%, respectively, of our total cost of sales.

Effects of Taxes on Our Income

We are subject to a variety of generally applicable Argentine federal and state taxes on our operations and results. We are subject to Argentine federal Income Tax by applying a sliding scale from 25% to 35%, depending on the accumulated net income obtained during the given year. Dividends paid to Argentine individuals and foreign beneficiaries (both individuals and entities) are subject to a 7% withholding tax made by the paying entity.

We are also subject to the following federal and state taxes:

- *Turnover Tax.* The Turnover Tax is a provincial tax and the rate applicable depends on each province. Currently, the Turnover Tax represents approximately 1,5% of our net sales.
- *Quarry Exploitation Fee.* Municipalities establish certain taxes that may have incidence on mining developments. Each jurisdiction in which mining activities are developed has its particular legislation.

For example, Municipalities may charge a quarry exploitation quota equivalent to the amount of limestone contained in the cement dispatched or sold from the factory at a rate determined by each municipality. The rate is determined at a fixed amount, which is updated in a monthly basis. This amount represented 1.35% of sales in 2023 of cement, masonry cement and lime.

- *Tax on Bank Accounts Debits and Credits.* The general rate of the tax on bank accounts debits and credits is 0.6% for each debit and each credit, while an increased rate of 1.2% applies in cases in which there has been a substitution for the use of a bank account. Taxpayers (whether at 0.6% or 1.2% rate) may compute 33% of the amounts paid under this tax as a payment on account of the income tax. Law 27,264, in force since August 2016, establishes that micro and small sized companies may apply 100% of this tax as an

advance payment of income tax, medium industrial sized may apply 50% of this tax as an advance payment of income tax. Moreover, Law 27,432 establishes that the Executive Branch may increase up to 20% per year the percentage of the payments of this tax that can be computed for as payment on account of Argentine income tax. The government has not exercised this faculty since 2018 and currently it is uncertain if an increase of the computable amounts will take place in the medium term.

- *Stamp Tax.* Stamp tax is a local tax that is levied based on the formal execution of public or private instruments. Documents subject to stamp tax include, among others, all types of contracts, notarial deeds and promissory notes. Each province and the City of Buenos Aires have their own stamp tax legislation. Stamp tax rates vary according to the jurisdiction and agreement involved. In general, stamp tax rates vary from 0.5% to 3.5% and are applied based on the economic value of the instrument.
- *Personal Assets Tax.* An annual net wealth tax applies on the net equity where the shareholder is a nonresident or a resident individual at a rate of 0.50%. We have the right to request reimbursement from the shareholder. The taxable base of the personal assets tax is the book value of the shares as stated in the last financial statements issued on December 31 on the relevant tax period.

We are also subject to certain other non-material duties and taxes.

Effect of Indebtedness Level and Interest Rates

As of December 31, 2023, our total outstanding borrowings on a consolidated basis were Ps. 147,370 million. The level of our indebtedness results in financial results that are reflected in our consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Financial results consist of interest expense, exchange gains/losses on U.S. dollar and other foreign currency-denominated debt, and other items as set forth in Note 10 of our audited consolidated financial statements. During 2023, we recorded financial expenses of Ps. 73,323 million, which included Ps. 61,853 million in interest expense related to our loans and financings.

The interest rates we pay on our indebtedness depend on a variety of factors, including prevailing Argentine and international interest rates, any collateral or guarantees and risk assessments of our company, our industry and the economies in Argentina and other markets in which we operate made by our potential lenders, potential purchasers of our debt securities and the rating agencies that assess our debt securities.

Financial Presentation and Accounting Practices

Presentation of Financial Statements

We maintain our financial books and records in pesos. We have prepared our annual audited consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the IASB. We have adopted all new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the IASB that are relevant to our operations and that are mandatorily effective as of December 31, 2023. The application of these amendments has had no impact on the disclosures or amounts recognized in our audited consolidated financial statements.

Our audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, which has been restated in end-of-period currency in the case of non-monetary items.

Upon estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, we take into consideration the characteristics of the asset or the liability when market participants do take these features into consideration when valuing the asset or the liability at the date of measurement. Fair value for purposes of measurement and/or disclosure in our financial statements is determined on that basis, except for the transactions consisting in share-based payments that are within the scope of IFRS 2, lease transactions within the scope of IFRS 16 and the measurements that have certain points in common with fair value but are not fair value such as net realizable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

Besides, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized as level 1, 2 or 3 on the basis of the degree to which fair value measurement inputs are observable and the impact of inputs for fair value measurements overall as described below:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

- Level 2: valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to their value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3: valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Classification into current and non-current:

We present assets and liabilities in our consolidated statement of financial position classified as current and non-current.

Assets are classified as current when:

- (i) we expect to realize the asset or intend to sell or consume it during its normal operation cycle;
- (ii) we maintain the asset primarily for trading purposes;
- (iii) we expect to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) the asset is cash or cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted and may not be exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All the other assets are classified as non-current

Liabilities are classified as current when:

- (i) we expect to settle the liability during its normal operation cycle;
- (ii) we maintain the liability primarily for trading purposes;
- (iii) the liability must be settled within the twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) we do not have an unconditional rights to defer settlement of the liability for at least the twelve months after the reporting period.

All the other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities in all cases.

Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires our board of directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of the revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The description of the estimates and significant accounting judgments made by our board of directors in the application of accounting policies as well as areas with a higher degree of complexity that require further judgment are disclosed in “Note 4 of our audited consolidated statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022”.

The main accounting policies are herein below discussed.

Principal Accounting Policies

Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

The following is a description of the standards and interpretations that have been published but are not yet effective as of the date of issuance of our consolidated financial statements. We intend to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

- IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” to specify the requirements for the classification of liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify: (i) what is meant by a right to defer settlement; (ii) that a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period; (iii) that classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right; and (iv) that only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification. The amendments shall be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and shall be applied retroactively. These amendments are not expected to have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16

The amendment to IFRS 16 Leases specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning as from January 1st, 2024. The amendments are not expected to have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

- Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements -Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

In May 2023, the Board issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity’s liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements. In these arrangements, one or more finance providers pay amounts an entity owes to its suppliers. The entity agrees to settle those amounts with the finance providers according to the terms and conditions of the arrangements, either at the same date or at a later date than that on which the finance providers pay the entity’s suppliers.

The amendments require an entity to provide information about the impact of supplier finance arrangements on liabilities and cash flows, including terms and conditions of those arrangements, quantitative information on liabilities related to those arrangements as at the beginning and end of the reporting period.

Considering our business practice in recent years, no impacts are expected in relation to this modification. This modification is effective for financial statement presentation periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

- Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

In August 2023, the Board issued Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21). The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments refer to:

- A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations; a currency is not interchangeable with another currency if an entity can only obtain an insignificant amount of the other currency.
- If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity’s objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.
- When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity’s financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2025. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed.

- Enhancement and standardization of climate-related disclosures for investors

On March 6 2024, the SEC issued the final rule on the enhancement and standardization of climate-related disclosures for investors. This rule mandates the disclosure of information regarding a registrant’s climate-related risks that have materially impacted, or are reasonably likely to have a material impact on, its business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. On April 4, 2024, the SEC voluntarily stayed its climate-related disclosure rules pending completion of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeal’s review of the rules. According to its order, the SEC will “continue vigorously defending” the rules in court, but issued the stay in part to avoid potential regulatory uncertainty if registrants were to become subject to the rules’ requirements during the pendency of the challenges to their validity. We continue to monitor the outcome of the proceeding and if the new regulation comes into effect we will assess the impact of this rule that may imply the need of additional disclosure.

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 was issued on 9 April 2024 and becomes effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements on presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified ‘roles’ of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, there are consequential amendments to other accounting standards.

Adoption of new standards and interpretation

We have adopted all the improvements and new standards and interpretations issued by IASB that are relevant to our operations and that are effective for the financial year ended December 31, 2023. As from January 1, 2023, we began to apply the following standards:

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

The amendments require entities to disclose their “material accounting policy information”, instead of “significant accounting policies”. The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities to identify when an accounting policy is material. We made the modifications required by the standard, which did not have a material impact on the disclosures of our accounting policies, and did not affect the measurement, recognition or presentation criteria in our financial statements.

- IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments clarify that a change in the accounting estimate resulting from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. The amendments had no impact on our consolidated financial statements.

- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences at that moment. The amendments had no impact on our consolidated financial statements.

- International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments to IAS 12 have been introduced in response to the OECD’s BEPS Pillar Two rules (inclusive framework about anti base erosion and profit shifting) and include:

- (a) A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- (b) Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity’s exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception (the use of which is required to be disclosed) applies immediately.

Although the BEPS rules are global, the rules would be implemented through legislation enacted in jurisdictions that adopt them. The BEPS rules have not been enacted or substantially enacted in jurisdictions in which we operate and/or in those jurisdictions in which its controlling entities operate.

We continue monitoring the legislation, including the effective date, any transitional exemption, if applicable, and any other important requirements. We will continue the evaluation of the potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes and its implementation based on the most recent information available at all times, although it understands that it will not have effects on its financial statements on the basis that the rate of income tax that is applicable is higher than the minimum rate of 15% considered by the BEPS rules.

The above mentioned amendments did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Critical accounting policies are those that are important to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations and that require our management to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. As the number of variables and assumptions affecting the possible future resolution of the uncertainties increases, those judgments become even more subjective and complex. For more information about our critical accounting policies, see the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements.

In order to provide an understanding of how our management forms its judgments about future events, including the variables and assumptions underlying the estimates, and the sensitivity of those judgments to different circumstances, we have identified the following critical accounting policies:

- revenue recognition;
- leases;
- foreign currency and functional currency;
- borrowing costs;
- taxation (income tax and personal assets tax);
- property, plant and equipment;
- impairment of tangible and intangible assets;
- inventories;
- provisions, including environmental restoration and assets decommissioning obligations, and provision for lawsuits and other contingencies;
- financial instruments;
- financial assets;
- financial liabilities and equity instruments;
- short- and long-term employee benefits; and
- stripping and quarry exploitation costs.
- Ferrosur Roca S.A. concession; and
- Management's account estimates and judgments on environmental matters

Revenue recognition

We are engaged in the production and distribution of cement, masonry cement, concrete, limestone and aggregates, we operate the Ferrosur Roca concession with approximately 3,100 km of railroads to provide transportation services linking five of our production facilities (Ramallo, Olavarría, Barker, Zapala and L'Amali) with the LomaSer distribution center. We are also engaged in the industrial waste recycling business. The goods to be delivered and the

services to be provided arise from agreements with commercial substance (in general, they are not written) where we may identify the right of each one of the parties and the payment terms.

Sale of goods

Revenues from sales of goods are recognized when control over goods is transferred to the customer for an amount that reflects the consideration that we expect to be entitled to in exchange for such assets. The customer obtains control of the goods when significant risks and rewards of the products sold are transferred in accordance with the specific delivery terms agreed with the customer. Revenues from the sale of goods are measured at fair value of the consideration received or to be collected, net of commercial discounts. No financing components are considered in the transaction since credit terms vary greatly between 20 and 35 days, depending on the specific terms agreed upon, which is consistent with market practices.

Some agreements with customers offer commercial discounts or volume-based discounts. If revenues cannot be reliably measured, we defer revenue recognition until the uncertainty is resolved. However, due to the fact that performance obligations relate mainly to the delivery of the acquired goods, and that both the price and any discount granted are specifically agreed between the parties, there are in practice no uncertainties associated with revenue recognition from sales of goods. Variable consideration is recognized when there is a high likelihood that there will not be a significant reversal in the amount of the accumulated revenues recognized in the agreement and is measured using the expected value or the most likely amount method, whichever allows to make a better prediction of the amount based on the terms and conditions of the agreement.

The products sold by us in general are not returned by customers once they have approved their quality, which occurs at the time of reception.

Services rendered

We provide transportation services along with the sale of cement, concrete, limestone, and aggregates. Revenues from transportation services are recognized at the time services are provided, which is usually when revenues from the sale of the transported good are recognized as transportation distance and time is very short. Revenue is measured on the basis of the consideration defined in the contract with customers.

Revenues from freight railway services and waste recycling services are recognized at the time such services are rendered.

Leases

Group as Lessee:

The accounting model for the recognition and measurement of all leases is as follows:

Right of use assets

We recognize a right of use asset at the beginning of each lease (the date on which the underlying asset is available for use). Right of use assets are measured at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted to reflect any remeasurement of liabilities and to recognize changes in the purchasing power of currency. The cost of the right of use assets includes the amount of the recognized lease liabilities, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the lease start date, less any incentives received. Unless we are certain that it will acquire the asset at the end of the lease, right of use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the lease term (calculated based on the term of the relevant agreements, including renewal provisions in the event that they are highly likely to continue). The right of use assets are subject to impairment.

We apply the short-term lease recognition exception (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the inception date and do not contain a purchase option). We also apply the recognition exception to leases that are considered to be of low value. Payments under these leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of future lease payments to be made throughout the lease term, for which market rates have been used according to the nature and term of each agreement. Lease payments include fixed payments, less any lease incentives to be received, variable payments depending on an index or rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. Lease payments also include the exercise price of any purchase option of the leased underlying asset, and any penalties for terminating the lease, provided that it is reasonably likely that we will exercise such options. Variable payments that do not depend on an index or rate are recognized in profit or loss for the year of occurrence of the condition to which they are subject.

The unwinding of the discount recognized for each lease is accounted by us in the comprehensive income of each year.

Group as Lessor:

The income from the operating lease of buildings and equipment is recognized every month during the lease term. Leases in which we do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards inherent in the ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. The initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are in addition to the carrying amount of the leased asset and are recognized throughout the lease term on the same basis as lease income.

Foreign currency and functional currency

For purposes of the consolidated financial statements, the income/ (loss) and the financial condition of each company are stated in *pesos*, considered to be functional currency (the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates) for all group companies and this is also the currency of presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

For purposes of presentation of our consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities from our foreign operations are translated to *pesos* at foreign exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period and their statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at the average foreign exchange rate for each month, unless the corresponding foreign exchange rate has fluctuated significantly during the month, in which case, the exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction is used.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Foreign exchange gains / (losses) from monetary items are recognized in profit and loss for the year, restated at year-end currency, except for those arising from borrowings denominated in foreign currency to financing qualifying assets, such as assets under construction for future productive use, which were included in the cost of such assets for being considered as an adjustment to the cost of interest accrued on such foreign currency denominated borrowings.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs, net of the effect of inflation directly attributed to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset until the assets are ready for use or sale.

Income earned on short-term investments of specific outstanding borrowings to finance the construction of qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs that may qualify for capitalization.

All the other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred, net of the effect of the inflation on the liabilities that generated them. We have not capitalized interest or exchange differences in the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Taxation

Argentina

Income tax

We assess the income tax charge to be booked in accordance with the deferred tax method, which considers the effect of timing differences originating in the different basis for measuring assets and liabilities according to accounting and tax criteria and of the existing net losses and unused tax credits susceptible of deduction of future taxable income computed by considering the tax rate in force. Law No. 27,260, which was enacted on June 16, 2021, introduced amendments to the corporate tax rate by setting a staggered structure of applicable rates based on the level of accumulated net taxable income for each company, which may be 25%, 30% or 35%; the 7% tax on the distribution of dividends, however, has remained unchanged.

Current taxes

Current tax payable is based on the taxable profit for the fiscal year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income, or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that will never be taxable or deductible. Our liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates that have been substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on the temporary differences between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities included in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all future taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that we are likely to have future tax profit against which it is possible to account for those deductible temporary differences. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized when temporary difference arose from goodwill or the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each fiscal year and derecognized to the extent it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the fiscal year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period. Measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets at the end of fiscal year being reported reflects the tax consequences that would stem from the manner in which the entity expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

We offset deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if a) it has legally enforceable right to set off current taxes and current liabilities and b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities and we intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where we are able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are recognized only to the extent it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profit to use the benefits of temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in a foreseeable future period.

Current and deferred taxes

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. When

current tax or deferred taxes arise from a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Personal asset tax—Substitute responsible

Argentine resident individuals and non-Argentine resident individuals and entities, are subject to a personal asset tax at a rate of 0.50% over of the equity value of any shares or the American Depositary Shares issued by Argentine entities, held as of December 31 of each year. The tax is on the Argentine issuers of said shares, who must pay for this tax on behalf of the relevant shareholders.

In accordance with the Personal Asset Tax Law, we are entitled to obtain a reimbursement of the tax paid from the shareholders levied with the above-mentioned tax through the reimbursement mechanism that we deem advisable.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, or for administrative purposes, are recorded at their cost restated in constant currency at the end of the reporting period, in accordance with Note 2.2, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

The cost includes the stripping and initial preparation of the open pit quarries, as mentioned in Note 3.18 to our consolidated financial statements, and the counterpart for the environmental restoration and/or dismantling obligations recognized, as indicated in Note 3.12 to our consolidated financial statements. It also includes borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, we depreciate them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

The lands owned by Loma Negra are not subject to depreciation.

Construction in progress for administrative, production, supply or other purposes are carried at cost restated in constant currency at the end of the reporting period, in accordance with Note 2.2 to our consolidated financial statements, less any recognized impairment loss.

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment commences when such assets are ready for their intended use.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated, except for land and assets under construction, over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful life, the residual value and the depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each fiscal year, with the effect of any changes in estimates being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Gain or loss from the disposal or write-off of an item of property, plant and equipment is calculated as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss at its value restated at the year-end currency.

We assess the recoverability of the value of its property, plant and equipment items whenever any indication of impairment is identified. The assessments are carried out considering the cash-generating units established by us.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each period, we review if any indication that tangible and intangible assets might be impaired.

In case of impairment indicators are observed, we calculate the recoverable amount per cash-generating unit. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments as of year-end with respect to the time value of money considering the risks that are specific to the asset.

If the recoverable value of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable value. Impairment losses are immediately recognized in profit or loss.

When a recognized impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the book value of the asset is increased up to the new recoverable amount but the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. Impairment loss reversals are immediately recognized in profit loss. Impairment losses related to goodwill are not reversed in future periods.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost restated in constant currency at the end of period and net realizable value. Costs incurred in bringing products to their present condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials and spare parts: at acquisition cost according to the weighted average price method.
- Finished goods and work in progress: at acquisition cost of raw materials and labor, plus a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.

The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. In assessing recoverable amounts of inventories, slow-moving inventories are also considered. The carrying amount of inventories as of the fiscal year-end does not exceed their recoverable value.

Provisions

We recognize provisions when we have a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Estimated amounts of the obligation are based on the expected outflows that will be required to settle such obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

When we expect some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset (a receivable), but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain and the amount of the receivable can be reliably measured.

We use the opinion of our legal advisers to determine if a provision should be recorded as well as to estimate the amounts of the obligations.

Environmental restoration and asset decommissioning obligations

Under legal provisions and best practices, and the environmental commitments assumed by the company, land used by the Group for mining and quarrying is subject to environmental restoration, and the fixed assets used in production will be removed at the end of operations.

In this context, provisions are recognized as long as they are determinable, in order to afford the estimated expenses for the environmental recovery and restoration of the mining areas and the retirement of the corresponding productive assets. These provisions are recorded simultaneously with the increase in value in the underlying asset and the relevant depreciation of the assets involved is recognized in profit and loss prospectively.

The liability recorded is increased due to the unwinding of the discount and this change is charged to net profit or loss. In estimating the expected cost, we take into account changes in environmental legislation and regulations, if any, that may impact the process and restoration and dismantling costs. The environmental restoration and asset retirement obligation can also increase or decrease due to changes in the estimated timing of cash flows, changes in the discount rate and/or changes in the original estimated undiscounted costs. Increases or decreases in the obligation other than the unwinding of discount will result in a corresponding change in the carrying amount of the related asset. Actual costs

incurred upon settlement of the asset retirement obligation are charged against the asset retirement obligation to the extent of the liability recorded. We discount the costs related to asset retirement obligations using the discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the liabilities that have not been reflected in the cash flow estimates. Asset retirement obligations are remeasured at each reporting period in order to reflect the discount rates in effect at that time.

In addition, we follow the practice of progressively restoring the areas by the removal of quarries using the provisions recognized for that purpose.

Provisions for lawsuits and other contingencies

The final settlement cost of complaints and litigation may vary due to estimates based on different interpretations of regulations, opinions and final assessments of damages. Therefore, any change in the circumstances related to this type of contingencies may have a significant impact on the amount of the provision for contingencies recorded.

In the normal course of its business, we select tax criteria and accounting positions based on a reasonable interpretation of the current regulations, also taking into consideration the opinion of its tax and legal advisors along with evidence available up to the date of issuance of these financial statements. Nevertheless, in the event of situations where the assessment by a third party and the potential occurrence of damage for the Group are uncertain, the Group has not recorded a provision as it is has not been required under IFRS.

The Group makes judgments and estimates to assess whether it is necessary to record costs and make provisions for environmental cleanup remediation and asset retirement obligations based on the current information related to expected remediation costs and plans. In the case of environmental provisions, costs may differ from estimates due to changes in laws and regulations, discovery and analysis of local conditions, as well as changes in cleanup technologies. Therefore, any change in the factors or circumstances related to this type of provisions, as well as any amendment to the rules and regulations may thus have a significant impact on the provisions recorded our financial statements.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when we become a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financials assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets of financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transactions costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Interest and financial income are recognized to the extent the effective interest rate is accrued.

In general, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers. Pursuant to the practical expedient of IFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the entity transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less. The Group does not receive any long-term advances from its customers.

Financial assets

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and our business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which we have applied the practical expedient, we initially measure a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which we have applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

According to the provisions under IFRS 9 “Financial instruments”, we classify for purposes of subsequent measurement our financial assets into the following two categories because the company has not asset that are designated as fair value through other comprehensive income:

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met: (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

In addition, for the assets that satisfy the conditions mentioned above, IFRS 9 provides the option of designating at the time of initial recognition, an asset as measured at reasonable value if in doing so it eliminates or significantly reduces an inconsistency in valuation or recognition that would have arisen if the valuation of the assets or liabilities or the recognition of their income or loss were effected on different bases.

We have not designated any financial asset at fair value using this option. As of December 31, 2023, our financial assets at amortized cost comprise certain cash and cash equivalent elements, accounts receivable, trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

If one of the criteria mentioned above were not satisfied, the financial asset is classified as an asset measured at “fair value through profit or loss”.

At the date of our consolidated financial statement contained herein our financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include mutual funds classified as current investments.

Recognition and measurement

Acquisitions and disposals of financial assets are recognized on the date on which our promises to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from such instruments and the risks and benefits related to their ownership have been terminated or assigned.

Financial assets at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. These assets accrue interest based on the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are recognized as expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. They are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair values and gains or losses on the sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in “Financial results, net” in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In general, we use the transaction price to determine the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition. In all other cases, we only records a gain or loss at initial recognition if the fair value of the instrument is evidenced by other comparable and observable market transactions for the same instrument or is based on a valuation technique incorporating only observable market data. Any gains or losses not recognized at initial recognition of a financial asset are subsequently recognized only to the extent that they arise from a change in factors (including time) that market participants would consider in establishing the price.

The results of debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost and are not designated in a hedging relationship are recognized in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement using the effective interest rate method. The Group reclassifies between categories all investments in debt instruments only when there is a change in the business model used to manage such assets.

Financial asset impairment

At the end of each period, we assess if there is objective evidence of impairment of a financial asset or group of financial assets measured at amortized cost. Impairment is recorded only if there is objective evidence of the impairment as a consequence of one or more events occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and said impairment may be reliably measured.

The Group defined a policy to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and record the related allowance for debtors' impairment. The provision is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates and it is complemented by a case by case analysis to identify special circumstances on individual customers and/or transactions.

Evidence of impairment includes indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing serious financial difficulties, default or arrears in interest or principal payments, the likelihood that they will be declared bankrupt or file for reorganization proceedings, and when such observable data indicates that there is a decrease in the estimated future cash flows.

The amount of the impairment is measured as the difference between the book value of the asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows (to the exclusion of future loan losses not incurred) discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial asset. The carrying amount of the asset is written down and the amount of the loss is recognized in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income. As a practical measure, we may measure impairment on the basis of the fair value of an instrument, using an observable market price. If, in a subsequent period, the impairment amount decreases and such reduction is related to an event taking place after the original impairment, the reversal of the impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Offsetting of financial instrument

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and when there is an intent to settle on a net basis, to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derecognition of a financial asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- We transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) we have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) we have neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument consists in a contract evidencing a residual ownership interest over an entity's net assets after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by us are recognized at the amount of proceeds received, net of direct issuance costs.

The repurchase of our own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss stemming from purchases, sales, issuance or cancellation of our own equity instruments.

Note 3.16 of our consolidated financial statements disclose the valuation and classification criterion for all individual equity accounts, including non-controlling interest.

Financial Liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

A financial liability at fair value through profit or loss is a financial liability classified either as held for trading or at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if:

- a) It has been acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; or
- b) At the time of initial recognition, the liabilities are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed by the Group and there is evidence of a recent current pattern of short-term profit; or
- c) It is a derivative that has not been designated and is not effective as a hedging instrument or financial guarantee.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value, with any gains or losses arising from the remeasurement being recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in other financial results. Fair value is determined as described in Note 32 of our consolidated financial statements.

Financial liabilities (other than financial liabilities held for trading) or contingent consideration to be paid by an acquirer as a part of a business combination may be designated as a liability at fair value through profit and loss upon initial recognition if:

- Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a potential accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise; or
- Financial liabilities are part of a group of financial assets or liabilities or both, which is managed and whose performance is assessed on the basis of fair value, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Group is provided internally on that basis; or
- They are part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 allows the entire combined contract to be carried at fair value through profit and loss.

We have no financial liabilities measured at fair value to be presented in the statement of financial position.

Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings and trade and other payables, are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are then measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, with interest expense recognized based on actual return.

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement for more than twelve months after the date of the financial statements.

Financial liabilities in foreign currency:

The fair value of financial liabilities in foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the exchange rate at the end of each fiscal year. The foreign currency component is part of its profit or loss at fair value. For financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss, the foreign currency component is recognized in profit or loss.

For debt instruments denominated in foreign currency classified at amortized cost, gains and losses in foreign currency are determined on the basis of the amortized cost of the liability and recognized in “Exchange rate differences” (see Note 10 of our consolidated financial statements) under the “Financial results net” in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

We derecognize financial liabilities if, and only if, the obligations of the Group expire, are settled or satisfied.

Short- and long-term employee benefits

Liabilities are recognized for the benefits accrued in favor of employees with respect to the salaries and wages, annual vacations and leaves of absence due to diseases in the period in which the service is rendered in connection with the non-discounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for such service.

Liabilities recognized with respect to other long-term employee benefits (severance payment plans resulting from specific plans for employees leaving the Group and receiving a compensation payable in installments) are measured at the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be paid.

On January 24, 2018, our board of directors approved the implementation of an incentive program calculated on the basis of our ADS (the “Program”). See “Item 6.B Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Compensation – Long-Term Incentive Program”. The purpose of this Program is to attract and retain certain high-ranking employees who satisfy certain eligibility criteria, with the goal of aligning their long-term interests with those of the company and its shareholders.

Under this program, a liability was recorded to reflect the fair value of the obligations resulting from the incentive plan as they are settled in cash. Such fair value is determined at the beginning and at the end of the fiscal year through the plan settlement date. To calculate the fair value, the Group uses the Black-Scholes valuation method. Changes in the fair value is recorded as an expense during the vesting period and any changes in the fair value are recognized in salaries, wages and social security contributions within the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the related liability is recognized in non-current Salaries and social security payables within the statement of financial position. See *Note 19 of our consolidated financial statements*.

During the fiscal year 2021, the board of directors, through its meeting held on February 12, 2021, implemented two new employee incentive programs with the same objective. These programs replaced the program previously approved by the board of directors at its meeting of January 24, 2018, notwithstanding the fact that the annual awards that have already been granted as part of the original program will remain in force.

The programs approved in 2021 consist in delivering, to certain employees, shares of the company’s common stock listed on the Argentine Stock Exchanges and Markets (“BYMA”) and/or on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) in the form of ADSs, being one of the programs subject to total shareholder return (Total Shareholder Return or “TSR”), and the other to the permanence of the selected employees with the Group. In other words, the effective delivery of the shares will depend on the degree of performance of the return as defined in each of the annual plans that will be issued as part of the program, and on the permanence of the employee with the Group.

On December 19, 2023, December 21, 2022, and December 21, 2021 the company’s Board of Directors approved the issuance of the new plans within the framework of the programs implemented in 2021.

The cost of the new share-based payment plans to be settled with equity instruments was initially measured at fair value at the date of grant, determined using a valuation model appropriate to the circumstances. The cost of this type of plan, along with the related changes, is recognized in "Share-based payment plans" in shareholders' equity over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are met, with contra to "Salaries, wages and social security contributions". The accumulated expense recognized for these plans at each closing date, and up to the vesting date, reflects the extent to which the vesting period has been met and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately remain as vested benefit for the employees. During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, 17,473 and 10,069 ADRs, respectively, were distributed under the above incentive program.

Stripping and quarry exploitation costs

Following the guidelines established by IFRIC 20 "Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine", the costs of stripping and initial preparation of open-pit quarries for subsequent exploitation are capitalized as property, plant and equipment, as part of the company's open-pit quarry stripping and development costs, and are subsequently depreciated based on the units extracted, considering to that end the estimation of reserves available for extraction and existing in the stripped area at all times. The Group periodically revalues the estimate of proven reserves in stripped quarries and prospectively adjusts the effects of any difference in the estimate of tons available for extraction. Due to the frequency in which estimates are reviewed, the risk of significant differences in estimates is reduced. Extraction costs incurred later during the production phase of the company are recognized as part of production costs.

In the ordinary course of business, the company undertakes several exploration and evaluation activities in order to search for mineral ore and determine the technical and commercial feasibility of the resources identified. Exploration and evaluation activities include research and analysis of historical exploration data, the compilation of exploration data through geological studies, exploratory drilling and sampling in several areas, the determination of the volume and qualification of the resources identified, among others.

Mineral rights acquired in connection with the right to explore existing exploration areas are capitalized and amortized during the term of the right. As soon as a legal right has been acquired to explore, exploration and evaluation costs are expensed as incurred to profit or loss, unless the company's management arrives at the conclusion that there is a highest likelihood of obtaining future profits; when this is the case, costs are capitalized. In assessing whether the costs satisfy the criteria to be capitalized several information sources are used, including the nature of the assets, the surface area explored and the results of the samples taken, among others.

All capitalized stripping, exploration and evaluation costs are subject to impairment testing. In the case of determining a potential impairment indicator, the company carries out an assessment of its recoverability together with the group of related operating assets, which represents the cash-generating unit to which the exploration is attributed.

Ferrosur Roca S.A. concession

Management has reviewed the Group's interest in Ferrosur Roca S.A., taking into account the provisions of IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements, which provides guidance on accounting by the operators of public-to-private service concession arrangements.

Based on the fact that the grantor neither controls nor regulates which services should be provided by the operator to the infrastructure or to whom it must provide them, and at what price, the company's management concluded that the Ferrosur Roca S.A. concession is out of the scope of IFRIC 12 and, therefore, the Group does not apply its provisions. Accordingly, the Group has recorded the assets received from the concession and those subsequently acquired under IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment.

The concession bidding terms and conditions grant an original term of thirty years (1993-2023) and originally provided for the possibility of an extension for ten additional years, which was rejected by the Ministry of Transport for the reasons described in Note 38 to the consolidated financial statements. On December 22, 2022, the Ministry of Transport provisionally granted an extension for an additional term of 18 months as from the expiration date of the concession. Therefore, the concession of Ferrosur Roca S.A. will end in September 2024.

The Group has evaluated potential business scenarios based on its intention to continue delivering services as a rail network operator and has not anticipated significant associated effects to date. Likewise, it has reassessed all the accounting estimates affected to the end of the current concession, especially those associated with the recoverability of

certain non-current assets affected by it. The evaluations carried out by us are detailed in Note 38 to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's accounting estimates and judgments on environmental matters

The Group is constantly working on a responsible and sustainable business strategy, committed to improving environmental performance on an ongoing basis, minimizing environmental impact caused by its operations, and providing maximum value for society.

To this end, we have set various environmental sustainability goals within the medium term (year 2030) and long term (year 2050), in alignment with the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals ("SDG") promoted by the United Nations.

The main committed goals are related to maximizing energy efficiency and renewable energy, reducing gas emissions and improving air quality, reducing the carbon footprint, maximizing water management, streamlining waste management by promoting circular economy, and improving efficiency in the use of materials.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Group's management has considered the potential environmental impact. Therefore, the estimates and judgments made by the Group's management primarily involve assumptions related to future regulations and performance of the industry in which the Group operates. The effects of changes in the estimates and judgments made may primarily relate to impairment tests on property, plant and equipment, the estimated useful life of fixed those assets and therefore the related depreciation recognized annually, as well as the recognition of provisions, such as the environmental provision to afford the estimated expenses for the environmental recovery and restoration of the mining areas exploited by the Group.

Components of Certain Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income Line Items

Revenues

Our revenues are derived by deducting discounts to clients from our gross sales revenue. Practically all of our gross sales revenue is denominated in pesos and is derived primarily from our sale of cement products, concrete, aggregates and railway services.

Cost of Sales

Our cost of sales consists of electrical power, manual labor, contractors, depreciation and amortization, freight, packaging and other costs. The following table sets forth the approximate percentage of our total cost of sales that each such component represented for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	(in percentages)		
Thermal energy	16.0	15.9	13.7
Salaries, wages and social security charges	15.3	14.9	15.8
Freight and tools	10.5	10.7	10.3
Depreciation	10.1	12.3	11.8
Preservation and maintenance costs	9.1	8.5	9.3
Contractors	7.9	6.9	7.4
Electrical power	7.7	8.7	9.8
Packaging	3.3	3.5	4.1
Taxes, contributions and commissions	1.7	1.8	2.0
Fees and compensation for services	1.5	1.9	2.0
Transport and travelling expenses	0.9	0.7	0.7
Employee benefits	0.5	0.4	0.4
Security	0.5	0.5	0.5
Insurance	0.4	0.3	0.3
Leases	0.2	0.2	0.1
Communications	0.1	0.1	0.1
Canon (concession fee)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Data processing	0.1	0.1	0.0
Water, natural gas and energy services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tolls	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	1.2	1.4	1.4
Production expenses	87.0	88.8	89.9
Cost of sales	100.0	100.0	100.0

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Our selling and administrative expenses consist of salaries, benefits and expenses paid to or on behalf of our sales force, advertising and marketing expenses, certain taxes, delivery services and other expenses. The following table

sets forth the approximate percentage of our selling and administrative expenses that each such component represented for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	(in percentages)		
Salaries, wages and social security charges	25.0	25.1	22.7
Taxes, contributions and commissions	21.5	24.3	24.9
Freight	12.1	14.7	15.3
Fees and compensation for services	8.6	6.6	5.9
Managers, directors and trustees' fees	7.3	7.7	7.4
Advertising expenses	5.5	4.6	4.9
Depreciation and amortization	5.2	6.5	5.9
Insurance	4.5	2.5	2.3
Data processing	3.6	2.5	2.9
Employee benefits	1.4	0.8	0.8
Transport and travelling expenses	1.4	1.3	0.5
Communications	0.5	0.8	0.7
Leases	0.4	0.3	0.4
Preservation and maintenance costs	0.3	0.2	0.2
Allowance for doubtful accounts	0.3	0.2	3.1
Security	0.2	0.2	0.2
Water, natural gas and energy services	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	2.1	1.7	1.7
Total selling and administrative expenses	100.0	100.0	100.0

Financial results, net

Our financial results principally reflects: (1) interest payments in respect of our short- and long-term indebtedness; (2) income from our financial investments; (3) unwinding on liabilities and receivables; (4) loss from securities transactions; (5) foreign exchange variations related to our foreign currency-denominated indebtedness; (6) gain or loss on net monetary position; and (7) fees, commissions and other charges paid to financial institutions for borrowings. The non-cash components of our financial income (expenses), net, include foreign exchange variation. For a description of our outstanding indebtedness as of December 31, 2023, see “-Liquidity and Capital Resources”.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense includes current and deferred taxes. Current income tax is measured as the amount expected to be paid (or recovered, to the extent applicable) to tax authorities based on the taxable profit for the period. Deferred taxes includes the effect of temporary differences originating in the different basis for measuring assets and liabilities according to accounting and tax criteria and of the existing net losses and unused tax credits susceptible of deduction of future taxable income computed by considering the tax rate.

Results of Operations

In the following discussion, references to increases or decreases in any period are made by comparison with the prior period, except as the context otherwise indicates. For a reconciliation of the operating results of our operating segments for the periods indicated to our consolidated results of operations, see “Note 31 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report”.

Year Ended December 31, 2023, compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The following table sets forth our consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for 2023 and 2022:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		Variation	
	2023	2022	Amount	(%)
	(in millions of Ps., except percentages)			
Revenue	422,160.8	451,954.1	(29,793.2)	-6.6
Cost of sales	(316,253.6)	(329,905.1)	13,651.5	-4.1
Gross profit	105,907.2	122,049.0	(16,141.7)	-13.2
Selling and administrative expenses	(38,665.7)	(38,958.9)	293.2	-0.8
Other gains and losses	918.1	10,542.5	(9,624.4)	-91.3
Tax on debits and credits to bank accounts	(4,676.5)	(4,531.8)	(144.8)	3.2
Finance costs, net				
Exchange rate differences	(117,211.9)	(23,103.5)	(94,108.3)	407.3
Gain on net monetary position	138,760.3	42,809.7	95,950.6	224.1
Financial income	5,709.9	5,064.5	645.4	12.7
Financial expenses	(73,323.2)	(79,607.3)	6,284.1	-7.9
Profit before taxes	17,418.3	34,264.2	(16,845.9)	-49.2
Income tax expense				
Current	(3,809.9)	(12,782.3)	8,972.4	-70.2
Deferred	(3,927.8)	(15,855.1)	11,927.3	-75.2
Net profit	9,680.5	5,626.8	4,053.8	72.0

Revenues

Our revenues decreased Ps. 29,793 million, or 6.6%, from Ps. 451,954 million in 2022 to Ps. 422,161 million in 2023, primarily due to lower topline performance of our core business, Cement, followed by the Railroad segment. This was partially offset by a better performance of Concrete and Aggregates.

- *Cement, masonry cement and lime segment:* Revenues from our cement, masonry cement and lime segment, without considering the eliminations between segments, decreased Ps. 45,652 million, from Ps. 399,360 million in 2022 to Ps. 353,709 million in 2023, mainly due to an average sales price decrease of 7.3%, coupled by a decrease of 4.5% in sales volume.
- *Concrete segment:* Revenues from our concrete segment, without considering the eliminations between segments, increased Ps. 2,288 million, from Ps. 38,199 million in 2022 to Ps. 40,486 million in 2023, mainly due to an increase of 0.2% in sales volume and an average sales price increase of 5.7%.
- *Railroad segment:* Revenues from our railroad segment, without considering the eliminations between segments, decreased Ps. 3,119 million, from Ps. 36,384 million in 2022 to Ps. 33,265 million in 2023, mainly due to a decrease of 7.5% in sales volume, coupled by a decline of 1.2% in the average sales price.
- *Aggregates segment:* Revenues from our aggregates segment, without considering the eliminations between segments, increased Ps. 1,624 million, from Ps. 11,264 million in 2022 to Ps. 12,888 million in 2023 mainly due to an increase of 3.9% in sales volume and an average price increase of 10.2%.
- *Others segment:* Revenues from Recycomb S.A.U., without considering the eliminations between segments, decreased Ps. 457 million, from Ps. 2,838 million in 2022 to Ps. 2,381 million in 2023.

Cost of sales

Our cost of sales decreased Ps. 13,652 million, or 4.1%, from Ps. 329,905 million for 2022 to Ps. 316,254 million for 2023, mostly as a consequence of the lower sales volume. The main contributors to our cost of sales decrease

during the period were (1) Ps. 8,697 million in depreciation; (2) Ps. 6,157 million in thermal and electrical energy costs, due to lower sales volume and lower incidence of energy inputs in our cost of sales; and (3) a Ps. 2,116 million in lower freight costs, principally due to lower sales volume.

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of our production costs to our cost of sales for the years indicated:

	As of and for the Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(in millions of Ps.)	
Purchases and production expenses for the year	332,002.0	341,847.4
(+) Inventories at the beginning of the year	83,407.7	71,465.5
(-) Inventories at the end of the year	99,156.2	83,407.7
Cost of sales	316,253.6	329,905.1

The cost of sales of our segments is set forth below, eliminations between segments are not considered:

- Cement, masonry cement and lime segment: Cost of sales from our cement, masonry cement and lime segment, without considering the eliminations between segments, decreased Ps. 25,682 million, or 9.4%, from Ps. 274,374 million in 2022 to Ps. 248,692 million in 2023. This decrease in cost of sales was mainly due to (1) lower thermal and electrical energy costs as a consequence of decreased sales volume and lower unitary costs in US dollars; (2) a decrease in depreciation; and (3) lower freight costs mainly due to a decreased outbound and inbound transportation needs.
- Concrete segment: Cost of sales from our concrete segment, without considering the eliminations between segments, increased Ps. 1,954 million, or 5.1%, from Ps. 38,174 million in 2022 to Ps. 40,128 million in 2023, mainly reflecting an increase in costs due to higher raw materials costs, equipment leases and maintenance costs and salaries, partially compensated by lower fuel cost.
- Railroad segment: Cost of sales from our railroad segment decreased Ps. 7,102 million, or 17.2%, from Ps. 41,277 million in 2022 to Ps. 34,175 million in 2023, mainly due to lower transported volume coupled with lower depreciation and fuel costs.
- Aggregates segment: Cost of sales from our aggregates segment increased Ps. 1,702 million, or 16.5%, from Ps. 10,345 million in 2022 to Ps. 12,047 million in 2023, mainly reflecting an increase in costs due to higher sales volume, higher equipment leases, maintenance and an increase in salaries, wages and social security charges.
- Others segment: Cost of sales from Recycomb S.A.U. segment decreased Ps. 45 million, or 2.5%, from Ps. 1,826 million in 2022 to Ps. 1,781 million in 2023.

Gross profit

Due to the factors mentioned above, our gross profit decreased Ps. 16,142 million, or 13.2%, from Ps. 122,049 million in 2022 to Ps. 105,907 million in 2023. Our gross margin (gross profit divided by revenues and expressed as a percentage) was contracted by 192 basis points, from 27.0% in 2022 to 25.1% in 2023.

Selling and administrative expenses

Our selling and administrative expenses decreased Ps. 293 million, or 0.8%, from Ps. 38,959 million in 2022 to Ps. 38,666 million in 2023, mainly due to (1) a decrease in Taxes, duties, contributions, and commissions due to lower sales volume; (2) a decrease in Freight due to lower volume; and partially compensated by (3) an increase in Insurance, data processing and Fees and compensation for services.

Other gains and losses

Our other gains and losses decreased Ps. 9,624 million, or 91.3%, from Ps. 10,542 million in 2022 to Ps. 918 million in 2023, mainly due to the sale of a non-strategic property in Olavarría in 2022.

Tax on bank accounts debits and credits

Our tax on bank accounts debits and credits increased Ps. 145 million, or 3.2%, from Ps. 4,532 million in 2022 to Ps. 4,677 million in 2023, related to the volume of monetary transactions carried out the respective fiscal year.

Financial results, net

Our total net financial cost decreased Ps. 8,772 million, from a loss of Ps. 54,837 million in 2022 to a loss of Ps. 46,065 million in 2023, principally due to (1) an increase in gain on net monetary position of Ps. 95,951 million; (2) a higher loss of Ps. 94,108 million from exchange rate differences; (3) a lower charge of Ps. 53,083 million from securities transactions; (4) a higher loss of Ps 44,095 million from interest on borrowings; and (5) a higher loss from other net financial income and expense of Ps. 2,059 million.

Our financial expenses decreased Ps. 6,284 million, or 7.9%, from Ps. 79,607 million in 2022 to Ps. 73,323 million in 2023, mainly due to a lower impact of Ps. 53,083 million from losses with securities transactions and a higher loss of Ps 44,095 million from interest on borrowings

Our financial income increased Ps. 645 million, or 12.7%, from Ps. 5,065 million for 2022 to Ps. 5,710 million for 2023.

Income tax expense

Our income tax expense decreased Ps. 20,899 million, or 73.0%, from Ps. 28,637 million in 2022 to Ps. 7,738 million in 2023. The effective tax rate was 44.4% in 2023 compared to 83.6% in 2022 mainly due to the impact of a valuation allowance of certain specific tax loss carryforwards recorded in 2022.

The following table presents our effective tax rate reconciliation for each year.

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(amounts in millions of Ps.)	
Profit before income tax expense	17,418.3	34,264.2
Statutory rate	35 %	35 %
Income tax at statutory rate	(6,096.4)	(11,992.5)
<u>Adjustments for calculation of the effective income tax:</u>		
Recovery of tax losses / Unrecognized tax losses	1,063.3	(13,965.6)
Effects of the inflation adjustment for accounting and tax purposes	(2,979.0)	(2,571.9)
Change in tax rate	(13.2)	3.0
Other non-taxable income or non-deductible expense net	287.7	(110.4)
Income tax expense	(7,737.7)	(28,637.4)
<u>Income tax expense</u>		
Current	(3,809.9)	(12,782.3)
Deferred	(3,927.8)	(15,855.1)
Total	(7,737.7)	(28,637.4)

Our current income tax decreased Ps. 8,972 million, or 70.2%, from Ps. 12,782 million in 2022 to Ps. 3,810 million in 2023, mainly explained by a lower profit before taxes.

Our deferred income tax decreased Ps. 11,927 million, from Ps. 15,855 million in 2022 to Ps. 3,928 million in 2023, due to the valuation allowance of specific tax loss carryforwards recorded in 2022, as previously mentioned.

Net profit

As a result of the foregoing, our net profit increased Ps. 4,054 million, or 72.0%, from Ps. 5,627 million in 2022 to Ps. 9,681 million in 2023. Our net margin (net profit divided by revenues and expressed as a percentage) increased by 105 basis points, from 1.2% in 2022 to 2.3% in 2023.

Year Ended December 31, 2022, compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2021

The following table sets forth our statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for 2022 and 2021:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		Variation	
	2022	2021	Amount	(%)
	(in millions of Ps., except percentages)			
Revenue	451,954.1	446,871.6	5,082.4	1.1
Cost of sales	(329,905.1)	(305,630.5)	(24,274.6)	7.9
Gross profit	122,049.0	141,241.1	(19,192.1)	-13.6
Selling and administrative expenses	(38,958.9)	(38,390.1)	(568.8)	1.5
Other gains and losses	10,542.5	1,270.5	9,272.0	729.8
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	(927.2)	927.2	-100.0
Tax on debits and credits to bank accounts	(4,531.8)	(4,503.7)	(28.1)	0.6
Finance costs, net				
Exchange rate differences	(23,103.5)	(9,988.9)	(13,114.6)	131.3
Gain on net monetary position	42,809.7	12,181.7	30,628.0	251.4
Financial income	5,064.5	6,200.1	(1,135.6)	-18.3
Financial expenses	(79,607.3)	(8,135.2)	(71,472.1)	878.6
Profit before taxes	34,264.2	98,948.3	(64,684.1)	-65.4
Income tax expense				
Current	(12,782.3)	(40,269.3)	27,487.0	-68.3
Deferred	(15,855.1)	(20,195.5)	4,340.4	-21.5
Net profit	5,626.8	38,483.5	(32,856.8)	-85.4

Revenues

Our revenues increased Ps. 5,082 million, or 1.1%, from Ps. 446,872 million in 2021 to Ps. 451,954 million in 2022, mainly due to the sales volume increase of 9.7%, 11.0%, 48.1% and 4.8% in our cement, masonry cement and lime segment, concrete segment, aggregates segment and railroad segment, respectively.

- **Cement, masonry cement and lime segment:** Revenues from our cement, masonry cement and lime segment, without considering the eliminations between segments, decreased Ps. 543 million, from Ps. 399,903 million in 2021 to Ps. 399,360 million in 2022, mainly due to an average sales price decrease of 8.9%, partially offset by an increase of 9.7% in sales volume.
- **Concrete segment:** Revenues from our concrete segment increased Ps. 5,898 million, from Ps. 32,301 million in 2021 to Ps. 38,199 million in 2022, mainly due to an increase of 11.0% in sales volume and an average sales price increase of 6.6%.
- **Railroad segment:** Revenues from our railroad segment, without considering the eliminations between segments, increased Ps. 111 million, from Ps. 36,274 million in 2021 to Ps. 36,384 million in 2022, mainly due to an increase of 4.8% in sales volume, driven by strong demand for building materials, offset by a decline of 4.3% in the average sales price.
- **Aggregates segment:** Revenues from our aggregates segment, without considering the eliminations between segments, increased Ps. 4,543 million, from Ps. 6,721 million in 2021 to Ps. 11,264 million in 2022, mainly due to an increase of 48.1% in sales volume and an average price increase of 13.2%.

- Others segment: Revenues from Recycomb S.A.U., without considering the eliminations between segments, increased Ps. 139 million, from Ps. 2699 million in 2021 to Ps. 2838 million in 2022.

Cost of sales

Our cost of sales increased Ps. 24,275 million, or 7.9%, from Ps. 305,631 million for 2021 to Ps. 329,905 million for 2022, mostly as a consequence of the higher sales volume. The main contributors to our cost of sales increase during the period were (1) Ps. 9,482 million in thermal and electrical energy costs, due to higher sales volume and higher unitary costs. In 2022, thermal and electrical energy incidence in our unitary cost in U.S. dollars increased by 45% and 12% respectively; (2) Ps. 3,612 million in higher freight costs, principally due to higher sales volume and inflation (in 2022, incidence of freights in our unitary cost in U.S. dollars increased by 25%); and (3) a Ps. 4,403 million increase in depreciation. The following table sets forth the reconciliation of our production costs to our cost of sales for the years indicated:

	As of and for the Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	(in millions of Ps.)	
Purchases and production expenses for the year	341,847.4	307,070.5
(+) Inventories at the beginning of the year	71,465.5	70,025.5
(-) Inventories at the end of the year	83,407.7	71,465.5
Cost of sales	329,905.1	305,630.5

The cost of sales of our segments is set forth below, eliminations between segments are not considered:

- Cement, masonry cement and lime segment: Cost of sales from our cement, masonry cement and lime segment, without considering the eliminations between segments, increased Ps. 20,318 million, or 8.0%, from Ps. 254,056 million in 2021 to Ps. 274,374 million in 2022. This increase in cost of sales was mainly due to (1) higher thermal and electrical energy costs as a consequence of increased sales volume and higher unitary costs in US dollars; (2) an increase in depreciation due to the completion of L'Amali's expansion project; (3) higher freight costs mainly due to increased outbound and inbound transportation needs.
- Concrete segment: Cost of sales from our concrete segment, without considering the eliminations between segments, increased Ps. 3,575 million, or 10.3%, from Ps. 34,599 million in 2021 to Ps. 38,174 million in 2022, mainly reflecting an increase in costs due to higher sales volume and higher costs related to salaries, wages and social security charges.
- Railroad segment: Cost of sales from our railroad segment increased Ps. 2272 million, or 5.8%, from Ps. 39,005 million in 2021 to Ps. 41,277 million in 2022, mainly impacted by higher transported volume coupled with higher depreciation, maintenance, contractors and fuel costs.
- Aggregates segment: Cost of sales from our aggregates segment increased Ps. 3,172 million, or 44.2%, from Ps. 7,173 million in 2021 to Ps. 10,345 million in 2022, mainly reflecting an increase in costs due to higher sales volume, higher equipment leases and an increase in salaries, wages and social security charges.
- Others segment: Cost of sales from Recycomb S.A.U. segment increased Ps. 3 million, or 0.2%, from Ps. 1,823 million in 2021 to Ps. 1,826 million in 2022.

Gross profit

Due to the factors mentioned above, our gross profit decreased Ps.19,192 million, or 13.6%, from Ps. 141,241 million in 2021 to Ps. 122,049 million in 2022. Our gross margin (gross profit divided by revenues and expressed as a percentage) was contracted by 460 basis points, from 31.6% in 2021 to 27.0% in 2022.

Selling and administrative expenses

Our selling and administrative expenses increased Ps. 569 million, or 1.5%, from Ps. 38,390 million in 2021 to Ps. 38,959 million in 2022, mainly due to (1) an increase in salaries, wages and social security charges; (2) an increase in

transport and travel expenses; and (3) an increase in depreciation. However, this was partially offset by the recognition of an allowance for doubtful receivables in the railroad segment in 2021, which affected the comparison.

Other gains and losses

Our other gains and losses increased Ps. 9,272 million, or 729.8%, from Ps. 1271 million in 2021 to Ps. 10,543 million in 2022, mainly due to the sale of a non-strategic property in Olavarría.

Tax on bank accounts debits and credits

Our tax on bank accounts debits and credits increased Ps. 28 million, or 0.6%, from Ps. 4,504 million in 2021 to Ps. 4,532 million in 2022, related to the volume of monetary transactions carried out the respective fiscal year.

Financial results, net

Our financial results decreased Ps. 55,094 million, from a gain of Ps. 258 million in 2021 to a loss of Ps. 54,837 million in 2022, principally due to (1) a loss of Ps. 54,919 million from securities transactions; (2) an increase in gain on net monetary position of Ps. 30,628 million; (3) a higher loss of Ps. 13,115 million from exchange rate differences; and (4) a lower net financial income and expense of Ps. 17,688 million.

Our financial expenses increased Ps. 71,472 million, or 878.6%, from Ps. 8,135 million in 2021 to Ps. 79,607 million in 2022, mainly due to a loss of Ps. 54,919 million from securities transactions of and an increase in interest expenses of Ps. 14,774 million.

Our financial income decreased Ps. 1,136 million, or 18.3%, from Ps. 6,200 million for 2021 to Ps. 5,065 million for 2022.

Income tax expense

Our income tax expense decreased Ps. 31,827 million, or 52.6%, from Ps. 60,465 million in 2021 to Ps. 28,637 million in 2022. The effective tax rate was 83.6% in 2022 compared to 61.1% in 2021.

The following table presents our effective tax rate reconciliation for each year.

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	(amounts in millions of Ps.)	
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	34,264.2	98,948.3
Statutory rate	35 %	35 %
Income tax at statutory rate	(11,992.5)	(34,631.9)
Adjustments for calculation of the effective income tax:		
Allowance of tax loss carryforwards	(13,965.6)	(1,438.6)
Effect of the inflation adjustment for accounting and tax purposes	(2,571.9)	(1,029.7)
Change in tax rate (1)	3.0	(23,401.9)
Other non-taxable income or non-deductible expense net	(110.4)	37.3
Income tax expense	(28,637.4)	(60,464.8)
Income tax expense		
Current	(12,782.3)	(40,269.3)
Deferred	(15,855.1)	(20,195.5)
Total	(28,637.4)	(60,464.8)

(1) Law 27,260 modifies: (i) the corporate tax rate for Argentine entities, by applying a sliding scale from 25% to 35%, depending on the accumulated net income obtained during the given year; and (ii) regardless of the applicable corporate tax rate, in all cases, dividends or profits will be levied at a 7% tax rate.

Our current income tax decreased Ps. 27,487 million, or 68.3%, from Ps. 40,269 million in 2021 to Ps. 12,782 million in 2022, mainly explained by the impact of accelerated depreciation of mining assets related to L'Amalí's second line as stated in Law 24,196, net of valuation allowance of the specific tax loss carryforwards recorded in 2022.

Our deferred income tax decreased Ps. 4,340 million, from Ps. 20,195 million in 2021 to Ps. 15,855 million in 2022, mainly due to the impact of the change in tax rate in 2021.

Net profit

As a result of the foregoing, our net profit decreased Ps. 32,857 million, or 85.4%, from Ps. 38,483 million in 2021 to Ps. 5,627 million in 2022. Our net margin (net profit divided by revenues and expressed as a percentage) decreased by 737 basis points, from 8.6% in 2021 to 1.2% in 2022, mainly explained by the extraordinary loss from securities transactions.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our financial condition and liquidity is and will be influenced by a variety of factors, including:

- our ability to generate cash flows from our operations;
- the level of our outstanding indebtedness and the interest that we are obligated to pay on our indebtedness, which affect our net financial expenses;
- prevailing domestic and international interest rates, which affect our debt service requirements; and
- our capital expenditure requirements, which consist primarily of investments in our operations, maintenance, equipment and plant facilities.

Our principal cash requirements consist of the following:

- working capital requirements;
- the servicing of our indebtedness; and
- capital expenditures related to investments in our operations, maintenance, equipment and plant facilities.

During 2023, we used cash flow generated by our continuing operations, primarily for capital expenditures, working capital needs, repayment of borrowings and dividends payments. As of December 31, 2023, our cash and cash equivalents (defined as cash and banks and short-term investments as sated in Note 29 to our consolidated financial statements) was Ps. 6,734 million.

On January 27, 2023, our board of directors approved the first issuance of simple corporate bonds not convertible into shares under our Global Corporate Bond Issuance Program for up to US\$150.0 million which was approved by the general shareholders' meeting held on April 16, 2020, the terms and conditions of which were approved by our board of directors at its meeting held on the same day.

On February 22, 2023, the company issued its Class 1 Corporate Bonds, which resulted in a face value of Ps. 25,636.3 million (equivalent to US\$133.3 million), bearing interest at BADLAR + 2% and maturing within 18 months.

On April 25, 2023, the general shareholders' meeting approved the increase in the amount of our Global Corporate Bond Issuance Program to US\$500.000 million.

On June 21, 2023, the company issued its Class 2 Corporate Bonds, which resulted in a face value of US\$71.7 million, bearing interest at 6.50% and maturing within 30 months. The issue was approved by our board of directors on June 9, 2023.

On September 11, 2023, the company issued its Class 3 Corporate Bonds, which resulted in a face value of US\$55 million, bearing interest at 7.49% and maturing within 30 months. The issue was approved by our board of directors on August 31, 2023.

On November 2, 2023, the company issued its Class 4 Corporate Bonds, which resulted in a face value of US\$10 million, bearing interest at 6% and maturing within 30 months. The issue was approved by our board of directors on October 25, 2023.

We believe that our cash and cash equivalents on hand, cash from operations and borrowings that we believe are available to us, will be adequate to meet our capital expenditure requirements and liquidity needs at least for the next 12 months. We implement liquidity risk management practices, keeping cash and other liquid instruments, as well as available funds. We may require additional capital to meet our long-term liquidity objectives and future growth requirements. Although we believe that we have adequate sources of liquidity for the forthcoming years (see "*Note 24 to our audited consolidated financial statements*"), weaker economic conditions could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, if we are unable to access the capital markets to finance our operations in the future, this could adversely affect our ability to obtain additional capital to grow our business.

Capital Resources

After the completion of our capacity expansion project with the second line of L'Amalí, we significantly reduced our capital expenditures needs. During 2023, we principally invested in maintenance capital expenditures, which were financed mainly from our cash of operations and new debt financings.

Regarding future commitments, we have no other material investment plans other than the one related to the legal requirement of adjusting our cement bags to the 25 kilograms format. See "*Item 3.D. Compliance with Resolution 54/2018 of the Secretary of Commerce could adversely affect our operations and profitability.*"

Cash Flows

The table below sets forth our cash flows from continuing operating activities, continuing investing activities and continuing financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	(in millions of Ps.)		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	15,293.0	20,052.4	40,063.1
Net cash generated by operating activities	85,030.2	97,663.8	91,292.6
Net cash used in investing activities	(35,825.4)	(14,688.9)	(53,654.3)
Net cash used in financing activities	(41,085.6)	(77,172.4)	(53,135.7)
Effect of restating in constant currency of cash and cash equivalents	(23,218.9)	(11,272.2)	(11,312.9)
Effects of exchange rate differences on cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency	6,540.8	710.3	6,799.7
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6,734.2	15,293.0	20,052.5

Year Ended December 31, 2023

In 2023, our cash resulting from profit before tax, adjusted to reconcile net profit to net cash generated by operating activities was Ps. 76,719 million. The sum of changes generated in operating assets and liabilities were Ps. 8,312 million in 2023, which was mainly due to an increase in trade payables of Ps 45,212, an increase in other liabilities of Ps 7,068, and an increase in salaries and social security contributions of Ps 6,742 and, partially offset by cash flows of a Ps. 5,533 million in income tax paid and an increase of Ps. 29,838 million from trade accounts and other receivables, and an increase in inventories for Ps. 14,575 million. In 2023, net cash provided by operating activities amounted to Ps. 85,030 million.

Our net cash flow used in investing activities was Ps. 35,825 million in 2023, mainly as a result of our acquisition of property, plant and equipment of Ps. 36,053 million.

Our net cash flow used in financing activities was Ps. 41,086 million in 2023, primarily due to dividend payments of Ps. 86,845 million, interest paid to service our debt of Ps. 54,374 million, partially offset by net proceeds from borrowings of Ps. 101,094 million.

Our cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations decreased by Ps. 8,559 million in 2023.

Year Ended December 31, 2022

In 2022, our cash resulting from profit before tax, adjusted to reconcile net profit to net cash generated by operating activities was Ps. 113,032 million. The sum of changes used in operating assets and liabilities were Ps. 15,367 million in 2022, which was mainly due to cash flows of Ps. 33,116 million in income tax paid and an increase of Ps. 32,149 million from trade accounts and other receivables, an increase in inventories for Ps. 9,859 million, partially offset by a Ps. 34,765 million from an increase in trade account payables. In 2022, net cash provided by operating activities of Ps. 97,664 million.

Our net cash flow used in investing activities was Ps. 14,689 million in 2022, mainly as a result of our acquisition of property, plant and equipment of Ps. 31,774 million, partially offset by Ps. 10,264 million from proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and Ps. 7,459 million from redemption of investments.

Our net cash flow used in financing activities was Ps. 77,172 million in 2022, primarily due to dividend payments of Ps. 67,905 million, interest paid to service our debt of Ps. 14,810 million and repurchase of common stock for Ps. 5,598 million, partially offset by net proceeds from borrowings of Ps. 12,022 million.

Our cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations decreased by Ps. 4,759 million in 2022.

Year Ended December 31, 2021

In 2021, our cash resulting from profit before tax, adjusted to reconcile net profit to net cash generated by operating activities was Ps. 130,524 million. The sum of changes used in continuing operating assets and liabilities were Ps. 39,231 million in 2021, which was mainly due to cash flows of Ps. 38,089 million in income tax paid and an increase of Ps. 9,049 million from trade account receivables, partially offset by a Ps. 4,897 million from an increase in trade account payables. In 2021, net cash provided by operating activities of Ps. 91,293 million.

Our net cash flow used in investing activities was Ps. 53,654 million in 2021, mainly as a result of our acquisition of property, plant and equipment, related to the company expansion project of Ps. 42,996 million.

Our net cash flow used in financing activities was Ps. 53,136 million in 2021, due to repayment of borrowings of Ps.41,710 million, repurchase of common stock for Ps. 14,481 million and interest paid to service our debt of Ps. 3,459 million, partially offset by proceeds from borrowings of Ps. 7,586 million.

Our cash and cash equivalents of operations decreased by Ps. 20,011 million in 2021.

Indebtedness and Financing Strategy

As of December 31, 2023, our total outstanding consolidated borrowings were Ps. 147,370 million, consisting of Ps. 37,225 million of short-term borrowings, including current portion of long-term borrowings (or 25% of our total borrowings) and Ps. 110,146 million of long-term borrowings (or 75% of our total borrowings).

Our foreign currency-denominated consolidated borrowings as of December 31, 2023, were Ps. 111,359 million (or 76% of our total borrowings), all of which were denominated in U.S. dollars. Our peso-denominated borrowings were Ps. 36,011 million (or 24% of our total borrowings).

As of December 31, 2023, 24% of the company's consolidated loans accrued interest at a variable rate and accrued interest based on BADLAR, as it is debt in pesos. The remaining 76% accrues interest at a fixed rate, the most significant portion of which in foreign currency.

The following tables sets forth selected information with respect to our principal outstanding borrowings as of December 31, 2023 (expressed in thousands of Ps.):

2023						2022
Ref.	Company	Rate	Last maturity date	Amount	Amount	
Borrowings in foreign currency - US\$						
	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Dubai)	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	3-Month Libor + 7.50%	Nov-23	-	2,148,385
(1)	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Dubai)	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	3-Month Libor + 8.00%	Jul-24	-	31,502,232
(2)	Banco Patagonia	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	17.00%	Jun-24	37,281	-
(2)	Banco Patagonia	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	18.00%	Jul-24	88,173	-
(2)	Banco Patagonia	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	36.00%	May-23	-	6,489
(2)	Banco Patagonia	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	15.00%	May-23	-	66,664
(2)	Banco Patagonia	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	19.00%	Mar-23	-	8,875
(2)	Banco Patagonia	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	37.00%	Feb-23	-	6,016
(2)	Banco Patagonia	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	15.00%	Feb-23	-	15,397
(2)	Banco Patagonia	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	13.50%	Feb-23	-	133,981
Total borrowings in foreign currency					125,454	33,888,039
Borrowings in local currency						
(3)	Bank overdrafts	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	102.56%	Jan-24	2,304,780	3,863,785
(3)	Bank overdrafts	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	97.83%	Jan-24	4,645,464	3,000,735
(4)	Bank overdrafts	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	52.00%	Jan-23	-	9,404,983
(3)	Bank overdrafts	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	69.00%	Jan-23	-	6,305,600
(5)	Securities-guaranteed borrowing	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	64.99%	Jan-23	-	8,217,356
Total borrowings in local currency					6,950,244	30,792,459

2023						2022
Ref.	Company	Rate	Last maturity date	Amount	Amount	
Corporate notes - US\$						
(6)	Serie – Class 2	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	6.50%	Dec-25	57,851,670	-
(6)	Serie – Class 3	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	7.49%	Mar-26	45,262,452	-
(6)	Serie – Class 4	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	6.00%	Mar-26	8,119,417	-
Total corporate bonds in foreign currency					111,233,539	-

2023						2022
Ref.	Company	Rate	Last maturity date	Amount	Amount	
Corporate notes - Ps.						
(7)	Serie – Class 1	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	BADLAR+2%	Aug-24	29,061,039	-
Total corporate bonds in local currency					29,061,039	-
Total					147,370,276	64,680,498

As of December 31, 2023, the average maturity of our indebtedness was 1.7 years. Our financing strategy over the next years principally involves minimizing the firm cost of capital, maintaining an adequate indebtedness level with a debt maturity profile compatible with our anticipated cash flow generation and anticipated capital expenditures.

As of December 31, 2023 we do not have financial or nonfinancial covenants in any of our outstanding borrowings.

The following is a description of our material indebtedness as of the date of this annual report.

- (1) In April 2022, Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A. entered into a loan agreement abroad with Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited for US\$ 56 million, the principal payments of which mature in three equal installments in January, April, and July 2024. The loan is guaranteed by Intercement Participações S.A. up to 51% of its amount. Interest accrues at Libor plus 8% payable on a quarterly basis. On October 4, 2023, the Group prepaid the balance owed on the loan with the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China for a total amount of US\$ 48,208 thousand, including interest.
- (2) During the fiscal year 2023 and 2022, Ferrosur Roca S.A. entered into several contracts in US dollars with Banco Patagonia, accruing interest at a fixed rate.
- (3) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group carries bank overdrafts in the amount of Ps. 6,950,244 and Ps. 13,170,120, respectively. Bank overdrafts existing at the beginning of the year were canceled regularly during fiscal year 2023.
- (4) In addition, on July 7, 2022, the company entered into a loan agreement with HSBC Bank Argentina S.A. for Ps. 3,000 million maturing in a term of 180 days, accruing interest at a fixed annual rate of 52%. As of December 31, 2023, it is canceled.
- (5) As of December 31, 2022, Loma Negra entered into fundraising agreements through securities-guaranteed borrowings, using its own shares as guarantee at an annual nominal average rate of 64.99%, which has been canceled during fiscal year 2023.
- (6) On June 21, 2023, September 11, 2023 and November 2, 2023, the company issued, under its Global Corporate Bond Issuance Program for up to US\$ 500 million (amended from US\$150 to US\$500 million in April 2023), its Class 2, 3 and 4 Corporate Bonds in dollars for a total amount of US\$71,723 thousand, US\$55,000 thousand and US\$10,000 thousand, with an interest rate of 6.5 %, 7.49% and 6.00%, and maturing on December 21, 2025, March 11, 2026 and May 2, 2026, respectively. Interest is paid semiannually. The issuance of these corporate bonds in foreign currency has been carried out within the scope of the local public offering, without intervention of the single and free exchange market ("MULC"). These debts have been valued at their amortized cost in foreign currency, converting the resulting amounts into local currency at the official selling exchange rate effective at the end of the reporting period.
- (7) On February 22, 2023, the company issued, under its Global Corporate Bond Issuance Program for up to US\$ 500 million for up to US\$ 500 million (amended from US\$150 to US\$500 million in April 2023), its Class 1 Corporate Bonds for a total amount of Ps. 25,636.3 million, with an interest rate BADLAR + 2.0%, principal maturity at 18 months and payments quarterly interest.

Contractual Commitments

The following table presents information relating to our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2023:

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	(in millions of Ps.)				
Financial borrowings (1)	147,370.28	37,224.73	110,145.54	-	-
Accounts payable	57,255.24	57,255.24	-	-	-
Taxes payable	2,951.04	2,951.04	-	-	-
Salaries and social security contributions	9,400.72	8,874.04	526.68	-	-
Lease liabilities	3,987.36	1,214.56	2,022.09	750.72	-
Severance payment plans	408.68	301.58	102.07	5.03	-
Other debts(2)	5,527.01	5,156.19	-	-	370.81
Total	226,900.33	112,977.39	112,796.38	755.75	370.81

(1) "See – Note 24 of our audited consolidated statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022".

(2) Corresponds to our internal information.

Selected Ratios

Comparative ratios as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021:

	As of and for the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
Liquidity ⁽¹⁾	1.09	0.97	1.15
Solvency ⁽²⁾	0.85	1.33	2.24
Non-current assets to total assets ratio ⁽³⁾	0.80	0.80	0.82
Profitability ⁽⁴⁾	0.03	0.01	0.09

- (1) Current assets / Current liabilities
(2) Shareholder's equity / Total liabilities
(3) Non-current assets / Total assets
(4) Net profit / Average shareholder's equity

Supply Contracts

In 2007, we entered into a 15-year agreement with Siderar S.A.I.C., Argentina's largest steel company, for the supply of ground granulated blast-furnace slag, which was automatically renewed in 2022 for an additional period of 5 years.

We purchase various sources of energy from several suppliers, traders and distributors of natural gas. These suppliers ensure that we have the necessary levels of energy to operate and give us flexibility to purchase additional energy, if needed. None of these purchase orders represents a material amount of our total energy supply.

In 2016, we entered into 20-year contract with Genneia S.A. and in 2018 we entered into a 20-year contract with Aluar Aluminio Argentino S.A.I.C., for the provision of wind-sourced electric power commencing on January 1, 2018 and in February 1, 2019 (respectively), to ensure compliance with the obligations imposed by Law No. 26,190 and Law No. 27,191, and related regulations, whose main objective is to reduce the use of fossil energy by increasing the use of renewable energy for industrial users in Argentina commencing in 2018. With these contracts, we currently exceed the requirements of the Law No. 27,191, reaching approximately 35.7% of renewable energy in the energy matrix.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.**Intellectual Property**

As of December 31, 2023, Loma Negra had 109 registered trademarks 1 of which is pending trademark application for renewal with the Argentine National Intellectual Property Institute ("INPI" (*Instituto Nacional de la Propiedad Industrial*)). Furthermore, Loma Negra owns one pending trademark applications with the INPI. In addition, Recycomb has two registrations, Ferrosur Roca has one and the Fundación Loma Negra has five registrations. There are no pending trademarks of these companies. We do not own any registered patents, industrial models or designs.

We are required to renew these trademark registrations when they expire at the end of their respective terms. Under the Argentine Trade and Service Marks Law No. 22,362, the term of duration of a registered trademark is 10 years from its issue date, and a trademark may be indefinitely renewed for equal periods thereafter if, within the five-year period prior to each expiration, the trademark was used in the marketing of a product, in the rendering of a service or as the designation of an activity. We have no pending litigation related to trademark matters. We have also registered our trademarks in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

As of December 31, 2023, Loma Negra has 9 oppositions filed against third parties' trademarks which are currently being resolved under the administrative opposition proceedings at INPI. In addition, Loma Negra is owner of 13 internet domains registered at the Network Information Center Argentina (NIC).

D. Trend Information

We believe that the macroeconomic environment and the trends in the Argentine economy have affected and will, for the foreseeable future, continue to affect our results of operations and profitability. Our continued success and

ability to increase our value to our shareholders will depend upon, among other factors, economic growth in Argentina. This analysis should be read in conjunction with “Item 5-A” — *Operating Results — Principal factors Affecting Our Results of Operations.*”

In 2023 the Argentine economy faced notable challenges. A severe drought affected the agricultural sector leading to considerable export and tax revenue losses, consequently contributing to a federal budget deficit. These difficulties were exacerbated by the electoral developments within the year.

The national consumer price index published by INDEC accumulated 211.4% in 2023 (as compared to 94.80% in 2022), while the Argentine peso experienced a depreciation rate of 356.44% against the US Dollar.

Moreover, on March 1, 2024, the BCRA recorded a low level of U.S dollars reserves, amounting to US\$27.33 billion. Despite a surge in reserves at the end of 2022 thanks to the strong contribution of the "soybean dollar" program for more than US\$7,000 million, reserves have been constrained by the commercial commitments and debt payments that Argentina has to meet.

Our results of operations and capital resources may be adversely affected by higher costs of electricity or unavailability or shortages of electricity, or an interruption in energy supplies as well as, increased freight costs. For additional information, please see “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry”

Recent political changes and the initial policy actions taken by the new government to stabilize the macroeconomic landscape and curtail public expenditure have led to a contraction in activity levels and a dip in private consumption. Consequently, there has been a downturn in cement demand during the first quarter of 2024.

The trajectory of the construction sector, and accordingly, our company's growth, is contingent upon the effectiveness of the Milei administration's efforts to normalize critical economic factors, curb inflation, and create an environment that fosters economic development. The realization of such conditions would likely foster a resumption in the growth of construction activity.

E. Critical Accounting Estimates

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Senior Management

Our board of directors (Órgano de Administración) and our board of executive officers (Directors) are responsible for operating our business.

Board of Directors

Our by-laws provide that our board of directors consists of a minimum of three and up to fourteen members. Our board of directors is the decision-making body responsible for, among other things, determining policies and guidelines for its business. Our board of directors also supervises its board of executive officers and monitors the implementation of the policies and guidelines that are established from time to time by our board of directors.

The members of our board of directors are elected at general shareholders’ meetings for one fiscal year and are eligible for reelection. The shareholders’ meeting may also appoint alternate members as substitutes for absent or unavailable members. The terms of all of our current members expire in the next fiscal year and once the next annual shareholders’ meeting is held in 2025. Our board of directors has a president and in his absence, the vice president presides. The president of the board of directors, or the vice president in his or her absence, is the legal representative of Loma Negra. There are no restrictions in our by-laws establishing a minimum age for directors for retirement or non-retirement under an age limit requirement or requiring directors to be our shareholders.

Our board of directors is required to meet as often as required by the interests of our company and at least on a quarterly basis. The president or his alternate may, or at the request of any director shall, call for an extraordinary meeting of the board of directors at any time; provided that if such meeting is not called by the president or his alternate, it could be

called by any other director. Decisions of our board of directors require a quorum of an absolute majority of members present physically or by any simultaneous electronic media including sounds and images, which permit to clearly determine the identity of the directors participating through electronic media in accordance with the applicable law, and any action may be taken by the affirmative vote of an absolute majority of those that are entitled to vote on such action. In the case of a tie, the vote of the president of the board of directors decides.

The following table lists the current members of our board of directors appointed by the ordinary shareholders' meeting held on April 25, 2024:

Name	Age	Position	Independent	Years as a Board Member as of December 31, 2023
Paulo Diniz	66	President	No	7
Sergio Damián Faifman	49	Vice-President	No	12
Livio Hagime Kuze	44	Director	No	3
Luiz Klecz	53	Director	No	2
Javier Enrique Patron	61	Director	No	2
Carlos Boero Hughes	58	Director	Yes	7
Laura Gé	56	Director	Yes	1
Sergio Daniel Alonso	61	Director	Yes	7
Cesar Javier Graña	53	Director	Yes	5

Brief descriptions of the biographical information of the members of our board of directors are presented below. As per section 256 of Argentine General Companies Law, the special address of our current directors is Cecilia Grierson 355, 4th Floor, City of Buenos Aires, Argentina. The majority of our directors reside in Argentina.

Paulo Diniz. Mr. Diniz was appointed as President of our board of directors in April 2023, and he participates as member of our board of directors since July 2017. Since 2019, Mr. Diniz chairs the Results, Finance and Strategy Committee and he was appointed in April 2023 as member of the People and Governance Committee of Loma Negra. Mr. Diniz is currently Chief Executive Officer of InterCement Participações, S.A., a leading global cement player, our controlling shareholder. Mr. Diniz is also a member of the board of directors of InterCement Brasil S.A. Paulo has over thirty years of experience in finance and general management, in companies in Brazil and abroad, such as: Amyris, Inc., Bunge Limited, Carrier Corporation, Cosan S.A., F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG and Telecom Italia. Mr. Diniz received a bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering from Politécnica-USP in São Paulo, a master's degree in Business Administration from IMD in Switzerland, and a specialization in human resources from INSEAD in France.

Sergio Damián Faifman. Mr. Faifman was appointed as member of our board of directors in August 2012. He has also acted as Vice-President of our board of directors and CEO since November 2016. In addition, Mr. Faifman also currently serves as president of the Boards of Directors of Ferrosur Roca S.A., Cofesur S.A.U. and Recycomb S.A.U., and Vice-President of Loma Negra. Also, he is currently second Vice-President of FICEM (Inter-American Cement Federation) which in turn is member of the GCCA. Mr. Faifman is also a Board member and a member of the Strategy and Finance Committee of InterCement Brasil S.A. (ICB). In May 2019, Mr. Faifman was appointed Vice-President of the National Association of Portland Cement Producers and the Argentine Institute of Portland Cement. Mr. Faifman joined our company in November 1994 and, since then, has held a number of positions, including Logistics and Supply Director from June 2015 until November 2016 and Chief Financial Officer between August 2012 and June 2015. Mr. Faifman has also served as Superintendent of Corporate Comptroller at InterCement Brasil from September 2010 until August 2012 and as Comptroller and Tax Manager at Loma Negra from May 2006 until September 2010. Mr. Faifman received a bachelor's degree in Public Accountancy from Universidad de Buenos Aires in 1997 and an MBA from Universidad del CEMA in 2002. Currently, he is a member of the following Loma Negra's Committees: Ethics and Compliance Committee, People and Governance Committee, and Results, Finance and Strategy Committee. Also, he is President of the board of Loma Negra's Foundation.

Javier Enrique Patron. Mr. Patrón joined Marval O'Farrell Mairal (the largest law firm in Argentina and a market leader at both local and Latin American level) in 1992 and he has been a partner since 1997. He leads the employment litigation sector and specializes in providing legal support to international clients doing business in Argentina. He currently chairs the firm's labor and employment law department and has been managing partner since 2015. He

graduated as a lawyer from the Museo Social Argentino University in 1988, where he also worked as an assistant professor in Labor and Social Security Law until 2008. Furthermore, he has also worked as assistant professor at the Universidad de Buenos Aires from 1988 to 2008. Ranked in Band 1 in Chambers & Partners Latin America, he is listed as “Leading Lawyer” in Legal 500 and recommended in the Argentina Labor section of Who’s Who Legal & LL250. Mr. Patron also won the LACCA Thought Leader award in Labor Law in 2021 and is listed in the “LACCA Approved 2021” guide. He has also written numerous articles in well-known international publications and contributed to the following books: “The International Law Review” and “The International Employment Law.” In April 2023 he was appointed member of Loma Negra’s Ethics and Compliance Committee and he chairs the Risks and Reputational Committee of Loma Negra.

Livio Hagime Kuze. Mr. Kuze was appointed CEO of InterCement Brasil S.A. in April 2021, holding various positions on the board of directors of such company since 2019, serving also as member of the Ethic and Compliance Committee. In 2001 he graduated in Business Administration from the FGV EAESP – Fundação Getulio Vargas’s São Paulo School of Business Administration. He also took specialization courses at the following institutions: INSEAD – Strategy and Leadership (2012), University of Pennsylvania – Finance (2012), University of Chicago – Corporate Finance (2014) and MIT – Digital Transformation (2021). Mr. Kuze previously worked at the following companies: MOVER Participações, Vexia, CPFL Energia, Alpargatas S.A., MasterCard Advisors, Santista S.A., Unibanco and A.T.Kearney. Currently, Mr. Kuze sits on the board of Grupo CCR – Companhia de Concessões Rodoviárias, is Administrator at COMICAN – Companhia de Mineração Candiota, EcoProcessa—Tratamento de Resíduos LTDA. and NeoGera Investimentos em Inovação Ltda and is Director of Barra Grande Participações S.A. Machadinho Participações S.A., Estreito Participações S.A., InterCement Atividades Imobiliárias S.A. and Instituto Intercement. In August 2021 he was appointed a member of Loma Negra’s board of directors and he is also member of the Ethics and Compliance Committee and the Results, Finance and Strategy Committee.

Luiz Klecz. Mr. Klecz held a position as director of the company between 2017 and 2018. He was appointed again as a member of our board of directors in April 2019 until September 2021. Mr. Klecz was also a member of our board from 2006 to 2008 and Director of InterCement Austria Holding GmbH from 2013 to 2015. He is a member of the board of directors of Intercement Brasil S.A. since 2021, where he started as Head of the Legal Department of InterCement Brasil in 2002, and between 2005 and 2008 he was also Legal Director of Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A. and its subsidiaries. Since 2011, he is the General Counsel of the InterCement group. Mr. Klecz received a bachelor’s degree in Law from Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil, in 1993. He also completed an MBA program that began at Universidad de CEMA in Buenos Aires and completed his credits in Insper in São Paulo in 2009. In April 2023 he was appointed member of Loma Negra’s board of directors and a member of the the Risks and Reputational Committee and chairman of the Ethics and Compliance Committee of Loma Negra.

Carlos Boero Hughes. Mr. Boero was appointed as a member of our board of directors in July 2017. Mr. Boero Hughes has served as corporate Chief Financial Officer of Adecoagro SA, a Luxembourg incorporated company with operations in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. He began working at Adecoagro in August 2008 overseeing, among other responsibilities, the company’s finance and administrative departments. He is also part of the Strategy and ESG Committees (contributing with his solid experience in governance since Adecoagro is a NYSE listed company since 2011). From 2003 to 2008, he served as regional Chief Financial Officer and local co-CEO of Noble Group. From 2000 to 2003 he served as Relationship Manager of Food, Retail and Agrobusiness at Citibank and from 1997 to 2000 as project manager at Citibank. From 1996 to 1997 he was Public Relations Manager at Banco Privado de Inversiones and from 1990 to 1996 he was Commercial Manager of Carlos Romano Boero. Mr. Boero Hughes received a bachelor’s degree in Administration from Universidad de Buenos Aires in Argentina in 1989, an MBA from Universidad Catolica de Argentina in 2001 and has also completed an Executive Program at INSEAD, France, in 2007. Also, he is a member of the Audit Committee and the Results, Finance and Strategy Committee and he is board member of Loma Negra’s Foundation.

Laura Gé. Mrs. Laura Gé was appointed as member of our board of directors and member of the Audit Committee and the Risks and Reputational Committee of Loma Negra in April 2023. She is also member of the board of directors of Banco Santander in Argentina, Farmacity S.A., Stein Holding Group LLC, and Austral Participacoes in Brazil (nominated by the IFC). She also serves as from 2016 as Senior Executive Advisor of Grupo Sancor Seguros and Advisor of the board of directors of Wiener Lab S.A. She has more than 10 years of experience in management consulting, having led the Buenos Aires and Chile offices of Integration Consulting and having served as manager at Hermes Management Consulting and the consultancy firm The Boston Consulting Group. She served as CEO of the outdoor advertising company MECA and she was a member of the Executive Committee at CIMECO, a holding owning Los Andes de Mendoza and La Voz del Interior newspapers and serving as board member of these two companies. She served as CEO of the Sunday magazine Rumbos, included in most of the newspapers published in the interior of Argentina. She also has experience in Venture Capital and Private Equity funds, having served as Director of Pegasus Capital and manager of I5

(part of Hicks, Muse, Tate & Furst group), among others. Mrs. Laura Gé is a Certified Public Accountant graduated with honors from Universidad de Buenos Aires and she obtained an MBA from Harvard Business School, where she also graduated with honors. She is a leader at the Corporate Governance Group from IDEA and she performed as member of the organizational committee of several Conferences and the Management Experience event of such entity. She is a member of the Women Corporate Directors (WCD), the Consultancy Committee of LIDE Argentina and a member of the staff of the post-graduate professors at the Administration and Social Sciences Faculty of the University ORT in Uruguay, where she lectures on corporate governance.

Sergio Daniel Alonso. Mr. Alonso was appointed as a Member of our board of directors in July 2017. Mr. Alonso is also a Member of the Board of Arcos Dorados (ARCO/NYSE) -the largest independent McDonald’s Master Franchisee globally- since 2008. He has also served as Chief Executive Director of Arcos Dorados between 2015 and 2019. From 2008 to 2015, Mr. Alonso was Chief Operating Officer, and from 2003 to 2008 he was President of McDonald’s Brazil. Arcos Dorados -the largest private provider of First Employment opportunities in Latin America- has been recognized several times as one of the Top Companies to Work For, according to Great Place to Work (GPTW) Institute. During his tenure in McDonald’s Brazil, he was also President of the Instituto Ronald McDonald, an NGO dedicated to Youth Cancer with active involvement in Public Policies and Fund Raising. Between 1996 and 1999 Mr. Alonso was Director of Commercial Operations for Renault Argentina. Mr. Alonso received a degree as a Certified Public Accountant from Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina. Mr. Alonso has completed the Corporate Director Certification Program at Harvard Business School. Mr. Alonso is a member of the Board of Directors of Universidad Austral de Argentina, where he also serves as Chariman of the Audit and finance Committe Also, Mr. Alonso serves as Board Member of Loma Negra’s Foundation and is a member of Loma Negra’s Ethics and Compliance Committee, People and Governance Committee and also chairs the Audit Committee and the People and Governance Committee

César Javier Graña. Mr. Graña was appointed as a member of our board of directors in April 2019. He obtained a Licentiate Degree in Economics from Pontificia Universidad Catolica Argentina in 1994, a Master in Finance from Centro de Estudios Macroeconómicos Argentinos (CEMA) in 1995 and a MBA from Harvard University in 2000. Mr. Graña is a Partner in the Strategic Advisory Group at PJT Partners. At PJT Partners Mr. Graña leads the Latin American practice advising clients on strategic transactions and on shareholders matters including, among others, vote campaigns and ESG. Prior to joining PJT Partners, Mr. Graña was a Managing Director and Head of Investment Banking for LatAm ex-Brazil at ItauBBA, the investment banking arm of ItauUnibanco from 2013 until 2019. Before joining ItauBBA Mr. Graña spent 13 years at Morgan Stanley in the Mergers & Acquisitions Group in New York, working on a broad range of public and private transactions in the healthcare sector. During his last year at Morgan Stanley, he was part of Morgan Stanley’s Latin American Group leading the M&A effort in the region. Before, from 1996 to 1998 he was associate of the Investment Banking Division of Deutsche Morgan Grenfell and, previously, he was analyst of the capital markets division of Banco Rio de la Plata S.A. Mr. Graña serves as board member at Loma Negra’s Foundation and is member of the Risks and Reputational Committee, the Audit Committee and the Results, Finance and Strategy Committee of Loma Negra.

Executive Officers

Our executive officers are responsible for the execution of decisions of our board of directors and our day-to-day management within the scope of their respective capacity. Our executive officers are elected by the board and may be removed at any time with or without cause by the board of directors. Each executive officer also has individual responsibilities that are determined by the board of directors. Our executive officers are currently as follows:

Name	Year of Birth	Position	Year of first Appointment
Sergio Damián Faifman	1974	Chief Executive Officer	2016
Marcos Isabelino Gradin	1972	Chief Financial Officer	2015
Dardo Ariel Damiano	1963	Industrial Director	2008
Gerardo Oscar Diez	1967	Commercial and Concrete Director	2016
Hector Fabian Gerez	1968	Ferrosur Roca S.A. - General Director	2021
Lucrecia Loureiro	1981	Human Resources, Sustainability and Legal Director	2022

The business address of our executive officers is Cecilia Grierson 355, 4th Floor, City of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The following are brief biographical descriptions of our executive officers.

Sergio Damián Faifman. See “Board of Directors” above.

Marcos Isabelino Gradin. Mr. Gradin is our CFO since September 2015. In addition, Mr. Gradin currently serves in the boards of directors of Ferrosur Roca S.A., Cofesur S.A.U. and Recycomb S.A.U. Mr. Gradin served as a member of our board of directors since August 2015 until July 2017. He has also served as CFO of Cimpor Spain and Portugal, from January 2013 until August 2015. He joined us in 1998 and has occupied several executive positions within our group, including financial manager from June 2006 until January 2013 and CFO from January 1998 until June 2006. Mr. Gradin received a bachelor’s degree in Business Administration in 1995 from UCA. He also received a master’s degree in corporate finance from Universidad del CEMA in 2000.

Dardo Ariel Damiano. Mr. Damiano is our Director of Operations since March 2008 and is responsible for the management and operations of our six integrated plants and two grinding plants. In addition, he is responsible for the company’s Engineering, Technology and Processes and Maintenance Area as of March 2022. Mr. Damiano also currently serves in the boards of Ferrosur Roca S.A., Cofesur S.A.U. and Recycomb S.A.U. Mr. Damiano served as a member of our board of directors from November 2008 to July 2017. Since 1990, he held a number of positions at our industrial units and was the plant manager of our L’Amalí and Ramallo plants from May 2006 until March 2008, our Catamarca plant from March 2005 until May 2006 and our Olavarría, Sierras Bayas and Barker plants from December 2002 until February 2005. Mr. Damiano received a degree as Mechanical and Electrical Technician from ENET No.1 in 1982, a bachelor’s degree in Mechanical Engineering from Universidad Nacional de La Plata in 1989, a master’s degree in human resources management from UCA in 2000 and an Executive MBA degree from IAE Business School Universidad Austral in 2008.

Gerardo Oscar Diez. Mr. Diez has acted as our commercial and concrete director since January 2011. Mr. Diez is responsible for our marketing strategy and commercial relationships. In addition, Mr. Diez also currently serves in the board of Ferrosur Roca S.A. Mr. Diez joined our company in May 1992 and, since then, has held a number of positions, including commercial and concrete director, having accumulated more than 30 years of expertise. Mr. Diez received a bachelor’s degree in Public Accountancy from Universidad de Buenos Aires in 1991 and an MBA from Universidad Austral in 2000.

Hector Fabian Gerez. Mr. Gerez was appointed as General Director and Vice-President of Ferrosur Roca S.A. in October 2021. He previously performed as manager of the supply chain and logistics at our company from 2005 to 2021, which included the operations at Lomaser’s (our blending, distribution and logistics center which includes a cement mixing plant and distribution and logistics center). Also, he held different positions within the supply chain and logistics area in different jurisdictions in Argentina (e.g. Olavarría, Paraná, Cañuelas). Mr. Gerez joined Loma Negra as a young professional in 1996 and he was part of our company from that point to the present. He received an engineering in electricity degree from *Universidad Nacional del Sur de Bahía Blanca* and during the last years he attended to several courses of logistic development and direction.

Lucrecia Loureiro. Ms. Loureiro was appointed in April 2022 as Human Resources, Sustainability and Legal Director. Previously she was our director of legal and corporate affairs since March 2021. Ms. Loureiro joined us in 2011 and, since then, has held several positions in our legal department and as Compliance Officer of the company. Ms. Loureiro has wide-ranging experience in capital markets, corporate, labor, financial and commercial matters as well as active participation in international investment projects. Besides the legal affairs, she was also in charge of our compliance program and is currently in charge of the sustainable practices, public affairs, communications of the company, and the Fundación Loma Negra Para el Desarrollo Sustentable. Ms. Loureiro is currently serving as director of Ferrosur Roca and as Vice President of Fundación Loma Negra para el Desarrollo Sustentable. Ms. Loureiro received a law degree from the University of Buenos Aires in 2005. She completed graduate coursework in a master’s program in economic business law at UCA between 2008 and 2009 and she participated on the international exchange program in Tilburg University of Netherlands in 2009. During 2012 and 2013 she attended a program for the development of organizational skills at Universidad del CEMA. In 2014 she was part of the leadership challenges program of Universidad de San Andrés. In 2020 she attended a development executive program at Di Tella University. In addition, she participated in several specialization courses on leadership, coaching and development of organizational competencies.

B. Compensation

Executive Officers

Our executive officers receive compensation for the services they provide. The aggregate cash compensation paid to all members of senior management as a group was Ps. 2,171 million in 2023 and Ps. 2,449 million in 2022. Additionally, Ps. 697 million and Ps.224 million have been accrued as long-term incentive program during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (See Note 3.19 of our consolidated financial statements).

The cash compensation for each of our executive officers is comprised mainly of base salary and bonus. Base salary may be reviewed and adjusted according to the fluctuations in the labor market. Bonuses are determined based on business results and paid once a year. In addition, our executive officers are eligible to participate in welfare benefit programs, including medical, life and disability insurance. We believe that the compensation awarded to our executive officers is consistent with that of our peers and similarly situated companies in the industry in which we operate.

Directors and Supervisory Committee

Our shareholders fix the compensation of our directors and members of our supervisory committee, including additional wages which may arise from the directors' performance of any administrative or technical activity. Compensation of our directors and members of our supervisory committee is regulated by the Argentine General Companies Law and the CNV regulations. Section 261 of the Argentine General Companies Law provides that the compensation paid to all directors and members of the surveillance committee in a year may not exceed 5.0% of net profit for such year, if the company is not paying dividends in respect of such net profit. The Argentine General Companies Law increases the annual limitation on director compensation to up to 25.0% of net profit based on the amount of dividends, if any, that are paid. In the case of directors that perform duties at special commissions or perform administrative or technical tasks, these limits may be exceeded if approved at a shareholders' meeting, the issue is included in the agenda, and is in accordance with the regulations of the CNV. In any case, the compensation of all directors and members of the supervisory committee requires shareholders' ratification at an ordinary shareholders' meeting.

During the annual ordinary shareholders' meeting held on April 25, 2024, the shareholders approved total directors' compensation of Ps. 868 million (nominal values) and total fees for the members of our supervisory committee of Ps. 14.7 million (nominal values), for services rendered during 2023.

During the annual ordinary and extraordinary shareholders' meeting held on April 25, 2023, the shareholders approved total directors' compensation of Ps. 359 million (nominal values) and total fees for the members of our supervisory committee of Ps. 6.2 million (nominal values), for services rendered during 2022.

During the annual ordinary shareholders' meeting held on April 27, 2022, the shareholders approved total directors' compensation of Ps. 203 million and total fees for the members of our supervisory committee of Ps. 4.5 million (nominal values), for services rendered during 2021.

During the annual ordinary and extraordinary shareholders' meeting held on April 20, 2021, the shareholders approved total directors' compensation of Ps. 99.0 million (nominal values) and total fees for the members of our supervisory committee of Ps. 3.3 million (nominal values), for services rendered during 2020.

Certain members of our board of directors who are also our employees or employees of our subsidiaries do not receive any additional compensation for their service on our board of directors. We believe that our director fee structure is customary and reasonable for companies of our kind and consistent with that of our peers and similarly situated companies in the industry in which we operate. These fees may be increased from time to time by a resolution of the general meeting of shareholders.

As of the date of this annual report, neither we, nor any of our affiliates, have entered into any agreement that provides for any benefit or compensation to any director after expiration of his or her term.

Adoption of Clawback Policy

Effective as of November 8, 2023, our board of directors has adopted the Policy for Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation (the "Clawback Policy"). The Clawback Policy is administered by our board of directors (by a majority of independent directors serving on the board), and was adopted in compliance with Section 10D of the Exchange Act and applicable rules of the NYSE. The Clawback Policy provides that "Erroneously Awarded Compensation" can be recovered from executive officers following an accounting restatement" due to material noncompliance with financial reporting requirements. The policy applies to incentive-based compensation received by an executive officer under specific

conditions, including the timing of the compensation and the officer's service period. It includes provisions for attestation by executive officers, outlines exceptions to recovery, and states that the policy is binding and enforceable against all executive officers and, where required, their legal representatives. A copy of this policy is included as Exhibit 97.1 to this annual report.

Long-Term Incentive Program

Phantom Stock Plan

On January 24, 2018 our board of directors established the long-term incentive program, or the incentive program, with the purpose of attracting, retaining and motivating certain hierarchical employees by providing them incentives directly linked to shareholder value. The incentive program had an annual frequency, with granting of phantom stock rights occurring in the month immediately following the publication of our audited consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year. Such options were granted in the framework of an annual plan. Grants were determined by our board of directors. This program was terminated by resolution of our board of directors adopted on February 12, 2021. However, the annual plans that have already been granted within this program will remain in force.

Program administration. Our board of directors is responsible for the overall supervision of the incentive program with the support of a designated management committee, or the management committee, and our management. Only the board of directors has deliberative powers over the incentive program. The management committee is composed of members of our board of directors and, when necessary, advised by executive officers from specific areas (i.e., financial, legal) and external consultants who support our board of directors in the review of proposals for each grant in terms of eligible participants, number of awards, exercise price of each program, among others.

Eligibility. Board members and senior management of Loma Negra and a limited number of senior employees indicated by senior management are eligible for awards under the incentive program.

Awards. Awards consist of the granting of phantom stock rights, which consist in rights to future cash-based awards, based on the valuation of lots of common shares from a predetermined price, or exercise price, and for a certain period, or option term. The exercise of the options provides its beneficiaries the possibility of obtaining an economic benefit calculated by reference to the increase in the value of the phantom stock rights between the date of granting of each plan to the date of exercise of the option.

Exercise price. The exercise price will be defined at the time the awards are granted and will be held until the end of the option term. The exercise price will be equivalent to the average closing value of the common shares in the form of ADSs traded on the NYSE in the 60 days prior to the date of granting the phantom stock rights. The exercise price of the first grant will be equal to the initial public offering price. The share appreciation target will be defined at each grant based on a proposal from the management committee to be reviewed and approved by the board of directors.

Vesting period. The phantom stock rights shall vest and become exercisable on a staggered basis with no phantom stock rights vesting during the first two years of the individual grant and 1/3 of the phantom stock rights vesting during each subsequent year. Participants may exercise their vested rights every quarter after the publication of our quarterly financial statements, once the non-vesting period established by the board of directors has expired.

Option term. The incentive program has an option term of ten years, commencing from the granting of awards. The term of the award represents the maximum term in which the participant must exercise the right. After this period, the phantom stock rights not exercised will become null and void.

As of the date of this annual report, we granted to some of our directors and executive officers the amount of 188,786 phantom stock rights for the 2017 plan duly approved in 2018, 103,085 phantom stock rights for the 2018 plan approved in 2019 and 451,299 phantom stock rights for the 2019 plan approved in 2020.

The phantom stock rights will mature one-third each year on the second, third and fourth anniversary of the award. All of the beneficiaries have accepted the phantom stock rights granted to them. The number of phantom stock rights granted pursuant to the 2017 plan was calculated on the basis of an ADS price of US\$19.0. The number of phantom stock rights granted pursuant to the 2018 plan was calculated on the basis of an ADS price of US\$8.5. The number of phantom stock rights granted pursuant to the 2019 plan was calculated on the basis of an ADS price of US\$5.8.

This Phantom Stock Incentive Program is no longer in place as amended by the board of directors' meeting held on February 12, 2021 and therefore was replaced by another compensation plans. However, the annual plans that have

already been granted within this program will remain in force. On February 1, 2023 and on February 19, 2024 the amount equivalent to 250,655 share rights and the amount equivalent to 123,458 share rights, respectively, corresponding to the program for the year 2019, were executed. With the exercise of these rights, the plan corresponding to 2019 was paid in full.

Stock-based compensation plans

On February 12, 2021 our board of directors established two long-term stock-based plans that replaced the Phantom Stock Incentive Program approved by our board of directors on January 24, 2018.

(i) Stock Compensation Plan

Program administration. The program is managed by our board of directors, who is responsible for its overall supervision. The board of directors may delegate the management and implementation of the plan to the human resources department, but only the board of directors has deliberative powers over the incentive program. Implementation of the programs and granting of the plans are subject to applicable law.

Eligibility. Board members, executive directors and senior management of Loma Negra to the extent that, in all cases, hold a labor relationship with us.

Awards. Awards consist of the granting of our ordinary shares and/or ADSs.

Vesting. The ordinary shares and/or ADSs under each plan will be delivered to the beneficiary pursuant to the following schedule (to the extent that, as of each vesting date the beneficiary continues holding a labor relationship with us): (a) January 1st of the next year immediately following the award date: 33% of the ordinary shares and/or ADSs awarded; (b) January 1st of the second year immediately following the award date: 33% of the ordinary shares and/or ADSs awarded; and (c) January 1st of the third year immediately following the award date: 34% of the ordinary shares and/or ADSs awarded.

On February 12, 2021 the board meeting that established the two long-term stock-based plans, also approved the granting of a total amount of 10,069 ADRs corresponding to the 33% of the first installment of the first year. Such amount was distributed on January 5, 2022. On January 2, 2023 17,473 ADRs were distributed, corresponding to the 33% of the second installment of the plan for the year 2021 and 33% to the first installment of the plan for the year 2022. On January 3, 2024, 25,650 ADRs were distributed corresponding to the 34% of the third installment of the plan for the year 2021, 33% to the second installment of the plan for the year 2022 and 33% to the first installment of the plan for the year 2023.

The board of directors may terminate the program at any time.

(ii) Total Shareholder Return Stock Compensation Plan

Program administration. The program will be managed by our board of directors, who will be responsible for its overall supervision. The board of directors may delegate the management and implementation of the plan to the human resources department, but only the board of directors has deliberative powers over the incentive program. Implementation of the programs and granting of the plans are subject to applicable law.

Eligibility. Board members, executive directors and senior management of Loma Negra to the extent that, in all cases hold a labor relationship with us.

Awards. Awards consist of the granting of our ordinary shares and/or ADSs in a number to be determined by reference to the Total Shareholder Return (TSR) as calculated in the manner contemplated in the program.

Vesting. Within the 10 business days following our shareholders meeting approving our annual financial statements for the fiscal period ending on the third fiscal year following the awarding date (including as first fiscal year the one at which the plan is awarded).

As of the date of this annual report, we have not distributed any ordinary shares and/or ADSs under the program. On March 18, 2024, 39,974 ADRs were distributed for the program corresponding to the year 2021.

The board of directors may terminate the program at any time.

C. Board Practices

Duties and Liabilities of Directors

Directors have the obligation to perform their duties with the loyalty and the diligence of a diligent business person. Under Argentine legislation, directors are jointly and severally liable to the company, the shareholders and third parties for the improper performance of their duties, for violating any law or the bylaws or regulations, if any, and for any damage to these parties caused by fraud, abuse of authority or gross negligence. The following are considered key actions to assess a director's duty of loyalty: (i) the prohibition on using corporate assets and confidential information for private purposes; (ii) the prohibition on taking advantage, or allowing another to take advantage, by action or omission, of the business opportunities of the company; (iii) the obligation to exercise board powers only for the purposes for which the law, the corporation's bylaws or the shareholders' or the board of directors' resolutions were intended; and (iv) the obligation to take strict care so that acts of the board do not go, directly or indirectly, against the company's interests. A director must inform the board of directors and the supervisory committee of any conflict of interests he/she may have in a proposed transaction and he/she must abstain from deliberating and voting thereon.

In general, a director will not be held liable for a decision of the board of directors, even if that director participated in the decision or had knowledge of the decision, if (i) there is written evidence of the director's opposition to the decision and (ii) the director notifies the supervisory committee of that opposition. However, both conditions must be satisfied before the liability of the director is claimed before the board of directors, the supervisory committee or the shareholders or relevant authority or the commercial courts.

Section 271 of the Argentine General Companies Law allows directors to enter into agreements with the company that relate to such director's activity and under arms' length conditions. Agreements that do not satisfy any of the foregoing conditions must have prior approval of the board of directors (or the supervisory committee in the absence of board quorum), and must be notified to the shareholders at a shareholders' meeting. If the shareholders reject the agreement, the directors or the members of the supervisory committee, as the case may be, shall be jointly and severally liable for any damages to the company that may result from such agreement. Agreements that do not satisfy the conditions described above and are rejected by the shareholders are null and void, without prejudice to the liability of the directors or members of the supervisory committee for any damages to the company.

The acts or agreements that a company enters into with a related party involving a relevant amount should fulfill the requirements set forth in Section 72 and 73 of the LMC. Under Section 72, the term "related party" includes the directors, the members of the audit and supervisory committee, the special or general managers designated pursuant to Section 270 of the Argentine General Companies Law (as well as their ascendants, descendants, spouses, brothers or sisters) and the companies in which any of the aforementioned persons may have a direct or indirect significant ownership. A relevant amount is considered to be an amount which exceeds 1% of the net worth of the company as per the latest balance sheet. Under the CNV Rules, a person has a "significant ownership" when the person owns shares that represent no less than 15% of the total capital of such company, or a lesser ownership and the right to designate one or more directors per class of shares, or agreements with other shareholders regarding the management or corporate governance of the company or its controlling entity. The board of directors or any of its members shall require from the audit committee a report stating if the terms of the transaction may be reasonably considered adequate in relation to normal market conditions. The company may resolve with the report of two independent evaluating firms that shall have informed about the same matter and about the other terms of the transaction. The board of directors shall make available to the shareholders the report of the audit committee or the independent evaluating firms, as the case may be, at the main office one business day after the board's resolution was adopted and shall communicate such fact to the shareholders of the company in the respective market bulletin. The vote of each director shall be stated in the minutes of the board of directors approving the transaction. The transaction shall be submitted to the approval of the shareholders of the company when the audit committee or both evaluating firms have not considered the terms of the transaction to be reasonably adequate in relation to normal market conditions. In the case where a shareholder demands compensation for damages caused by a violation of Section 73, the burden of proof shall be placed on the defendant to prove that the act or agreement was in accordance with the market conditions or that the transaction did not cause any damage to the company. The transfer of the burden of proof shall not be applicable when the transaction has been approved by the board of directors with the favorable opinion of the audit committee or two evaluating firms.

We may initiate causes of action against directors if so decided at a meeting of the shareholders. If a cause of action has not been initiated within three months of a shareholders' resolution approving its initiation, any shareholder may

start the action on behalf and on our account. A cause of action against the directors may be also initiated by shareholders who object to the approval of the performance of such directors if such shareholders represent, individually or in the aggregate, at least 5% of our capital stock.

Except in the event of our mandatory liquidation or bankruptcy, shareholder approval of a director's performance, or express waiver or settlement approved by the shareholders' meeting, terminates any liability of a director vis-à-vis the company, provided that shareholders representing at least 5% of our capital stock do not object and provided further that such liability does not result from a violation of law or our bylaws.

Under Argentine law, the board of directors is in charge of the company's management and administration and, therefore, makes any and all decisions in connection therewith, as well as those decisions expressly provided for in the Argentine General Companies Law, the company's bylaws and other applicable regulations. Furthermore, the board is generally responsible for the execution of the resolutions passed in shareholders' meetings and for the performance of any particular task expressly delegated by the shareholders.

Supervisory Committee

Our supervisory committee (*Comisión Fiscalizadora*) consists of three members appointed at our shareholders' meeting for a term of one year. Members may be reelected. The primary responsibility of our supervisory committee is to supervise the compliance by our management with Argentine law and with our bylaws as well as to review our financial statements and to report their findings to our shareholders. Our supervisory committee is required to elect a president among its members and shall meet every quarter and at any time when called by its president. Decisions of the supervisory committee require a quorum of a majority of members and are taken by a majority vote. According to the LMC and our bylaws, the supervisory committee may be rescinded provided that an Audit Committee was duly appointed. The decision to rescind the appointed supervisory committee must be passed by an extraordinary shareholders' meeting with a quorum 75% of the shares entitled to vote and with the majority of 75% of votes -without applying the plurality of votes of the shares entitled to vote. The following table lists the current members of our supervisory committee, who were elected at a shareholders' meeting held on April 25, 2024:

Name	Year of Appointment	Position Held	Age
Antonio Juan Lattuca	2024	Member	81
Omar Raúl Rolotti	2024	Member	77
Adriana Irene Calvo	2024	Member	61
Claudio Aldo Forti	2024	Alternate	60
Carlos Roberto Chiesa	2024	Alternate	55
José Alanis	2024	Alternate	86

Committees of the Board of Directors

Our board of directors has established an Audit Committee as well as other committees as described below. We expect our board of directors to have such other committees as the board of directors may determine from time to time.

Audit Committee

Our Audit Committee is composed of three principal members and one alternate member, all designated by our board of directors. All members of the audit committee were appointed by our board of directors on April 25, 2024,

and their terms will expire at the next annual shareholders meeting. The following table provides relevant information about the members of our audit committee:

Name	Position	Age	Election Date	Condition
Carlos Boero Hughes	Permanent	58	2024	Independent
Laura Gé	Permanent	56	2024	Independent
Sergio Daniel Alonso	Permanent	61	2024	Independent
Cesar Javier Graña	Alternate	53	2024	Independent

As of the date of this annual report, all of the members of our audit committee are independent under CNV regulations, Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act, or Rule 10A-3, and the applicable NYSE standards. In addition, our board of directors has determined that each of the members of our Audit Committee is “financially literate” within the meaning of the rules of the NYSE and that Carlos Boero Hughes is an “audit committee financial expert” within the meaning of Item 16A of Form 20-F under the Securities Act and has the requisite accounting or related financial management expertise under the rules of the NYSE.

Our Audit Committee’s primary responsibilities are to assist the board of directors’ oversight of: (1) the integrity of our financial statements; (2) the adequacy and integrity of the accounting and financial reporting processes and internal controls systems for the issuance of financial reports, and the monitoring of such internal controls; (3) the identification and monitoring of our risks and risk management policies; (4) the standards and procedures related to ethics and conduct and our internal policies and channels for addressing complaints and concerns confidentially and anonymously raised by employees regarding accounting, internal controls and auditing matters and for the receipt, treatment and investigation of those concerns; (5) the external and internal audits, as well as the engagement of the independent auditor and the evaluation of qualifications, services, performance and independence of our independent auditor; (6) our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; and (7) perform other duties attributed by law or by our company’s bylaws”. We adopted an Audit Committee charter defining the committee’s primary duties in a manner consistent with the rules of the SEC and the NYSE, which is available on our website at www.lomanegra.com.

Disclosure Policy Committee

In January 2018, our board of directors created the Disclosure Policy Committee to manage compliance with ongoing disclosure rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC under the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Regulation FD promulgated by the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The committee is composed of five members: chief executive officer, chief financial officer, legal and corporate affairs director, head of corporate communications and investor relations manager. The committee monitors compliance with regulations and our disclosure policy and advises the company on communications with external and internal audiences. Its main purpose is to obtain input from the company’s spokespersons on disclosure issues and to assure agreement on management’s messages and policies. This committee meets quarterly in advance of each earnings announcement or whenever there are issues that require consideration.

Securities Operations Approval Committee

Our insider trading policy committee establishes the policies and procedures that govern trading by our personnel of our securities and securities of any other company about which such personnel learns material, non-public information in the course of performing his or her duties for our company. All our directors, officers and other employees, supervisory board members, controlling shareholders and their representatives and/or employees, and any other person designated by the securities compliance officer, are subject to the prohibitions set forth in the insider trading policy.

Pursuant to this policy, certain of our officers and employees as well as any person specially designated by the securities compliance officer must inform and request for approval to the securities operations approval committee of any operation that they intend to carry out with our securities.

The committee comprises the chief executive officer, chief financial officer, the commercial and concrete director; and the legal and corporate affairs director.

Ethics and Compliance Committee

The ethics and compliance committee, consisting of members of the board of directors, at least one of them being an independent director, and members of our management, is responsible, jointly with the ethics and compliance officer, for administering the code of business conduct, designing and approving the compliance program and investigating any infringement of the code and of applicable laws and regulations.

People and Governance Committee

This committee was created by our board of directors on May 9, 2019 and is composed by members of the board of directors, at least one of them being an independent director. The people and governance committee is currently chaired by one of our independent directors. The committee's primary responsibilities are: (i) defining our governance model (reviewing bylaws, regulations, internal policies, committees, structure and organization); (ii) evaluating and proposing of the members of the board of directors; (iii) designing human resources guidelines and processes; (iv) evaluating of the remuneration of leadership positions and directors; and (v) developing succession plans for leadership positions and directors.

Results, Finance and Strategy Committee

The results, finance and strategy committee was created by our board of directors on May 9, 2019 and is composed by members of the board of directors, at least one of them being an independent director. The results, finance and strategy committee's primary responsibilities are: (i) defining our company's goals; (ii) reviewing the budget and monitoring results and cash flow; (iii) reviewing our results disclosure policy; (iv) supporting the management of our business; (v) discussing financial planning; (vi) management of opportunities in current businesses; (vii) capital expenditures management and planning; and (viii) analysis of new business opportunities and projects.

Risk and Reputation Committee

The risk and reputation committee was created by our board of directors on May 9, 2019, and is composed by members of the board of directors, and at least one is an independent director. This committee's primary responsibilities are: (i) monitoring corporate image management; (ii) reviewing integrated risk map; (iii) designing crisis contingency plan; and (iv) overseeing community relations and donations.

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2023 we had a total of 2,885 employees. We have collective bargaining agreements with the union that represents our blue collar employees in the cement industry, or AOMA. Certain of our subsidiaries have collective bargaining agreements with unions that represent their employees in the railway transportation (*APDEFA, La Fraternidad and Unión Ferroviaria*), in the chemical industry (*FESTIQyPRA*), and in the construction industry (*UOCRA*). We have not experienced a significant number of strikes or other labor slowdowns. During the last four years, we have not had a particular strike affecting all our operations, and we have lost an average of only 5 working days per year due to local strikes always affecting a particular plant in each case.

Business Segment	As of December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
Cement	1,415	1,421	1,408
Concrete	285	278	253
Aggregates	74	63	53
Railroad	1,077	1,090	1,105
Others	34	34	30
Total	2,885	2,886	2,849

E. Share Ownership

None of our directors or executive officers beneficially owns one percent or more of our ordinary shares as of the date of this annual report.

F. Disclosure of a Registrant's Action to Recover Erroneously Awarded Compensation

Not Applicable

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our outstanding shares, which may be represented by ADSs, as of March 31, 2024, by:

- each person or group of affiliated persons that, to our knowledge, beneficially owns 5% or more of our ordinary shares; and
- all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

As disclosed in “*Item 6.E. Share Ownership*,” none of our directors or executive officers beneficially owns one percent or more of our ordinary shares as of the date referenced above. The beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares, including shares in the form of ADSs, is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and generally refers to the sole or shared power to vote or direct the voting or to dispose or direct the disposition of any security. For purposes of this table, a person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of securities that can be acquired within 60 days from March 31, 2024, through the exercise of any option or warrant. The amounts and percentages are based upon 583,483,151 ordinary shares as of March 31, 2024.

All of our shareholders, including the shareholders listed below, have the same voting rights attached to their shares, including shares in the form of ADSs. See “*Item 10.B Additional Information—Memorandum and Articles of Association—Description of Capital Stock—Bylaws—Voting Rights*”. Unless otherwise indicated below, to our knowledge, all persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to their shares, except to the extent authority is shared by spouses under community property laws.

The table below sets forth information concerning the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of March 31, 2024:

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned	
	Number	Percentage of our Capital Stock
IC Trading Inversiones Argentina, S.L. ⁽¹⁾	304,233,740	52.1
The Capital Group Companies, Inc. ⁽²⁾	38,413,985	6.6
ANSES ⁽³⁾	31,076,151	5.3
Pampa Energía S.A. ⁽⁴⁾	30,201,495	5.2
Redwood Capital Management, LLC ⁽⁵⁾	29,367,140	5.0
Directors and Executive Officers as a Group	*	*

(1) Based on information provided by IC Trading Inversiones, it owns and controls 100% of the voting shares of IC Trading Inversiones Argentina. InterCement Portugal S.A. owns and controls 100% of IC Trading Inversiones. InterCement Participações S.A. owns and controls 99.5% of the share capital of InterCement Portugal S.A. Mover Participações S.A. (formerly named Camargo Corrêa S.A.) owns and controls 95.73% of InterCement Participações S.A.’s voting shares. Participações Morro Vermelho S.A. owns 99% of the common shares and 99% of the preferred shares of Mover Participações S.A.

(2) Based on the filing made on March 25, 2024 in compliance with Art. 12 of Section VI, Chapter I of Title XII of the Regulations of the National Securities Commission (CNV), Capital Research and Management Company (“CRMC”) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Capital Group Companies, Inc (“CGC”) CGC is deemed to be the beneficial owner of the shares.

(3) The amount of shares owned by the National Social Security Association of Argentina (*Administración Nacional de la Seguridad Social*), or the ANSES, is based on the information provided by ANSES to the company to attend to the annual ordinary shareholders’ meeting held on April 25, 2024.

(4) Based on the 13G filing to the SEC made on June 23, 2023. Pampa Energía S.A. is the beneficial owner of the shares through the position held by its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Comercializadora e Inversora S.A. and Pampa Energía Bolivia S.A.

(5) Based solely on the 13G filed jointly by Redwood Capital Management, LLC, Redwood Capital Management Holdings, LP, Double Twins K, LLC and Ruben Kliksberg, on May 24, 2023. All securities reported therein are owned by advisory clients of Redwood Capital Management, LLC. None of the advisory clients individually own more than 5% of the outstanding Ordinary Shares of Loma Negra.

* Individually each owning less than 1% of our outstanding ordinary shares.

Other than IC Trading Inversiones Argentina, S.L., The Capital Group Companies, Inc, ANSES, Pampa Energía S.A. and Redwood Capital Management, we are not aware of any person that is the beneficial owner of five percent or more of our voting securities.

Significant Changes in Percentage Ownership

To our knowledge, there have been no significant changes in the percentages of ownership held by the major shareholders listed below, except as disclosed below, which disclose certain internal restructurings within our controlling shareholder.

On January 21, 2020 Caue Austria Holding GmbH notified to Caja de Valores of the transfer of all of its ownership in the company (i.e. 304,233,740 ordinary shares) to Intercement Trading e Inversiones, S.A., its direct parent company.

On June 4, 2020, Intercement Trading e Inversiones S.A. granted a first priority pledge over all of its shares of Loma Negra (which, as of the date of this annual report, represent 52.14% of Loma Negra's capital stock) in favor of Planner Trustee DTVM Ltda. The aforementioned pledge was granted as security for the obligations assumed by its indirect shareholder, Intercement Participações S.A., and its subsidiary, Intercement Brasil S.A., regarding the issuance of simple debentures, not convertible into shares, in accordance with the public offering regulations of Brazil for a total amount of BRL 4,676,827,000 to refinance its financial debt. In this sense, on June 5, 2020, Intercement Trading e Inversiones S.A. requested to Caja de Valores the registration of the pledge.

On January 6, 2021, Intercement Trading e Inversiones, S.A. notified to Caja de Valores of the transfer of all of its ownership in the company (i.e. 304,233,740 ordinary shares) to its subsidiary Intercement Trading e Inversiones Argentina, S.L.

On April 25, 2023, the annual ordinary and extraordinary shareholders meeting approved a capital reduction in the amount of 12,543,339 ordinary shares, i.e., from 596,026,490 to 583,483,151 ordinary shares. Therefore, as of the date of this annual report, Intercement Trading e Inversiones Argentina, S.L. holds 304,233,740 ordinary shares, representing 52.14% of our share capital.

On February 23, 2024, Intercement Participações S.A. announced that it had received a series of inquiries and offers with respect to its assets. In addition, our controlling shareholder informed that it had engaged with advisors to assist in evaluating strategic alternatives (such as private placement, merger, or partnership with a strategic player, or a potential divestment), and that a competitive process had been organized and was underway. As of the date of this annual report, our controlling shareholder has not released any additional information. For further information about the impact of a change of control pursuant to regulations in force in Argentina, see "*Exhibit 2.2 Description of Registrant's Securities*"

B. Related Party Transactions

We enter into transactions with our shareholders and with companies that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by us in the normal course of our business. We conduct these transactions on an arms' length basis. Any transactions with related parties have been made consistent with normal business operations using terms and conditions available in the market and are in accordance with the applicable legal standards. Those transactions were eliminated in the consolidation process.

We maintain certain agreements with other companies controlled by our controlling shareholder in the ordinary course of business in order to share costs and expenses related to the use and maintenance of certain shared administrative functions. These transactions comply at all times with legal requirements regarding conflict of interests and are monitored closely by our management.

As of the date of this annual report, we do not have any loans or other financing agreements with any of our directors and executive officers. Please refer to the below disclosure and “Note 19 to our audited consolidated financial statements” included elsewhere in this annual report for more information.

Other Transactions

Know-how Offer Letter with InterCement Participações S.A.

On August 28, 2020, we accepted an offer from InterCement Participações S.A. (the “Offer”) for the transfer of technical know-how relating to the designing and manufacturing of building materials, such as cement, clinker, and concrete, among others, for the purpose of optimizing the performance and the operations of our company. According to the terms of the Offer, we will have access to the know-how possessed and developed by InterCement Participações S.A., such as, technology, engineering, development of management systems to enhance performance and processes, industrial sustainability and innovation. The royalty fee for the transfer of technical know-how represents 1% of our company’s revenues in nominal values not adjusted for inflation pursuant to our unconsolidated financial information for each year of validity of the Offer and will be paid on a quarterly basis. The Offer shall remain in force for an initial period of three years and shall thereafter be renewed automatically for further successive one-year periods unless either party terminates the Offer by giving to the other party not less than three months’ prior notice. These transactions comply with legal requirements regarding conflict of interests, are conducted on an arms’ length basis and are monitored closely by our management. This contract ended in August 2023.

Offer Letter Services from Loma Negra to InterCement Participacoes S.A.

On September 29, 2021 InterCement Participacoes S.A. accepted our offer regarding the provision of services to themselves or to any other company of the InterCement Group on its behalf (the “Services”). Such Services include, but are not be limited to: development and implementation of performance management, optimization and operational progress tools, technical support in the areas of process engineering, geology, raw materials, maintenance, products and quality, technical training of managers, engineers, and technicians and prospecting of new international business (due diligences). The fees for the Services represents (i) the Net Costs (meaning all costs in which we incur in connection with providing the Services); plus (ii) an arm’s length return for all Services levied at 8%. The term of the agreement is three years starting September 2021, unless either party provides written notice of termination at least three month in advance.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

See Item 18 and our audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the three years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 included in this annual report.

Legal Proceedings

We were party to various legal and administrative proceedings, including civil and labor claims filed by former employees and subcontractors’ employees and public authorities relating to overtime payments, paid leave, working hours, safety, occupational accidents and compensation for exposure to health hazards and tax claims. As of December 31, 2023, such claims involved a total amount in controversy of approximately Ps. 7,599 million, of which Ps. 2,167 million corresponded to probable claims, Ps. 4,925 million to possible claims, including mainly Ps. 434 million related to tax contingencies, Ps. 685 million in labor contingencies and Ps. 3,806 million in administrative, commercial and other proceedings. The remaining Ps. 507 million corresponded to remote claims. It is our policy to make provisions for legal contingencies when, based upon our judgment based on the advice of our legal advisers, the risk of loss is probable. As of December 31, 2023, we had established a provision in the amount of Ps. 2,168 million to cover contingencies for proceedings for which the risk of loss was deemed probable. Moreover, as of December 31, 2023, we also made judicial deposits in the amount of Ps. 12.9 million, related to these proceedings. For claims where we did not record any estimated liability, we will continue to evaluate information as it becomes known and will record an estimate for losses at the time or times if and when it is probable that a loss will be incurred and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable.

As of December 31, 2023, there were no other material contingencies that could negatively impact our financial results.

The following table summarizes legal and administrative proceedings to which we are party, the amounts in dispute in these proceedings and the aggregate amount of the provision established for losses that may arise from these proceedings:

	As of December 31, 2023		
	Number of proceedings	Total Claims	Total Provisions
		(in millions of Ps.)	
Labor and Social Security Proceedings	178	2,042.8	1,305.8
Civil and other proceedings	232	5,556.6	861.7
Total	410	7,599.4	2,167.5

See Note 26 of our consolidated financial statements in relation with possible contingencies for which we have not recorded a provision as it is not required under IFRS.

Damnificados Financieros Asociación Civil's Class Action

On February 27, 2007, Damnificados Financieros Asociación Civil filed a class action as representative of the holders of the notes issued by Inversora Eléctrica de Buenos Aires S.A., or IEBA, in an aggregate principal amount of Ps. 200,000,000, in 1997, or the IEBA Notes, against several defendants (including us, as a former minority shareholder of IEBA). Plaintiff seeks to extend liability to the defendants for the lack of payment of the IEBA Notes alleging, among other things, under-capitalization of IEBA, as issuer. We filed several defenses, including, without limitation, lack of standing to sue, statute of limitations, that we were no longer shareholders of IEBA at the time of the issuance of the IEBA Notes and that the IEBA Notes have been successfully restructured through a reorganization plan duly endorsed by the competent court with effect against all holders of the IEBA Notes and declared fulfilled by resolution of the same court dated April 18, 2008. On August 28, 2017, the court admitted the class action and as of September 5, 2017, we appealed the court's decision. The Court rejected such appeal, thus on September 28, 2017, we filed a petition in error because of denial of appeal. Finally, the petition in error was admitted. As of August 14, 2018, the Court decided to confirm the appealed resolution regarding the admission and certification of the class action and order its registration in the Public Registry of Collective Processes (*Registro Público de Procesos Colectivos*). In 2019, the court order to publish notice of the class action in the media. On September 2020, the publications' project filed by the plaintiff was approved and in December 2020, the plaintiff certified the publication of the class action in its social media. On April 4, 2021, plaintiff requested the Court to open the evidentiary stage. On June 4, 2021, the Court deferred the ruling on defendants' defenses until passing final judgment and ordered to send the docket to the Public Prosecutor. On August 28, 2021, the Court received the opinion of the Public Prosecutor. On September 16, 2021, the court requested the parties to state whether a settlement would be possible. The parties answered the Court's request. On March 3, 2022, after examining the proceedings the court ordered compliance with pending procedural matters. On December 22, 2022 the court ordered the commencement of the evidentiary stage. After reviewing the evidence offered by the parties for quite some time, on March 28, 2023 the Court has ordered the parties to start producing their evidence. Currently, the parties are still producing the evidence offered. Based on information currently available and the current stage of the litigation, we believe that the chances of success of the claim against us are remote, and thus have not recorded any provision in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023.

Antitrust Proceedings

CNDC Fine. In 1999, the CNDC, initiated administrative investigations against the largest Argentine cement companies, including Loma Negra, for alleged violations of Argentine antitrust regulations by means of an alleged mutual agreement among all companies to fix prices and to distribute the market share among themselves during the period from 1981 to 1999, causing a potential damage to the general economic interest. On July 25, 2005, the CNDC determined that Loma Negra and Cementos San Martín (a company acquired by, and merged into, Loma Negra in 1992), together with other cement companies, violated these regulations and imposed a fine against Loma Negra in the aggregate amount of Ps. 167.2 million. This resolution by the CNDC was appealed and finally confirmed in 2013 by the Argentine National Supreme Court of Justice, and Loma Negra paid the fine.

CNDC Market Investigation (C. 1476). In 2013, the CNDC initiated administrative investigations related to the price of cement. To this end, the CNDC requested information from all cement companies involved in the 1999 investigation. In June 2014, the CNDC removed Loma Negra as a party to the investigative proceeding and confirmed that it is a market investigation where the cement companies do not have access to the file. As of the date of this annual report, the case is still under analysis by the CNDC. Thus, based on information currently available and the current stage of the investigation, we are unable to reasonably estimate a possible loss or range of possible losses, if any, with regard to any potential claims and thus have not recorded any provision in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023.

CNDC Market Investigation (C. 1491). In 2014, the CNDC initiated a market investigation that involved all construction materials companies. However, no particular company has been charged or is subject to investigation for anti-competitive behavior. In March and June 2014, Loma Negra submitted all the information requested by the Antitrust Commission. As of the date of this annual report, the case is still under analysis by the CNDC. Thus, based on information currently available and the current stage of the investigation, we are unable to reasonably estimate a possible loss or range of possible losses, if any, with regard to any potential claims and thus have not recorded any estimated liability in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022.

CNDC Investigation - Abuse of Dominant Position (C. 1488). In 2014 the Association of Small- and Micro- Enterprises (*Asociación de Pequeñas y Micro Empresas*) filed a claim against cement, steel and aluminum companies (including Loma Negra) for alleged abuse of dominant market position and artificial increases in product prices. In March 2016, Loma Negra filed an answer against the complaint and denied all claims, which was rejected by the CNDC on August 25, 2017. On September 8, 2017, we filed a motion for reconsideration against this administrative decision. On February 18, 2020 we were notified of the Resolution of the Secretary of Commerce that ordered the ending of the investigation after the opinion of the CNDC that found that no anticompetitive practices took place. Claimant did not appeal the CNDC's decision and the docket was closed.

CNDC Market Investigation - Competitive Conditions in Cement Market (IM 6). On August 10, 2017, we were notified of a new administrative investigation initiated by the CNDC regarding competitive conditions in the cement market in Argentina. None of the cement companies has been accused or is subject to investigation for anticompetitive practices under this proceeding. On April 26, 2018 the CNDC notified that the purpose of the investigation was to analyze the market conditions of the cement industry in order to make recommendations. The CNDC has requested us to file several information and documentation related to products that we commercialized: the last request for information received by us was February 7, 2021. We filed the requested information on February 23, 2021. On April 27, 2022 the CNDC issued Disposition DISFC-2022-36-APN-CNDC#MDP, by which it decided to close the investigation with recommendations to the Chamber of Producers of Portland Cement (AFCP for its acronym in Spanish). No recommendation was issued regarding the cement companies.

CNDC Investigation - Abuse of Dominant Position (C. 1794). In July 2022, the Antitrust Commission initiated an investigation into the company for alleged abuse of dominant position and price discrimination in Portland cement prices and asked Loma Negra to give explanations. On August 26, 2022, we filed explanations and denied all claims. On November 4, 2022 the Antitrust Commission decided to continue the investigation and requested information from us and third parties. Based on currently available information and the stage of the investigation, we are unable to reasonably estimate a range of possible losses, if any, with regard to any potential claims and thus have not recorded any estimated liability in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023.

Securities Complaints Commenced Against Loma Negra under US Jurisdiction

In 2018, two investors who purportedly purchased our ADSs pursuant and/or traceable to our IPO, commenced two different putative class actions before US courts on behalf of all persons and/or entities who purchased or otherwise acquired our ADSs pursuant and/or traceable to our prospectus and registration statement issued in connection with the IPO, and, in the case of the Federal Class Action (defined below), on behalf of all persons and/or entities who purchased our ADSs on the open market between November 2, 2017 and May 23, 2018, inclusive. Loma Negra, its directors and some members of its senior management at the time of the IPO and Loma Negra Holding GmbH (now Intercement Trading e Inversiones, S.A.) were named as defendants in both actions.

Federal Class Action

On December 5, 2018, plaintiff, Eugenio Carmona filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, pursuant to Sections 11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933. The plaintiff alleged that our offering materials failed to disclose material facts and risks concerning our prospects for future growth and that the

price of our ADSs was artificially inflated. We moved to dismiss the action and on April 27, 2020, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York issued an opinion granting defendants' motion to dismiss. On July 17, 2020, the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the appeal filed against the Federal Court's opinion. Therefore, the favorable opinion for us and the other defendants is final and the Federal Class Action is over.

State Class Action

On June 21, 2018, plaintiff Dan Kohl filed a complaint in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, pursuant to Sections 11 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933. The complaint also asserts claims against the underwriters of our IPO. The plaintiff alleges that our offering materials failed to disclose material facts and risks concerning our prospects for future growth and our business. As a result of such alleged omissions, the plaintiff asserts that the price of our ADSs was artificially inflated. On March 13, 2019, we filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. On October 22, 2020, the State Court issued its ruling on the motion to dismiss and dismissed a portion of the claims while allowing the rest of the claims to proceed. On June 1, 2021, the First Department modified the Supreme Court's decision on our motion to dismiss and further narrowed the grounds upon which the case can proceed.

On December 2, 2021, the State Court entered an order certifying the case as a class action and denying our motion for summary judgment. We appealed these rulings, which were affirmed by the First Department on November 17, 2022.

On October 11, 2023, we entered into a proposed agreement (the "Agreement") with the lead plaintiff which received the preliminary approval from the New York State Court on November 30, 2023. On April 10, 2024, the final approval by the New York State Court was granted. The completion of the Settlement is contingent on a final class payment, which is expected to be made before October 11, 2024, and is covered by our Directors and Officers (D&O) insurance policies. Once such payment has been made, the New York State Court is expected to issue the final judgment and the case will end.

The Agreement does not contain any admission or acknowledgment of liability for wrongful conduct by Loma Negra or other defendants in the class action, and it includes a release of all claims.

The material payment obligations under the Agreement are covered by insurance policies contracted by the company, with a significant portion of the Agreement amount having been paid in December 2023, which is deposited in the court's escrow accounts. There is still an additional payment that must be made 365 days from the signing of the Agreement.

The company has recognized a liability for the remaining payment as stipulated in the Agreement and has accounted for the corresponding insurance coverage, following the Agreement's final court approval and our commitment to the settlement terms.

Dividends and Dividend Policy

Under the Argentine General Companies Law, the declaration and payment of dividends is determined by the shareholders at the shareholders' meeting. The approval of dividends requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote at the meeting. We have a single class of ordinary shares entitled to the same voting rights and amount of dividends per share.

Dividends, if any, on our outstanding ordinary shares will be proposed by our board of directors and subject to the approval of our shareholders. Even if our shareholders decide to distribute dividends, the form, frequency and amount of such dividends will depend upon our future operations and earnings, investment plans, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors our board of directors and shareholders may deem relevant.

In addition, the distribution of dividends may be limited by Argentine law, which permits the distribution of dividends only out of realized and net earnings (*ganancias líquidas y realizadas*) as set forth in our annual standalone financial statements presented in pesos and approved by our shareholders, or consolidated special interim balance sheet, in case of anticipated dividends.

Under the Argentine General Companies Law, our bylaws and our Dividend Policy, we are required to allocate to our legal reserve 5% of our annual net earnings, plus or minus the results of prior years, until our legal reserve equals 20% of our then outstanding aggregate share capital. The legal reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders. References to our bylaws are to our bylaws as adopted by our Shareholders Meeting held on April 16, 2020

and the amendment of Section Fifth of our by-laws as a consequence of the Voluntary Capital Reduction decided in the Shareholders Meeting held on April 25, 2023. Additionally, our annual net profit must be allocated in the following order:

- to comply with the legal reserve requirement;
- to the establishment of voluntary reserves;
- to pay the accrued fees of the members of our board of directors and supervisory committee;
- to pay dividends on preferred shares (if at any time issued and existing);
- to the distribution of dividends; and
- any remaining balance to undistributed cumulated earnings or as otherwise determined by our shareholders at the annual shareholders' meeting.

According to the rules issued by the CNV, cash dividends must be paid to shareholders within 30 days of the resolution approving their distribution.

Amounts Available for Distribution

Our board of directors will propose how to allocate our net profit for the preceding fiscal year. The allocation and declaration of annual dividends requires the approval of a majority of our shareholders. Dividends in cash have to be paid within 30 days as from the date of the shareholders' meeting that approved such distribution of dividends; while dividends payable in shares, such shares have to be delivered to the shareholders within three months as from the date of the shareholders' meeting that approves such dividend. The time limit after which the dividend entitlement lapses is 5 years from the date on which the dividend is payable in favor of the company.

According to our Dividend Policy the recommendation of our board of directors for the payment of dividends and its amount will depend on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, our cash flow, financial condition (including capital position), investment plans, prospects, legal requirements, economic climate and such other factors as we may deem relevant at the time. The amount of future dividends or interest attributable to shareholders' equity we may pay is subject to Argentine corporate law and will be determined by our shareholders at the shareholders' meetings as described above.

Our bylaws and Dividend Policy do not provide for specific amounts to be distributed, but refer to the distribution of the remainder of net profit after legal and statutory reserves are established.

Reserve Accounts

Reserve accounts are comprised of the legal reserve, environmental reserve, optional reserve for future dividends and optional reserve, as determined at the shareholders' meeting.

Legal reserve: in accordance with the Argentine General Companies Law and our bylaws, we are required to allocate to our legal reserve 5% of our annual net earnings, plus or minus the results of prior years, until our legal reserve equals 20% of our then outstanding aggregate share capital. The legal reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders. If this legal reserve is reduced for any reason, no dividends can be distributed until such reserve is reinstated.

Environmental reserve: we may allocate a reserve for environmental investments.

Optional reserve for future dividends: we may reserve a portion of our net profit for future dividends distributions.

Optional Reserve: we may reserve a portion of our net profit for future planned capital expenditures and other investments. Based on current regulations in Argentina, the shareholders' meeting must allocate 100% of our net profit.

The table below sets forth our capital reserves as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	(in millions of Ps.)		
Legal reserve	8,799.3	8,799.3	8,799.3
Environmental reserve	68,7	68,7	68,7
Optional reserve for future dividends	156,519.7	227,406.0	266,461.1
Total reserves	165,387.7	236,274.0	275,329.1

Payment of Dividends

Form of Payment

In general, Argentine foreign exchange regulations may grant access to the FX Market for the purchase of foreign currency to pay dividends abroad to foreign shareholders or to an ADS depository for the benefit of the foreign holders of ADSs if certain conditions are met. Cases not falling under the exhaustive list provided by Argentine foreign exchange regulations will require prior approval of the BCRA to access the FX Market, which is seldom granted and acts as a de facto prohibition. Additionally, the “External Credits and Debts Survey” established by Communication “A” 6401, as amended, must have been complied with. Furthermore, the total amount to be paid to non-resident shareholders through the FX Market shall not exceed the corresponding amount denominated in Pesos that was determined by the shareholders’ meeting. See “*Item 10. Additional Information—D. Exchange Controls—Foreign indebtedness information regime*”.

The ordinary shares underlying the ADSs are held in Argentina by Caja de Valores, acting as the custodian agent for the ADS depository. The ADS depository is the registered owner on record of our ordinary shares represented by ADSs and acts as the registrar of our ADSs. We inform the BCRA the amount of our ordinary shares held by foreign shareholders and the shares underlying the ADSs, and, therefore, should have access to the FX Market (single and free foreign exchange market) to pay dividends with respect to our ordinary shares and ordinary shares represented by ADSs, subject to certain structural restrictions as described further in “*Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Restrictions on transfers of foreign exchange and the repatriation of capital from Argentina may impair your ability to receive dividends and distributions on, and the proceeds of any sale of, the shares underlying the ADSs.*” Pursuant to the deposit agreement, holders of ADSs will be entitled to receive dividends, if any, declared with respect to the underlying ordinary shares represented by such ADSs to the same extent as the holders of the ordinary shares.

Payments of cash dividends and distributions, if any, will be made in pesos, although we reserve the right to pay in other currency or in kind to the extent permitted by applicable law. The ADS depository will convert such dividends received in pesos into U.S. dollars and pay such amount to holders of ADSs, net of any dividend distribution fees, ADS depository’s fees and expenses, currency conversion expenses and taxes or governmental charges, if any. In the event that the ADS depository is unable to convert immediately the amount in pesos received as cash dividends into U.S. dollars, the amount of U.S. dollars payable to holders of ADSs may be adversely affected by depreciation of the peso.

History of Payment of Dividends

The annual shareholders’ meeting held on March 23, 2017, approved the distribution of cash dividends in an aggregate amount of Ps. 444.7 million (nominal value) and the increase in the reserve for future dividends of Ps. 15.5 million (nominal value) with respect to our results for the year ended December 31, 2016. On May 17, 2017, our board of directors approved the payment of this distribution of cash dividends.

The annual shareholders’ meeting held on April 25, 2018, approved the allocation of the earnings for the year ended December 31, 2017 for the amount of Ps. 1,590.2 million (nominal value) in the facultative reserve considering the current investment plan in property, plant and equipment.

The annual shareholders’ meeting held on April 25, 2019, approved the allocation of the retained earnings for the year ended December 31, 2018 for the amount of Ps. 5,166.2 million (nominal value) in the facultative reserve considering the current investment plan in property, plant and equipment.

The annual shareholders' meeting held on April 16, 2020, approved the allocation of the retained earnings for the year ended December 31, 2019 for the amount of Ps. 127.7 million (nominal value) in the legal reserve and Ps. 3,711.5 million (nominal value) in the facultative reserve considering the current investment plan in property, plant and equipment.

The ordinary shareholders' meeting held on September 30, 2020, approved to allocate a part of the Reserve for Future Dividends to distribute dividends in the amount of Ps. 2,400 million (nominal value), equivalent to a dividend of Ps. 4.03 per share. The dividends payment was executed during October, 2020.

The annual shareholders' meeting held on April 20, 2021, approved (i) to modify the allocation of the Optional Reserve and to allocate such sum to the payment of future dividends and, consequently, change its name to "Optional Reserve for Future Dividends"; and (ii) to allocate the sum of Ps. 11,351 million (nominal value) to the Optional Reserve for Future Dividends. Also, it was approved to delegate to the board of directors the power to totally or partially disaffect and distribute in cash, one or more times, the amount in constant currency of the Optional Reserve for Future Dividends depending on the evolution of the business and the regulatory restrictions and limitations until the next annual shareholders meeting that will consider the financial statements corresponding to the year ending December 31, 2021.

On April 14, 2022 the board of directors of our company approved to allocate a part of the Reserve for Future Dividends to distribute dividends in the amount of Ps. 5,150 million, equivalent to a dividend of Ps. 8.79 per outstanding share. The dividends payment was executed as of April 2022.

The annual shareholders' meeting held on April 27, 2022, approved (i) to allocate the sum of Ps. 6,586 million (adjusted per inflation as of December 31, 2021) to the Optional Reserve for Future Dividends; and (ii) to delegate to the board of directors the power to totally or partially disaffect and distribute in cash, one or more times, the amount in constant currency of the Optional Reserve for Future Dividends depending on the evolution of the business and the regulatory restrictions and limitations until the next annual shareholders meeting that will consider the financial statements corresponding to the year ending December 31, 2022.

On July 1, 2022 the board of directors of our company approved to allocate a part of the Reserve for Future Dividends to distribute dividends in the amount of Ps. 10,300 million, equivalent to a dividend of Ps. 17.59 per outstanding share. The dividends payment was executed in July 2022.

On December 27, 2022 the board of directors of our company approved to allocate a part of the Reserve for Future Dividends to distribute dividends in the amount of Ps. 3,500 million, equivalent to a dividend of Ps. 5.99 per outstanding share. The dividends payment was executed as of January 2023.

The annual shareholders' meeting held on April 25, 2023, approved (i) to allocate the sum of Ps. 1,939 million (adjusted per inflation as of December 31, 2022) to the Optional Reserve for Future Dividends; and (ii) to delegate to the board of directors the power to totally or partially disaffect and distribute in cash and/or kind, one or more times, the amount in constant currency of the Optional Reserve for Future Dividends depending on the evolution of the business and the regulatory restrictions and limitations until the next annual shareholders meeting that will consider the financial statements corresponding to the year ending December 31, 2023.

On May 2, 2023 the board of directors of our company approved to allocate a part of the Reserve for Future Dividends to distribute dividends in kind in Argentine Republic Treasury Bills in the amount of Ps. 22,200 million, equivalent to a dividend of 43.86 Argentine Republic Treasury Bills per outstanding share. The dividends payment was executed in May 2023.

On June 23, 2023 the board of directors of our company approved to allocate a part of the Reserve for Future Dividends to distribute dividends in the amount of Ps. 13,700 million, equivalent to a dividend of Ps. 23.48 per outstanding share. The dividends payment was executed in July 2023.

The annual shareholders' meeting held on April 25, 2024, approved (i) to allocate the sum of Ps. 6,876 million (adjusted per inflation as of December 31, 2023) to the Optional Reserve for Future Dividends; and (ii) to delegate to the board of directors the power to totally or partially disaffect and distribute in cash and/or kind, one or more times, the amount in constant currency of the Optional Reserve for Future Dividends depending on the evolution of the business and the regulatory restrictions and limitations until the next annual shareholders meeting that will consider the financial statements corresponding to the year ending December 31, 2024.

Contractual Limitations on Dividend Payments

As of the date of this annual report, none of our outstanding indebtedness contains contractual limitations on dividend payments.

The payment of cash dividends may be subject to additional tax considerations. For further information on the tax implications of dividend payments see “Item 10.E Additional Information—Taxation—Material Argentine Tax Considerations—Taxation on Dividends”.

B. Significant Changes

Except as identified in this annual report, no undisclosed significant changes have occurred since the date of the consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. Offer and Listing Details

Our ordinary shares trade on the BYMA under the symbol “LOMA” and on the NYSE under the symbol “LOMA” in the form of ADSs issued by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as depositary. Each ADS represents five ordinary shares.

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

On October 31, 2017, we completed our initial public offering and on November 1, 2017, our ADSs representing ordinary shares began to trade on the NYSE. Our ordinary shares are currently traded on the Merval (since November 2017) and BYMA (since November 2017) under the symbol “LOMA”. Additionally, our ADSs have been trading on the NYSE since October 31, 2017 under the symbol “LOMA”.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

Description of Capital Stock

Our bylaws, approved by our shareholders at our general shareholders' meeting held on April 16, 2020, and the amendment of Section Fifth of our bylaws as a consequence of the Voluntary Capital Reduction decided in the Shareholders Meeting held on April 25, 2023, are filed as Exhibit 1.1 to this annual report. The information otherwise contemplated by this Item is included in Exhibit 2.2 to this annual report, which is hereby incorporated by reference. This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified by reference to our by-laws, Argentine corporate law, the rules and regulations of the CNV and the listing rules of BYMA. For more complete information, you should read our bylaws. For information on how to obtain a copy of our bylaws, please read "Documents on Display".

General

We are a corporation organized as a *Sociedad Anónima* under the laws of Argentina on May 10, 1926 and registered with the Public Registry of Commerce of the Province of Buenos Aires (Azul) on August 5, 1926. The resolution of the board of directors dated July 4, 2018 approved the change of our principal executive offices to Boulevard Cecilia Grierson 355, 4th floor, City of Buenos Aires. This resolution has been registered before the Public Registry of the City of Buenos Aires on October 1, 2018 under No. 18553, Book No. 91, Volume – of corporations.

Our share capital as of December 31, 2023 consisted of Ps. 58,348,315.10, represented by 583,483,151 ordinary, book entry shares, with a par value of Ps. 0.10 per share and each entitled to one vote, since on April 25, 2023, our general shareholders' meeting approved the reduction of our capital stock on (1) 12,352,329 treasury shares acquired under the company's share repurchase plans and (2) 191,010 shares registered to shareholders that cannot be identified since 1995. The decision taken by the shareholders' meeting to reduce the company's capital was approved by the Public Registry on September 26, 2023, under No. 16416, Book No. 114, Volume – of Corporations.

All outstanding shares are fully paid as of the date of this annual report.

The rights of holders of our stock may be modified through a resolution of our extraordinary shareholders' meeting.

Bylaws

Corporate Purpose

According to our bylaws, we have a broad corporate purpose that includes, among others, to participate in industrial activities, such as the production, commercialization, multiplication, licensing, purchase, sale, importation, exportation and distribution of mining products, as well as to engage in any activity related to mining; to invest in national or foreign companies, private or partially state-owned; to subscribe, acquire or transfer shares, interest or securities, to form subsidiaries; to provide guarantees to third parties; purchase, sale or lease real estate and personal property; to purchase, sell, register and make use of intellectual property; and to allocate up to 10% of its capital, reserves and profits to social and cultural works and charity.

Shareholders' Meetings

Shareholders' meetings may be ordinary or extraordinary. We are required to convene and hold an ordinary meeting of shareholders within four months of the close of each fiscal year to consider the matters specified in the first two paragraphs of Section 234 of the Argentine General Companies Law, such as the approval of our consolidated financial statements, allocation of net profit for such fiscal year, approval of the reports of the board of directors and supervisory committee and election and remuneration of directors and members of the supervisory committee. Other matters which may be considered at an ordinary meeting convened and held at any time include the responsibility of directors and members of the supervisory committee, and capital increases without limit, according to our bylaws.

In addition, under the provisions of section 71 of the LMC, and because we are a company authorized to publicly offer our ordinary shares, the ordinary shareholders' meeting is to undertake (i) the transfer or encumbrance of all or a substantial part of our assets, other than in the ordinary course of business; and (ii) the execution of an administration or management agreement as it relates to our business and/or assets. The same applies to the approval of any other agreement pursuant to which the assets or services received by us are paid for, totally or partially, with a percentage of our income, results or profits, if such amount is substantial as it relates to our business or assets.

Extraordinary shareholders' meetings may be convened at any time to consider matters beyond the authority of an ordinary meeting, including amendment of the bylaws; reduction and reimbursement of capital; redemption, reimbursement and amortization of shares; merger, transformation and dissolution of the company; appointment, removal and remuneration of liquidators; spin-off; examination of accounts and any other matters related to management during the liquidation of the corporation, which may require a final approving resolution; limitation or suspension of preemptive rights pursuant to Section 197 of the Argentine General Companies Law; reduction of the term for the exercise of preemptive rights for the subscription of new ordinary shares pursuant to Section 194 of the Argentine General Companies Law; issue of debentures and their conversion into shares; and issue of bonds, except for the issuance of negotiable obligations under Argentine law, which may be approved by a resolution of an ordinary shareholders meeting.

The Argentine General Companies Law provides that shareholders' meetings may be called by our board of directors or by our supervisory committee or at the request of the holders of shares representing no less than 5% of the ordinary shares. Any meetings called at the request of shareholders must be held within a maximum of 40 days after the request is made. Any shareholder may appoint any person as its duly authorized representative at a shareholders' meeting, by granting a proxy.

Notice of shareholders' meetings must be published during five days in the Official Gazette, in an Argentine newspaper of wide circulation and in the publications of Argentine exchanges or securities markets in which our ordinary shares are traded, at least 20 days before but no later than 45 days from the date on which the meeting is to be held. Such notice must include information regarding the type of meeting to be held, the date, time and place of such meeting and the agenda. If a quorum is not achieved at such first call for the meeting, a notice for a second call for the meeting, which must be held within 30 days of the date on which the first meeting was called, must be published for three days, at least eight days before the date of the second call for the meeting. The above-described notices of shareholders' meetings may be effected simultaneously for the second call for the meeting to be held on the same day as the first call, except in the case of extraordinary meetings. Shareholders' meetings may be validly held without notice if all shares of our outstanding share capital are present and resolutions are adopted by unanimous vote of such shares.

Under Argentine corporate law and our bylaws, quorum for ordinary meetings of shareholders on first call is a majority of the shares entitled to vote, and action may be taken by the affirmative vote of an absolute majority of the shares present that are entitled to vote on such action. If a quorum is not available at the first call for the meeting, a second call for the meeting may be held at which action may be taken by the holders of an absolute majority of the shares present, regardless of the number of such shares. The quorum for an extraordinary shareholders' meeting on first call is 60% of the shares entitled to vote, and if such quorum is not available, an extraordinary meeting following a second call may be held with the presence of 30% of shares entitled to vote.

However, pursuant to Section 244 of the LMC, all shareholders' meetings, whether convened on a first or second quorum call, require the affirmative vote of the majority of shares with right to vote in order to approve the following decisions: voluntary winding-up of the company, transfer of the domicile of the company outside of Argentina, fundamental change to the purpose of the company, total or partial mandatory repayment by the shareholders of the paid-in capital; and a merger or a spin-off, when our company will not be the surviving company. In the aforementioned cases, multiple voting rights granted by a certain class of shares shall not be considered. Also, under Section 284 of the Argentine General Companies Law, multiple voting rights will not be applicable to the election of syndics or members of the supervisory committee; provided that, the Argentine General Companies Law allows for the election of up to one third of vacant supervisory committee members positions through the cumulative voting system in terms similar to those described in the election of the members of the board of directors.

End of Fiscal Year

Our fiscal year ends on December 31 of each year.

Jurisdiction and Arbitration

Pursuant to Section 46 of the Capital Markets Law (*Ley de Mercado de Capitales*), companies whose shares are listed on any authorized market (including the BYMA), are subject to the jurisdiction of the arbitration court of such authorized market (in this case, the *Tribunal de Arbitraje General de la Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*, or any successor thereof) for all matters concerning such companies' relationship with shareholders and investors, without prejudice to the right of shareholders and investors to submit their claims (or challenge any arbitral award, as provided by Sections 758 and 760 of the Argentine Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure) to the competent courts of Argentina. In case that the applicable laws provide for the accumulation of claims related to the same subject matter, such accumulation will be subject to the jurisdiction of the judicial courts.

Shareholders' Agreements

To our knowledge, as of the date of this annual report, there are no shareholders' arrangements or agreements the implementation or performance of which could, at a later date, result in a change in the control of us in favor of a third person other than the current controlling shareholder.

C. Material Contracts

We have not been party to any material contracts within the two years prior to the date of this annual report, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business.

D. Exchange Controls

Due to the foreign exchange crisis after the primary elections in August 2019 and the uncertainties on the presidential elections in October 2019 and the measures to be adopted by a new administration, since September 1, 2019, the Argentine Central Bank reinstated rigid restrictions and foreign exchange controls, which have been extended without time limitation by Decree No. 91/2019 issued on December 28, 2019, by the Argentine Executive Branch, and Communication "A" 6862 issued by the Argentine Central Bank on January 15, 2020. Pursuant to these measures, as further amended and complemented, and other additional measures adopted by the Argentine Central Bank, among other things:

- (i) Prior authorization of the Argentine Central Bank is required for the access to the FX Market for the purchase of foreign currency:
 - For portfolio investment purposes for more than \$200 per calendar month by individuals;
 - For portfolio investment purposes by legal entities, local governments, funds and trusts;
 - By non-Argentine residents, except for certain exemptions;
 - For payment of dividends and earnings, except, among other requirements, if (i) the total amount of said payment of profits and dividends as from January 17, 2020 (including the amount of the payment being made at the time of the access) does not exceed 30% of the value of new capital contributions of foreign direct investments made to local companies; (ii) the funds are transferred to Argentina and sold for *pesos* through the foreign exchange market as from such date; and (iii) regarding resident shareholders, the total amount to be paid through the FX Market does not exceed the corresponding amount denominated in Pesos that was determined by the shareholders' meetings.
 - For the pre-payment of principal and interest on foreign financial indebtedness with an anticipation of more than three business days in advance to the scheduled maturity dates, unless certain conditions are met;
 - For the pre-payment of indebtedness for the import of goods and services, except for certain exemptions;
 - Until December 12, 2024, for the payment of principal under foreign financial indebtedness with related parties, except for certain exemptions.
- (ii) The proceeds of the disbursements of foreign financial loans incurred since September 1, 2019 must be transferred into Argentina and converted into *pesos* through the FX Market in order for the Argentine resident debtor to have access to the FX Market for the payment of principal and interests under such foreign financial loan on their scheduled maturity
- (iii) It is prohibited to access the FX market for the purchase of foreign currency for the payment of local debts and other obligations incurred in foreign currency between Argentine residents originated as of September

1st, 2019, except, among others, in the case of obligations instrumented by means of public registries or deeds dated as of August 30, 2019.

- (iv) The proceeds from the collections of foreign currency by Argentine residents abroad for the export of the following goods since September 2nd, 2019 are subject to mandatory transfer into Argentina and conversion into *pesos* through the FX Market, within the terms described in each case, computed from the shipment date:
- 15 consecutive days for crops and soybean oil;
 - 30 consecutive days for hydrocarbons and derivatives;
 - 60 consecutive days for exports between related parties not including the goods described above and for metal ores and precious metals;
 - 180 consecutive days for all other goods; and
 - 365 consecutive days for small exports under the EXPORTA SIMPLE program for medium and small companies with annual FOB exports of less than US\$ 600,000 and individual exports of less than US\$ 15,000 each.

Regardless of the applicable maximum terms described above, upon collection of the export receivables, the proceeds thereof are subject to the mandatory repatriation within the five consecutive days computed from the date of payment or collection.

For exports of certain services and all goods included in the *Nomenclatura Común del MERCOSUR*, the above will be considered completed when the exporter has entered and settled in the exchange market an amount of no less than 80% of the invoiced value and has completed operations of purchase and sale of securities for the unsettled portion, in which securities are acquired with settlement in foreign currency and sold with settlement in local currency in Argentina.

- (v) The proceeds from the collection of foreign currency by Argentine residents out of Argentina for the export of services are subject to mandatory repatriation within the five consecutive days computed from the date they are received.

As a general rule, Argentine residents may access the FX Market for the payment of imports of goods. Different requirements apply for goods with customs entry registration and goods with pending customs entry registration. The Argentine importer may access the FX Market to pay imports of goods with customs entry registration registered in the import payment tracking system (“SEPAIMPO”, after its Spanish acronym), provided that certain requirements are met, including, among others, the payment is not made before the scheduled maturity date. Payments must be made to the foreign supplier. Goods with pending customs entry registration are subject to a special follow-up regime. In addition, the prior authorization of the Argentine Central Bank is required for the import of luxury goods such as luxury cars and motorbikes, and pearls and diamonds, among other luxury goods.

- (vi) Pursuant to Communication “A” 7001, dated April 30, 2020, and its amendment, in order to gain access to the FX Market for making any kind of payments, and in addition to applicable requirements, the Argentine Central Bank requires an affidavit from the requestor, (i) stating that within the immediately preceding 180 (or 90 when the operations involve securities issued under Argentine law) consecutive days it has not (a) sold in Argentina securities settled against foreign currency; (b) transferred securities to custody accounts out of Argentina within the immediately preceding 90 consecutive days; (c) acquired in the country securities issued by non-residents with settlement in pesos; (d) acquired Argentine certificates of deposit representing foreign shares; (e) acquired securities representing private debt issued in foreign jurisdictions; and (f) delivered funds in local currency or other local assets (except funds in foreign currency deposited in local financial institutions) to any human or legal person, resident or non-resident, related or not, receiving as prior or subsequent consideration, directly or indirectly, by itself or through a related, controlled or controlling entity, foreign assets, crypto-assets or securities deposited abroad; and (ii) committing within the immediately following 180 (or 90 when the operations involve securities issued under Argentine law) consecutive days not to perform the operations described in (a) to (f) above.

- (vii) Pursuant to sections 3.16.3.3 and 3.16.3.4. of the Consolidated Text of Foreign Exchange of the BCRA, additionally to the affidavit of point (vi) above, in order to gain access to the FX Market, requestors must

inform the details of the individuals or legal entities that exercise a relationship of direct control over the requestor and other legal entities conforming the same economic group. (Communication "A" 7766, item 2). Also, requestors must indicate whether they have delivered in the country funds in local currency or other liquid local assets – except funds in foreign currency deposited in local financial entities –, on the 180 calendar days before they request access to the foreign exchange market, to any individual or legal entities that exercises a relationship of direct control over it, or to other companies with which it is part of the same economic group, except those directly associated with operations between residents for the acquisition of goods and/or services. Otherwise, they must present sworn statements from each individual and/or legal person entity who exercises “direct control” over the exchange market or other companies with which it is part of the same economic group, to which it has delivered local currency or local assets, indicating that they have not carried out (nor will they carry out) any of the excluding transactions (a) to (f) of point (vi) above, for 180 consequently days before and 180 consequently days after.

- (viii) Communication “A” 7030 of the Argentine Central Bank, dated May 28, 2020, as amended, requires that, for purposes of accessing the FX Market for the outflow of funds, requestor will be required to file an affidavit (i) stating, that as of such date, all of such requestor’s holdings of foreign currency in Argentina are deposited with Argentine financial institutions and that it did not hold, at the beginning of the day on which it requests market access, Argentine certificates of deposit representing foreign shares and/or available liquid assets that together have a value at the beginning of the day on which it requests market access of more than the equivalent of US\$100,000 (one hundred thousand U.S. dollars); and (ii) committing to transfer into Argentina and settle for Argentine *pesos* any foreign currency payments received outside of Argentina from the collection of loans granted to third parties after May 28, 2020, time deposits made after May 28, 2020, or the sale of any asset when the asset was acquired.
- (ix) According to section 3.5. of the Consolidated Text of Foreign Exchange of the BCRA, Argentine residents may access the FX Market for the payment of principal or interest under financial debt with third parties, provided that, amongst others, the following requirements are met: (i) the the funds disbursed as of September 1st, 2019 had been entered and settled against *pesos* in the FX Market; (ii) the operation was declared, if applicable, in the last due presentation of the “Survey of external assets and liabilities” and (iii) access to the FX Market occurs no more than 3 business days prior to the maturity date of the principal or interest due. Also, the Argentine Central Bank authorized the prepayment of principal and interest under foreign financial indebtedness against the settlement of funds received in concept of a new financial indebtedness with foreign parties, or against a *canje* operation, subject to the compliance with some additional requirements.
- (x) The access to the FX Market for the purchase of foreign currency for any of the payments described above is subject to compliance with the foreign indebtedness information regime before the Argentine Central Bank.

Since December 21, 2019, the Argentine congress has enacted the Social Solidarity Law, which, among other things, established a new 30% tax on the purchase by Argentine residents of foreign currency for portfolio purposes, the acquisition of goods and services with credit and debit cards, and any payments in connection with international passenger transportation.

In addition, pursuant to Communication “A” 7082, any persons holding loans granted by the government at subsidized interest rates granted in accordance with Decree No. 332/2020 cannot sell securities for settlement in foreign currency in Argentina or transfer them to custody accounts outside Argentina while those loans are outstanding.

By resolution of the CNV No. 878/2021, dated January 11, 2021, the CNV established that, with certain limited exceptions, in order to process any instruction for the sale of securities acquired with *pesos* for U.S. dollars outside Argentina, or for the transfer of those securities to depositories outside Argentina, the securities must have been held for at least two business days since the date of their credit in the depository’s custody account.

Pursuant to Decrees Nos. 332/2020 and 376/2020 dated April 1, 2020 and April 20, 2020, respectively, and each as amended, in connection with the COVID-19 crisis, the Argentine government approved government aid for private sector employers. Pursuant to Resolution 591/2020 of the Chief Cabinet of Ministers, entities benefiting from these programs are prohibited from, among other things, making dividend distributions, and purchasing securities with *pesos* for their sale for foreign currency or transferring to custody accounts outside Argentina.

Law No. 19,359 (revised text pursuant to Decree No. 480/95 and complementary regulations) establishes penalties for the infringement of any foreign exchange regulations. Penalties include fines of up to a tenfold increase in the amount of the infringing transaction, temporary suspensions, disqualification for up to ten years preventing the infringing party from acting as importer, exporter and/or as foreign exchange institution, or even prison in event of recidivism.

Moreover, since December 13, 2023, importers of good and services with outstanding commercial debts can access international currencies through the purchase of a special bond, BOPREAL, according to Communication “A” 7918. Importers may subscribe these USD bonds only for up to the amount of their outstanding import transactions accumulated as of December 12, 2023. For more information see ‘*Item 3D. Risk Factors - Foreign Exchange Controls Affecting Imports of Goods and Services could adversely affect our business*’.

For additional information regarding all current foreign exchange restrictions and exchange control regulations in Argentina, investors should consult their legal advisors and read the applicable rules mentioned herein, as well as any amendments and complementary regulations, which are available at the Argentine Central Bank’s website: www.bcra.gob.ar.

E. Taxation

Taxation

The following discussion contains a description of the principal Argentine and United States federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares or ADSs, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase our ordinary shares or ADSs and is not applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules, and does not specifically address all of the Argentine and United States federal income tax considerations applicable to any particular holder. This summary is based upon the tax laws of Argentina and the regulations thereunder and the tax laws of United States and the regulations thereunder as in effect on the date of this *annual* report, which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, and to differing interpretations. Each prospective purchaser is urged to consult its own tax adviser about the particular Argentine and United States federal income tax consequences to it of an investment in our ordinary shares or ADSs. This discussion is also based upon the representations of the depositary and on the assumption that each obligation in the deposit agreement among us, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A, as depositary and the registered holders and beneficial owners of the ADSs, and any related documents, will be performed in accordance with its terms.

Material Argentine Tax Considerations

The following opinion of material Argentine tax matters is based upon the tax laws of Argentina and regulations thereunder as of the date of this annual report, and is subject to any subsequent change in Argentine laws and regulations which may come into effect after such date. This section is the opinion of the law firm Marval O’Farrell Mairal, insofar as it relates to matters of Argentine tax law, of the material Argentine tax considerations relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares or ADSs. This opinion does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a holder of such securities. No assurance can be given that the courts or tax authorities responsible for the administration of the laws and regulations described in this annual report will agree with this interpretation. Holders should carefully read “Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Offering, Our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs— Interpretation of Argentine tax laws may adversely affect the tax treatment of our ordinary shares and the ADSs”. Holders are encouraged to consult their tax advisers regarding the tax treatment of our ordinary shares and ADSs as it relates to their particular situation.

Laws No. 27,430 and No. 27,541, enacted by the Argentine Congress on December 27, 2017 and December 21, 2019 respectively, made relevant amendments to the Argentine federal tax regime. Such amendments reached, among other laws, the Argentine Income Tax Law (the “ITL”) and the Personal Assets Tax Law. As a result, when we mention provisions of such laws we are referring to laws in force according to such amendments. In certain cases, we will mention Law No. 27,430 and No. 27,541 with the aim of outlining certain particular aspects of those laws.

Taxation on Dividends

The following rules apply to dividends paid to Argentine resident individuals and non-Argentine residents individuals or entities: (i) exempted from income tax if they are paid out of income generated during fiscal years beginning before January 1, 2018 except if the Equalization Tax applies (as explained below); (ii) subject to an income tax withholding rate of 7% if paid out of income generated during fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

These withholding rates might be lower if the holder of our ordinary shares or ADSs is resident of a country which signed a treaty to avoid double taxation with Argentina providing a lower rate and meets all the substantial and formal requirements for such treaty to apply.

The Equalization Tax is only applicable to dividend distributions paid out of income generated on fiscal years beginning before January 1, 2018, and to the extent that dividends distributed were greater than the income determined according to the application of the Argentine income tax law, accumulated at the fiscal year immediately preceding the year in which the distribution is made, referred to as “Taxable Accumulated Income” The Equalization Tax will be imposed as a withholding tax on the shareholder receiving the dividend.

Capital Gains

Except when a specific exemption applies, gains derived from the transfer of shares, quotas, representative securities and other equity interests, titles, bonds and other securities of Argentine companies are subject to Argentine income tax regardless of the type of beneficiary who obtains the income.

Capital gains realized by Argentine corporate entities (in general, entities organized or incorporated under Argentine law, certain traders and intermediaries, local branches of non-Argentine entities, sole proprietorships and individuals carrying on certain commercial activities in Argentina) derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or representative securities are subject to income tax at a sliding scale from 25% to 35%, depending on the accumulated net income obtained during the given year Losses from a previous fiscal year as a result of the disposition of shares can only be applied and compensated against net gains resulting from the same kind of transaction, and these losses can be carried forward for five fiscal years.

Capital gains realized by individuals residents in Argentina from the sale of shares and other securities is subject to income tax at a 15% rate on the net gain, unless such securities were traded in stock markets and/or have public offering authorization issued by the CNV, in which case an exemption applies to the extent certain conditions are met.

Such exemption is also applicable for non-Argentine residents subject to certain requirements, as described in the next paragraph. For transactions not covered by the exemption (sale of stock not traded in a stock markets and/or with public offering authorization issued by the CNV), the gain derived from the disposition of shares and representative securities by non-residents is subject to Argentine income tax at a rate of 15% -except if seller is located in a “non-cooperative” jurisdiction, as explained in next paragraph- either (i) on the net amount resulting from deducting from the sale price of the shares, the acquisition cost and the expenses incurred in Argentina necessary for obtaining, maintaining and conserving this asset, as well as the deductions admitted by the ITL or (ii) on the net presumed income provided by the ITL for this type of transaction (*i.e.*, 90%), which results in an effective rate of 13.5% of the gross price. If the exemption does not apply, the buyer resident in Argentina is responsible for making the withholding. Instead, if the buyer is not resident in Argentina, the seller is responsible for paying the tax through its legal representative in Argentina, someone appointed for purposes of paying the tax, or through an international wire transfer.

The exemption mentioned in the prior paragraph is not applicable if the foreign beneficiary is resident in a “non-cooperative jurisdiction” or the invested funds come from one of such jurisdictions. Section 19 of the ITL defines them as any jurisdiction or country that: (i) has not signed an information exchange agreement with Argentina; (ii) has not signed a treaty to avoid double taxation with Argentina; or (iii) has signed either an agreement or convention but does not comply with its obligation to share information with Argentina. According to the ITL, the Argentine Executive Branch will be responsible for issuing this “black list” of non-cooperative jurisdictions. Such blacklist was included in Section 24 of the ITL Regulatory Decree No. 862/2019 on December 6, 2019. This list was amended by Decree No. 4/2023 on January 27, 2023. If, for this reason the exemption is not applicable, the applicable rate is 35% on the net presumed income of 90%, thus the effective withholding rate is 31.5%.

Before the enactment of the tax reform introduced by Law No. 27,430 in the Argentine Income Tax Law, the tax treatment applicable to gains realized by beneficiaries who were residents and non-residents of Argentina from the sale of ADSs was open to interpretation and it may not have been uniform under the amended Argentine ITL. Possible variations in the treatment of the ADSs for income tax purposes could affect both residents and non-resident of Argentina holders of ADSs. As of the date of this annual report, there are no administrative or judicial decisions clarifying the ambiguity of the law regarding the source of income originated in the sale of ADSs. However, since December 29, 2017, it is clear that the sale of ADSs by non-residents are subject to Income Tax in Argentina unless the underlying shares are covered by the exemption explained above.

Personal Assets Tax

Argentine entities, such as us, have to pay the personal assets tax corresponding to resident individuals and non-resident individuals and entities for the holding of our ordinary shares. The applicable tax rate is levied on the proportional net worth value (*valor patrimonial proporcional*), or the book value, of the shares arising from the last balance sheet of the Argentine entity calculated under Argentine GAAP. The applicable rate was 0.25% until 2018 tax period. Under the Law No. 27,541, the rate for this tax is increased to 0.50%, which is applicable from 2019 tax period onwards.

Pursuant to the Personal Assets Tax Law, Argentine companies are entitled to seek reimbursement of such paid tax from the applicable Argentine domiciled individuals and/or foreign domiciled shareholders.

Value Added Tax

The sale, exchange or other disposition of our ordinary shares and ADSs, and the distribution of dividends in connection therewith, are not subject to value added tax.

Tax on Bank Accounts Debits and Credits

Credits to and debits from bank accounts held at Argentine financial institutions, as well as certain cash payments, are subject to this tax, which is assessed at a general rate of 0.6%. There are also increased rates of 1.2% and reduced rates of 0.075% that may apply in certain cases. Owners of bank accounts subject to the 0.6% or 1.2% rate may consider 33% of the tax paid under this tax as a credit against income tax and/or the special contribution on cooperative capital.

The amount not computed may not be subject, under any circumstances, to compensation with other taxes borne by the taxpayer or be reimbursed or transferred to third parties, and may be transferred, until exhaustion, to other fiscal periods of the aforementioned taxes. The amount computed as a tax credit cannot be deducted for income tax purposes.

When financial institutions governed by Law No. 21,526 make payments acting in their own name and on their own behalf, the application of this tax is restricted only to certain specific transactions. Such specific transactions include, among others, dividends or profits distributions.

Law No. 27,264 increased the creditable portion of the tax to 100% for small-sized companies and to 60% to medium-sized companies registered as a Small and Medium Enterprises.

Turnover Tax

In addition, gross turnover tax could be applicable to residents in Argentina on the transfer of shares and on the payment of dividends to the extent such activity is conducted on a regular basis within an Argentine province or within the City of Buenos Aires. However, under the Tax Code of the City of Buenos Aires, any transactions with shares, as well as the payment of dividends are exempt from gross turnover tax.

Holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs are encouraged to consult a tax adviser as to the particular Argentine gross turnover tax consequences derived from holding and disposing of our ordinary shares or ADS.

Stamp Taxes

Stamp tax is a local tax that is levied based on the formal execution of public or private instruments.

Documents subject to stamp tax include, among others, all types of contracts, notarial deeds and promissory notes. Each province and the City of Buenos Aires have its own stamp tax legislation.

Stamp tax rates vary according to the jurisdiction and type of agreement involved. In certain jurisdictions, acts or instruments related to the negotiation of shares and other securities duly authorized for its public offering by the CNV are exempt from stamp tax.

Tax duties exemption on imports under the Mining Investment Regime and the Large Investment Projects Regime

The Mining Investment Regime set forth by Law 24,196 (as amended and supplemented) promotes investment in capital goods by exemptions on import duties and accelerated depreciation on income tax on imports of capital goods.

Pursuant to the Large Investment Projects Regime set forth by Resolution No. 256/2000, issued by the former Ministry of Economy (as amended), imports of production lines to enhance the production process and involving the process since the raw material enter the production line and until the final product is produced, are also subject to a promotional regime. Applicants must present a project (which, among other things, must include a commitment to acquire up to 20% of the projects' value in national goods), and which, upon approval, provides for a two-year term import duties exemption on such goods, subject to verification of the goods use.

Other Taxes

There are no Argentine federal inheritance or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of our ordinary shares, except for the court tax applicable in inheritance or succession processes which, if the proceedings is brought before a court sitting in the City of Buenos Aires, will be levied at 1.5% on the assets of the estate. Such rate will vary in each jurisdiction.

The Province of Buenos Aires establishes a tax on free transmission of assets, including inheritance, legacies, donations, etc. Free transmission of our ordinary shares could be subject to this tax.

In the case of litigation regarding the shares before a court of the City of Buenos Aires, a 3% court fee would be charged, calculated on the basis of the claim.

Tax Treaties

Argentina has signed tax treaties for the avoidance of double taxation with several countries, although there is currently no tax treaty or convention in effect between Argentina and the United States.

The above opinion is not intended to be a complete analysis of all tax consequences relating to the ownership or disposition of shares or ADSs. Holders are encouraged to consult their tax advisers concerning the tax consequences arising in each particular case.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following sets forth the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the ordinary shares or ADSs by U.S. Holders (as defined below), but it does not purport to be a comprehensive discussion of all tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular person's decision to acquire ordinary shares or the ADSs. This summary does not address the effects of any U.S. federal tax laws other than U.S. federal income tax laws (such as estate and gift tax laws) or any state, local or non-U.S. tax laws. This summary is based upon the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), Treasury regulations issued thereunder, and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, each as in effect on the date hereof, and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. No ruling will be sought from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), with respect to any statement or conclusion in this summary, and there can be no assurance that the IRS will not challenge such statement or conclusion in the following summary or, if challenged, that a court will uphold such statement or conclusion.

This summary does not address all of the U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a U.S. Holder in light of such holder's particular circumstances, including the impact of the Medicare tax on net investment income, or to U.S. Holders subject to special rules, such as certain banks or financial institutions, certain U.S. expatriates, insurance companies, individual retirement accounts, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities that use a mark-to-market method of tax accounting, U.S. Holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, tax-exempt entities, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, entities or arrangements classified as partnerships or other pass through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes or holders of equity interests therein, persons liable for alternative minimum tax, U.S. Holders that own, directly, indirectly or constructively, 10% or more of the total voting power or value of our stock, U.S. Holders that are resident in or have a permanent establishment in a jurisdiction outside the United States and persons holding the ordinary shares or ADSs as part of a "straddle", "hedge", "conversion

transaction”, “constructive sale”, “wash sale” or other integrated transaction. In addition, this summary is limited to U.S. Holders who hold the ordinary shares or ADSs as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code.

For purposes of this discussion, a “U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner of the ordinary shares or ADSs that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia; (iii) any estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or (iv) any trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or if a valid election is in place to treat the trust as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If any entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds the ordinary shares or ADSs the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and status and the activities of the partnership. A partnership considering an investment in the ordinary shares or ADSs, and partners in such a partnership, should consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the ordinary shares or ADSs.

The following discussion generally assumes that we are not, and will not become, a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”), as defined below under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules.”

Prospective purchasers of the ordinary shares or ADSs should consult their tax advisers concerning the tax consequences of holding ordinary shares or ADSs in light of their particular circumstances, including the application of the U.S. federal income tax considerations discussed below, as well as the application of other federal, state, local, non-U.S. or other tax laws and possible changes in tax law.

Tax Treatment of the ADSs

The discussion below assumes that the representations contained in the deposit agreement are true and that the obligations in the deposit agreement and any related agreements will be complied with in accordance with their terms. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a beneficial owner of the ADSs generally will be treated as the owner of the ordinary shares represented by such ADSs. Accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized upon an exchange of the ADSs for the ordinary shares. The U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that intermediaries in the chain of ownership between the U.S. Holder of an ADS and the issuer of the security underlying the ADS may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the beneficial ownership of the underlying ordinary shares. Accordingly, the creditability of foreign taxes and the availability of the reduced tax rate for dividends received by certain non-corporate U.S. Holders, if any, as described below, could be affected by actions taken by intermediaries in the chain of ownership between the U.S. Holder of an ADS and us.

Dividends

The gross amount of distributions paid with respect to the ordinary shares or ADSs (other than certain *pro rata* distributions of ordinary shares to all shareholders), including the amount of any Argentine taxes withheld, will be treated as dividends on the date actually or constructively received to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated first as a non-taxable return of capital, thereby reducing the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the ordinary shares or ADSs (but not below zero), and thereafter as either long-term or short-term capital gain depending upon whether the U.S. Holder held the ordinary shares or ADSs for more than one year as of the time such distribution is actually or constructively received. Because we do not maintain calculations of our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles, it is expected that distributions generally will be reported to U.S. Holders as dividends. The dividends will be treated as foreign-source income and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally available to U.S. corporations with respect to dividends received from certain other corporations.

Dividends received by certain non-corporate U.S. Holders will generally be subject to taxation at reduced rates if the dividends are “qualified dividends”. Subject to applicable limitations, dividends paid with respect to the ordinary shares or ADSs will be treated as qualified dividends if (i) the ordinary shares or ADSs, as applicable, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States and (ii) we were not, in the year prior to the year in which the dividend was paid, and are not, in the year in which the dividend is paid, a PFIC. Our ADSs, but not the ordinary shares themselves, have been approved for listing on the NYSE. The ADSs will qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States so long as they are so listed. Based on existing guidance, however, we do not believe

that the ordinary shares that are not represented by ADSs will qualify as readily tradeable on an established securities market in the United States. As a result, we believe that only dividends we pay with respect to the ordinary shares that are represented by ADSs (as opposed to the ordinary shares that are not represented by ADSs) currently have the potential to be treated as qualified dividends. As discussed below under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules”, we do not believe we were a PFIC for the taxable year ending December 31, 2023.

Dividends paid in pesos will be included in a U.S. Holder’s income in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date of actual or constructive receipt, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. If such a dividend is converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. Holder generally should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. If such a dividend is not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. Holder generally will have a basis in the pesos equal to their U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. A U.S. Holder generally will be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss realized on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of such pesos, which will generally be treated as U.S.-source ordinary income or loss.

Dividends received by U.S. Holders will generally constitute passive category income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Subject to limitations under U.S. federal income tax law concerning credits or deductions for foreign taxes, any Argentine taxes withheld from cash dividends on the ordinary shares or ADSs will be treated as a foreign income tax eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability (or at a U.S. Holder’s election, may be deducted in computing taxable income if the U.S. Holder has elected to deduct all foreign income taxes for the taxable year). However, amounts withheld on account of the Argentine personal assets tax (as defined in “—Material Argentine Tax Considerations”) will likely not be eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability. Further, recently issued final U.S. Treasury regulations (“Final FTC Regulations”) require non-U.S. income tax laws to meet certain requirements in order for such taxes to be creditable for U.S. Holders, and we have not determined whether these requirements have been met with respect to Argentine or any other relevant non-U.S. withholding taxes. However, recent notices (the “Notices”) from the IRS indicate that the U.S. Treasury and the IRS are considering proposing amendments to the Final FTC Regulations and allow taxpayers, subject to certain conditions, to defer the application of many aspects of the Final FTC Regulations until the date when a notice or other guidance withdrawing or modifying this temporary relief is issued (or any later date specified in such notice or other guidance). The rules with respect to foreign tax credits are complex and U.S. Holders are urged to consult their independent tax advisers regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Sale or Other Disposition

Upon a sale or other taxable disposition of the ordinary shares or ADSs, U.S. Holders will recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized on the disposition and the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis, determined in U.S. dollars, in the ordinary shares or ADSs. Generally, such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain (taxable at a reduced rate for certain non-corporate U.S. Holders, such as individuals) or loss if the ordinary shares or ADSs were held by the U.S. Holder for more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to significant limitations.

A U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the ordinary shares or the ADSs generally will equal the cost of such ordinary shares or the ADSs, adjusted by the amount, if any, of distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, and the amount realized on a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of the ordinary shares or the ADSs will be the amount received determined on the date of disposition. If an Argentine tax is withheld on the sale or other disposition of the ordinary shares or ADSs, a U.S. Holder’s amount realized will include the gross amount of the proceeds of the sale or other disposition before deduction of the Argentine tax. See “—Material Argentine Tax Considerations—Capital Gains” for a description of when a disposition of the ordinary shares or ADSs may be subject to taxation by Argentina. This gain or loss will generally be U.S. source gain or loss for foreign tax credit purposes. Therefore, a U.S. Holder may have insufficient foreign source income to utilize foreign tax credits attributable to any Argentine tax imposed on a sale or disposition. Moreover, subject to the Notices described above, under the Final FTC Regulations, non-U.S. taxes on disposition gains of U.S. Holders are likely not creditable for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Any such Argentine tax on disposition gains that are not creditable may reduce the amount realized from the sale or other disposition or alternatively may be deductible. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers as to whether the Argentine tax on gains may be creditable against the U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

The foregoing discussion of dividends and capital gains assumes that we are not a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A non-U.S. corporation will generally be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year in which the corporation satisfies either of the following requirements:

- at least 75% of its gross income is “passive income;” or
- at least 50% of the quarterly average gross fair market value of its assets is attributable to assets that produce “passive income” or are held for the production of “passive income”.

Passive income for this purpose generally includes, for example dividends, interest, royalties, rents and gains from commodities and securities transactions. In addition, there is a look-through rule for investments in subsidiary corporations. Under this rule, if a non-U.S. corporation owns (directly or indirectly) at least 25 percent of another corporation, the non-U.S. corporation is treated as owning its proportionate share of the assets of the other corporation and earning its proportionate share of the income of the other corporation for purposes of determining if the non-U.S. corporation is a PFIC.

Based upon the composition of our income, our assets, the nature of our business, and the current price of our ordinary shares and ADSs, our company does not believe it was a PFIC for the taxable year ending December 31, 2023. There can be no assurance, however, that our company will not be considered to be a PFIC for any particular year because PFIC status is factual in nature, depends upon factors not wholly within our company’s control, generally cannot be determined until the close of the taxable year in question, and is determined annually. If our company is a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds ordinary shares or ADSs and any of our company’s non-U.S. subsidiaries are also a PFIC, such U.S. Holder will be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of the lower-tier PFIC for purposes of the application of these rules. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisers about the application of the PFIC rules to any of our company’s subsidiaries.

If we were a PFIC in any taxable year, materially adverse U.S. federal income consequences could result for U.S. Holders. If we were a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder owned ordinary shares or ADSs, gains recognized by such U.S. Holder on a sale or other disposition (including, under certain circumstances, a pledge) of ordinary shares or ADSs would be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder’s holding period for such ordinary shares or ADSs. The amount allocated to the taxable year of the sale or other disposition and to any year before we became a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income. The amount allocated to each other taxable year would be subject to tax at the highest rate in effect for individuals or corporations, as appropriate, and an interest charge would be imposed on the amount allocated to each such taxable year. Further, any distribution on the ordinary shares or ADSs in excess of 125% of the average of the annual distributions on such ordinary shares or ADSs received by a U.S. Holder during the preceding three years or the U.S. Holder’s holding period, whichever is shorter, would be subject to taxation in the same manner as gain, as described immediately above.

If we are classified as a PFIC in any year that a U.S. Holder is a shareholder, we generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC for that U.S. Holder in all succeeding years, even if we cease to be a PFIC in such years.

If a U.S. Holder owns ordinary shares or ADSs during any taxable year in which we are a PFIC, that holder generally will be required to file an IRS Form 8621 annually, generally with the U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax return for that year unless specified exceptions apply. Significant penalties are imposed for failure to file IRS Form 8621, and the failure to file such form may suspend the running of the statute of limitations.

Certain elections may be available that would result in alternative treatment (such as mark-to-market treatment) of the ordinary shares or ADSs if we were a PFIC. U.S. Holders should assume, however, that a “qualified electing fund” or “QEF election” will not be available with respect our ordinary shares or ADSs. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers to determine whether any of these elections would be available and, if so, what the consequences of the alternative treatment would be in their particular circumstances and regarding the application of the PFIC rules to their investment in the ordinary shares or ADSs generally.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments of dividends and proceeds from the sale or other taxable disposition (including redemption) of the ordinary shares or ADS by a U.S. or U.S.-connected paying agent or other U.S. or U.S.-connected intermediary, or made into the United States, generally will be reported to the IRS, unless the U.S. Holder is a corporation or otherwise

establishes a basis for exemption. In addition, certain U.S. Holders may be subject to backup withholding in respect of such payments if they do not provide their taxpayer identification numbers or certification of exempt status.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. Holder will be allowed as a credit against the U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the U.S. Holder to a refund, *provided that* the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Foreign Financial Asset Reporting

Certain U.S. Holders that own "specified foreign financial assets", the aggregate value of which exceeds US\$50,000 on the last day of the taxable year (or the aggregate value of which exceeds US\$75,000 at any time during the taxable year), generally are required to file an information report with respect to such assets with their tax returns for each year in which they hold the ordinary shares or ADSs, subject to certain exceptions. The ordinary shares and ADSs generally will constitute specified foreign financial assets subject to these reporting requirements unless the ordinary shares or ADSs, as applicable, are held in an account at certain financial institutions. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the application of these disclosure requirements to their ownership of the ordinary shares or ADSs.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We file reports, including annual reports on Form 20-F, and other information with the SEC pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC that apply to foreign private issuers. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act relating to the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. However, we intend to file with the SEC, within 120 days after the end of each subsequent fiscal year, an annual report on Form 20-F containing financial statements audited by our independent auditors. We also intend to furnish with the SEC reports on Form 6-K containing unaudited quarterly financial information. Any filings we make electronically are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov/>.

We will post our annual reports filed with the SEC on our website at <http://www.lomanegra.com>. The information contained on our website is not part of this or any other report filed with or furnished to the SEC. We will also furnish hard copies of such reports to our shareholders free of charge upon written request.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

J. Annual Report to Security Holders

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risks arising from our normal business activities. These market risks principally involve the possibility that changes in interest rate or exchange rates will adversely affect the value of our financial assets and liabilities or future cash flows and earnings. Liquidity risk is the risk of us not complying with all of our obligations as a result of a decrease in the fair value of our investments, an excessive concentration of liabilities from a particular source, the mismatch between assets and liabilities, the lack of liquidity of assets or the funding of long term assets with short-term liabilities, among other possible risks. We could enter into derivatives and other financial instruments for purposes other than trading, in order to manage and reduce the impact of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. These instruments are intended to reduce the impacts of any devaluation of the peso against the U.S. dollar and any increase in international interest rates on U.S. dollar liabilities.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk because a significant portion of our indebtedness bears interest at floating rates. As of December 31, 2023, our total outstanding borrowings on a consolidated basis was Ps. 147,370 million, where 24.4% of the company's consolidated loans accrued interest at a variable rate, including Ps. 29,061 million of Corporate Bonds that bore interest at rates based on Badlar, and Ps. 6,950 million of borrowings with other floating interest rate.

In the event that the average BADLAR rate applicable to our financial liabilities during the year ended December 31, 2023 were 1.0% higher than the average interest rate during such period, our financial expenses in the same period would have increased by approximately 224 million.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Our liabilities that are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk are denominated in U.S. dollars. To partially offset our risk of any depreciation of the peso against the U.S. dollar, from time to time we may enter into derivative or dollar linked contracts. Because we borrow in U.S. dollars in international or local markets to fund our operations and investments, we are exposed to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

Our foreign currency exposure gives rise to market risks associated with exchange rate movements. A significant portion of our borrowings are denominated in foreign currency. As of December 31, 2023, our consolidated foreign currency-denominated borrowings was Ps. 111,359 million, denominated in U.S. dollars.

As of December 31, 2023 we did not have foreign currency derivative financial instruments.

In the event that the peso was to depreciate by 25% against the U.S. dollar as compared to the peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate as of December 31, 2023, our foreign currency denominated indebtedness as of December 31, 2023 would have increased by approximately Ps. 28,616 million.

Additionally, considering the exchange regulations and restrictions currently applicable in Argentina, the Group constantly monitors the alternatives for collecting assets and settling liabilities in foreign currency and the related impact. The gain/loss arising from the use of financial instruments to settle transactions in foreign currency is recognized when the Group unconditionally commits to or irreversibly executes such settlement. As of December 31, 2023, the use of financial instruments to settle the above transactions would result in an impact of approximately 21%.

Liquidity Risk

Our board of directors has the ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management and has established an appropriate framework allowing our management to handle financing requirements for the short-, medium-and long-term. We manage liquidity risk by maintaining reserves, obtaining loan facilities, continuously monitoring projected and real cash flows, and reconciling maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

We consider that the liquidity risk exposure is low since we have been generating cash flow from our operating activities, supported on strong profits and have access to loans and financial resources. However, if we are unable to access the capital markets to finance our operations in the future, this could adversely affect our ability to obtain additional capital to grow our business. See *“Item 3.D Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry—Management’s plans to obtain sufficient funds to settle current liabilities may not be accomplished and hence we may have negative working capital in the near future”*.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

A. Debt Securities

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and Rights

Not applicable.

C. Other Securities

Not applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

Fees and Expenses

The depositary may charge, and collect from, (i) each person to whom ADSs are issued, including, without limitation, issuances against deposits of shares, issuances in respect of share distributions, rights and other distributions, issuances pursuant to a stock dividend or stock split declared by us, or issuances pursuant to a merger, exchange of securities or any other transaction or event affecting the ADSs, and (ii) each person surrendering ADSs for withdrawal of deposited securities or whose ADSs are cancelled or reduced for any other reason, US\$5.00 for each 100 ADSs (or portion thereof) issued, delivered, reduced, cancelled or surrendered, or upon which a share distribution or elective distribution is made or offered (as the case may be).

In addition, the following additional fees, charges and expenses shall also be incurred by an ADS holder:

(1) a fee of US\$0.05 or less per ADS held for any cash distribution made, or for any elective cash/stock dividend offered, pursuant to the deposit agreement;

(2) a fee for the distribution or sale of securities, such fee being in an amount equal to the fee for the execution and delivery of ADSs referred to above which would have been charged as a result of the deposit of such securities but which securities or the net cash proceeds from the sale thereof are instead distributed by the depositary to the ADS holders entitled thereto;

(3) an aggregate fee of US\$0.05 or less per ADS per calendar year (or portion thereof) for services performed by the depositary in administering the ADRs (which fee may be charged on a periodic basis during each calendar year and shall be assessed against ADS holders as of the record date or record dates set by the depositary during each calendar year and shall be payable at the sole discretion of the depositary by billing such ADS holders or by deducting such charge from one or more cash dividends or other cash distributions), and

(4) an amount for the reimbursement of such charges and expenses as are incurred by the depositary and/or any of its agents (including, without limitation, the custodian and charges and expenses incurred on behalf of ADS holders in connection with compliance with foreign exchange control regulations or any law or regulation relating to foreign investment) in connection with the servicing of the shares, the sale of securities (including, without limitation, deposited securities), the delivery of deposited securities or otherwise in connection with the depositary's or its custodian's compliance with applicable law, rule or regulation (which charges and expenses may be assessed on a proportionate basis against ADS holders as of the record date or dates set by the depositary and shall be payable at the sole discretion of the depositary by billing such ADS holders or by deducting such charge or expense from one or more cash dividends or other cash distributions).

We will pay all other fees, charges and expenses of the depositary and any agent of the depositary (except the custodian) pursuant to agreements from time to time between us and the depositary, except: (i) stock transfer or other taxes and other governmental charges (which are payable by ADS holders or persons depositing shares); (ii) a transaction fee per cancellation request (including through SWIFT, telex and facsimile transmission) as disclosed on the "Disclosures" page (or successor page) of www.adr.com (as updated by the Depositary from time to time, "ADR.com") and any applicable delivery expenses (which are payable by such persons or Holders); an (iii) transfer or registration expenses for the registration or transfer of deposited securities on any applicable register in connection with the deposit or withdrawal of deposited securities (which are payable by persons depositing shares or ADS holders withdrawing deposited securities).

The right of the depositary to receive payment of fees, charges and expenses as provided above shall survive the termination of the deposit agreement. Upon the resignation or removal of the depositary, such right shall extend for those fees, charges and expenses incurred prior to the effectiveness of such resignation or removal.

The depositary anticipates reimbursing us for certain expenses incurred by us that are related to the establishment and maintenance of the ADR program upon such terms and conditions as the company and the depositary may agree from time to time. The depositary may make available to us a set amount or a portion of the depositary fees charged in respect of the ADR program or otherwise upon such terms and conditions as we and the depositary may agree from time to time.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

A. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders

None.

B. Material Modifications to the Rights of any Class of Registered Securities

None.

C. Withdrawal or Substitution of a Material Amount of the Assets Securing any Class of Registered Securities

None.

D. Changes in the Trustee or Paying Agents for any Registered Securities

None.

E. Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our CEO and CFO, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as that term is defined under Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act, as amended, as of December 31, 2023. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. We performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file with or submit to the SEC under the Exchange Act, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and is communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding the required disclosure. Based upon our evaluations, our CEO and CFO have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance of their reliability, as of December 31, 2023.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management, under the supervision of our CEO and CFO, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as that term is defined under Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

(i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of our company;

(ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisitions, use or disposition of our company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As required by Section 404(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and related rules as promulgated by the SEC, our management, with the participation of our CEO and CFO, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023. In making this assessment, management used the criteria established in the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on such assessment, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2023.

Attestation Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

As required by Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and related rules as promulgated by the SEC, Pistrelli, Henry Martin y Asociados S.R.L., a member of Ernst & Young Global Limited, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited our financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 included in this annual report, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting set forth in our audited consolidated financial statements, which are included in this annual report beginning at Page F-1.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting During the Year Ended December 31, 2023

There have not been any changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the year of 2023 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16. [RESERVED]

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our board of directors has determined that Carlos Boero Hughes who is currently serving on our Audit Committee, is "audit committee financial experts" as defined by the SEC's rules, have the requisite accounting or related financial management expertise under the rules of the NYSE and is independent under CNV regulations, Rule 10A-3 and the applicable NYSE standards. Mr. Hughes biographical information is included in "Directors, Senior Management and Employees".

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

As of August 28, 2018, Loma Negra adopted and communicated the new version of the Code of Ethics, named Code of Business Conduct, which complies with NYSE and local regulation's standards. Likewise, the Code of Business Conduct is posted on our web site at: <http://www.lomanegra.com/en/compliance/>. Such Code of Business Conduct applies to our employees, directors, managers, shareholders and officers as well as contractors, subcontractors, brokers, suppliers, customers and generally, all parties that provide services to Loma Negra, or on its behalf. Pursuant to Item 16B of Form 20-F, if a waiver or amendment of the code of conduct (including the code of ethics) applies to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer or other persons performing similar functions and relates to standards promoting any of the values described, we will disclose such waiver or amendment on our website within four business days following the date of amendment or waiver in accordance with the requirements of Instruction 4 to such Item 16B. In addition, we did not grant any waivers or make amendments to our Code of Business Conduct during the year ended December 31, 2023.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table describes the amounts billed to us by the independent registered public accounting firm, Pistrelli, Henry Martin y Asociados S.R.L. (member of Ernst & Young Global Limited), for audit and other services performed in fiscal years 2023 and 2022 (stated in the current measurement unit as of December 31, 2023):

	2023	2022
	(In thousands of Ps.)	
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	902,003	870,266
Tax fees ⁽²⁾	5,234	3,527
Other non-audit fees ⁽³⁾	846	2,647
Total	908,083	876,440

(1) Includes fees for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for the audit of the registrant's annual financial statements and internal control over financial reporting of the company. It includes the audit of annual consolidated financial statements and reviews of quarterly consolidated financial statements. Also includes services typically provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

(2) Includes fees for professional services rendered by our independent registered public accounting firm, in each fiscal year, for tax compliance, mainly related to expatriate services.

(3) Includes fees for training services rendered by our independent registered public accounting firm.

The Audit Committee approved 100% of the fees paid to the independent registered public accounting firm for audit-related, non-audit and tax fees in fiscal year 2023.

The engagement of any service rendered by our external auditor or any of its affiliates to Loma Negra or any of its subsidiaries must always have the prior approval of our Audit Committee. Such committee has developed a pre-approval policy regarding the engagement of professional services by our external auditor in accordance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. This policy establishes the obligation to obtain prior approval from our Audit Committee for any service to be rendered by our external auditor to Loma Negra or any of its subsidiaries.

The Audit Committee has delegated the authority to grant pre-approvals for the auditor's services to one of its members. The decision of this member to pre-approve a service is presented to the full Audit Committee at the next scheduled meeting.

The General Annual Shareholders' Meeting designates the external auditor.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Because we are a "foreign private issuer" and a "controlled company", the NYSE rules applicable to us are considerably different from those applied to domestic companies that are not "controlled companies". Accordingly, we take advantage of certain exemptions from NYSE governance requirements provided in the NYSE rules for "foreign private issuers". Subject to the items listed below, we currently follow certain Argentine practices concerning corporate governance:

- *Director Independence.* The NYSE rules provide that the board of directors of a domestic listed company must have a majority of independent directors in accordance with NYSE independence requirements.

“Controlled companies” are not required to comply with this requirement. Under Argentine corporate governance practices, an Argentine company is not required to have a majority of independent members on its board of directors. Currently, our board of directors is composed of nine members of whom four are independent in accordance with CNV independence requirements.

- *Executive Sessions.* The NYSE rules require the non-management directors of domestic listed companies to meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management being present. There is no similar requirement under Argentine law, however the recently enacted new Code of Corporate Governance of the CNV includes as a good practice the holding of board of directors meetings where only non-executive directors (including independent Directors) participate regularly. Loma Negra has adopted such practice. Under Argentine law there is a requirement that the board of directors meets at least once every three (3) months.
- *Audit Committee.* The NYSE rules require domestic listed companies to have an audit committee with a minimum of three independent directors and a written charter that covers certain minimum specified duties. In addition, the audit committee must comply with Rule 10A-3 and have at least one member with requisite accounting or related financial management expertise and each member of the audit committee must satisfy the independence and financial literacy set forth in the NYSE rules. As a foreign private issuer, we are only required to comply with Rule 10A-3. Pursuant to the LMC, and its corresponding regulations, listed companies in Argentina are required to have an audit committee consisting of at least three members of our board of directors, the majority of which must be independent directors. We have elected to voluntarily comply with all financial management expertise, independence and financial literacy requirements of the NYSE. The Audit Committee has a written charter describing its duties and responsibilities.
- *Compensation and Nominating/Corporate Governance Committees.* The NYSE rules require domestic listed companies to maintain compensation and nominating/corporate governance committees, which must consist solely of independent directors and must have a written charter that addresses certain matters specified in the listing standards. “Controlled companies” are not required to comply with this requirement. Under Argentine law, an Argentine company may, but is not required to, form special governance committees, which may be composed partially or entirely of non-independent directors. As of the date of this annual report, the Company has the following Committees: (i) Results, Finance and Strategy Committee; (ii) People and Governance Committee; (iii) Risk and Reputation Committee; (iv) Ethics & Compliance Committee; (v) Disclosure Policy Committee; (vi) Committee for the Approval of Transactions with Securities; and (vii) Audit Committee. For more information, see “*Item 6 C. Committees of the Board of Directors*”
- *Shareholder Approval of Equity Compensation Plans.* The NYSE rules require shareholders of domestic listed companies to be given the opportunity to vote on all equity-compensation plans and material revisions thereto, with limited exemptions. Under Argentine law, the basic terms of the equity-compensation plans should be considered at the general shareholders’ meeting, but permits delegation to the board of directors. We have elected to rely on the exemption from these NYSE rules requirement available to foreign private issuers and we comply with our home country practices regarding corporate governance.
- *Corporate Governance Guidelines.* The NYSE rules require domestic listed companies to adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines that cover certain minimum specified subjects related to director qualifications and responsibilities. Argentine law does not require the adoption or disclosure of corporate governance guidelines. The CNV Rules contain recommended guidelines for listed companies referred to as Code of Corporate Governance and the board of directors must describe the level of compliance with the guidelines and recommendations in such Code of Corporate Governance in its annual report. As of the date of this annual report, we are in the process of adopting a corporate governance manual which shall be in compliance with the CNV Rules and shall comprise all corporate governance practices already adopted by Loma Negra. Notwithstanding this, we file on an annual basis before CNV a report regarding the status of compliance of such recommended corporate governance guidelines.
- *Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.* The NYSE rules require domestic listed companies to adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees, and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or executive officers. We are currently subject to Loma Negra’s code of corporate conduct. Such Code of Business Conduct applies to our employees, directors,

managers, shareholders and officers as well as contractors, subcontractors, brokers, suppliers, customers and generally, all parties that provide services to Loma Negra, or on its behalf. The Code of Business Conduct is available on our website at <https://www.lomanegra.com/compliance/>.

Furthermore, as a “controlled company”, we are eligible to, and, in the event we no longer qualify as a “foreign private issuer”, we intend to, elect not to comply with certain of the NYSE corporate governance standards, including the requirement that a majority of directors on our board of directors are independent directors and the requirement to maintain a compensation, nominating/corporate governance committee consisting entirely of independent directors. For additional information, see “*Item 3.D Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs—Our status as a “foreign private issuer” and as a “controlled company” allows us to follow alternate standards to the corporate governance standards of the NYSE, which may limit the protections afforded to investors*”.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 16I. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

ITEM 16J. INSIDER TRADING POLICIES

On November 1, 2017, our board of directors adopted an Insider Trading Policy, amended by the board of directors on July 4, 2018 and again on May 11, 2020. This policy establishes comprehensive procedures and restrictions on trading in the Company's securities by Loma Negra personnel, as well as securities of any other companies. It is designed to promote compliance with applicable insider trading laws, which are enforced in Argentina and the U.S., as well as with rules, regulations, and any listing standards applicable to our company.

The policy applies to all directors, officers, employees of Loma Negra, supervisory board members, controlling shareholders and their representatives or employees and it includes specific procedures and restrictions to prevent inadvertent violations of insider trading laws and manages potential adverse impacts on the company and its audiences.

The policy's rigorous approach to the prevention of insider trading also extends to imposing harsh consequences for failure to adhere to its guidelines and procedures, including disciplinary action up to immediate termination of service and potential legal prosecution.

Loma Negra's Insider Trading Policy serves as an integral part of the company's overall commitment to legal and ethical conduct, and its adherence to the stringent regulations that govern its operations in the securities market. A copy of this policy is included as Exhibit 11 to this annual report.

ITEM 16K. CYBERSECURITY

Definitions. For purposes of this section:

- (1) Cybersecurity incident means an unauthorized occurrence, or a series of related unauthorized occurrences, on or conducted through a registrant's information systems that jeopardizes the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of a registrant's information systems or any information residing therein.
- (2) Cybersecurity threat means any potential unauthorized occurrence on or conducted through a registrant's information systems that may result in adverse effects on the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of a registrant's information systems or any information residing therein.
- (3) Information systems means electronic information resources, owned or used by the registrant, including physical or virtual infrastructure controlled by such information resources, or components thereof, organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of the registrant's information to maintain or support the registrant's operations.

Risk management and strategy.

Loma Negra has processes in place to assess, identify and manage material risks arising from cybersecurity threats, which have been integrated into its overall risk management programs. We consider cybersecurity incidents a critical risk. Executive management works with our Information Security Team to periodically review our cybersecurity situation and IT-related security risks, as well as our ability and plans to mitigate and respond to cybersecurity risks.

We have two specialized Information Security teams, comprised of internal staff and external consultants: the Vulnerability Management and Pentesting Team, and the Monitoring and Event Management Team.

The Vulnerability Management and Pentesting Team is in charge of identifying and mitigating potential risks in our systems through penetration testing and proactive vulnerability management, while the Monitoring and Event Management Team is dedicated to detecting and responding to any deviations or unusual behavior of our systems that may indicate an intrusion or security threat.

Both teams report to the Information Security Leader and work closely together to ensure a comprehensive defense of our systems.

Managing security risks associated with third parties (customers and suppliers) is a priority to ensure the protection of our assets and the confidentiality of sensitive data. To this end, we implement a process of evaluation and monitoring of our suppliers, and we have a policy for hiring technology suppliers, which requires the participation and approval of the Information Security Leader and the Compliance Leader for all new hires.

Governance

Our board of directors assumes a central role in strategic oversight, supported by specialized committees for specific risk supervision. We highlight the independence of our Information Security team, which reports directly to the CEO and operates independently from IT Management. This structure ensures impartial and effective risk management, which is crucial to our operational integrity and the confidence of our stakeholders.

Although we do not have a dedicated cybersecurity committee, this critical area is under the direct supervision of our Internal Audit, Risk and SOX Manager. This manager, in turn, reports to both the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee. Both committees meet quarterly to review and discuss information security issues, ensuring continuous and specialized oversight.

Our cybersecurity oversight strategy is based on the adoption of industry-leading frameworks such as the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) guidelines and the Center for Internet Security (CIS), complemented by external audits performed by specialized consulting firms. These frameworks enhance our ability to proactively identify vulnerabilities and manage incidents effectively, aligning our practices with international security standards.

Loma Negra developed a Cybersecurity Incident Response Plan that provides a structured and organized framework for the effective management of cybersecurity incidents. This plan seeks to ensure efficient containment of the attack, eradication of the threat, and operational recovery. In addition, we have a Communication Plan that stipulates the immediate notification of any high or critical risk incident to the relevant committees, ensuring a rapid and coordinated response. In the process of strengthening our digital defenses, we are implementing Microsoft 365 security tools. This significant technology upgrade enhances our capabilities in advanced threat protection, identity and access management, as well as incident analysis and response. This advancement, along with our proactive approach to adopting cybersecurity controls, underscores our continued investment in the security of our infrastructure and data.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our audited consolidated financial statements are included in this annual report beginning at Page F-1.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
1.1*	Amended Bylaws of the Registrant, as of April 25, 2023
2.1	Form of Deposit Agreement among the Registrant, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as depository, and all holders and beneficial owners from time to time of American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder, including the form of American Depositary Receipts (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to the Registrant's registration statement on Form F-6 (No. 333-268571) filed on November 28, 2022).
2.2	Description of Registrant's Securities
4.1	Know-how Offer Letter from InterCement Participações S.A., dated August 20, 2020 for the transfer of technical know-how relating to the designing and manufacturing of building materials for the purpose of optimizing the performance and the operations of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1. to our Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-38262), filed on April 30, 2021).
4.2+	Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima Share Incentive Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-260599) filed on October 29, 2021).
4.3+	Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima Share Incentive Program Subject to TSR (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-260599) filed on October 29, 2021).
8.1	List of Subsidiaries (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form F-1 filed with the SEC on September 5, 2017 (File No.333-220347).
11*	Loma Negra S.A. Insider Trading Policy
12.1*	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
12.2*	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
13.1**	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
15.1*	Consent of Pistrelli, Henry Martin y Asociados S.R.L.
96.1	Technical Report Summary (La Pampita y Entorno) (report date: March 22, 2023; effective date: December 31, 2021) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 96.1 to Amendment No. 2 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F (File No. 001-38262) filed on March 22, 2023).
97.1*	Loma Negra S.A. Clawback Policy
101.INS*	Inline XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
104*	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document).

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

+ Management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

Date: April 29, 2024

Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.

[/s/ Sergio D. Faifman]

Name: Sergio D. Faifman

Title: Chief Executive Officer

[/s/ Marcos I. Gradin]

Name: Marcos I. Gradin

Title: Chief Financial Officer



una empresa  InterCement

*Loma Negra Compañía Industrial
Argentina Sociedad Anónima*

*Consolidated financial statements as of
December 31, 2023*

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Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 of Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the related consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in shareholders’ equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated April 29, 2024 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Impairment of Property, plant and equipment

Description of the matter

As of December 31, 2023, the Company’s Property, plant and equipment (“PP&E”) amounts to Argentine pesos (“Ps.”) 482,127 million. As mentioned in Note 13.1. to the consolidated financial statements, the Company carries out an impairment analysis of the amount of these assets when an indicator is identified and suggests that their carrying amount could be less than their recoverable value, which is defined as the highest between its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The Company determined the recoverable value of PP&E based on discounted future cash flows, calculated for each cash generating unit (“CGU”).

Auditing the Company’s PP&E impairment test is complex and highly judgmental due to the significant assumptions and estimates applied by the Company’s Management to determine the recoverable value, that are subject to uncertainty related to future events and the impact of the expectations about future market and macroeconomic conditions.

How we addressed the matter in our audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls over the Company's impairment analysis process. For example, we tested controls over the determination of recoverable values, including the valuation models and underlying assumptions used to develop such estimates.

To test the impairment analysis of PP&E our audit procedures included, among others, involving professionals with specialized skills and knowledge in valuation techniques to assist us in evaluating the methodology used by the Company in the determination of discounted cash flows and the significant assumptions used by the Company for determining future cash flows, including discount rates, macroeconomic variables, expected growth rates, price variation levels, expected profit margins, and the required levels of investment in PP&E and working capital for each CGU; comparing those significant assumptions with the Company's historical trend and with information obtained from industry reports and other external information sources; carrying out a sensitivity analysis of changes in the recoverable value in relation to changes in the mentioned significant assumptions; testing the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the recoverable value estimates and testing the mathematical accuracy of the model developed by the Company. We also evaluated the disclosures related to this matter included in the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated net assets and disclosures related to the Ferrosur Roca railway concession

Description of the matter

As mentioned in Note 2.5. to the consolidated financial statements, the Company consolidates the financial information of its controlled company Ferrosur Roca S.A., that operates the General Roca National Cargo Railway Network pursuant to the concession by the Argentina National Government. The concession original term ended in March 2023. As of December 31, 2023, the recorded amounts of the assets and liabilities related to the concession amount to Ps. 12,451 million and Ps. 9,691 million, respectively.

As mentioned in Note 38. to the consolidated financial statements, although the concession contract provided the possibility of an additional ten-year extension, the Ministry of Transportation has rejected the request for the extension of the concession contracts submitted by all the private railway concessionaires, granting only a temporary extension for 18 months, while the stated objective of the National Government is to begin managing the railroad network infrastructure directly, carrying out the corresponding investments and allowing the provision of railway services to registered operators. As a result, the concession of Ferrosur Roca S.A. would end in September 2024.

Auditing the recorded amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosures related to the railway concession of Ferrosur Roca S.A. is complex and highly judgmental due to the assumptions about future events and conditions used by the Company's Management to assess the impacts of the termination of the concession and the potential continuity as a railway operator, that are described in Note 38. to the consolidated financial statements.

How we addressed the matter in our audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls over the Company's assessment of the Ferrosur Roca concession. For example, we tested controls over management's review of significant assumptions described in Note 38. to the consolidated financial statements.

To test management assessment our audit procedures included, among others, obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the concession; reading the concession contract and other related agreements and documentation; reading the Company's internal and external legal advisors' reports; reading the filings and correspondence with the relevant authorities in relation to the application to be a railway operator; obtaining an understanding of the plans of the Company in relation to the potential railway operator business and evaluating the assessment performed by the management over the useful lives and recoverability of related assets. We also assessed the Company's disclosures regarding Ferrosur Roca S.A. railway concession in the consolidated financial statements.

/s/ PISTRELLI, HENRY MARTIN Y ASOCIADOS S.R.L.
Member of Ernst & Young Global Limited

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2019.

City of Buenos Aires, Argentina
April 29, 2024

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima (the “Company”)’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the consolidated statements of financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the related consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in shareholders’ equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes, and our report dated April 29, 2024 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PISTRELLI, HENRY MARTIN Y ASOCIADOS S.R.L.
Member of Ernst & Young Global Limited

City of Buenos Aires, Argentina
April 29, 2024

LOMA NEGRA COMPAÑÍA INDUSTRIAL ARGENTINA SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023, 2022
AND 2021

(figures expressed in thousands of pesos - \$ - except as otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
		2023	2022	2021
Revenues	5	422,160,817	451,954,054	446,871,607
Cost of sales	6	(316,253,576)	(329,905,094)	(305,630,509)
Gross profit		105,907,241	122,048,960	141,241,098
Selling and administrative expenses	7	(38,665,716)	(38,958,912)	(38,390,085)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	13	-	-	(927,176)
Other gains and losses	8	918,069	10,542,480	1,270,462
Tax on debits and credits to bank accounts	9	(4,676,516)	(4,531,752)	(4,503,693)
FINANCIAL RESULTS, NET				
Exchange rate differences	10	(117,211,866)	(23,103,527)	(9,988,880)
Gain on net monetary position		138,760,271	42,809,717	12,181,672
Financial income	10	5,709,934	5,064,518	6,200,123
Financial expenses	10	(73,323,164)	(79,607,300)	(8,135,216)
Profit before tax		17,418,253	34,264,184	98,948,305
INCOME TAX EXPENSE				
Current	11	(3,809,918)	(12,782,304)	(40,269,309)
Deferred	11	(3,927,812)	(15,855,125)	(20,195,489)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		9,680,523	5,626,755	38,483,507
Net income attributable to:				
Owners of the parent company		10,305,179	6,037,186	39,949,661
Non-controlling interest		(624,656)	(410,431)	(1,466,154)
NET PROFIT		9,680,523	5,626,755	38,483,507
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owners of the parent company		10,305,179	6,037,186	39,949,661
Non-controlling interest		(624,656)	(410,431)	(1,466,154)
Total comprehensive income		9,680,523	5,626,755	38,483,507
Earnings per share (basic and diluted)	12	17.6599	10.3144	67.4772

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LOMA NEGRA COMPAÑÍA INDUSTRIAL ARGENTINA SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023, AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER 31, 2022
(figures expressed in thousands of pesos - \$ - except as otherwise stated)

	Notes	As of December 31, 2023	
		2023	2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	482,127,908	477,921,441
Right of use assets	14	2,546,342	3,271,458
Intangible assets	15	1,585,465	1,463,250
Investments	16	31,869	31,869
Goodwill	17	317,878	317,878
Inventories	18	22,670,508	19,868,134
Other receivables	20	1,848,118	3,491,282
Total non-current assets		511,128,088	506,365,312
Current assets			
Inventories	18	76,485,713	63,539,614
Other receivables	20	21,747,770	18,217,466
Trade accounts receivable	21	22,749,158	28,410,255
Investments	16	1,710,368	13,223,330
Cash and banks	22	5,023,797	2,069,630
Total current assets		127,716,806	125,460,295
Total assets		638,844,894	631,825,607

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LOMA NEGRA COMPAÑÍA INDUSTRIAL ARGENTINA SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023, AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER 31, 2022
(figures expressed in thousands of pesos - \$ - except as otherwise stated)

	Notes	As of December 31, 2023	
		2023	2022
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital stock and other capital related accounts	23	121,975,858	118,150,647
Reserves		165,387,745	236,274,028
Retained earnings		6,875,895	6,037,186
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company		294,239,498	360,461,861
Non-controlling interest		(17,963)	606,693
Total shareholders' equity		294,221,535	361,068,554
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	24	110,145,543	30,766,107
Lease liabilities	14	2,772,804	2,439,055
Provisions	26	6,741,516	4,070,567
Salaries and social security contributions		526,679	294,296
Other liabilities	28	477,915	511,487
Deferred tax liabilities	11	106,599,410	102,671,598
Total non-current liabilities		227,263,867	140,753,110
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	24	37,224,733	33,914,391
Lease liabilities	14	1,214,560	879,181
Accounts payable	25	57,255,242	55,117,283
Advances from customers		4,382,101	5,484,815
Salaries and social security contributions		8,874,040	13,846,323
Tax liabilities	27	2,951,041	9,077,763
Other liabilities	28	5,457,775	11,684,187
Total current liabilities		117,359,492	130,003,943
Total liabilities		344,623,359	270,757,053
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		638,844,894	631,825,607

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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LOMA NEGRA COMPAÑÍA INDUSTRIAL ARGENTINA SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023
(figures expressed in thousands of pesos - \$ - except as otherwise stated)

	Owners' contributions											Optional Reserve for Future Dividends	Retained earnings	Shareholders' equity attributable to owners of the parent company	Non-controlling interest	Total		
	Capital stock	Treasury shares	Capital adjustments	Treasury shares adjustments	Share premium	Treasury shares premium	Treasury shares trading premium	Merger premium	Cost of treasury shares	Share-based payment plans	Legal reserve						Environmental reserve	
Balances as of January 1, 2023	58,359	1,244	43,019,989	917,010	63,954,980	15,487,928	43,080	14,350,655	(20,038,774)	356,176	8,799,320	68,686	227,406,022	6,037,186	360,461,861	606,693	361,068,554	
Share-based payment plans (Note 19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395,927	-	-	-	-	395,927	-	395,927	
Granting of share-based payment plans (Note 23)	9	(9)	6,440	(6,440)	108,773	(108,773)	115,757	-	66,615	(182,372)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Appropriation as per Annual Shareholders' Meeting held April 25, 2023:																		
- Optional reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,037,186	(6,037,186)	-	-	-	
- Capital reduction	(19)	(1,235)	(14,081)	(910,570)	(237,815)	(15,379,155)	-	-	19,972,159	-	-	-	-	(3,429,284)	-	-	-	
Appropriation as per Board of Directors' Resolution of May 2, 2023:																		
- Payment of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(48,610,174)	-	(48,610,174)	-	(48,610,174)	
Appropriation as per Board of Directors' Resolution of June 23, 2023:																		
- Payment of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,313,295)	-	(28,313,295)	-	(28,313,295)	
Net income for the year															10,305,179	10,305,179	(624,656)	9,680,523
Balances as of December 31, 2023	58,349	-	43,012,348	-	63,825,938	-	158,837	14,350,655	-	569,731	8,799,320	68,686	156,519,739	6,875,895	294,239,498	(17,963)	294,221,535	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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LOMA NEGRA COMPAÑÍA INDUSTRIAL ARGENTINA SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022
(figures expressed in thousands of pesos - \$ - except as otherwise stated)

	Owners' contributions														Shareholders' equity attributable to owners of parent company	Non-controlling interest	Total
	Capital Stock	Treasury shares	Capital adjustments	Treasury shares adjustments	Share premium	Treasury shares premium	Treasury shares trading premium	Merger premium	Cost of treasury shares	Share-based payment plans	Legal reserve	Environmental reserve	Optional Reserve for Future Dividends	Retained earnings			
Balances as of January 1, 2022	58,743	860	43,303,322	633,677	68,740,297	10,702,611	-	14,350,655	(14,481,083)	241,856	8,799,320	68,686	266,461,094	39,949,662	438,829,700	1,017,124	439,846,824
Acquisition of treasury stock (Note 19)	(389)	389	(287,043)	287,043	(4,847,997)	4,847,997	-	-	(5,597,532)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,597,532)	-	(5,597,532)
Share-based payment plans (Note 14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197,241	-	-	-	-	197,241	-	197,241
Granting of share-based plans	5	(5)	3,710	(3,710)	62,680	(62,680)	43,080	-	39,841	(82,921)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation as per Annual Shareholders' Meeting held April 14, 2022:																	
- Payment of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,380,007)	-	(25,380,007)	-	(25,380,007)
Appropriation as per Annual Shareholders' Meeting held April 27, 2022:																	
- Optional reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,949,662	(39,949,662)	-	-	-
Appropriation as per Board of Directors' Resolution of July 1, 2022:																	
- Payment of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42,725,459)	-	(42,725,459)	-	(42,725,459)
Appropriation as per Board of Directors' Resolution of December 27, 2022:																	
- Payment of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,899,268)	-	(10,899,268)	-	(10,899,268)
Net income for the year														6,037,186	6,037,186	(410,431)	5,626,755
Balances as of December 31, 2022	58,359	1,244	43,019,989	917,010	63,954,980	15,487,928	43,080	14,350,655	(20,038,774)	356,176	8,799,320	68,686	227,406,022	6,037,186	360,461,861	606,693	361,068,554

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LOMA NEGRA COMPAÑÍA INDUSTRIAL ARGENTINA SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021
 (figures expressed in thousands of pesos - \$ - except as otherwise stated)

	Owners contributions										Optional Reserve for Future Dividends	Retained earnings	Shareholders' equity attributable to owners of the parent company	Non-controlling interest	Total	
	Capital Stock	Treasury shares	Capital adjustments	Treasury shares adjustments	Share premium	Treasury shares premium	Merger premium	Cost of treasury shares	Share-based payment plans	Legal reserve						Environmental reserve
Balance as of January 1, 2021	59,603	-	43,936,999	-	79,442,907	-	14,350,655	-	-	8,799,320	68,686	162,529,603	103,931,492	413,119,265	2,483,278	415,602,543
Appropriation as per Annual Shareholders' Meeting held April 20, 2021:																
- Optional reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,931,491	(103,931,491)	-	-	-
Acquisition of treasury stock (Note 19)	(860)	860	(633,677)	633,677	(10,702,610)	10,702,611	-	(14,481,083)	-	-	-	-	-	(14,481,082)	-	(14,481,082)
Share-based payment plans (Note 23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241,856	-	-	-	-	241,856	-	241,856
Net income for the year													39,949,661	39,949,661	(1,466,154)	38,483,507
Balance as of December 31, 2021	58,743	860	43,303,322	633,677	68,740,297	10,702,611	14,350,655	(14,481,083)	241,856	8,799,320	68,686	266,461,094	39,949,662	438,829,700	1,017,124	439,846,824

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LOMA NEGRA COMPAÑÍA INDUSTRIAL ARGENTINA SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023, 2022 AND 2021
(figures expressed in thousands of pesos - \$ - except as otherwise stated)

	2023	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit for the year	9,680,523	5,626,755	38,483,507
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash generated by operating activities			
Income tax expense	7,737,730	28,637,429	60,464,798
Depreciation and amortization	32,191,480	41,348,599	36,149,158
Provisions	6,994,024	4,053,260	2,764,867
Exchange rate differences	95,094,749	15,041,776	1,854,015
Interest expense	62,211,635	15,899,479	2,062,609
Share-based payments	395,927	197,241	241,855
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(450,860)	(10,486,093)	(540,541)
(Recovery) charge of allowance for other doubtful receivables	(212,407)	602,730	297,902
Loss from securities transactions	1,836,132	54,919,417	-
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	-	927,176
Gain on net monetary position	(138,760,271)	(42,809,717)	(12,181,672)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Inventories	(14,575,409)	(9,858,881)	1,745,191
Other receivables	(4,792,880)	(9,893,753)	(4,282,708)
Trade accounts receivable	(25,045,352)	(22,254,891)	(9,048,503)
Advances from customers	1,503,830	749,930	773,009
Accounts payable	45,212,240	34,765,134	4,897,069
Salaries and social security contributions	6,742,030	8,768,681	4,318,237
Provisions	(672,274)	(1,255,625)	(1,048,784)
Tax liabilities	(1,596,016)	16,552,552	1,325,703
Other liabilities	7,067,994	175,500	178,343
Income tax paid	(5,532,616)	(33,115,769)	(38,088,680)
Net cash generated by operating activities	85,030,209	97,663,754	91,292,551
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of interest in Yguazú Cementos S.A.	649,496	289,699	2,806,078
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	824,916	10,264,091	1,747,265
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment	(36,053,162)	(31,774,070)	(42,995,891)
Payments to acquire intangibles assets	(669,825)	(324,567)	(623,563)
Payments to acquire investments	-	-	(25,652,214)
Redemption of investments	-	7,458,665	11,621,534
Contributions to FFFSFI	(576,786)	(602,730)	(557,547)
Net cash used in investing activities	(35,825,361)	(14,688,912)	(53,654,338)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings	69,468,936	161,017,112	7,585,725
Issuance of corporate bonds	142,486,878	-	-
Interest paid	(54,374,304)	(14,810,324)	(3,458,721)
Dividends paid	(86,844,758)	(67,904,557)	-
Lease payments	(960,757)	(881,969)	(1,072,089)
Repayment of borrowings	(110,861,564)	(148,995,136)	(41,709,560)
Repurchase of common stock	-	(5,597,532)	(14,481,084)
Net cash used in financing activities	(41,085,569)	(77,172,406)	(53,135,729)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	8,119,279	5,802,436	(15,497,516)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Note 29)	15,292,960	20,052,396	40,063,098
Effect of restating in constant currency of cash and cash equivalents	(23,218,875)	(11,272,209)	(11,312,922)
Effects of exchange rate differences on cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency	6,540,801	710,337	6,799,736
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 29)	6,734,165	15,292,960	20,052,396

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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LOMA NEGRA COMPAÑÍA INDUSTRIAL ARGENTINA SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023, 2022 AND 2021
(figures expressed in thousands of pesos - \$ - except as otherwise stated)

I. LEGAL INFORMATION

Legal address:

Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina S.A. (hereinafter “Loma Negra”, “the Company” or “the Group”) is a corporation organized under the laws of the Argentine Republic with legal address in Boulevard Cecilia Grierson 355, 4th. Floor, City of Buenos Aires, Argentina .

Fiscal year number:

Fiscal year No. 99 beginning on January 1, 2023.

Principal business of the Company:

The Company and its subsidiaries, mentioned below, are referred to in these financial statements as “the Group”.

The main activity of the Group is the manufacturing and selling of cement and its derivatives, as well as the extraction of mineral resources that are used in the production process. At present, the Group has 8 cement factories in Argentina, in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Neuquén, San Juan and Catamarca. The Company also has mobile concrete plants adaptable to customer construction projects at all times.

The Group, through its subsidiary Cofesur S.A.U., has a controlling interest in Ferrosur Roca S.A., a company whose capital is owned by Cofesur S.A.U. with 80% interest, the National State with a 16% interest, and 4% has been transferred by the latter to the employees through a trust created for such purpose. Ferrosur Roca S.A. operates the railway cargo network of Ferrocarril Roca under a concession granted by the Argentine government in 1993 for a term of 30 years, which allows access of several of Loma Negra’s cement production plants to the railway network. As a result of the National Government’s decision to terminate to the existing railway concession system in Argentina and shift to an open access model with the participation of private rail operators, the above concession ended in March 2023. However, on December 22, 2022, the Ministry of Transport published Resolution No. 960/2022 in the Official Gazette, provisionally extending for 18 months the concessions of FerroExpreso Pampeano S.A., Nuevo Central Argentino S.A. and Ferrosur Roca S.A. as from the expiration date of their respective concessions; therefore, the concession of Ferrosur Roca S.A. will end in September 2024. The Group has assessed potential business scenarios based on its intention to continue delivering services as a rail network operator, as described in Note 38.

The Group also controls Recycomb S.A.U., a company engaged in the treatment and recycling of industrial waste for use as fuel or raw material.

Date of registration with the Argentinian General Inspection of Justice (local regulatory agency):

- Registration of the bylaws: August 5, 1926, under No 38, Book 46.
- Last amendment registered to the bylaws: September 26, 2023, under No 16,416, book 114, Corporations Volume.
- Correlative Number of Registration with Inspección General de Justicia (local regulatory agency): 1,914,357.
- Tax identification number (CUIT): 30-50053085-1.
- Date of expiration: July 3, 2116.

Parent company:

InterCement Trading e Inversiones Argentina S.L. with 52.1409% of the Company’s capital stock and votes.

Capital structure:

The Ordinary and Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, held on April 25, 2023, approved, among other issues, the voluntary reduction of the Company's capital stock for a total of 12,543,339 ordinary shares, which includes 12,352,329 shares in portfolio. and 191,010 unnamed shares.

Considering the aforementioned, as of December 31, 2023, the subscribed for and paid in capital amounts to \$58,348,315.10, represented by 583,483,151 book-entry common shares with a nominal value of \$0.10 each, and each entitling to one vote.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Statement of compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and bases of preparation of these consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 have been prepared and presented in accordance with the IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These consolidated financial statements comprehensively recognize the effects of variations in the purchasing power of currency through the application of the method to restate the consolidated financial statements in constant currency, as established by the International Accounting Standard 29 (IAS 29).

For comparative purposes, these consolidated financial statements include figures and other details corresponding to the fiscal years ended on December 31, 2022 and 2021, which are an integral part of the above-mentioned consolidated financial statements and are presented in order for them to be solely interpreted in accordance with the figures and other information for this current fiscal year. These figures have been restated in the current fiscal year's end-of-period currency in the manner described in the following section in order to allow comparability.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2024, the date when they were available for issuance.

2.2. Financial information presented in constant currency

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023, and the corresponding figures for prior fiscal years have been restated to consider changes in the general purchasing power of the Group's functional currency (the Argentine Peso) in accordance with the provisions included in IAS 29. As a result, the consolidated financial statements are stated in constant currency as at the end of the current fiscal year.

According to IAS 29, the restatement of the financial statements is necessary when the functional currency of an entity is that of a hyperinflationary economy. IAS 29 provides certain guidelines for illustrative purposes to define a situation in which hyperinflation is deemed to arise, including (i) analysis of general population behavior, prices, interest rate, and salaries in the face of changes in price indexes and the loss of the currency purchasing power and (ii) as a quantitative feature, which is the condition more frequently considered in practice, the existence of a cumulative three-year inflation rate that approximates or exceeds 100%.

In order to assess the above-mentioned quantitative condition and also to restate financial statements, the series of indices to be used in the application of IAS 29 is determined by FACPCE. These series combines the Consumer Price Index (CPI) at the national level and as published by Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (Official Statistics Bureau, "INDEC" as per the initials in Spanish) as from January 2017 (baseline month: December 2016) with the Wholesale Domestic Price Index (IPIM, for its acronym in Spanish) as published by INDEC until that date, computing for the months of November and December 2015, for which INDEC has no information with respect to changes in the IPIM, the variation in the CPI of the City of Buenos Aires.

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Taking such index into account, inflation was 211.40%, 94.79% and 50.94% in the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and more than 100% accumulated in three years during each of the years presented was reached.

Below is a summary of the methods of applying IAS 29.

Restatement of the statement of financial position:

(i) Monetary items (those with a fixed nominal value in local currency) are not restated because they are already stated at the current unit of measurement as of the end of the reporting period. In an inflationary period, holding monetary assets causes losses in the purchasing power and holding monetary liabilities generates gains in the purchasing power, provided that such items are not subject to an adjustment mechanism that may otherwise offset these effects. Monetary gains or losses are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for every fiscal year.

(ii) The assets and liabilities that are subject to changes based on specific agreements are adjusted on the basis of such agreements.

(iii) Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair values as of the balance sheet date are not inflation-restated for presentation purposes in the statement of financial position, however, their restated amounts are used to measure the gains or losses caused by holdings of such non-monetary items. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Group did not have non-monetary items measured at fair value.

(iv) Non-monetary items measured at historical cost or at the current value of a date prior to the end of the reporting fiscal year are restated by coefficients that reflect the variations in the general price level since the date of acquisition or revaluation through the end of the reporting period. Subsequently, the restated amounts of such assets are compared to the corresponding recoverable values at the end of the reporting period. The amounts charged to against the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income due to depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets, as well as any other consumption of non-monetary assets shall be determined based on the restated amounts. As of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the items subject to this restatement process have been those included in inventories, other receivables, property, plant and equipment, right of use assets, goodwill, and non-current investments.

(v) When borrowing costs are capitalized in non-monetary assets pursuant to IAS 23, the components of those costs compensating the creditor for the effects of inflation are not capitalized.

(vi) The restatement of non-monetary assets in terms of current units of measurement as of the end of the year with no equivalent adjustment for tax purposes gives rise to a taxable temporary difference and the recognition of deferred tax liabilities against to profit or loss for the year. In those cases where there is a revaluation of the non-monetary assets in addition to the restatement, the deferred tax recognized on the restatement is accounted for as profit or loss for the year, and the effect of deferred taxes on the revaluation (excess of the revalued amount over the restated amount) is recognized in other comprehensive income. The Group has no revaluated assets.

Restatement of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

(i) Expenses and revenues are restated as from the date they are accrued, except for those profit or loss items related to the consumption of assets measured in purchasing power currency of a date previous to the recording of such consumption which are restated based on the inception date of the asset to which the items are related (such as depreciation, impairment, and other use of assets valued at historical cost); and except also for any profit or loss arising from comparing two measurements expressed in a currency with a purchasing power from different dates, for which it is necessary to identify the amounts compared, their separate restatement and their comparison based on the new restated amounts.

(ii) Net profit or loss on exposure of monetary assets and liabilities to inflation is reported in a separate item of profit and loss, which reflects profit or loss on the exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency ("RECPAM" for the Spanish initials of "Resultado por el Cambio en el Poder Adquisitivo de la Moneda").

Restatement of the statement of changes in shareholders' equity:

All equity components' beginning balances are restated by applying the general price index from the beginning of the fiscal year, and the movements of each such components during the year are restated as from the date of the contribution or initial

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recognition. Capital stock is presented at nominal values and its corresponding restatement adjustment is presented in the "capital adjustment" account. Other comprehensive income resulting after the transition date of the implementation of IAS 29 is recorded net of the inflation effect.

Restatement of the statement of cash flows:

IAS 29 requires that all entries in this statement should be restated in terms of the unit of measurement that is current at the end of the reporting period. The monetary gain or loss generated from cash and cash equivalents is presented in the statement of cash flows separately from the cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, as a specific item for the reconciliation between cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and at the end of the fiscal year.

2.3. Applicable accounting standards

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, which has been restated at year-end currency in the case of non-monetary items, except for the revaluation of certain financial assets, which are measured at the fair value at the closing date of each fiscal year. In general, historical cost is based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets.

Fair value is the price that the Group would receive to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date, irrespective of whether such price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

Fair value is determined on the basis previously mentioned, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, lease transactions, within the scope of IFRS 16 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities to which the entity has access as at the measurement date;
- Level 2 valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to their value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Classification as current and non-current:

The Group classifies assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position as current and non-current.

An asset is classified as current when the Group:

- a) expects to realize the asset or intends to sell or consume it during its normal operating cycle;
- b) holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the end of the reporting period; or
- d) the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted and cannot be exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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A liability is classified as current when the Group:

- a) expects to settle the liability during its normal operating cycle;
- b) holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period; or
- d) fails to have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

All the other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities in all cases.

Year-end date:

The fiscal year of the Group starts on January 1^o and ends on December 31 each year.

Currency:

The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of Argentine Pesos (\$), the currency of legal tender in the Argentine Republic, and which is the functional currency of the Group. Amounts are rounded without decimals.

Use of estimates:

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the Group's management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amount of recorded assets and liabilities and the contingent assets and liabilities disclosed as of the reporting date, as well as the revenues and expenses recognized during each year. Future profit or loss may differ from the estimates and assessments made as of the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

The description of estimates and significant accounting judgments made by the Group's Board in the application of accounting policies as well as the areas with greater degree of complexity requiring further judgment, are disclosed in Note 4.

The Group's material accounting policies are described below.

2.4. Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The following is a detail of standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective, but in no case will they be adopted earlier.

- IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" to specify the requirements for the classification of liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify: (i) what is meant by a right to defer settlement; (ii) that a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period; (iii) that classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right; and (iv) that only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification. The amendments shall be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and shall be applied retroactively. These amendments are not expected to have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16

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The amendment to IFRS 16 Leases specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning as from January 1, 2024. The amendments are not expected to have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

In May 2023, the Board issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements. In these arrangements, one or more finance providers pay amounts an entity owes to its suppliers. The entity agrees to settle those amounts with the finance providers according to the terms and conditions of the arrangements, either at the same date or at a later date than that on which the finance providers pay the entity's suppliers.

The amendments require an entity to provide information about the impact of supplier finance arrangements on liabilities and cash flows, including terms and conditions of those arrangements, quantitative information on liabilities related to those arrangements as at the beginning and end of the reporting period.

Considering the Group's business practice in recent years, no impacts are expected in relation to this modification. This modification is effective for financial statement presentation periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

- Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

In August 2023, the Board issued Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21). The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments refer to:

- A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations; a currency is not interchangeable with another currency if an entity can only obtain an insignificant amount of the other currency.
- If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.
- When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed.

- Enhancement and standardization of climate-related disclosures for investors

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On March 6 2024, the SEC issued the final rules on the enhancement and standardization of climate-related disclosures for investors. This rules mandates the disclosure of information regarding a registrant’s climate-related risks that have materially impacted, or are reasonably likely to have a material impact on, its business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. The Group is currently assessing the impact of this rules that may imply the need of additional disclosure to investors.

Even though as of April 4, 2024 the SEC voluntarily stayed this rules pending completion of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeal’s review, the SEC will “continue vigorously defending” the rules in court. If the court upholds the rules, it could lead to their prompt adoption once the stay is lifted.

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 was issued on 9 April 2024 and becomes effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements on presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified ‘roles’ of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, there are consequential amendments to other accounting standards.

Adoption of improvements or new standards

The Group has adopted all the improvements and new standards and interpretations issued by the IASB that are relevant to its operations and that are effective for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023. As from January 1, 2023, these are the new standards or improvements that become effective:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in IFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. This rule is not applicable to the Group.

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

The amendments require entities to disclose their “material accounting policy information”, instead of “significant accounting policies”. The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities to identify when an accounting policy is material. The Group made the modifications required by the standard, which did not have a material impact on the disclosures of the Group’s accounting policies, and did not affect the measurement, recognition or presentation criteria in the Group’s financial statements.

- IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments clarify that a change in the accounting estimate resulting from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. The amendments had no impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences at that moment. The amendments had no impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

- International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12

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The amendments to IAS 12 have been introduced in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules (inclusive framework about anti base erosion and profit shifting) and include:

- (a) A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- (b) Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception (the use of which is required to be disclosed) applies immediately.

Although the BEPS rules are global, the rules would be implemented through legislation enacted in jurisdictions that adopt them. The BEPS rules have not been enacted or substantially enacted in jurisdictions in which the Group operates and/or in those jurisdictions in which its controlling entities operate.

The Group continues monitoring the legislation, including the effective date, any transitional exemption, if applicable, and any other important requirements. The Group will continue the evaluation of the potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes and its implementation based on the most recent information available at all times, although it understands that it will not have effects on its financial statements on the basis that the rate of income tax that is applicable is higher than the minimum rate of 15% considered by the BEPS rules.

The above mentioned amendments did not have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

2.5. Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and the companies controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

The Group will re-assess whether or not it controls an investee when facts and circumstances indicate changes in one or more of the control elements listed in the preceding paragraph.

Generally, there is a presumption that the majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all the relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over the investee, including:

- The Group's voting right ownership percentage vis-à-vis the size and dispersion of the percentages held by other shareholders voting rights and potential voting rights;
- Potential voting rights held by the Group, other shareholders or other parties;
- Rights arising from contractual arrangements; and
- Any and all additional events or circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or fails to have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee when decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control over the subsidiary. Specifically, the revenues and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income since the date on which the Group obtains control until the date on which the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profits or losses of each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the Group's owners and to the non-controlling interests. The total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the Group's owners and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

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All intra-group assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows related to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

The consolidated information disclosed in these consolidated financial statements includes the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	Main business	Country	% of direct and indirect interest as of		
			December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cofesur S.A.U.	Investment	Argentina	100.00	100.00	100.00
Ferrosur Roca S.A. (1)	Rail freight transportation	Argentina	80.00	80.00	80.00
Recycomb S.A.U.	Waste recycling	Argentina	100.00	100.00	100.00

(1) Directly controlled by Cofesur S.A.U.

Below is a summary of the financial information for Ferrosur Roca S.A., a subsidiary in which shareholders outside the Group have a material non-controlling interest.

	2023	2022
Current assets	6,432,521	6,633,042
Non-current assets	6,018,546	8,015,053
Current liabilities	7,373,666	10,281,947
Non-current liabilities	2,317,828	1,332,845
Shareholders' equity attributable to owners of the parent company	2,207,659	2,426,642
Non-controlling interest	551,915	606,661

	2023	2022	2021
Revenues	33,265,474	36,384,432	36,273,669
Financial results, net	(1,042,507)	712,145	(351,779)
Depreciation	(2,764,791)	(8,396,827)	(6,894,662)
Income tax	(552,976)	1,452,029	(76,837)
Net losses for the year	(4,745,191)	(5,298,385)	(7,330,754)

	2023	2022	2021
Net cash generated by (used in) operating activities	(1,983,303)	(280,281)	2,865,822
Net cash generated by (used in) investing activities	3,329,828	(2,814,803)	(3,576,068)
Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities	(1,213,679)	3,392,253	556,037
Effects of the exchange rate differences on cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency	(228,460)	(175,373)	(115,395)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1. Revenue recognition

The Group is engaged in the production and distribution of cement, masonry cement, concrete, limestone and aggregates, operates a railway concession to provide transportation services and it is also engaged in the industrial waste recycling business. The goods to be delivered and the services to be provided arise from agreements with commercial substance (in general, they are not written) where the Group may identify the right of each one of the parties and the payment terms .

3.1.1. Sale of goods

Revenues from sales of goods are recognized when control over goods is transferred to the customer for an amount that reflects the consideration that the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for such assets. The customer obtains control of the goods when significant risks and rewards of the products sold are transferred in accordance with the specific delivery terms agreed with the customer. Revenues from the sale of goods are measured at fair value of the consideration received or to be collected, net of commercial discounts. No financing components are considered in the transaction since credit terms vary greatly between 20 and 35 days, depending on the specific terms agreed upon by the Group, which is consistent with market practices.

Some agreements with customers offer commercial discounts or volume-based discounts. If revenues cannot be reliably measured, the Group defers revenue recognition until the uncertainty is resolved. However, due to the fact that performance obligations relate mainly to the delivery of the acquired goods, and that both the price and any discount granted are specifically agreed between the parties, there are in practice no uncertainties associated with revenue recognition from sales of goods. Variable consideration is recognized when there is a high likelihood that there will not be a significant reversal in the amount of the accumulated revenues recognized in the agreement and is measured using the expected value or the most likely amount method, whichever allows to make a better prediction of the amount based on the terms and conditions of the agreement.

The products sold by the Group in general are not returned by customers once they have approved their quality, which occurs at the time of reception.

3.1.2. Services rendered

The Group provides transportation services along with the sale of cement, concrete, limestone, and aggregates. Revenues from transportation services are recognized at the time services are provided, which is usually when revenues from the sale of the transported good are recognized as transportation distance and time is very short. Revenue is measured on the basis of the consideration defined in the contract with customers.

Revenues from freight railway services and waste recycling services are recognized at the time such services are rendered.

3.2. Goodwill

The goodwill recorded by the Group due to the acquisition of Recycomb S.A.U. and is measured at cost restated in constant currency at the end of the reporting period, as mentioned in Note 2.2.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations, goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Goodwill is not amortized, but rather tested for impairment on an annual basis. For impairment testing purposes, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the relevant combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill is allocated are tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if there are indications that the unit may have been impaired.

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An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized reducing first the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then, proportionally, the other CGU's assets. Impairment losses related to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Any goodwill impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss.

Upon disposal of a cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated, such goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on such disposal.

As of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Group has not recognized any goodwill impairment loss.

3.3. Investments in other companies

These are investments in which the Group has no significant influence. As these investments do not have a quoted market price in an active market and their fair value cannot be reliably measured, these investments are measured at cost restated at the end of the reporting period, less any impairment losses identified at the end of each reporting period.

3.4. Leases

Group as Lessee:

The accounting model for the recognition and measurement of all leases is as follows:

Right-of-use assets:

The Group recognizes a right of use asset at the beginning of each lease (the date on which the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted to reflect any remeasurement of liabilities and to recognize changes in the currency purchasing power. The cost of the right-of-use assets includes the amount of the recognized lease liabilities, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the lease start date, less any incentives received. Unless the Group is certain that it will acquire the asset at the end of the lease, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the lease term (calculated based on the term of the relevant agreements, including renewal provisions in the event that they are highly likely to continue). Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exception (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the inception date and do not contain a purchase option). The Group also applies the recognition exception to leases that are considered to be of low value. Payments under these leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liabilities:

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of future lease payments to be made throughout the lease term, for which market rates have been used according to the nature and term of each agreement. Lease payments include fixed payments, less any lease incentives to be received, variable payments depending on an index or rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. Lease payments also include the exercise price of any purchase option of the leased underlying asset, and any penalties for terminating the lease, provided that it is reasonably likely that the Group will exercise such options. Variable payments that do not depend on an index or rate are recognized in profit or loss for the year of occurrence of the condition to which they are subject.

The unwinding of the present value recognized for each lease is accounted by the Group in the comprehensive income of each year.

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Group as Lessor:

The income from the operating lease of buildings and equipment is recognized every month during the lease term. Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards inherent in the ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. The initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are in addition to the carrying amount of the leased asset and are recognized throughout the lease term on the same basis as lease income.

3.5. Foreign currency and functional currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Argentine Pesos (Argentina's currency of legal tender), which is also the functional currency (the currency of the primary economic environment where the entity operates) for all the Group companies, and the reporting currency of the consolidated financial statements.

For the purposes of presenting these consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities in foreign currency held by the Group are translated to Argentine pesos at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the end of each fiscal year.

Any exchange gain or loss from monetary items is recognized in the profit or loss for the year, restated at year-end currency, except for those arising from foreign currency borrowings related to financing qualifying assets, such as assets under construction for future productive use, which were included in the cost of such assets for being considered as an adjustment to the cost of interest accrued on such foreign currency denominated borrowings.

3.6. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs, net of the effect of inflation directly attributed to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset until the assets are ready for use or sale.

Income earned on short term investments of specific outstanding borrowings to finance the construction of qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs that may qualify for capitalization.

All the other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss during the fiscal year in which they are incurred, net of the effect of inflation on the liabilities that generated them.

The Group has not capitalized interest or exchange differences in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

3.7. Taxation

3.7.1. Income tax

The Group assesses the income tax to be recorded in accordance with the deferred tax method, which considers the effect of temporary differences arising from the different bases for the measurement of assets and liabilities according to accounting and taxing criteria, and of existing tax losses and unused tax credits deductible from future taxable income, computed by considering the tax rate in force.

Law No. 27,260, which was enacted on June 16, 2021, introduced amendments to the corporate tax rate by setting a staggered structure of applicable rates based on the level of accumulated net taxable income for each company, which may be 25%, 30%, or 35% (Note 11); the 7% tax on the distribution of dividends, however, has remained unchanged.

3.7.1.1. Current taxes

Current tax payable is based on the taxable profit for the fiscal year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income, or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that will never be taxable or deductible. The Group's

liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates that have been substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period.

3.7.1.2. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on the temporary differences between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities included in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all future taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that the Group is likely to have future tax profit against which it is possible to account for those deductible temporary differences. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized when temporary difference arose from goodwill or the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each fiscal year and derecognized to the extent it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that are expected to apply in the fiscal year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period. Measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period reflects the tax consequences that would stem from the manner in which the entity expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities only if (a) it has enforceable right to set off current taxes and current liabilities and (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities and the Group intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are recognized only to the extent it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profit to use the benefits of temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

3.7.1.3. Current tax charge and deferred taxes profit or loss

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' equity, in which case the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' equity, respectively. When the current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting of a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

3.7.2. Personal assets tax – Substitute taxpayer

In Argentina, individuals and foreign entities, as well as their undistributed estates, regardless of whether they are domiciled or located in Argentina or abroad are subject to personal property tax at the rate of 0.50% over the value of any shares or the American Depositary Shares (ADSs) issued by Argentine entities held as of December 31 of each year.

The tax is applied to the Argentine issuers of such shares, who must pay this tax on behalf of the relevant shareholders and is based on the value of the shares (following the equity method), or the book value of the shares derived from the most recent financial statements as of December 31 of each year. In accordance with the Personal Assets Tax Law, the Group has the right to obtain a reimbursement of the tax paid from the shareholders to whom the above tax is applicable, through the reimbursement procedure deemed appropriate by the Group.

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As of December 31, 2022 the Group carried receivables for \$416,364, in relation to this tax.

3.8. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, or for administrative purposes, are carried at the cost restated in constant currency at the end of the reporting period, in accordance with Note 2.2, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

The cost includes the stripping and initial preparation of the open pit quarries, as mentioned in Note 3.18, and the counterpart for the environmental restoration and/or dismantling obligations recognized, as indicated in Note 3.12. It also includes borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

The lands owned by the Group are not subject to depreciation.

Construction in progress for administrative, production, supply or other purposes are carried at cost restated in constant currency at the end of the reporting period, in accordance with Note 2.2, less any recognized impairment loss.

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment commences when such assets are ready for their intended use.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated, except for land and assets under construction, over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful life, the residual value and the depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each fiscal year, with the effect of any changes in estimates being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Gain or loss from the disposal or write-off of an item of property, plant and equipment is calculated as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss at its value restated at the year-end currency.

The Group assesses the recoverability of the value of its property, plant and equipment items whenever any indication of impairment is identified. The assessments are carried out considering the cash-generating units established by the Group.

3.9. Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that were separately acquired are carried at cost restated in constant currency at the end of the reporting period, as described in Note 2.2, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The estimated useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each fiscal year, with the effect of any changes in estimates being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that were separately acquired are carried at the cost restated in constant currency at the end of the reporting period, as described in Note 2.2, less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Gains or losses from a derecognized intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

3.10. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each period, the Group reviews if any indication that tangible and intangible assets might be impaired.

In case of impairment indicators are observed, the Group calculates the recoverable amount per cash-generating unit. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments as of year-end with respect to the time value of money considering the risks that are specific to the asset. Cash-generating units match the business segments defined in Note 31.

If the recoverable value of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable value. Impairment losses are immediately recognized in profit or loss.

When a recognized impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the book value of the asset is increased up to the new recoverable amount but the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. Impairment loss reversals are immediately recognized in profit loss. Impairment losses related to goodwill are not reversed in future periods.

3.11. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost restated in constant currency at the end of the reporting period in accordance with Note 2.2 and net realizable value.

Costs incurred in bringing products to their present condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials and spare parts: at acquisition cost according to the Weighted Average Price method.
- Finished goods and work in progress: at acquisition cost of raw materials and labor, plus a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.

The net realizable value of an inventory component is the estimated selling price for that component in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale, calculated as of the end of the reporting period. In assessing recoverable amounts, slow-moving inventories are also considered. The carrying amount of inventories as of the fiscal year-end does not exceed their recoverable value.

3.12. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Estimated amounts of the obligation are based on the expected outflows that will be required to settle such obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset (a receivable), but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain and the amount of the receivable can be reliably measured.

The Group uses the opinion of its legal advisors to determine if a provision should be recorded as well as to estimate the amounts of the obligations.

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Environmental restoration and asset decommissioning obligations:

Under legal provisions and best practices, and the environmental commitments assumed by the Group, land used by the Group for mining and quarrying is subject to environmental restoration, and the fixed assets used in production will be removed at the end of operations.

In this context, provisions are recognized, as long as they are determinable, in order to afford the estimated expenses for environmental recovery and restoration of the mining areas and the retirement of the corresponding productive assets. These provisions are recorded simultaneously with the increase in value in the underlying asset and the relevant depreciation of the assets involved is recognized in profit and loss prospectively.

The environmental restoration and asset retirement obligation can also increase or decrease due to changes in the estimated timing of cash flows, changes in the discount rate and/or changes in the original estimated undiscounted costs. In estimating the expected cost, the Group takes into account changes in environmental legislation and regulations, if any, that may impact the process and restoration and dismantling costs. Increases or decreases in the obligation other than the unwinding of discount will result in a corresponding change in the carrying amount of the related asset. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the asset retirement obligation are charged against the asset retirement obligation to the extent of the liability recorded. The Group discounts the costs related to asset retirement obligations using the discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the liabilities that have not been reflected in the cash flow estimates. Asset retirement obligations are remeasured at each reporting period in order to reflect the discount rates in effect at that time.

In addition, the Group follows the practice of progressively restoring the areas by the removal of quarries using the provisions recognized for that purpose.

3.13. Financial instruments

A financial instrument arises from any contract that results in the recognition of a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or liabilities on the initial cost of recognition. Transactions costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Interest and financial income are recognized to the extent the effective interest rate is accrued.

In general, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers. Pursuant to the practical expedient of IFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the entity transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less. The Group does not receive any long-term advances from its customers.

3.14. Financial assets

According to IFRS 9 Financial instruments, the Group classifies its financial assets into two categories because the company has not asset that are designated as fair value through other comprehensive income:

- Financial Assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met: (i) the asset is held within a business model of the Group whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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In addition, for the assets that meet the conditions mentioned above, IFRS 9 contains an option to designate, at initial recognition, a financial asset as measured at fair value if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an account mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The Group has not recognized financial assets at fair value using this option. At the date of the consolidated financial statements, the Group's financial assets at amortized cost include certain items of cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

If one of the above two criteria is not met, the financial asset is classified as an asset measured at "fair value through profit or loss".

At the date of these consolidated financial statements, the Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include mutual funds classified as current investments.

Recognition and Measurement:

Acquisitions and disposals of financial assets are recognized on the date on which the Group promises to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from such instruments and the risks and benefits related to their ownership have been terminated or assigned.

Financial assets at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. These assets accrue interest based on the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are recognized as expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. They are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair values and gains or losses on the sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in "Financial results, net" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In general, the Group uses the transaction price to determine the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition. In all other cases, the Group only records a gain or loss at initial recognition if the fair value of the instrument is evidenced by other comparable and observable market transactions for the same instrument or is based on a valuation technique incorporating only observable market data. Any gains or losses not recognized at initial recognition of a financial asset are subsequently recognized only to the extent that they arise from a change in factors (including time) that market participants would consider in establishing the price.

The results of debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost and are not designated in a hedging relationship are recognized in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement using the effective interest rate method. The Group reclassifies between categories all investments in debt instruments only when there is a change in the business model used to manage such assets.

Financial asset impairment

The Group assesses at the end of each period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets measured at amortized cost is impaired. The impairment is recorded only if there is objective evidence of impairment as the result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that impairment can be reliably estimated.

The Group defined a policy to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and record the related allowance for debtors' impairment. The provision is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates and it is complemented by a case by case analysis to identify special circumstances on individual customers and/or transactions.

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Evidence of impairment includes indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing serious financial difficulties, default or arrears in interest or principal payments, the likelihood that they will be declared bankrupt or file for reorganization proceedings, and when such observable data indicates that there is a decrease in estimated future cash flows.

The amount of the impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial asset. The carrying amount of the asset is written down and the amount of the loss is recognized in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement. As a practical measure, the Group may measure impairment based on the fair value of an instrument using an observable market price. If, in a subsequent period, the impairment amount decreases and such reduction is related to an event taking place after the original impairment, the reversal of the impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

Offsetting of financial instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset whenever there is a legal right to offset such assets and liabilities and there is an intention to settle them on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derecognition of a financial asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

3.15. Ferrocarril Roca Management Trust for capital expenditures

The interest in the Trust for the Strengthening of the Interurban Rail System ("FFFSFI") was carried at cost, considering the value of the contributions made, net of trust expenses, plus net financing profit accrued through the end of the fiscal year. The amounts that may not be recovered or applied against future capital expenditures have been reduced to their recoverable value by recording an impairment allowance at the end of this fiscal year. The entity is not controlled by Ferrosur Roca S.A. (Note 36).

3.16. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

i) Classification as debt or equity:

Debt and equity instruments are classified as financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

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ii) Equity instruments:

An equity instrument consists in a contract evidencing a residual ownership interest over an entity's net assets after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by an entity of the Group are recognized at the amount of proceeds received, net of direct issuance costs.

The repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the profit or loss statement stemming from purchases, sales, issuance or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

Capital Stock Component Accounts

Capital Stock and Share Premium:

It comprises the contributions committed or made by the shareholders represented by outstanding shares at nominal value.

Adjustment to capital:

Capital stock accounts were restated by recognizing the effects of changes in the purchasing power of the currency by applying the procedure described in Note 2.2. The capital stock account was maintained at nominal value and the adjustment derived from such monetary restatement is disclosed in capital adjustment account. Capital adjustment is not available for distribution in cash or in kind; however, it can be capitalized by issuing additional shares. In addition, the adjustment mentioned above may be used to cover losses for the year, according to the order of absorption of accumulated losses, as explained below in "Retained Earnings".

Merger premium:

This reflects the recognition of premiums originated in mergers between the Parent Company and Ecocemento S.A. and Compañía de Servicios a la Construcción S.A. in the years 2002 and 2010, respectively. Merger premium balances were restated in constant currency at the end of the reporting period by applying the adjustment procedure described in Note 2.2 based on the respective merger dates.

Share-based payment plans:

It refers to the counterpart of the recognition of share-based payment plans received by Group Directors, restated in constant currency at the end of the reporting period following the adjustment procedure described in Note 2.2, based on the dates of issuance of the plans.

Treasury shares trading premium:

This trading premium relates to treasury shares delivered to employees under current share-based payment plans and represents the difference between the purchase value of the shares delivered and the estimated value of the consideration received from the relevant employees.

Legal reserve:

In accordance with the provisions under Law No. 19,550, the Group must appropriate 5% of income for the year, plus adjustments of previous fiscal years, transfers of other comprehensive income to retained earnings and accumulated losses from previous fiscal years, until it reaches a 20% of the sum of the balances of "Capital" and "Adjustment to capital" accounts. The Legal reserve has been restated in constant currency at the end of the reporting period as described in Note 2.2, considering the movements taking place each fiscal year.

Environmental reserve and future dividends reserve:

This corresponds to the reserve created by the Group's shareholders for future use on environmental matters and dividend distributions, respectively. These two reserves have been restated in constant currency at the end of the reporting period as described in Note 2.2, considering the movements for each fiscal year.

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Other comprehensive income:

This includes income and losses recognized directly in equity and that will be transferred from equity to the profit or loss statement or accumulated retained earnings, as defined in IFRS.

Retained earnings:

Retained earnings include the accumulated income or losses with no specific allocation, which, if positive, can be distributed by means of a decision of the Shareholders' Meeting, provided that they are not subject to any legal restrictions. It includes profit or loss from previous fiscal years that were not distributed, the amounts transferred from other comprehensive income, and adjustments from previous fiscal years by application of new accounting standards. Retained earnings are restated in constant currency at the end of the reporting period by applying the adjustment procedure described in Note 2.2, considering the movements taking place each fiscal year.

Non-controlling interest:

This includes the minority ownership interest not owned by Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A. in the net assets and profit or loss of Ferrosur Roca S.A. (20%).

iii) Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

A financial liability at fair value through profit or loss is a financial liability held for trading. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if:

- a) It has been acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; or
- b) At the time of initial recognition, the liabilities are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed by the Group and there is evidence of a recent current pattern of short-term profit; or
- c) It is a derivative that has not been designated and is not effective as a hedging instrument or financial guarantee.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value, with any gains or losses arising from the remeasurement being recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in other financial results. Fair value is determined as described in Note 32.

Financial liabilities (other than financial liabilities held for trading) or contingent consideration to be paid by an acquirer as a part of a business combination may be designated as a liability at fair value through profit and loss upon initial recognition if:

- Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a potential accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise; or
- Financial liabilities are part of a group of financial assets or liabilities or both, which is managed and whose performance is assessed on the basis of fair value, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Group is provided internally on that basis; or
- They are part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 allows the entire combined contract to be carried at fair value through profit and loss.

The Company has no financial liabilities measured at fair value to be presented in the statement of financial position.

Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings and trade and other payables, are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are then measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, with interest expense recognized based on actual return.

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement for more than twelve months after the date of the financial statements.

iv) Financial liabilities in foreign currency:

The fair value of financial liabilities in foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the exchange rate at the end of each fiscal year. The foreign currency component is part of its profit or loss at fair value. For financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss, the foreign currency component is recognized in profit or loss.

For debt instruments denominated in foreign currency classified at amortized cost, gains and losses in foreign currency are determined on the basis of the amortized cost of the liability and recognized in "Exchange rate differences" under the "Financial results net" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

v) Derecognition of financial liabilities:

The Group must derecognize financial liabilities if, and only if, the obligations of the Group expire, are settled or satisfied.

3.17. Short- and long-term employee benefits

Liabilities are recognized for the benefits accrued in favor of employees with respect to salaries and wages, annual vacations, and leaves of absence due to illness in the period in which the service is rendered in connection with the non-discounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for such service.

Liabilities recognized with respect to other long-term employee benefits (severance payment plans resulting from specific plans for employees leaving the Group and receiving a compensation payable in installments) are measured at the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be paid by the Group.

On January 24, 2018, the Company's Board of Directors approved the implementation of an employee incentive program calculated on the basis of ADSs for the purpose of attracting and retaining certain high-ranking employees who satisfied certain eligibility criteria, with the goal of aligning their long-term interests with those of the Company and its shareholders.

Under this program, a liability was recorded to reflect the fair value of the obligations resulting from the incentive plan as they are settled in cash. Such fair value is determined at the beginning and at the end of the fiscal year through the plan settlement date. To calculate the fair value, the Group uses the Black-Scholes valuation method. Changes in the fair value is recorded as an expense during the vesting period and any changes in the fair value are recognized in salaries, wages and social security contributions within the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the related liability is recognized in non-current Salaries and social security payables within the statement of financial position.

During fiscal year 2021, the Board of Directors, through its meeting held on February 12, 2021, implemented two new employee incentive programs with the same objective. These programs replaced the one approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting of January 24, 2018, notwithstanding the fact that the annual awards that have already been granted as part of the original program will remain in force.

The programs approved in 2021 consist in delivering, to certain employees, shares of the Company's common stock listed on the Argentine Stock Exchanges and Markets ("BYMA") and/or on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") in the form of ADSs, being one of the programs subject to total shareholder return (Total Shareholder Return or "TSR"), and the other to the permanence of the selected employees with the Group. In other words, the effective delivery of the shares will depend on the degree of performance of the return as defined in each of the annual plans that will be issued as part of the program, and on the permanence of the employee with the Group.

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On December 19, 2023, December 21, 2022, and December 21, 2021 the Company's Board of Directors approved the issuance of the new plans within the framework of the programs implemented in 2021.

The cost of the new share-based payment plans to be settled with equity instruments was initially measured at fair value at the date of grant, determined using a valuation model appropriate to the circumstances. The cost of this type of plan, along with the related changes, is recognized as "Salaries, wages, and social security contributions" in the comprehensive income over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are met, with contra to "Share-based payment plans" in shareholders' equity. The accumulated expense recognized for these plans at each closing date, and up to the vesting date, reflects the extent to which the vesting period has been met and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately remain as vested benefit for the employees.

During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, 17,473 and 10,069 American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), respectively, were distributed due to the aforementioned incentive programs.

3.18. Stripping and quarry exploitation costs

Following the guidelines established by IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine, the costs of stripping and initial preparation of open-pit quarries for subsequent exploitation are capitalized as property, plant and equipment, as part of the Company's open-pit quarry stripping and development costs, and are subsequently depreciated based on the units extracted, considering to that end the estimation of reserves available for extraction and existing in the stripped area at all times. The Group periodically revalues the estimate of proven reserves in stripped quarries and prospectively adjusts the effects of any difference in the estimate of tons available for extraction. Due to the frequency in which estimates are reviewed, the risk of significant differences in estimates is reduced. Extraction costs incurred later during the production phase are recognized as part of production costs.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company undertakes several exploration and evaluation activities in order to search for mineral ore and determine the technical and commercial feasibility of the resources identified. Exploration and evaluation activities include research and analysis of historical exploration data, the compilation of exploration data through geological studies, exploratory drilling and sampling in several areas, the determination of the volume and qualification of the resources identified, among others.

Mineral rights acquired in connection with the right to explore existing exploration areas are capitalized and amortized during the term of the right. As soon as a legal right has been acquired to explore, exploration and evaluation costs are expensed as incurred to profit or loss, unless the Company's Management arrives at the conclusion that there is a highest likelihood of obtaining future profits; when this is the case, costs are capitalized. In assessing whether the costs satisfy the criteria to be capitalized several information sources are used, including the nature of the assets, the surface area explored and the results of the samples taken, among others.

All capitalized stripping, exploration and evaluation costs are subject to impairment testing. In the case of determining a potential impairment indicator, the Company carries out an assessment of its recoverability together with the group of related operating assets, which represents the cash-generating unit to which the exploration is attributed.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies described in Note 3, the Group's management has been required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors considered to be relevant. It should be noted that actual results could differ from those estimates.

Underlying estimates and assumptions are continuously reviewed. The effects of revisions to the accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are reviewed.

4.1. Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

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The following are the critical assumptions, in addition to those involving estimations (Note 4.2), made by Management in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

4.1.1. Ferrosur Roca S.A. concession

Management has reviewed the Group's interest in Ferrosur Roca S.A., taking into account the provisions of IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements, which provides guidance on accounting by the operators of public-to-private service concession arrangements.

Based on the fact that the grantor neither controls nor regulates which services should be provided by the operator to the infrastructure or to whom it must provide them, and at what price, Group Management conclude that Ferrosur Roca S.A. concession is out of the scope of IFRIC 12 and, therefore, the Group does not apply its provisions. Accordingly, the Group has recorded the assets received from the concession and those subsequently acquired under IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment.

The concession bidding terms and conditions grant an original term of thirty years (1993-2023) and originally provided for the possibility of an extension for ten additional years, which was rejected by the Ministry of Transport for the reasons described in Note 38. On December 22, 2022, the Ministry of Transport provisionally granted an extension for an additional term of 18 months as from the expiration date of the concession. Therefore, the concession of Ferrosur Roca S.A. will end in September 2024.

The Group has evaluated potential business scenarios based on its intention to continue delivering services as a rail network operator and has not anticipated significant associated effects to date. Likewise, it has reassessed all the accounting estimates affected to the end of the current concession, especially those associated with the recoverability of certain non-current assets affected by it. The evaluations carried out by the Group are detailed in Note 38.

4.2. Key assumptions and sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities during the next fiscal year.

4.2.1. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The following is the estimated useful life for each component of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

	<u>Useful life</u>
Fields	50 to 100 years
Quarries - Stripping cost	Based on estimated tons
Buildings	10 to 50 years
Machinery	10 to 35 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10 years
Tools	5 years
Software	5 years
Transportation and load vehicles	4 to 32 years

The assets used in the concession of Ferrosur Roca S.A. are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the remaining concession term.

An impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The calculation of fair value less costs to sell is based on

available data from binding sales transactions conducted under market conditions for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of asset disposal. The calculation of the value in use is based on a discounted cash flow model. Cash flows are derived from the budget for next year, extrapolated for subsequent years using a growth rate, and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the cash-generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model, as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes, among other factors. These matters are the most relevant in the related estimates. Note 13 provides more information on impairment analysis and assumptions used.

The Group has considered the impact of potential climate-related matters, including legislation, which may affect the fair value measurement of assets and liabilities in the financial statements. The group has assessed whether its items of property, plant and equipment are exposed to physical risks, such as flooding, water shortages and increasing forest fires, but understands that such risks do not currently exist due to circumstances and conditions of the locations where its plants, deposits and quarries are located. Additionally, the Group has assessed that it is not currently affected by transition risks, such as those derived from energy efficiency requirements or reductions in emissions due to possible changes in climate-related legislation and regulations. The objectives that the Group has voluntarily imposed in relation to these matters are contemplated in its budgets and business plans and do not have a material impact on the measurements of recoverable values.

As described in Notes 3.8 and 3.9, the Group annually assesses the estimated useful lives of tangible and intangible assets, respectively.

4.2.2. Provisions for lawsuits and other contingencies

The final settlement cost of complaints and litigation may vary due to estimates based on different interpretations of regulations, opinions and final assessments of damages. Therefore, any change in the circumstances related to this type of contingencies may have a significant impact on the amount of the provision for contingencies recorded.

In the normal course of its business, the Group selects tax criteria and accounting positions based on a reasonable interpretation of the current regulations, also taking into consideration the opinion of its tax and legal advisors along with evidence available up to the date of issuance of these financial statements. Nevertheless, in the event of situations where the assessment by a third party and the potential occurrence of damage for the Group are uncertain, the Group has not recorded a provision as it has not been required under IFRS.

The Group makes judgments and estimates to assess whether it is necessary to record costs and make provisions for environmental cleanup remediation and asset retirement obligations based on the current information related to expected remediation costs and plans. In the case of environmental provisions, costs may differ from estimates due to changes in laws and regulations, discovery and analysis of local conditions, as well as changes in cleanup technologies. Therefore, any change in the factors or circumstances related to this type of provisions, as well as any amendment to the rules and regulations may thus have a significant impact on the provisions recorded in these consolidated financial statements.

4.2.3. Calculation of income tax and deferred income tax assets

The proper assessment of income tax expenses depends on several factors, including estimates in the timing and realization of deferred tax assets and the frequency of income tax payments.

In order to measure the effect of deferral on investments in controlled or associated companies, Management has determined the presumption that they will not be disposed of in the foreseeable future and therefore no deferred income tax has been recorded.

4.2.4. Management's accounting estimates and judgments on environmental matters

The Group is constantly working on a responsible and sustainable business strategy, committed to improving environmental performance on an ongoing basis, minimizing environmental impact caused by its operations, and providing maximum value for society.

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To this end, the Group has set various environmental sustainability goals within the medium term (year 2030) and long term (year 2050), aligned with the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals (“SDG”) promoted by the United Nations.

The main committed goals are related to maximizing energy efficiency and renewable energy, reducing gas emissions and improving air quality, reducing the carbon footprint, maximizing water management, streamlining waste management by promoting circular economy, and improving efficiency in the use of materials.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Group's Management has considered the potential environmental impact. Therefore, the estimates and judgments made by the Group's Management primarily involve assumptions related to future regulations and performance of the industry in which the Group operates. The effects of changes in the estimates and judgments made may primarily relate to impairment tests on property, plant and equipment, the estimated useful life of those assets and therefore the related depreciation recognized annually, as well as the recognition of provisions, such as the environmental provision to afford the estimated expenses for the environmental recovery and restoration of the mining areas exploited by the Group.

5. REVENUES

	2023	2022	2021
Sale of products	614,033,971	627,924,111	613,783,915
- Domestic market	613,771,519	627,743,238	613,379,901
- External customers	262,452	180,873	404,014
Services rendered	15,077,673	18,761,289	20,198,930
Bonuses / Discounts	(206,950,827)	(194,731,346)	(187,111,238)
Total	422,160,817	451,954,054	446,871,607

6. COST OF SALES

	2023	2022	2021
Inventories at the beginning of the year	83,407,748	71,465,476	70,025,517
Finished products	5,235,997	3,610,248	4,312,946
Products in progress	14,966,747	12,165,049	8,240,170
Raw materials, materials, fuel, and spare parts	63,205,004	55,690,179	57,472,401
Purchases and production expenses for the year	332,002,049	341,847,366	307,070,468
Inventories at the end of the year	(99,156,221)	(83,407,748)	(71,465,476)
Finished products	(4,171,765)	(5,235,997)	(3,610,248)
Products in progress	(17,649,645)	(14,966,747)	(12,165,049)
Raw materials, materials, fuel, and spare parts	(77,334,811)	(63,205,004)	(55,690,179)
Cost of sales	316,253,576	329,905,094	305,630,509

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The breakdown of production costs is as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Fees and compensation for services	4,824,164	6,224,735	6,122,508
Salaries, wages, and social security contributions	48,315,608	49,158,340	48,170,901
Transport and traveling expenses	2,707,952	2,419,876	2,179,660
Data processing	165,897	184,139	120,484
Taxes, duties, contributions, and commissions	5,511,485	6,027,942	6,218,524
Depreciation and amortization	31,860,526	40,557,578	36,155,471
Preservation and maintenance costs	28,848,789	28,111,393	28,360,476
Communications	265,395	302,747	293,150
Leases	559,015	533,776	337,557
Employee benefits	1,580,643	1,469,734	1,329,001
Water, natural gas, and energy services	92,341	71,633	62,353
Freight and tolls	33,085,274	35,201,204	31,589,306
Fuels	50,755,980	52,325,243	41,838,109
Insurance	1,183,817	1,099,379	949,784
Packaging	10,590,791	11,449,210	12,539,651
Electric power	24,278,677	28,865,993	29,872,012
Contractors	24,927,448	22,776,427	22,759,383
Canon (concession fee)	210,582	232,174	239,768
Security	1,427,618	1,495,425	1,537,416
Others	3,937,480	4,462,876	4,158,678
Total	275,129,482	292,969,824	274,834,192

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7. SELLING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2023	2022	2021
Managers and directors' compensation fees	2,804,523	3,017,529	2,822,191
Fees and compensation for services	3,311,630	2,571,901	2,249,637
Salaries, wages, and social security contributions	9,665,392	9,768,778	8,723,883
Transport and traveling expenses	522,432	502,604	204,903
Data processing	1,390,817	975,828	1,126,570
Advertising expenses	2,127,755	1,808,897	1,891,998
Taxes, duties, contributions, and commissions	8,328,934	9,456,135	9,577,426
Depreciation and amortization	2,014,873	2,522,764	2,255,476
Preservation and maintenance	119,311	67,574	87,347
Communications	211,827	302,606	256,354
Leases	150,090	121,814	155,754
Employee benefits	550,638	294,747	325,978
Water, natural gas, and energy services	18,519	16,152	22,767
Freight	4,688,096	5,725,645	5,890,705
Insurance	1,733,962	963,228	883,015
Allowance for doubtful accounts	109,601	85,119	1,191,265
Security	94,717	87,740	80,928
Others	822,599	669,851	643,888
Total	38,665,716	38,958,912	38,390,085

8. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

	2023	2022	2021
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	450,860	10,493,634	540,541
Donations	(276,017)	(219,069)	(273,201)
Technical services and assistance	11,048	17,648	59,921
Gain over tax credit assignment	73,424	340,004	559,347
Contingencies	(853,264)	(1,164,304)	(358,795)
Leases	392,172	521,515	665,628
Service fee from ADS Depositary bank	878,856	442,285	306,068
Insurance claim collection	4,517	-	-
Miscellaneous	236,473	110,767	(229,047)
Total	918,069	10,542,480	1,270,462

9. TAX ON DEBITS AND CREDITS TO BANK ACCOUNTS

The general tax rate on bank credits and debits is 0.6% for amounts debited and credited in the bank accounts of companies based in Argentina. Regarding credited and debited amounts, 33% of both items can be computed as payment on account of other taxes. Sixty seven percent (67%) of credits and debits is included in this line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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10. FINANCIAL RESULTS, NET

	2023	2022	2021
Exchange rate differences:			
Foreign exchange gains	12,271,935	2,599,842	1,716,834
Foreign exchange losses	(129,483,801)	(25,703,369)	(11,705,714)
Total	(117,211,866)	(23,103,527)	(9,988,880)
Financial income			
Interest from short-term investments	5,016,309	4,708,054	6,109,952
Effect of discounts on provisions and liabilities	693,625	356,464	90,171
Total	5,709,934	5,064,518	6,200,123
Financial expenses			
Interest on borrowings	(61,852,712)	(17,757,415)	(2,983,830)
Loss from securities transactions (Note 32.4)	(1,836,132)	(54,919,417)	-
Interest on leases	(358,923)	(289,306)	(315,661)
Tax interest	(616,320)	(804,813)	(357,630)
Effect of discounts on receivables	(2,366,806)	(2,667,735)	(2,071,540)
Others	(6,292,271)	(3,168,614)	(2,406,555)
Total	(73,323,164)	(79,607,300)	(8,135,216)

11. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

	2023	2022	2021
Profit before income tax expenses	17,418,253	34,264,184	98,948,305
Income tax rate	35 %	35 %	35 %
Income tax at the statutory tax rate	(6,096,389)	(11,992,464)	(34,631,906)
Adjustments for calculation of the effective income tax:			
Recovery of tax losses / Unrecognized tax losses	1,063,259	(13,965,632)	(1,438,622)
Effects of inflation adjustments for accounting and tax purposes	(2,979,017)	(2,571,900)	(1,029,682)
Change in tax rate	(13,233)	3,000	(23,401,908)
Other non-taxable income or non-deductible expense, net	287,650	(110,433)	37,320
Total income tax	(7,737,730)	(28,637,429)	(60,464,798)
Income tax			
Current	(3,809,918)	(12,782,304)	(40,269,309)
Deferred	(3,927,812)	(15,855,125)	(20,195,489)
Total	(7,737,730)	(28,637,429)	(60,464,798)

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11.1. The deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2023	2022
Assets		
Tax loss carryforward	10,387,206	15,159,150
Valuation allowance of tax loss carryforward	(4,137,345)	(13,982,670)
Leases	504,358	16,370
Provisions	2,071,727	918,897
Salaries and social security contributions	307,325	178,670
Other liabilities	338,199	428,218
Others	566,268	216,228
Total deferred tax assets	10,037,738	2,934,863
Liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	(100,938,571)	(92,302,691)
Inventories	(14,854,114)	(9,741,243)
Taxes payable (tax inflation adjustment)	(648,759)	(3,374,191)
Borrowings	(194,128)	(89,222)
Others	(1,576)	(99,114)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(116,637,148)	(105,606,461)
Total net deferred tax liabilities	(106,599,410)	(102,671,598)

11.2. Unrecognized temporary differences on investments and other interests

Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and other interests for which no deferred tax assets or liabilities have been recognized since it is not considered probable that they will be reversed in the foreseeable future, are as follows:

	2023	2022
Subsidiaries	(744,988)	1,188,609
Others	(11,122)	(11,055)
Total	(756,110)	1,177,554

The Group carries tax losses in relation to which an impairment has been recognized and other unrecognized tax losses for a total of 14,178,123, of which 429,819 expires in 2024, 100,462 in 2025, 843,487 in 2026, 12,781,349 in 2027 and 23,007 in 2028.

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12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share:

The earnings and the weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Profit attributable to the owners of the parent company used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	10,305,179	6,037,186	39,949,661
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands of shares)	583,536	585,317	592,046
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in pesos)	17.6599	10.3144	67.4772

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2023	2022
Cost	1,212,747,831	1,179,854,760
Accumulated depreciation	(730,619,923)	(701,933,319)
Total	482,127,908	477,921,441
Land	6,157,733	6,210,098
Plant and buildings	78,991,885	79,190,529
Machinery, equipment and spare parts	339,259,490	349,634,093
Transportation and load vehicles	6,841,896	7,173,697
Furniture and fixtures	532,842	574,137
Fields and quarries	33,757,180	29,449,339
Tools	624,447	543,136
Construction in process	15,962,435	5,146,412
Total	482,127,908	477,921,441

Cost

	Land	Buildings	Machinery, equipment and spare parts	Transportation and load vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Fields and quarries	Tools	Works in process	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2022	6,219,522	300,979,660	608,464,616	75,590,036	21,357,079	128,964,236	4,166,935	11,494,837	1,157,236,921
Additions	-	488,183	-	-	-	233,520	-	26,205,979	26,927,682
Disposal	(9,424)	(1,964,150)	(370,246)	(691,216)	(10,381)	(1,257,868)	(6,558)	-	(4,309,843)
Transfers	-	3,852,949	14,752,704	3,364,005	428,916	10,024,085	131,745	(32,554,404)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2022	6,210,098	303,356,642	622,847,074	78,262,825	21,775,614	137,963,973	4,292,122	5,146,412	1,179,854,760
Additions	72	858,529	-	-	-	423,695	-	35,841,852	37,124,148
Disposal	(52,437)	(2,328,480)	(1,231,979)	(617,440)	(741)	-	-	-	(4,231,077)
Transfers	-	4,725,307	6,500,298	1,876,150	163,076	11,479,491	281,507	(25,025,829)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2023	6,157,733	306,611,998	628,115,393	79,521,535	21,937,949	149,867,159	4,573,629	15,962,435	1,212,747,831

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Accumulated depreciation and impairment in value

	Buildings	Machinery, equipment and spare parts	Transportation and load vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Fields and quarries	Tools	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2022	(217,764,600)	(256,984,789)	(66,566,633)	(20,780,972)	(98,460,911)	(3,541,684)	(664,099,589)
Disposal	1,782,024	298,150	601,469	10,381	1,164,835	6,558	3,863,417
Depreciation	(8,183,537)	(16,526,342)	(5,123,964)	(430,886)	(11,218,558)	(213,860)	(41,697,147)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	(224,166,113)	(273,212,981)	(71,089,128)	(21,201,477)	(108,514,634)	(3,748,986)	(701,933,319)
Disposal	2,328,480	1,113,988	401,913	605	-	-	3,844,986
Depreciation charge	(5,782,480)	(16,756,910)	(1,992,424)	(204,235)	(7,595,345)	(200,196)	(32,531,590)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	(227,620,113)	(288,855,903)	(72,679,639)	(21,405,107)	(116,109,979)	(3,949,182)	(730,619,923)

13.1. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Group tests property, plant and equipment for impairment when circumstances indicate that their carrying value may be impaired.

The impairment test conducted by the Group for property, plant and equipment is based on estimates of the recoverable amount per cash-generating unit, which has been defined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted using a discount rate reflecting market assessments as of the end of the period with respect to the time value of money considering the risks that are specific to the assets involved.

The calculation of the value in use for all cash-generating units is more sensitive to the following assumptions which, as described below, were considered by Group Management in the development of the impairment test: volumes, prices, gross margins, levels of operating expenses and capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and working capital, discount rate, growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period, and macroeconomic variables estimated to be present during the projection horizon including, without limitation, exchange rates, inflation levels, and GDP growth.

The Group has also considered a number of other factors in reviewing impairment indicators, such as market capitalization, participation in each of the segments where it does business, unused installed capacity, industry trends, potential environmental impact, and other factors, together with the increase in property, plant and equipment balances due to the application of the restatement in constant currency as a result of applying IAS 29 in relation to those assets.

At the end of fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, considering the prevailing uncertainty of the Argentine economic situation and the inflationary environment, as well as the impact derived from commissioning the new power plant L'Amalí which includes innovative technology and therefore higher efficiency in operating costs compared to other facilities, and the reallocation of production volumes derived from L'Amalí operation, the Group has determined that certain facilities belonging to its cement plant called "Sierras Bayas" would not be used in the foreseeable future, since Sierras Bayas volumes would be reallocated to the new plant considering the volumes produced and sold until then. Therefore, the Group recognized an impairment loss on property, plant and equipment amounting to 927,176 in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2021, that requires not reversal to date.

As of the current fiscal year-end, the Company determined that property, plant and equipment amounts are recoverable.

Cement, Masonry Cement and Lime Cash-generating Unit

The determination of the recoverable amount of cement, masonry cement and lime cash-generating unit is based on a calculation of the value in use of the assets involved using cash flow projections from the financial budgets approved by Company Management. Projected cash flows have been updated to reflect variations in the demand for traded products,

such as the Argentine macroeconomic variables that have an impact on the Company's businesses. The discount rate used in cash flow projections is 15.45% (15.70% in 2022) in US dollars considering that cash flows have been prepared in that currency. As a result of the analysis carried out, no impairment has been determined for this cash-generating unit as of December 31, 2023.

Concrete Cash-generating Unit

The determination of the recoverable amount of concrete cash-generating unit is based on a calculation of the value in use of the assets involved using cash flow projections from the financial budgets approved by Company Management. Projected cash flows have been updated to reflect variations in the demand for traded products, such as the Argentine macroeconomic variables that have an impact on the Company's businesses. The discount rate used in cash flow projections is 15.45% (15.70% in 2022) in US dollars considering that cash flows have been prepared in that currency. As a result of the analysis carried out, no impairment has been determined for this cash-generating unit as of December 31, 2023.

Aggregates Cash-generating Unit

The recoverable amount of aggregates cash-generating unit is determined based on a calculation of the value in use of the assets involved using cash flow projections from the financial budgets approved by Company Management. Projected cash flows have been updated to reflect variations in the demand for traded products, such as the Argentine macroeconomic variables that have an impact on the Company's businesses. The discount rate used in cash flow projections is 15.45% (15.70% in 2022) in US dollars considering that cash flows have been prepared in that currency. As a result of the analysis carried out, no impairment has been determined for this cash-generating unit as December 31, 2023.

Rail Services Cash-generating Unit

The recoverable amount of rail services cash-generating unit is determined based on a calculation of the value in use of the assets involved using cash flow projections from the financial budgets approved by Company Management. Projected cash flows have been updated to reflect variations in the demand for traded services, the Argentine macroeconomic variables with an impact on the Company's businesses, and the potential impact that may derive from terminating the current concession and continuing in business as a railway operator, including without limitation the National Government's maintenance of the railway infrastructure, concession fees to be charged for the use of the rail infrastructure (plus related tolls), the estimated term for the provision of rail services, the routes and businesses to be assigned, and the future demand for freight rail services. The discount rate used in cash flow projections is 16.09% (16.44% in 2022) in US dollars considering that cash flows have been prepared in that currency. As a result of the analysis carried out, no impairment has been determined for this cash-generating unit as December 31, 2023.

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14. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

The Group has entered into lease agreements primarily for the lease of offices and premises. Changes in right of use assets and lease liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Lease liabilities:		
As of the beginning of the year	3,318,236	1,909,119
Additions	71,084	2,160,014
Financial restatements	358,923	289,307
Foreign Exchange gain /(losses)	4,271,628	930,664
Gain on net monetary position	(3,071,750)	(1,088,899)
Payments	(960,757)	(881,969)
As of the end of the year	3,987,364	3,318,236
Right of use assets:		
As of the beginning of the year	3,271,458	1,879,740
Additions	71,084	2,160,014
Depreciation	(796,200)	(768,296)
As of the end of the year	2,546,342	3,271,458

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2023	2022
Software	1,585,465	1,463,250
Total	1,585,465	1,463,250

	Software
<u>Cost:</u>	
Balance as of January 1, 2022	7,208,457
Additions	324,567
Balance as of December 31, 2022	7,533,024
Additions	669,825
Balance as of December 31, 2023	8,202,849
<u>Accumulated amortization:</u>	
Balance as of January 1, 2022	(5,454,876)
Amortization	(614,898)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	(6,069,774)
Amortization	(547,610)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	(6,617,384)

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16. INVESTMENTS

	2023	2022
Non-Current		
Investments in other companies:		
- Cementos del Plata S.A.	31,869	31,869
Total	31,869	31,869
Current		
Short-term investments:		
- Government securities in dollars	1,609,330	-
- Mutual fund in pesos	30,503	2,068,052
- Short-term investments in foreign currency	70,535	11,155,278
Total	1,710,368	13,223,330

Short-term investments in pesos accrue interest at an annual nominal rate of approximately 89.8% and 59.2% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Short-term investments in foreign currency accrue interest at an annual nominal rate of approximately 0.72% and 0.14% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Short-term investments are held for investment purposes and are made for variable periods ranging from one day to three months, according to the Group's funding needs.

17. GOODWILL

	2023	2022
Cost		
Recycomb S.A.U.	317,878	317,878
Total	317,878	317,878

For impairment testing purposes, goodwill was allocated to the waste treatment cash-generating unit. The recoverable amount of this cash-generating unit is determined based on a calculation of the value in use which uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the directors for a five-year period. The key hypothesis used in the determination of the recoverable value are consistent with the ones disclosed in Note 13.1 used for the impairment test of property, plant and equipment items.

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18. INVENTORIES

	2023	2022
Non-Current		
Spare Parts	23,140,685	20,816,309
Allowance for obsolete inventories	(470,177)	(948,175)
Total	22,670,508	19,868,134
Current		
Finished products	4,171,765	5,235,997
Production in progress	17,649,645	14,966,747
Raw materials, materials and spare parts	44,945,404	33,450,670
Fuels	9,718,899	9,886,200
Total	76,485,713	63,539,614

19. PARENT COMPANY, OTHER SHAREHOLDERS, ASSOCIATES AND OTHER RELATED PARTIES BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

The balances between the Group and related parties as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Related parties:		
InterCement Brasil S.A.		
Accounts payable	(141,115)	(93,693)
InterCement Trading e Inversiones S.A.		
Other receivables	1,693,789	1,306,661
Accounts payable	(778,006)	(516,560)
Intercement Participações S.A.		
Other receivables	1,967,205	1,186,085
Accounts payable	(2,132,681)	(2,306,469)
InterCement Trading e Inversiones Argentina S.L		
Other receivables	-	265,265
Other liabilities – dividends payable	-	(5,681,123)

Total Group's balances per item with other related parties as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Other receivables	3,660,994	2,758,011
Accounts payable	(3,051,802)	(2,916,722)
Other liabilities – dividends payable	-	(5,681,123)

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The transactions between the Group and other related parties during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021 respectively, are detailed below. These transactions are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions:

	2023	2022	2021
InterCement Trading e Inversiones S.A. - sales of goods and services	-	-	23,975
Intercement Participações S.A. - services provided	148,821	238,249	823,953
Intercement Participações S.A. - services received	(2,735,576)	(4,312,762)	(4,303,006)
InterCement Trading e Inversiones Argentina S.A. - distribution of dividends	(40,108,638)	(41,075,634)	-

On May 2, 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to partially cancel the optional reserve for future dividends in the amount of 48,610,174 (amount restated at the closing date of the period) and distribute as dividends in kind through the delivery of LEDE National Treasury Bill in pesos at a discount maturing on June 6, 2023 (the "Letters"), for a total of 25,590,778,098 Letters ("Total Amount of Letters"), with a ratio of 43.858641084 Letters for each share of \$0.10 outstanding face value of the Company. The dividend was made available as of May 5, 2023.

On June 23, 2023, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to partially cancel the optional reserve for future dividends in the amount of 28,313,295 (amount restated at the closing date of the period) and declare a dividend

Additionally, the Company's Board of Directors, at its meetings held on April 14, July 1 and December 27, 2022, approved the distribution of dividends for a total of 25,380,007, 42,725,459 and 10,899,268 (amounts restated as of the fiscal year-end), respectively, and announced as a general principle that shareholders would receive such dividends in Pesos and were guaranteed with the option to receive payment of their portion of dividends in the equivalent amount in United States Dollars by converting the original dividend in pesos at the exchange rate called "Reference Exchange Rate of the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic – Com. "A" 3500" prevailing at the close of the business day immediately prior to the day of dividend availability for distribution; and, in such case, grant shareholders the option of receiving such payment through Caja de Valores S.A. in their local bank account or in a bank account held abroad. Dividends were made available on April 26, 2022, July 12, 2022, and January 9, 2023, respectively.

The amount charged to income as fixed and variable remuneration for key management personnel of the Group was 2,171,265 and 2,448,947 during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Additionally, 697,205 and 224,397 have been accrued as long-term incentive program during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (Note 3.17).

No expenditure has been recognized in this or prior fiscal years in respect of bad or doubtful accounts related to amounts owed by related parties.

Amounts outstanding with related parties as of December 31, 2023 are not guaranteed and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received regarding outstanding balances.

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20. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023	2022
Non-Current		
Advances to suppliers	809,864	2,102,928
Tax receivables	17,705	57,735
Contributions to the Trust Fund to Strengthen the Inter-urban Railroad System (F.F.F.S.F.I.)	283,852	951,538
Prepaid expenses	1,020,549	1,245,819
Guarantee deposits	-	84,800
Subtotal	2,131,970	4,442,820
Allowance for other doubtful accounts	(283,852)	(951,538)
Total	1,848,118	3,491,282
Current		
Income tax receivables	5,767,981	8,940,294
Turnover tax receivables	166,448	815,259
Value added tax receivables	191,282	-
Receivable for sale of interest in Yguazú Cementos S.A.	806,452	1,375,475
Related party receivables (Note 19)	3,660,994	2,758,011
Prepaid expenses	1,997,365	1,945,937
Guarantee deposits	919	2,665
Reimbursements receivable	14,694	6,283
Advance payments to suppliers	2,875,372	1,516,256
Salaries advances and loans to employees	41,597	99,089
Insurances receivable	4,838,710	-
Receivables from sales of property, plant and equipment	951,830	716,094
Miscellaneous	434,126	42,103
Total	21,747,770	18,217,466

21. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2023	2022
Accounts receivable	22,623,900	28,418,758
Accounts receivable in litigations	1,883,274	1,285,941
Notes receivable	5,322	16,801
Foreign customers	161,707	17,874
Subtotal	24,674,203	29,739,374
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,925,045)	(1,329,119)
Total	22,749,158	28,410,255

The trade receivables disclosed above are carried at amortized cost.

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Interest is recognized on overdue trade receivables at current market rates. The Group measures the allowance for doubtful receivables for an amount equal to the losses expected throughout the life of the receivable. The determination of the loss expected to be recognized is calculated based on a percentage of uncollectibility according to maturity ranges for each receivable. This historical percentage should consider the expectations of future credit collectability and therefore the estimated changes in behavior.

Before accepting a new customer, the Group conducts an internal credit analysis to evaluate the potential customer's credit quality and define its credit limit. The limits and ratings attributed to the main customers are reviewed at least once a year.

The trade receivables disclosed in the preceding paragraphs include the amounts (see aging analysis below) which are overdue as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. Accounts receivable aging is as follows:

	2023	2022
To expire	14,650,767	18,935,824
Past due:		
0 to 30 days	7,029,712	7,193,784
31 to 60 days	449,533	1,334,517
61 to 90 days	278,923	294,520
More than 90 days	2,265,268	1,980,729
Total	24,674,203	29,739,374

Trade receivables disclosed above include certain amounts (see aging analysis below) that are past due at the end of each reporting period, but for which the Group has not recognized an allowance for doubtful receivables because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable.

Aging of past due, but not impaired, accounts receivable is as follows:

	2023	2022
Past due:		
0 to 30 days	7,029,712	7,193,784
31 to 60 days	449,533	1,334,517
61 to 90 days	278,923	294,520
More than 90 days	340,223	1,769,082
Total	8,098,391	10,591,903
Average age of overdue balances (in days)	22	27

The average aging of past due and impaired accounts receivable is as follows:

	2023	2022
Past due:		
More than 90 days	1,925,045	1,329,119
Total	1,925,045	1,329,119

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the receivable from the date the credit was initially granted up to the end of each reporting period. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and independent, collection terms are short and there exists credit limit controls applicable to each individual sale transaction.

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Changes in the allowance for doubtful receivables were as follows:

Balance as of January 1, 2022	1,575,960
Increases	683,201
Gain on net monetary position	(879,511)
Decreases (*)	(50,531)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	1,329,119
Increases, net of recoveries	1,862,288
Gain on net monetary position	(1,265,427)
Decreases (*)	(935)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,925,045

(*) It includes allocation of provisions for specific purposes.

22. CASH AND BANKS

	2023	2022
In Pesos	1,793,728	2,059,103
In Dollars	3,220,510	4,600
In Euros	9,559	5,927
Total	5,023,797	2,069,630

23. CAPITAL STOCK AND OTHER RELATED ACCOUNTS

	2023	2022
Capital stock	58,349	59,603
Capital adjustment	43,012,348	43,936,999
Treasury shares	-	(20,038,774)
Share-based payment plans	569,731	356,176
Treasury shares trading premium	158,837	43,080
Share premium	63,825,938	79,442,908
Merger premium	14,350,655	14,350,655
Total	121,975,858	118,150,647

The issued, paid-in and registered capital stock consists of:

Common stock with a face value of 0.10 per share and entitled to 1 vote each, fully paid-in (in thousands)	583,483	596,026
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Since fiscal year 2021, based on the context and the Group's financial position, the Board of Directors approved various plans for the acquisition of own shares. The purpose of these plans was to use a portion of the Company's liquidity in an efficient manner, which might result in a higher shareholder return and therefore increase shareholder value considering the current value of the shares. Pursuant to Article 64 of the Capital Markets Law, treasury stock may not exceed, as a whole, the limit of 10% of capital stock. Such acquisitions were made with realized and liquid profits, as the Company had the necessary liquidity to conduct the acquisition of treasury stock, as approved, without affecting its solvency.

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Until the date of these consolidated financial statements, the Group acquired 12,352,329 own shares for a total value of 19,972,158 and 27,542 ADRs for a total value of 106,458, whose destination has been the following, with no own shares in the portfolio as of that date:

- Within the framework of the incentive programs for senior staff, 17,473 and 10,069 ADRs were distributed in the months of January 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- On April 25, 2023, the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting approved the voluntary reduction of the Company's share capital for a total of 12,543,339 ordinary shares (which included 12,352,329 shares in the portfolio and 191,010 unnamed actions).

On the other hand, on December 19, 2023, taking into account the context and financial position of the Group, the Board of Directors approved a new plan for the acquisition of own shares for up to a maximum amount of \$600 million and for a period of up to on March 30, 2024. During the month of January 2024, the Group acquired 25,650 ADRs for a total value of 146,403.

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24. BORROWINGS

24.1. Composition of borrowings

	2023	2022
Borrowings		
- In foreign currency	111,358,993	33,888,039
- In local currency	36,011,283	30,792,459
Total	147,370,276	64,680,498
Non-current borrowings	110,145,543	30,766,107
Current borrowings	37,224,733	33,914,391
Total	147,370,276	64,680,498

24.2 Detail of borrowings

		2023			2022	
	Ref.	Company	Rate	Last maturity date	Amount	Amount
<u>Borrowings in foreign currency - US\$</u>						
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Dubai)		Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	3-Month Libor + 7.50%	Nov-23	-	2,148,385
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Dubai)	(1)	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	3-Month Libor + 8.00%	Jul-24	-	31,502,232
Banco Patagonia	(2)	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	17.00%	Jun-24	37,281	-
Banco Patagonia	(2)	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	18.00%	Jul-24	88,173	-
Banco Patagonia	(2)	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	36.00%	May-23		6,489
Banco Patagonia	(2)	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	15.00%	May-23		66,664
Banco Patagonia	(2)	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	19.00%	Mar-23		8,875
Banco Patagonia	(2)	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	37.00%	Feb-23		6,016
Banco Patagonia	(2)	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	15.00%	Feb-23		15,397
Banco Patagonia	(2)	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	13.50%	Feb-23		133,981
Total borrowings in foreign currency					125,454	33,888,039
<u>Borrowings in local currency</u>						
Bank overdrafts	(3)	Ferrosur Roca S.A.	102.56%	Jan-24	2,304,780	3,863,785
Bank overdrafts	(3)	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	97.83%	Jan-24	4,645,464	3,000,735
Bank overdrafts	(4)	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	52.00%	Jan-23	-	9,404,983
Bank overdrafts	(3)	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	69.00%	Jan-23	-	6,305,600
Securities-guaranteed borrowing	(5)	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	64.99%	Jan-23	-	8,217,356
Total borrowings in local currency					6,950,244	30,792,459

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	2023				2022
	Ref.	Company	Rate	Last maturity date	Amount
Corporate notes - US\$					
Serie – Class 2	(6)	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	6.50%	Dec-25	57,851,670
Serie – Class 3	(6)	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	7.49%	Mar-26	45,262,452
Serie – Class 4	(6)	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	6.00%	Mar-26	8,119,417
Total corporate bonds in foreign currency					111,233,539
					-
	2023				2022
	Ref.	Company	Rate	Last maturity date	Amount
Corporate notes - Ps.					
Serie – Class 1	(7)	Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	BADLAR +2%	Aug-24	29,061,039
Total corporate bonds in local currency					29,061,039
					-
Total					147,370,276
					64,680,498

- (1) In April 2022, Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A. entered into a loan agreement abroad with Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited for US\$ 56 million, the principal payments of which mature in three equal installments in January, April, and July 2024. The loan was guaranteed by Intercement Participações S.A. up to 51% of its amount. Interest accrues at Libor plus 8% payable on a quarterly basis. As this loan has been used to settle Company obligations held abroad, the loan proceeds have not been deposited or settled through Argentina's single and free exchange market ("MULC" for the Spanish initials of Mercado Único y Libre de Cambios). The loan has been valued at its amortized cost in foreign currency, and the resulting amounts have been translated into local currency at the official selling exchange rate in force at the end of the reporting period. On October 4, 2023, the Group prepaid the balance owed on the loan with the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China for a total amount of US\$48,208 thousand, including interest.
- (2) During the fiscal year 2023 and 2022, Ferrosur Roca S.A. entered into several contracts in US dollars with Banco Patagonia, accruing interest at a fixed rate.
- (3) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group carries bank overdrafts in the amount of 6,950,244 and 13,170,120, respectively. Bank overdrafts existing at the beginning of the year were canceled regularly during fiscal year 2023.
- (4) In addition, on July 7, 2022, the Company entered into a loan agreement with HSBC Bank Argentina S.A. for 3,000 million pesos maturing in a term of 180 days, accruing interest at a fixed annual rate of 52%. As of December 31, 2023, it is canceled.
- (5) As of December 31, 2022, Loma Negra entered into fundraising agreements through securities-guaranteed borrowings, using its own shares as guarantee at an annual nominal average rate of 64.99%, which has been canceled during fiscal year 2023.

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- (6) On June 21, 2023, September 11, 2023 and November 2, 2023, the Company issued its Class 2, 3 and 4 Corporate Bonds in dollars for a total amount of US\$71,723 thousand, US\$55,000 thousand and US10,000 thousand, with an interest rate of 6.5%, 7.49% and 6.00%, and maturing on December 21, 2025, March 11, 2026 and May 2, 2026, respectively. Interest is paid semiannually. The issuance of these corporate bonds in foreign currency has been carried out within the scope of the local public offering, without intervention of the single and free exchange market ("MULC"). These debts have been valued at their amortized cost in foreign currency, converting the resulting amounts into local currency at the official selling exchange rate effective at the end of the reporting period.
- (7) On February 22, 2023, the Company issued its Class 1 Corporate Bonds for a total amount of \$25,636.3 million, with an interest rate BADLAR + 2.0%, principal maturity at 18 months and payments quarterly interest.

	2023	2022
Total borrowings by company:		
- Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	144,940,042	60,579,291
- Ferrosur Roca S.A.	2,430,234	4,101,207
Total	147,370,276	64,680,498

24.3 Movements of borrowings

The movements of borrowings for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, are disclosed below:

Balances as of January 1, 2023	64,680,498
New borrowings and financing	69,468,936
Issuance of corporate bonds	142,486,878
Accrued interest	61,852,712
Effects of foreign exchange rate variation	97,363,920
Gain on net monetary position	(123,246,800)
Interest payments	(54,374,304)
Principal payments	(110,861,564)
Balances as of December 31, 2023	147,370,276

As of December 31, 2023, long-term borrowings have the following maturity schedule:

Fiscal year	
2025	57,794,807
2026	52,350,736
Total	110,145,543

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25. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	2023	2022
Current		
Suppliers	41,824,376	39,003,595
Related parties (Note 19)	3,051,802	2,916,722
Accounts payable for investments in property, plant and equipment	348,192	2,656,884
Provisions for expenses	12,030,872	10,540,082
Total	57,255,242	55,117,283

26. PROVISIONS

	2023	2022
Labor and social security	1,305,780	1,382,456
Environmental restoration	4,574,024	2,219,589
Civil and other	861,712	468,522
Total	6,741,516	4,070,567

Changes in provisions are as follows:

	Labor and social security	Environmental restoration	Civil and other	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2022	645,226	2,035,257	760,956	3,441,439
Increases (*)	1,615,516	1,948,712	546,977	4,111,205
Gain on net monetary position	(582,718)	(1,243,167)	(400,567)	(2,226,452)
Decreases (**)	(295,568)	(521,213)	(438,844)	(1,255,625)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	1,382,456	2,219,589	468,522	4,070,567
Increases (*)	1,610,912	5,480,500	1,329,368	8,420,780
Gain on net monetary position	(1,471,926)	(2,834,570)	(771,722)	(5,078,218)
Decreases (**)	(215,662)	(291,495)	(164,456)	(671,613)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,305,780	4,574,024	861,712	6,741,516

(*) The increase in the environmental provision includes the increase resulting from changes in the measurement of liabilities arising from the estimated restoration schedule and the discount rates used as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, the effect of which has adjusted the cost of the relevant assets.

(**) It includes the uses of provisions for specific purposes.

The provision for labor and social security claims represents the present value of the best estimate of future cash flows that will be required for the Group to cover labor and social security litigations. All the provisioned claims are of a similar nature and none of them is individually significant.

Environmental provisions are the provisions made to afford the estimated expenses for the environmental recovery and restoration of the mining areas and the retirement of assets used in production activities, as mentioned in Note 3.12.

The provision for civil and other claims represents the present value of the best estimate of future cash flows that will be required for the Group to cover tax, administrative and civil litigations. All the provisioned claims are of a similar nature and none of them is individually significant.

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As of December 31, 2023, as mentioned in Note 3.12, there are claims against the Group classified as possible contingencies. The potential risk amount of those claims is \$4,925 million, mainly including \$434 million related to tax contingencies, \$685 million related to labor contingencies, and \$3,806 million related to administrative, commercial and other proceedings. The Group has not recognized a provision for such possible claims, as it is not required under IFRS. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Group understands there is no evidence to determine that other contingencies could materialize and have a negative impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In the normal course of business, the Group selects tax criteria and accounting positions based on a reasonable interpretation of applicable rules and regulations, also taking into consideration the opinion of its tax and legal advisors along with the evidence available up to the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements. Nevertheless, there are situations where the assessment by a third party and the possible materialization of damage for the Group are uncertain. In such cases, the Group has not recognized a provision as it is not required by IFRS.

27. TAX LIABILITIES

	2023	2022
Income tax	202,674	601,293
Value added tax	1,377,515	6,528,267
Turnover tax	847,627	1,015,497
Other taxes	523,225	932,706
Total	2,951,041	9,077,763

28. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2023	2022
Non-current		
Benefit plans	370,813	302,445
Termination payment plans	107,102	209,042
Total	477,915	511,487
Current		
Termination payment plans	301,582	479,710
Dividends payable to related parties (Note 19)	-	5,681,123
Dividends payable to third parties minority	226,309	5,450,550
Agreement for settlement of claims	4,838,710	-
Others	91,174	72,804
Total	5,457,775	11,684,187

29. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and banks, and short-term investments with high liquidity (with maturities of less than 90 days from the date of acquisition), held to settle short term liabilities, which are easily convertible into cash and that have low risk of changes in their value. Cash and cash equivalents

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at the end of each reporting period as disclosed in the consolidated statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Cash and banks (Note 22)	5,023,797	2,069,630	2,006,225
Short-term investments (Note 16)	1,710,368	13,223,330	18,046,171
Cash and cash equivalents	6,734,165	15,292,960	20,052,396

30. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

Below is a detail of the transactions that did not involve cash flows in each fiscal year:

	2023	2022	2021
- Right of use assets and lease liabilities	71,084	2,160,014	347,192
- Acquisition of financed property, plant and equipment	348,246	5,259,641	9,566,122
- Delivery of shares – benefit plans	182,372	197,242	241,855

31. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has adopted IFRS 8 Operating Segments, that requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports regarding components of the Company that are regularly reviewed by the Executive Committee, the chief operating decision maker, in order to allocate resources and to assess their performance.

This analysis is based on monthly information consisting of historical figures of the identified segments. The information reviewed by the main decision maker consists of the historical details for each month accumulated until the end of the reporting periods being analyzed, which is the reason why they differ from the inflation-adjusted figures as described in Note 2.2.

For management purposes, both financially and operatively, the Company has classified its businesses' activities as follows:

- i) Cement, masonry cement and lime: this segment includes profit or loss from the cement, masonry cement and lime business, from procurement of raw materials in quarries, the manufacturing process of clinker and quicklime and their subsequent grinding with certain aggregates for the production of cement, masonry cement and lime.
- ii) Concrete: this segment includes profits or loss from the production and sale of ready-mix concrete. It also includes the delivery of the product at the worksite and, depending on the circumstances, the pumping of concrete up to the place of destination.
- iii) Aggregates: this segment includes profits or loss from the aggregates business, from obtaining to crushing the stone.
- iv) Rail Services: this segment includes profits or loss from the provision of rail transportation services.
- v) Others: this segment includes profits or loss from the industrial waste treatment and recycling business for use as fuel.

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	2023	2022	2021
Revenues			
Cement, masonry cement and lime	205,007,364	96,498,837	173,743,274
Concrete	21,866,051	9,389,682	13,901,377
Rail services	18,450,706	8,720,472	15,813,685
Aggregates	7,071,371	2,775,092	2,989,635
Others	1,354,975	664,332	1,189,017
Segment-to-segment eliminations	(20,411,026)	(8,805,043)	(13,482,789)
Total	233,339,441	109,243,372	194,154,199
Effect from restatement in constant currency	188,821,376	342,710,682	252,717,408
Total	422,160,817	451,954,054	446,871,607

	2023	2022	2021
Cost of sales			
Cement, masonry cement and lime	118,763,699	58,125,212	101,210,427
Concrete	20,728,478	8,924,833	14,195,542
Rail services	17,254,059	8,308,344	14,989,065
Aggregates	6,081,288	2,282,557	2,866,884
Others	896,919	389,501	742,172
Segment-to-segment eliminations	(20,411,026)	(8,805,043)	(13,482,789)
Total	143,313,417	69,225,404	120,521,301
Effect from restatement in constant currency	172,940,159	260,679,690	185,109,208
Total	316,253,576	329,905,094	305,630,509

	2023	2022	2021
Selling, administrative and other expenses			
Cement, masonry cement and lime	17,259,548	4,345,407	13,069,959
Concrete	681,148	337,403	165,426
Rail services	1,021,921	469,408	1,693,896
Aggregates	72,640	33,259	34,672
Others	453,282	211,365	415,838
Total	19,488,539	5,396,842	15,379,791
Effect from restatement in constant currency	18,259,108	23,019,590	21,739,832
Total	37,747,647	28,416,432	37,119,623

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	2023	2022	2021
<u>Depreciation and amortization</u>			
Cement, masonry cement and lime	3,097,258	2,411,444	4,162,150
Concrete	104,245	57,140	205,878
Rail services	546,760	607,668	950,170
Aggregates	117,188	55,837	104,253
Others	5,241	4,978	15,813
Total	3,870,692	3,137,067	5,438,264
Effect from restatement in constant currency	28,320,788	38,211,532	30,710,894
Total	32,191,480	41,348,599	36,149,158
	2023	2022	2021
<u>Revenues less cost of sales, selling and administrative expenses, and other gains and losses</u>			
Cement, masonry cement and lime	68,984,117	34,028,218	59,462,888
Concrete	456,425	127,446	(459,591)
Rail services	174,726	(57,280)	(869,276)
Aggregates	917,443	459,276	88,079
Others	4,774	63,466	31,007
Total	70,537,485	34,621,126	58,253,107
Effect from restatement in constant currency	(2,377,891)	59,011,402	45,868,368
Total	68,159,594	93,632,528	104,121,475
<u>Reconciling items</u>			
Tax on debits and credits to bank accounts	(4,676,516)	(4,531,752)	(4,503,693)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment - Cement	-	-	(927,176)
Financial results (loss), net	(46,064,825)	(54,836,592)	257,699
Income tax	(7,737,730)	(28,637,429)	(60,464,798)
Net profit for the year	9,680,523	5,626,755	38,483,507

In relation to the segregation of profit or loss by geographic segment, the Group carries out its activities and operations in Argentina, exports are not significant.

No customer contributed 10% or more of the Group's revenue for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

32.1 Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital stock to ensure that its entities will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to its shareholders through the optimization of debt and equity balances. The Group's strategy has not changed for the financial years 2023 and 2022.

The Group and its subsidiaries participate in transactions involving financial instruments, recognized as equity items, which are intended to meet their needs and to reduce exposure to market, currency and interest rate risks. These risks, as well as their respective instruments, are managed through the definition of strategies, the implementation of control systems, and the determination of exposure limits.

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The Group's capital structure consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in Note 24 offset against cash, banks and short term investments) and shareholders' equity (consisting of issued capital stock, reserves and retained earnings).

The Group is not subject to any external capital requirement.

The Group's risk management committee reviews the capital structure of the Group.

Net debt-to-equity ratio:

The net debt-to-equity ratio for the reporting fiscal years is as follows:

	2023	2022
Debt (i)	147,370,276	64,680,498
Cash and current investment	6,734,165	15,292,960
Net debt	140,636,111	49,387,538
Shareholders' Equity (ii)	294,221,535	361,068,554
Net debt-to-equity ratio and shareholders' equity	0.48	0.14

(i) Debt is defined as long and short-term borrowings.

(ii) Shareholders' equity includes non-controlling interest, which are managed as capital stock.

32.2 Categories of financial instruments

	2023	2022
Financial Assets		
At amortized cost:		
Cash and banks	5,023,797	2,069,630
Investments	1,679,865	11,155,278
Accounts receivable and other receivables	33,264,975	33,395,629
At fair value through profit or loss:		
Investments	30,503	2,068,052

	2023	2022
Financial Liabilities		
Amortized cost	226,900,332	158,530,073

At the end of this reporting period, there are no significant credit risk concentrations for debt instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss. The carrying amount reflected above represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for such instruments.

32.3 Financial risk management objectives

The treasury function offers services to business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks related to the Group's operations through internal risk reports, which analyze exposures depending on the degree and extent thereof. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate at fair value and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company and its subsidiaries do not employ or traded derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Monitoring compliance with these provisions policy is made by the executive committee and the internal audit team.

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32.4 Foreign exchange risk management

The Group carries out transactions in foreign currency; and is hence exposed to exchange rate fluctuations, also considering the current exchange regulations in force. Exposures in the exchange rate are managed within approved policy parameters using foreign exchange contracts.

The carrying amounts of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency at the end of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Liabilities:		
United States Dollars	130,228,653	42,156,027
Euros	693,536	1,163,015
Reales	423	265
	2023	2022
Assets:		
United States Dollars	15,764,054	16,758,306
Euros	9,559	142,433

32.4.1. Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to the US Dollar and Euro, considering that the Group's functional currency is the Argentine peso.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to an increase in the exchange rate of the US Dollar and the Euro as of December 31, 2023. The sensitivity rate is the rate used when reporting exchange rate risk internally to key management staff and represents management's assessment of a possible reasonable change in exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding monetary items denominated in foreign currency and adjusts their translation on the balance sheet day for a 25% change in the exchange rate, considering for its calculation the whole of the items of the subsidiaries.

	US Dollar effect	Euro effect
Income for the year	28,616,150	170,994
Shareholders' Equity	28,616,150	170,994

Additionally, considering the exchange regulations currently applicable in Argentina, the Group constantly monitors the alternatives for collecting assets and settling liabilities in foreign currency and the related impact. The gain/loss arising from the use of financial instruments to settle transactions in foreign currency is recognized when the Group unconditionally commits to or irreversibly executes such settlement. As of December 31, 2023, the use of financial instruments to settle the above transactions would result in an impact of approximately 21%

Likewise, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the gain/loss from using such instruments to settle certain financial borrowings was Ps. 1,836,132 and Ps. 54,919,417 and is recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within financial results as "Loss from securities transactions" (Note 10).

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32.5 Interest rate risk management

The Group is exposed to the risk of significant fluctuations in interest rates because Group entities have borrowings at both fixed and floating interest rates. The Group manages this risk by maintaining an appropriate combination of fixed- and floating-rate borrowings.

	2023	2022
Financial Assets:		
Investments held to maturity (1)	1,679,865	11,155,278
Investments at fair value through profit or loss (2)	30,503	2,068,052
Financial Liabilities:		
Amortized cost (3)	147,370,276	64,680,498

- (1) Fixed-term deposits at fixed rates.
(2) Short-term investments at floating rates.
(3) Related to borrowings, as detailed in Note 24.

32.5.1. Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative financial instruments at the end of this fiscal year. For floating-rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared based on an average monthly debt balance. A 100-basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonable threshold to conduct an interest rate risk analysis.

In the event that the average SOFR rate applicable to financial liabilities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, were 1.0% higher than the average interest rate during that fiscal year, financial expenses for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, would have increased by approximately US\$ 94,675.

In the event that the average BADLAR rate applicable to financial liabilities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, were 1.0% higher than the average interest rate during that fiscal year, financial expenses for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, would have increased by approximately 224,317.

With regard to financial assets, a 1.0% increase in the average interest rate during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, would have increased financial income by approximately 44,318.

32.6 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that one of the parties will fail to comply with its contractual obligations and resulting in a financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of engaging only with solvent parties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a way of mitigating the risk of financial loss caused by defaults. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits, which are reviewed and approved periodically.

Trade receivables are made up of a significant number of customers. Credit assessment is continuously performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

Credit risk on liquid funds and financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by credit rating agencies.

The carrying amount of financial assets recognized in the consolidated financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the maximum exposure to credit risk, regardless of the guarantees of accounts or other credit enhancements.

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32.7 Liquidity risk management

The Group's Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility for liquidity management, having established an appropriate framework for liquidity management so that management is able to deal with short-, medium- and long-term financing requirements, as well as the Group's liquidity management. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining reserves, adequate financial and lending facilities, continuously monitoring projected and actual cash flows, and reconciling the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Group carefully manages liquidity risk, and therefore it maintains cash and bank balances, liquid instruments, and available funds.

The Group's Board of Directors considers that exposure to liquidity risk is low as the Group has generated cash flows from its operating activities, as a result of its operations, and has access to borrowings and financial resources, as explained in Note 24.

The following tables show the Group's remaining contractual maturity dates for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment terms. The tables have been drawn up based on undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are at floating rates, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of this reporting period.

Borrowings	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	Total
As of December 31, 2023	61%	6,939,996	9,887,760	47,965,502	119,713,394	184,506,652
As of December 31, 2022	58%	28,741,032	3,771,421	4,665,270	32,740,936	69,918,659

Leases	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 6 years	Total
As of December 31, 2023	(*)	108,095	324,450	967,459	3,465,001	148,090	5,013,095
As of December 31, 2022	(*)	82,646	247,569	611,888	2,625,646	732,225	4,299,974

(*) The average rates in Pesos were 53% and 69% for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The average rates in US Dollars were 12% and 12% for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

32.8 Fair value measurements

Some of the Group's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of this reporting period. The following table provides information on how the fair values of these financial assets are measured (particularly, valuation techniques and inputs used).

Financial assets	Fair value at:		Hierarchy level
	2023	2022	
Assets:			
Mutual Funds	30,503	2,068,052	Level 1

Level 1: quoted price in an active market.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:

The estimated fair value of borrowings based on the interest rates offered to the Group (Level 3) for financial borrowings amounted to 145,786,056 and 64,288,430 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Board considers that the carrying amounts of the remaining financial assets and liabilities recognized at amortized cost in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

33. GUARANTEES GRANTED TO SUBSIDIARIES

The Company guarantees the bank overdrafts borrowed by Ferrosur Roca S.A. in the normal conduct of its business, and the letters of credit to be entered into by the company to finance imports up to a maximum amount of Ps. 6,400 million. As of December 31, 2023, Ferrosur Roca S.A. carries current account overdraft balances for 2,304,780 and import financing balances for 125,454.

34. RESTRICTED ASSETS

As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, the Group has judicial deposits for 12,957, which are disclosed in other current and non-current receivables.

35. COMMITMENTS

The Group has certain contractual commitments to purchase slag valid until 2028. The estimate of future cash flows is approximately Ps. 5,286,581 thousand per year. Additionally, it has commitments to purchase granite stone up to 2025 for an annual average of Ps. 2.5 million.

In the ordinary course of business, to ensure the supply of key inputs, the Group has entered into contracts for the supply of gas, assuming payment commitments for a total amount of approximately Ps. 65,227 million, of which Ps. 31,352 million is payable during fiscal year 2024, Ps. 22,332 million during fiscal year 2025, Ps. 8,811 million during fiscal year 2026 and Ps. 2,732 million during 2027.

In addition, the Group has entered into power supply agreements with certain suppliers for a total amount of Ps. 91,300 million, of which Ps. 11,425 million per year is payable until 2028 and, and Ps. 34,175 million from 2029.

The Group entered into product sales contracts under which it has undertaken to supply concrete and cement so that a third party can carry out residential projects in the province of Buenos Aires and the City of Buenos Aires. The contracts provide that the Group shall collect a portion of the concrete sales in kind by receiving functional units of the real estate developments upon completion, for which the related agreements of sale have been signed. In addition, the contracts include various rights and obligations for the parties to ensure fulfillment of the main purpose of the contract, which is the purchase and sale of concrete.

36. FUND ADMINISTRATION TRUST FOR INVESTMENT WORKS

On February 5, 2013, a trust agreement was entered into between Ferrosur Roca S.A. and Banco de la Nación Argentina to conduct the formalization process necessary to manage the funds paid by Ferrosur Roca S.A. for the investment works intended to strengthen the interurban rail system.

The trust assets are the amounts contributed by the trustor which are amounts resulting from the application of the Memorandum of Agreement entered into between the Group and "Unidad de Renegociación y Análisis de Contratos de Servicios Públicos" (Unit for the Renegotiation and Analysis of Public Service Contracts) dated May 19, 2008 and ratified by Decree No. 2017 of November 25, 2008, the income that the trust might earn from temporary placement of idle resources, the funds existing in the current account that the Group held at Standard Bank as of February 2013 and any other amounts that must be added to the trust.

With the enactment of Resolution No. 218 by the Ministry of Transport on July 27, 2016, which was published on August 3, 2016, the procedure for the certification of works proposed by the railway concessionaires was established.

Exhibits I and II of the above-mentioned resolution set a clear procedure whereby the Group must submit the projects of the works to be funded with the trust funds, the circuit to study the projects by the different agencies (National Committee for Transportation Regulation, ADIP and Secretariat of Transportation), the requirements for approval and the contents of the administrative act to be handed down by the competent authority approving the project and the maximum amount to be assigned to the trust accounts for such project.

Based on the new regulation, the Company recognizes in other receivables the contributions to the Trust Fund for the Strengthening of the Interurban Railway System (“FFFSFI”) for which it has the right of reimbursement for infrastructure works under the concession agreements, net of an impairment reserve for the amounts it expects will not be recovered or used against future capital expenditures due to the concession end date. The contributions made during 2023 amounted to Ps. 576,786.

Although the use of trust funds requires approval by the regulatory authority; the nature of the capital-intensive activity guarantees the need for infrastructure works in the amounts contributed, making it unlikely that such approvals will not be granted.

37. RESTRICTIONS ON DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION

In accordance with the provisions of Law 19,550, the Group is required to make a legal reserve of not less than 5% of the positive result arising from the sum of the income for the year, the adjustments from previous years, transfers of other comprehensive income to retained earnings, and accumulated income (losses) from previous years, to complete 20% of the sum of capital stock and the capital adjustment balance.

On September 1, 2019, the Argentine Central Bank issued Communication “A” 6,770, subsequently amended by Communication “A” 6,869, where the requirements for access to the exchange market are established for remittance abroad of foreign currency as profits and dividends to non-resident shareholders.

38. FERROSUR ROCA S.A. CONCESSION AND RELATED RAIL SERVICES

On March 11, 1993, Ferrosur Roca S.A. obtained the concession of the General Roca National Cargo Railway Network with the exception of the Altamirano-Miramar corridor and the urban sections, through the approval of the concession contract formalized by National Executive Branch Decree No. 2681/92, after the presentation made through a national and international tender and formalized to that effect. The area of influence is concentrated in the center and south of the province of Buenos Aires, north of the province of Río Negro and Neuquén. It has access to the ports of Buenos Aires, Dock Sud, La Plata, Quequén, and Bahía Blanca.

Ferrosur Roca S.A. is indirectly controlled by the Company, through Cofesur S.A.U. which owns 80% of the interest, 16% of which belongs to the National State and the remaining 4% belongs to the workers of Ferrosur Roca S.A. through a trust created for this purpose.

The term of the concession is 30 years, which expires in March 2023, and originally provides for an extension of 10 additional years.

Ferrosur Roca S.A. requested the above-mentioned extension in due time on March 8, 2018, and in line with the bidding terms and conditions and the concession agreement. The concession extension request was reiterated on March 1, 2019.

On November 7, 2018, Decree No. 1027/2018, which regulated Law No. 27,132, was published in the Official Gazette. The relevant subjects were: readjustment of existing concession contracts with the possibility of extending them for a term not greater than 10 years, full implementation of an open access system on the day following expiration of the last

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concession contract (of the three million private concessions existing at present), including extensions, with the possibility of initiating this modality in the branches that allow it when the planned investments are made; revision of technical standards; revision of the sanction regime, and creation of the registry of operators.

On March 29, 2021, through Resolution No. 219/2021, the National Commission for Transport Regulation (“CNRT”) approved the Rules and Regulations of the National Registry of Railway Operators and granted such capacity to Ferrosur Roca S.A. and the other railway concessionaires that operate the current concessions and, through Resolution No. 211 of the Ministry of Transport, published in the Official Gazette on June 28, 2021, and rejected the request for an extension of the concession contracts duly submitted by all the private railway concessionaires. Therefore, the railway concession operated by the Company expired at the end of its original term, that is, on March 10, 2023. The purpose of the National State is that the national railway network be based on a mixed modality combining public and private cargo operators, where the National State will manage the infrastructure and control the related investments, thus allowing any registered railway operator to provide railway services regardless of who owns or possesses the facilities at the point of loading or destination.

Consequently, the Group understands that, at the end of its concession, it will continue to provide the cargo transport rail services it currently provides but as a cargo operator under the terms set forth in Resolution No. 211, Law No. 27,132, and Decree No. 1027 dated November 7, 2018. To this end, the Group will have to readjust various operational issues once it hands over control of the railway infrastructure linked to its current concession to the National State. The Group’s Management understands that the intention of the National State is to prioritize the continuity of the current operators for each of the existing services and businesses, thus guaranteeing the best use of the experience they have acquired.

On June 9, 2022, the Ministry of Transport published Resolution No. 353/2022 in the Official Gazette, thus granting an 18-month extension to the concession granted to the concessionaire FerroExpreso Pampeano S.A., which expires on June 30, 2023, and setting the “canon” (concession fee) or toll to be paid by the railway operators using the Bahía Blanca – Rosario branch. Subsequently, on July 20, 2022, the National and International Comprehensive Projects Tender No. 1/2022 was published in the Official Gazette by Belgrano Cargas y Logística in order to award the railway operation of the Bahía Blanca – Rosario branch managed by such concession. The bid opening act was held on October 31, 2022, resulting in the tender being void.

On December 22, 2022, the Ministry of Transport published Resolution No. 960/2022 in the Official Gazette, by which the concessions of FerroExpreso Pampeano S.A., Nuevo Central Argentino S.A. and Ferrosur Roca S.A. were extended for 18 additional months as from the expiration date of their respective concessions. Therefore, the concession of Ferrosur Roca S.A. will end in September 2024.

Resolution No. 960/2022 provides that during the extended concession period the services will be delivered on a provisional basis and may be revoked at any time without this generating any subjective right, pending right or setting any precedent that may be claimed in favor of the operators, or otherwise the recognition of any amount for the potential early revocation of the additional concession term granted.

Notwithstanding the above scenario and considering the provisions of Resolution No. 960/2022, the Group has assessed the possible business scenarios, considering that its intention is to continue providing services as operator of the railway network. In these scenarios, the National State, which is responsible for managing the train traffic control systems and maintaining the railway infrastructure, would charge the Group a fee for the use of the railway infrastructure, which would replace direct maintenance expenses currently paid by the concessionaires plus applicable tolls. No other significant changes are currently known regarding the rest of the matters and activities as compared to the current business model of the Group. In addition, the Group’s assessment of the new business model has included estimation of the term for the provision of rail services, the routes and businesses that would be assigned, the future demand for rail freight services, and the allocation of fixed and variable costs in the Group’s new cost structure, among other issues.

Finally, the Group has reassessed all accounting estimates associated with the end of the current concession. No significant impact is expected as of the issuance date of these consolidated financial statements in this regard. We will continue to monitor the new regulations as they come into effect, as well as the progress of ongoing negotiations with the National State and will record any related effect as soon as it is possible to make an estimate.

39. COMPLAINTS BROUGHT AGAINST THE GROUP AND OTHERS IN THE UNITED STATES

During 2018, two lawsuits were brought in the United States (“USA”) against the Group, its directors and some of its first-line managers and the controlling shareholder at the time of the Company’s initial public offering in 2017 (“Initial Public Offering” or “IPO”), one in federal court and the other in the state of New York.

Regarding the lawsuit filed in federal jurisdiction, after various motions from the parties, on April 27, 2020, the Court sustained the motion to dismiss filed by the Group. Finally, on July 21, 2020, the plaintiffs voluntarily withdrew the appeal filed against the judgment of first instance that fully sustained the motion to dismiss submitted by the Group. Accordingly, a final and conclusive judgment was rendered in favor of the Group and the rest of the defendants, and the lawsuit came to an end.

Regarding the state class action (Kohl v. Loma Negra CIASA, et al. -Index No. 653114/2018 - Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York), the complaint was filed with the state courts of New York in June 2018 by Dan Kohl –a shareholder who acquired ADSs issued by the Company during its 2017 initial public offering. The banks that placed the ADSs have also been sued. In the complaint, the plaintiff alleges assumed violations of the US Federal Securities Law on grounds of allegedly false representations contained in the Offering Memorandum and/or failure to include relevant information. On March 13, 2019, the Company filed a motion to dismiss the lawsuit, which, after various instances, resulted in a partially favourable ruling for the Group dated June 1, 2021. This ruling narrowed down the grounds on which the case could proceed according to the plaintiff’s allegations, leaving only two points out of all the claims to be addressed in the discovery process: (i) whether there were indeed irregularities on the part of an affiliate of the Group, and (ii) whether it is true that there was a slowdown in payments for public works at the time of the IPO.

In addition, on January 11, 2021, the plaintiff requested to certify the case as a class action, which, after various submissions from the parties, was granted by the court on December 2, 2021.

On January 6, 2022, the case was reassigned from Judge Schechter to another judge in the Commercial Division of the New York Supreme Court, Judge Borrok.

On October 11, 2023, we entered into a proposed agreement with the lead plaintiff which received the preliminary approval from the New York State Court on November 30, 2023. On April 10, 2024 the final approval by the New York State Court was granted. The completion of the Settlement is contingent on a final class payment, to be made before October 11, 2024, which is covered by our Directors and Officers (D&O) insurance policies. Once such payment has been made, the New York State Court should issue the final judgment and the case will end.

The Agreement does not contain any admission or acknowledgment of guilt for wrongful conduct by Loma Negra or other defendants in the class action, and it includes a release of all claims.

The material payment obligations under the agreement are covered by insurance policies contracted by the Company, with a significant portion of the Agreement amount having been paid in December 2023, which is deposited in the court’s escrow accounts. There is still an additional payment that must be made 365 days from the signing of the Agreement.

Due to the Group having signed the agreement reached with the lead plaintiff, which was finally approved by the Court, a provision has been recorded for the final committed payment and a credit for the coverage of the insurance policies contracted regarding said payment.

40. INVESTIGATION PROCEEDINGS STARTED BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE DEFENSE OF COMPETITION

On November 2, 2022, the Company was notified that proceedings were started by the National Commission for the Defense of Competition (“CNDC” for the Spanish initials of *Comisión Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia*) pursuant to Law No. 27,442 on Defense of Competition to investigate alleged anti-competitive conduct by the Company. The investigation proceedings initiated do not imply an accusation against the Company for its conduct.

During February 2023, the CNDC gave the Company notice of a request for information in relation to the above proceedings.

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As part of the investigation, the Company has provided and will continue to provide the information and evidence that the CNDC may require and has declared that it has always complied with applicable rules and regulations on relations with competitors and compliance and ethics policies.

41. THE ARGENTINE CONTEXT

On December 10, 2023, new authorities of the Argentine national government took office and began the process of issuing a series of emergency measures in order to face the critical economic situation. The main objectives of the measures include, among others, make more flexible rules for economic development, reduction of different public expenses with the aim of reducing the fiscal deficit, and reduction of subsidies. In the context of the change of government, there was a significant devaluation of the Argentine peso, reflected in the official exchange rate, which raised from approximately 360 pesos per dollar to 800.

Regarding the level of public Argentine debt, there are significant commitments for the coming years, as well as the need to obtain refinancing during the year 2024, both in local and foreign currency. Additionally, other critical macroeconomic indicators are presented such as the fiscal deficit, the reserves of the Argentine Central Bank, as well as the inflation indicators published by the local statistics bureau (INDEC), with retail inflation of more than 210% during the year 2023.

The comprehensive program that the government intends to implement includes reforms in the economy, justice, foreign affairs, infrastructure and others. Some of the measures necessary to carry out the plan will be implemented through one or more executive orders and other measures will require specific laws that must be dealt with by the National Congress, all of which will be part of the legislative agenda and the executive orders to be issued by Argentine President in the coming months.

42. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Group has considered events after December 31, 2023, to assess whether it is necessary to recognize or disclose them in these consolidated financial statements. Such events were assessed through April 29, 2024, the date when the consolidated financial statements were available for issue.

42.1 Repurchase of common stock

Subsequent to the end of this fiscal year, the Group has executed a treasury shares repurchase program approved by the Board of Directors on December 19, 2023 as explained in Note 23.

42.2 Annual shareholders' meeting

The annual shareholders' meeting held on April 25, 2024, approved (i) to allocate the sum of Ps. 6,876 million (in December 31, 2023 currency) to the Optional Reserve for Future Dividends; and (ii) to delegate to the Board of Directors the power to totally or partially release and distribute in cash and/or in kind, one or more payments, the amount in constant currency of the Optional Reserve for Future Dividends depending on the evolution of the business and the regulatory restrictions and limitations through the next annual shareholders meeting that will consider the financial statements corresponding to the year ending December 31, 2024.

AMENDED TEXT OF BY-LAWS OF LOMA NEGRA COMPAÑÍA INDUSTRIAL ARGENTINA SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA: “**ARTICLE FIRST:** this Company, formerly known as Compañía Argentina Ganadera, Agrícola, Comercial e Industrial S.A., shall change its corporate name to “Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima”; this new corporate name may only be amended by Special Shareholders’ Meeting. **ARTICLE SECOND:** the legal domicile of the Company shall be in the City of Buenos Aires, irrespective of any subsidiary, agency, branch and special domicile anywhere in the Argentine Republic or abroad that its Board of Directors may fix, it being authorized to establish or not a certain capital for them. The domicile is fixed irrespective of the provisions of laws of other countries regarding subsidiaries, branches and agencies therein established. **ARTICLE THIRD:** the term of duration of the Company shall be ninety nine years as from July 3, 2017. This term may be extended upon resolution of Special Shareholders’ Meeting called to such effect. **ARTICLE FOURTH:** the corporate purpose shall be the following: to carry out activities on its own behalf and/or on behalf of third parties in the Argentine Republic or abroad related to cattle industry, agriculture, commerce, industries and to perform real estate transactions and financial operations. To such effect and pursuant to resolution of Board of Directors, it may carry out the following transactions: 1) to purchase, sell, register, lease, sub-lease, operate and explore any kind of business, mining concession and market their products; 2) to purchase and sell personal and real property and livestock, to lease or encumber such goods, to manage the construction and concession of electricity, gas and water utility services and the concession of communication means as well as of land, rail, water and air transportation of any nature. To explore and operate mines of any category, including liquid and gas hydrocarbon deposits, carrying and commercializing such kind of substances on its own behalf or on behalf of third parties. To operate power plants, manufacturing areas, sawmills, mills, brick kilns, quarries and other industries. To construct, purchase or rent houses for personnel, workers and third parties, to enter into agreements, acts and real estate, commercial, industrial and financial operations with National or Provincial Governments, Governments of National Territories or of Municipalities and Development Committees, Business Corporations and individuals, directly or indirectly related to the corporate purpose or to foster its development; 3) to register, purchase, own and use in its transactions trade names, trademarks and marks for cattle, formulae, inventions, patents and devices of any kind and also concessions, privileges and franchises of national and provincial governments, governments from national or municipal territories of the country or abroad or any other right and privilege convenient for the corporate purpose and to obtain licenses or privileges of any kind with priority over them, provided it is permitted by law; 4) to purchase in any other manner assets or liabilities of companies or persons and to pay their price in cash, goods or shares or in any other security. To take temporary or permanent part in such companies or individuals provided they are related with its corporate purpose, it being authorized to be represented to act as managers or directors thereof provided it is not prohibited by law; 5) to purchase, assign and transfer shares, bonds or other securities of any national, provincial or foreign corporation and municipal, provincial, national or foreign bonds or obligations. To issue in exchange of such securities, bonds, debentures, values or obligations and provided it has them in its possession, to exercise all rights, powers and privileges that correspond to owners of the mentioned securities, including the right to vote at Shareholders’ Meetings; 6) to issue debentures pursuant to the provisions of General Companies Law No 19.550, and any law amending and/or replacing it, to issue negotiable obligations pursuant to Negotiable Obligations Law No. 23.576 any law amending and/or replacing it, to issue warrants or certificate of deposits pursuant to Warrants and Certificates of Deposits Law No. 9.643 and to issue other debt securities in domestic or foreign currency, with or without collateral, with special or floating guarantee, pursuant to the provisions of General Companies Law No 19.550, of Negotiable Obligations Law No. 23.576 and of Capital Markets Law No. 26.831 and any law amending and/or replacing them, being authorized to issue such debentures with clauses to convert them into common and/or preferred shares and granting preemptive rights provided the conversion possibility is still pending under equal conditions with the shares that shall be converted. These securities may also be used to pay dividends, interests and to redeem and pay securities in the country or abroad; they may also be redeemed pursuant to resolution of Special General Shareholders’ Meeting which shall set forth the prior notice term, either considering their nominal value or equivalent value that shall be set forth based on coefficients timely fixed by the Board of Directors. This power is included within the powers of the Board of Directors by delegation from the Shareholders’ Meeting with the force of law; 7) to issue options on shares or other securities convertible into shares pursuant to Capital Markets Law No. 26.831 and any law amending and/or replacing it. Such options may be issued in favor of members of the Board of Directors, managers and personnel of the

Company and/or in favor of third parties as determined by the pertinent Shareholders' Meeting and may grant or not preemptive or accretion rights, pursuant to the decision of the Shareholders' Meeting and in those cases authorized by laws in force; 8) Pursuant to the provisions of applicable laws, to purchase or acquire its own shares, debentures negotiable obligations or other securities or debt securities and to perform, regarding them, any transaction authorized by the General Companies Law No 19.550, the Negotiable Obligations Law No. 23.576, the Capital Markets Law No. 26.831 and any law amending and/or replacing them as well as any other applicable rule or law; 9) to grant and accept securities, covered bonds and shares of any nature, due to loans from national, provincial, municipal or particular banks, companies with or without guarantees to which effect it may borrow money as authorized by the Company's By-laws; 10) to secure own or foreign capital with security interest over urban or rural properties, to receive consignments and to act on behalf of third parties; 11) to administer, build, remodel and lease rural and urban properties and to collect the rent, on its own behalf or on behalf of third parties; 12) to accept on behalf of third parties capital to purchase real property or for mortgages or to use it for other businesses; 13) to use up to 10% of its capital, reserves and profits for social, cultural or charitable works directly or indirectly related to the corporate purpose and to areas where its activities are developed provided their purpose is common good. To this purpose the Board of Directors may verify gifts, create foundations or carry out any other act necessary to comply with the purposes to which this item refers; and 14) to give any kind of guaranty, either security interests or personal guaranty to secure its own obligations and/or obligations from third parties that refer to activities related to its main purposes. To such effect, the Company has full legal capacity to acquire rights, incur obligations and perform any act not prohibited by the laws or this By-law. **ARTICLE FIFTH:** the capital stock amounts to Ps. 58,348,315.10 (Argentine pesos fifty eight million three hundred forty eight thousand three hundred fifteen and ten cents), represented by 583,483,151 (five hundred eighty three million four hundred eighty three thousand one hundred fifty one) common book entry shares of Ps. 0.10 nominal value each and granting right to one vote per share. The capital stock may be increased up to five times its value according to the decision of the Regular Shareholders' Meeting pursuant to the procedure set forth in section 188 of General Companies Law No 19.550 and any law amending and/or replacing it which shall be published and registered without requiring new administrative conformity. The Shareholders' Meeting may only delegate to the Board of Directors the time of issuance as well as the manner and payment conditions. If the Company is authorized to make a public offering of shares, 1) the Shareholders' Meeting may delegate to the Board of Directors the power to determine the additional paid in capital within the limits set forth by the Shareholders' Meeting; 2) the capital stock may be increased by the Shareholders' Meeting without any limit without need of amending the By-laws; and 3) the amount of the capital stock and its evolution shall be stated in the financial statements of the Company as required by legal and regulatory provisions in force. **ARTICLE SIXTH:** the statutory and/or optional reserves created may be capitalized at any time upon resolution of any Regular or Special General Shareholders' Meeting. **ARTICLE SEVENTH:** shares may be common shares with or without additional paid-in capital, with right to simple or multiple vote, redeemable or not, or preferred shares with or without additional paid-in capital, redeemable or not, with or without priority over capital stock in case of dissolution or liquidation, with or without redemption premium, with or without fixed, simple or accumulative interest, with or without participation in earnings after payment of the agreed upon fixed interest, with or without voting rights at Shareholders' Meetings and with or without right to appoint directors per class to represent them at the Board of Directors' Meeting. All preferred shares without voting rights issued or to be issued shall have the right to take part in Shareholders' Meetings held, in the same conditions as common shares as regards issues included in fourth paragraph of section 244 of General Companies Law No 19.550 and any law amending and/or replacing it and in connection with any other issue during the term of delay in the collection of dividends agreed upon placement of such shares. If the Company is authorized to make public offering of its shares, no new shares of multiple votes may be issued except for shares issued as a consequence of capitalization of capital adjustments or other exceptions permitted by applicable rules. **ARTICLE EIGHTH:** shares shall be book entry shares and shall be recorded in accounts on behalf of their holders kept in a registry authorized to such effect that may be kept by the Company, another bank or a central security deposit. The transfer of shares shall be recorded in records in compliance with any other requirement set forth by legal and regulatory rules. Shares shall always have the same value in Argentine currency and shall grant the same rights within the same class. Shares shall be indivisible and shall have only one owner per share; therefore, in case of co-ownership, representation to exercise corporate rights and comply with corporate obligations shall be

unified. Common shares shall grant their owner a preemptive right to subscribe new shares of the same class as well as accretion right pursuant to section 194 of General Companies Law No 19.550 and any law amending and/or replacing it. If the Company is authorized to make public offering of its shares and has authorization from legal provisions in force, preemptive rights and accretion rights mentioned above may be exercised through the pertinent placement procedure under the terms and conditions set forth by law. Total or partial amortization of paid in shares is authorized; such amortization must be carried out with net profits after the Shareholders' Meeting fixes the fair price and ensures equality among shareholders pursuant to the provisions of laws in force. **ARTICLE NINTH:** Shareholders are bound to pay the value of subscribed shares at the price and subject to the remaining conditions fixed for issuance. In case of delay in integration, the provisions of section 192 of General Companies Law No 19.550 and any law amending and/or replacing it shall be applicable. Likewise, the Board of Directors may determine that subscription rights corresponding to shares in delay be sold in public auction or through a broker if shares are listed or that the rights of the defaulting shareholder be terminated after notice given to integrate the shares within a term not exceeding thirty days pursuant to the provisions of section 193 of General Companies Law No 19.550 and any law amending and/or replacing it. If authorized by legal provisions in force, in case of public auction or sale through broker, the remaining shareholders may have a preemptive right to acquire the rights of the defaulting shareholder pursuant to the provisions set forth by laws. **ARTICLE TENTH:** the Company shall be managed by a Board of Directors composed of the number of members determined by the Regular Shareholders' Meeting between a minimum of 3 (three) and a maximum of 14 (fourteen) members, all of whom shall be appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting. Directors shall hold their position for one fiscal year and may be reelected indefinitely; furthermore, they shall remain in their position until the Shareholders' Meeting corresponding to the last year of the term of office appoints a replacement. The Shareholders' Meeting may, likewise appoint Alternate Directors for one year that shall replace, pursuant to order of appointment or as specified when appointed, Regular Directors in case that due to absence, waiver or impediment of any nature the Board of Directors is unable to meet due to lack of quorum. In case there are no Alternate Directors appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting, the Supervisory Committee shall appoint the necessary members to constitute quorum. Such members shall hold their position until the next Shareholders' Meeting or until absent Regular Directors are reinstated. The Shareholders' Meeting must foresee that absolute majority of Directors comply with the conditions set forth in section 256 of General Companies Law No 19.550 and any law amending and/or replacing it. **ARTICLE ELEVENTH:** before taking office, Directors must deposit with the Company a performance bond for the amount, in the manner and subject to the conditions timely set forth by laws in force. The performance bond may consists of bonds, public securities or amounts of money in domestic or foreign currency deposited with financial entities or central security deposits to the order of the Company or bank bonds or sureties or surety bond or civil liability insurance in favor of the Company or any other guaranty set forth by applicable rules. Alternate Directors must give such performance bond when acting as Regular Directors. Likewise, at the first Board of Directors' Meeting after the Shareholders' Meeting appointing them, Directors must fix elected domicile in the Argentine Republic for the purposes set forth in section 256 of General Companies Law No 19.550 and any law amending and/or replacing it shall be applicable. At such meeting the President and Vice-president of the Company shall be appointed. The Vice-president shall replace the President in case of temporary or final absence, disability or abstention. **ARTICLE TWELFTH:** the Board of Directors shall meet at least once every three months. Meetings of Board of Directors shall be called by the Chairman or any person that replaces him. Any Director may request a meeting of Board of Directors to be held, in which case the Chairman or any person replacing him shall make the call to meet within the fifth business day after reception of the request after notice is sent to Directors and members of the Supervisory Committee at least two business days prior to the date of the meeting. The call for the meeting shall include the agenda thereof. In case the Chairman or any person replacing him fails to make the call, such call may be made by any of the Regular Directors in compliance with the above mentioned provisions. The Board of Directors may act with the presence of the absolute majority of all its members, whether in person or through simultaneous communication means that allow listening and speaking to each other, known as teleconference, provided such means clearly show the identity of the Directors taking part in the distance meeting pursuant to rules in force. The Board of Directors shall resolve by the majority of votes present, including those participants at distance. The Directors absent may authorize other Directors to vote on their behalf at any meeting with sufficient quorum. In case of tie, the President or any person replacing him shall have the tie breaking vote. When the President and the Vice-president are not present at the Board of Directors' Meeting, the

Directors must appoint a chairman before commencement of deliberation. Resolutions of Board of Directors shall be recorded in books and signed within five (5) business days after the meeting was held by Directors and members of the Supervisory Committee. Members of the Supervisory Committee must expressly state in the minutes the name of Directors taking part at distance and of the regularity of decisions adopted at the meeting. The minutes shall include the decisions of Directors present in person and those at distance and their votes as regards every issue considered. **ARTICLE THIRTEENTH:** the Chairman or the Vice-chairman acting as Chairman shall legally represent the Company. In case of summons, subpoenas, hearings, answer to interrogatories, report requests, Regular Directors appointed to such effect by the Board of Directors may legally represent the Company. **ARTICLE FOURTEENTH:** powers and duties of the Board of Directors: 1) to carry out all resolutions of Shareholders' Meetings. To control compliance with these By-laws and enact internal rulings of the Company; 2) to appoint, if deemed necessary, (i) one Executive Committee composed of a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of five (5) of its members to solve issues related to the ordinary course of business of the Company as well as any issue requested and/or (ii) any other committee to solve issues related to ordinary course of business that the Board of Directors determines at the time of creation of such committee. If applicable, it shall pass a ruling related to the operation of such Committee and shall determine the remuneration of its members who shall render accounts to the Regular Shareholders' Meeting; 3) to entrust to certain members temporary or permanent technical and administrative activities in the country or abroad and fix their remuneration; 4) to appoint all personnel of the Company; although such appointments may be delegated to Directors of the Company, to delegate to officers of the Company the powers deemed necessary, to rule their operations and powers, to grant necessary powers to perform their tasks and fix their remuneration that may be a salary, with or without authorization and their bonuses; 5) to resolve, authorize and conclude all convention, agreement as well as any transaction or commitment within the scope of the By-laws and the corporate purpose; 6) to manage, direct and dispose of all businesses and goods of the Company or of third parties entrusted to it with full powers within the scope of the By-laws and the corporate purpose. Therefore, it may perform and execute on behalf of the Company any act and agreement, including those for which the law requires special power of attorney pursuant to the provisions of section 375 of the Civil and Commercial Code of the Nation and of section 9 of Decree-Law 5965/63 ratified by Law 16.478. It may especially operate with all Banks, Financial Companies or credit companies, public or private, national, provincial, municipal or foreign, and carry out banking and financial transactions authorized by Law, being to such effect authorized to accept their pertinent rulings and charters. It may borrow and ask for money with or without security interest and pay it totally or partially. It may grant and revoke general or special powers of attorney for judicial, administrative or other purposes with or without substitution powers. It may file, continue, answer or abandon claims or criminal complaints and civil, commercial and administrative proceedings and carry out all legal acts that make the Company acquire rights and undertake obligations; 7) to issue guarantees and security deposits in favor of individuals or entities with whom the Company has business relationship or in which the Company has interests; 8) to register and acquire trademarks and brand names, patents and inventions and formulae, concessions, licenses and franchises; 9) to create branches, subsidiaries and agencies of the Company where deemed convenient, either in the country or abroad; 10) to prepare the annual report, propose the allocation of dividends and call for Regular and Special Shareholders' Meetings; 11) to request, if deemed convenient, authorization for public offering, listing and negotiation of shares of the company in any Stock Exchange in the country or abroad; 12) to approve the issuance of negotiable obligations, in accordance with the Negotiable Obligations Law No. 23,576 as amended and supplemented, or debentures not convertible into shares (including without limitation the creation of a global program for the issuance of negotiable obligations and their terms and conditions). Also, the Board of Directors may delegate to the officers that it may determine certain powers related to the setting of the terms and conditions of the issuance and placement of the negotiable obligations, and to the performance of any necessary paperwork for each issuance. In general, the Board of Directors has all powers necessary to comply with and perform the corporate purpose not previously granted to the Shareholders' Meeting. **ARTICLE FIFTEENTH:** the Board of Directors may appoint general or special managers with different categories, who shall be entitled to receive the remuneration fixed by the Board of Directors. Their powers and duties shall be determined by the Board of Directors and shall be recorded in the minutes. The appointment may be ordered by the Directors and in such case, they shall act as Chief Executive Officers or any other title related to the position occupied and in this case, the Board of Directors shall determine the remuneration deemed convenient pursuant to the provisions of section 261 of General Companies

Law No 19.550, and any law amending and/or replacing it. **ARTICLE SIXTEENTH:** if the Company is authorized to make a public offering of shares, it shall have an Audit Committee pursuant to the provisions of Capital Markets Law No. 26.831, rules and regulations from the Comisión Nacional de Valores (pursuant to GR 622/2013) and any law amending and/or replacing them (the “Rules from Comisión Nacional de Valores”). The Audit Committee shall be made up of at least 3 (three) regular members as determined by the Board of Directors and such members shall be appointed by the Board of Directors from among its members by simple majority of their members. . The board of Directors may likewise appoint alternate members of the Audit Committee. Directors with knowledge in financial, accounting and business issues may be members of the Audit Committee. At least a majority of members of the Audit Committee shall be independent pursuant to the criteria set forth in the Rules from Comisión Nacional de Valores and of the markets where shares of the Company are listed and/or negotiated, if applicable. Members of the Audit Committee shall hold their position for the term set forth by the Board of Directors at the time of their appointment and may be reelected indefinitely. At the end of their term of office they shall continue in their positions until the replacements are appointed. The lack of condition of Director for any reason shall automatically determine the loss of the condition of member of the Audit Committee. The Shareholders’ Meeting may delegate to the Board of Directors the determination of the Audit Committee budget and must provide sufficient funds in such budget to pay compensation of: 1) any accounting firm with the purpose of preparing and issuing an audit report or prepare any other type of audit, service or attestation services; and 2) any legal advisor that the Audit Committee deems convenient or necessary to hire for the compliance of their tasks. At the first Audit Committee’s Meeting a chairman and vice-chairman who shall replace the chairman in case of absence, impediment or death of the chairman, must be appointed and must pass its internal rules. The Audit Committee must meet at least once every three months or less regularly, upon request of one of its members. Meetings of the Audit Committee must be called by its chairman or vice-chairman. The Audit Committee shall act with the presence of the absolute majority of its members, either in person or communicated through simultaneous communication means. Decisions shall be adopted by the vote of the majority of members taking part in the meeting. In case of tie, the vote of the chairman or of the vice-chairman, if applicable, shall be the tie breaking vote. In case of absence, impediment, waiver or death of any of its members, an alternate member shall replace the regular member pursuant to the order of appointment or as specified at the time of their appointment. Resolutions of the Audit Committee must be recorded in the pertinent minutes book and must be signed by all members taking part in the meeting. In case members participate at distance, minutes shall expressly state the name of such members participating at distance as well as the communication means used to communicate with members present in person. The remaining members of the Board of Directors and members of the Supervisory Committee may be present at deliberation of the Audit Committee with right to speak but not to vote. The powers and duties of the Audit Committee shall be those set forth in legal rules and ruling set forth by the Comisión Nacional de Valores and in stock exchanges and markets whereat shares of the Company are listed and any law amending and/or replacing them. **ARTICLE SEVENTEENTH:** the fiscalization of the Company shall be under the charge of a Supervisory Committee made up of three 3 (three) Regular Comptrollers and 3 (three) Alternate Comptrollers. Comptrollers shall be appointed by the Regular Shareholders’ Meetings and shall hold their office for the term of one year and shall remain in their position until replaced; they may be reelected indefinitely. In case of absence, waiver, impediment or incapacity of a Regular Comptroller to hold the position it shall be replaced by the Alternate Comptroller appointed to such effect. At the first meeting after the appointment of members, its president, who shall exclusively represent the committee at Board of Directors’ and Shareholders’ Meetings, shall be appointed. This committee shall validly meet with the presence of the absolute majority of its members and shall adopt resolutions by the majority of votes present. This committee shall meet once every three months and when deemed convenient by the president or upon request of any member, in which case the meeting called by the president shall be held within five business days after reception of the request. Otherwise any member may call it. Deliberation and minutes of resolutions shall be recorded in a special book. If the Company is authorized to make public offering of its shares and has an Audit Committee pursuant to the provisions of Capital Markets Law No. 26.831 and provided it is authorized by rules in force by resolution adopted in Special Shareholders’ Meeting with the quorum and majorities set forth in applicable laws, Shareholders may dissolve the Supervisory Committee at any time without need of amending the By-laws pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth by such provisions. **ARTICLE EIGHTEENTH:** Shareholders’ Meetings shall be held to discuss issues set forth in sections 234 and 235 of General Companies Law No 19.550,

and any law amending and/or replacing it and shall be called in the manner, term, terms and conditions set forth by the General Companies Law No 19.550, by the Capital Markets Law No. 26.831, the rules and regulations from the Comisión Nacional de Valores (pursuant to GR 622/2013) and any law amending and/or replacing them, as the case may be, and any other applicable legal and regulatory law. Its resolutions pursuant to law and by-laws are mandatory to all shareholders except for the provisions of section 245 of General Companies Law No. 19.550 and any law amending and/or replacing it that must be complied with by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is authorized to call Shareholders' Meetings simultaneously for first and second call, except if the Company is authorized to make public offering of its shares, in which case such power is restricted to calls for Regular Shareholders' Meetings. Shareholders' Meetings shall be deemed convened with the quorum set forth in sections 243 and 244 of General Companies Law No. 19.550 and any law amending and/or replacing it and shall adopt their resolutions with the majorities set forth therein. Shareholders' Meetings may be held at distance through communications means that allow listening and speaking to each other pursuant to terms and conditions of the Capital Markets Law No. 26.831, rules and rulings of Comisión Nacional de Valores (pursuant to GR 622/2013) and any law amending and/or replacing them, as the case may be, and any other applicable law and ruling. To such effect, quorum and majorities shall be computed regarding members present in person or at distance. **ARTICLE NINETEENTH:** Shareholders, in order to be present at Shareholders' Meetings, shall deposit with the Company, their shares, temporary certificates and, if applicable, evidence from accounts of book-entry shares or global certificates at least 3 (three) business days prior to the date of the Shareholders' Meeting. Otherwise, they may deposit certificates evidencing ownership of shares issued to such effect by National or Foreign Banks, Central Security Deposits or other authorized institutions. Owners of registered or book entry shares which registry is kept by the Company shall only serve notice within the same term to be registered in the meeting attendance book. Shareholders may be presented at the meeting by proxy pursuant to the provisions of section 239 of General Companies Law No. 19.550 and any law amending and/or replacing it. **ARTICLE TWENTIETH:** the fiscal year shall commence on January 1 and shall end on December 31 of each year. At the closing of the fiscal year the financial statements shall be prepared pursuant to legal regulatory and technical provisions in force. The Shareholders' Meeting may change the closing date of the fiscal year upon registration of the pertinent resolution before the Public Registry and information of such decision to the controlling authority. Out of net earnings: 1) an amount not lower than 5% up to 20% of the Capital Stock shall be allocated to the legal reserve fund; 2) the amounts set forth by the Shareholders' Meetings shall be used to create optional reserves; 3) the remaining amount shall be allocated as follows: a) the amounts that the Shareholders' Meeting resolves to allocate to the Board of Directors and Comptrollers' Committee pursuant to their performance and irrespective of special remuneration set forth in favor of one or several members of the Board of Directors pursuant to the By-laws. The Board of Directors may, after grounded decision, distribute advances of Directors' fees on account of future compensation; b) the amounts necessary to pay the interest set forth for preferred shares, if applicable; c) the amount that the Shareholders' Meeting decides to allocate as dividends for outstanding shares; and d) the balance resulting shall be carried to the new fiscal year. Interest on preferred shares and dividends must be paid in proportion to their pertinent integrations and prescribe in favor of the Company after three years as from the date they were available for shareholders. **ARTICLE TWENTY FIRST:** the Board of Directors may allocate temporary or advance dividends on account of the ones approved by the Shareholders' Meeting in those cases authorized by General Companies Law No. 19.550 and any law amending and/or replacing it. Such dividends may be distributed only on net earnings pursuant to balance sheet approved by the Supervisory Committee. **ARTICLE TWENTY SECOND:** after dissolution of the Company, the liquidation shall be effected by the Board of Directors then acting or by a liquidation committee that may be appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting which in both cases shall act under the supervision of the Supervisory Committee. Once debts, dividends and capital corresponding to preferred shares are paid and the capital corresponding to common shares is reimbursed, the remaining amount shall be distributed among common and preferred shares if the latter were issued with additional participation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTRANT'S SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

As of December 31, 2023, Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A. had the following classes of securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>	<u>Name of Exchange on Which Registered</u>
I	Ordinary Shares of Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A., with a par value of Ps.0.10 per share and each entitled to one vote.	LOMA	NYSE*
II	American Depositary Shares, each representing 5 Ordinary Shares of Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.	LOMA	NYSE

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares pursuant to the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange.

I. ORDINARY SHARES

The following is a description of our share capital and the rights of the holders of our ordinary shares registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These rights are set forth in our bylaws or are provided by Argentine corporate law and the rules and regulations of the CNV and the listing rules of BYMA. This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified by reference to our by-laws, Argentine corporate law, the rules and regulations of the CNV and the listing rules of BYMA. For more complete information, you should read our bylaws, a copy of which is filed as Exhibit 1.1 to the Annual Report on Form 20-F.

General

Our share capital as of December 31, 2023, consisted of Ps. 58,348,315.10, represented by 583,483,151 ordinary, book-entry shares, with a par value of Ps. 0.10 per share, each entitled to one vote. All outstanding shares are fully paid as of the date of this annual report. On April 25, 2023, our general shareholders' meeting approved the reduction of our capital stock by (1) 12,352,329 treasury shares acquired under the Company's share repurchase plans and (2) 191,010 shares registered to shareholders that have been unidentifiable since 1995. The decision taken by the shareholders' meeting to reduce the company's capital was approved by the Public Registry on September 26, 2023, under No. 16416, Book No. 114, Volume – of Corporations.

The registry for our ordinary shares is maintained with Caja de Valores in Argentina. Only those persons whose names appear on such share registry are recognized as owners of our ordinary shares. Transfers, encumbrances and liens on our ordinary shares must be registered in our share registry and are only enforceable against us and third parties from the moment registration takes place. If the share registry is not properly updated, investors will have a claim for proper registration and damages, if applicable, against the registrar.

Ordinary Shares

Voting Rights.

Under our bylaws, each ordinary share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at any meeting of our shareholders. Under the Argentine General Companies Law, a shareholder is required to abstain from voting on any resolution in which it has a direct or indirect interest that conflicts with, or is different from, that of the company. In the event that such shareholder votes on such resolution, and the relevant resolution would not have been approved without the shareholders' vote, such shareholder may be held liable for damages to the company, other shareholders and third parties, and the resolution may be declared void by a competent court.

Pursuant to Section 244 of the Argentine General Companies Law, all shareholders' meetings, whether convened on a first or second quorum call, require the affirmative vote of the majority of shares with right to vote in order to approve the following decisions: the voluntary winding up of the company in advance, transfer of the domicile of the company outside of Argentina, a fundamental change to our corporate purpose of the company, total or partial mandatory repayment by the shareholders of the paid in capital and a merger or a spin off, where we will not be the surviving entity. In the aforementioned cases, the plurality of votes granted by a certain class of shares shall not be considered. Also, under Section 284 of the Argentine General Companies Law, plurality of votes will not be applicable to the election of syndics or members of the supervisory committee; provided that, the Argentine General Companies Law allows for the election of up to one third of vacant supervisory committee members positions through the cumulative voting system in terms similar to those described in the election of the members of the board of directors. For further information regarding cumulative voting rights, see "—Election of Directors, Quorum and Resolutions" below.

We do not have any class of shares affording multiple votes. In accordance with Argentine General Companies Law, as long as we remain an entity authorized to publicly offer our ordinary shares, we will not issue additional shares of any class that entitle the holder to more than one vote per share. For further information regarding voting rights, see "—Shareholders' Meetings" in the Annual Report on Form 20-F.

The rights of holders of our stock may be modified through a resolution of our extraordinary shareholders meeting.

Redemption and Appraisal Rights.

Our ordinary shares may be redeemed in connection with a reduction in capital by the vote of a majority of shareholders at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. Any shares so redeemed must be canceled by us.

Whenever our shareholders approve a spin-off or merger in which we are not the surviving corporation (except where the shares to be received by our shareholders are admitted to public offering or are listed), a fundamental change in our corporate purpose, change of our domicile outside of Argentina, withdrawal, denial or voluntary retirement from public offering or delisting, our continuation in the case of withdrawal of the authorization to perform activities or cancellation of the public offering authorization, or a total or partial recapitalization following a mandatory reduction of our capital, any shareholder that voted against such action that was approved or did not attend the meeting at which the decision was taken, may withdraw and receive the book value of its shares, determined on the basis of our latest balance sheet prepared or that should have been prepared in accordance with Argentine laws and regulations, provided that such shareholder exercises its appraisal rights within a determined period. Appraisal rights must be exercised within the five days following the adjournment of the meeting at which the resolution was adopted, in the event that the dissenting shareholder voted against such resolution, or within 15 days following such adjournment if the dissenting shareholder did not attend such meeting and can prove that he was a shareholder on the date of such meeting. In the case of merger or spin-off, appraisal rights may not be exercised if the shares to be received as a result of such transaction are authorized for public offering or listed. Appraisal rights are extinguished if the resolution giving rise to such rights is revoked at another shareholders' meeting held within 75 days of the meeting at which the resolution was adopted.

Payment on the appraisal rights must be made within one year of the date of the shareholders' meeting at which the resolution was adopted, except in the case of our withdrawal, denial or voluntary retirement from the public offering regime of the CNV, our delisting or any continuation of the withdrawal of the authorization to perform activities. In any such case the payment period is reduced to 60 days from the date of the adjournment of the shareholders' meeting or following the publication of the withdrawal, denial or approval of the voluntary retirement from the public offering regime of the CNV.

Preemptive and Accretion Rights.

Under the Argentine General Companies Law, in the event of a capital increase, holders of existing ordinary shares of any given class have a preemptive right to subscribe for a number of shares of the same class, so that they may maintain the same proportion of shares in that class. In addition, shareholders are entitled to accretion rights which allow them to subscribe for shares that are not otherwise subscribed by other existing shareholders in proportion to the percentage of shares for which subscribing existing shareholders have exercised their preemptive rights. Shares not subscribed by the shareholders by virtue of their exercise of preemptive rights or accretion rights may be offered to third parties.

Preemptive rights and accretion rights may be waived only by each shareholder on a case-by-case basis. Additionally, the Argentine General Companies Law permits shareholders at a special shareholders' meeting to suspend or limit the preemptive rights relating to the issuance of new shares in specific and exceptional cases in which the interest of our Company requires such action and,

additionally, under the following specific conditions: (i) the issuance is expressly included in the list of matters to be addressed at the shareholders' meeting; and (ii) the shares to be issued are to be paid in-kind or in exchange for payment under preexisting obligations.

Furthermore, Article 12 of the Negotiable Obligations Law No. 23,576, as amended, permits shareholders at a special shareholders' meeting to suspend preemptive subscription rights for the subscription of convertible bonds under the conditions described above. According to said law, preemptive rights may also be eliminated in the event that a given company enters into an underwriting agreement with an agent for the placement of the bonds, by means of a shareholders resolution passed with an affirmative vote of at least 50% of the outstanding share capital with a right to exercise such preemptive rights, so long as votes against such resolution do not represent 5% or more of the share capital. This provision on elimination also applies to the issuance of warrants over shares of capital stock or other securities convertible into capital stock.

Under Section 194 of the Argentine General Companies Law, the right to preemptive subscription must be exercised within thirty days following the announcement to the shareholders that they can exercise their rights. Such announcement must be published for a period of three days in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina and in an Argentine newspaper of wide circulation. According to the Argentine General Companies Law, companies admitted to the public offering regime may, upon authorization of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, reduce this period to ten days. However, pursuant to the Capital Markets Law, in the event of a capital increase by means of shares offered to the public (i) preemptive rights will be exercised within the public offering placement process described in the offering plan of distribution, provided that (a) the issuer's by-laws include an express provision to this effect (as it is the case of our by-laws); and (b) the shareholders' meeting approving the capital increase approves the exercise of the preemptive rights through such process; and (ii) except expressly provided in the issuer's by-laws (as it is not the case of our by-laws), the shareholders exercising the preemptive right will not enjoy accretion rights. Holders of ADSs may be restricted in their ability to exercise preemptive rights if a registration statement under the Securities Act relating thereto has not been filed or is not effective or an exemption is not available. In addition, holders of ADSs wishing to exercise their preemptive rights in connection with our ordinary shares underlying their ADSs directly will have to request to the depository of the ADSs the cancellation of their ADSs and the release and delivery of the underlying ordinary shares, for which purposes, holders of the ADSs will need to have a custody account with Caja de Valores, or other custody account in Argentina.

In accordance with Argentine General Companies Law, as long as we remain being an entity authorized to publicly offer our ordinary shares, we will not issue additional shares of any class that entitle the holder to more than one vote per share.

Liquidation Rights.

In the case of our liquidation or dissolution, our assets will be applied to satisfy our outstanding liabilities and then proportionally distributed among our holders of ordinary shares.

Election of Directors, Quorum and Resolutions

Currently, the shareholders present at any annual ordinary meeting may determine the size of the board of directors, provided that there shall be no less than three and no more than fourteen. Any director so appointed will serve for one fiscal year and is eligible for reelection.

Members of our board of directors shall remain in office until replaced. In the event that any member resigns, a designated substitute director will take his or her place. If no substitute has been designated by the shareholders, the supervisory committee will have to name a new director until the following shareholders' meeting, unless another form of appointment of directors in case of vacancy is provided for in the bylaws.

Under our bylaws, quorum for board meetings is the majority of board members present physically or by any electronic media, and any action may be taken by the affirmative vote of an absolute majority of those that are entitled to vote on such action, having the president double vote in the event of a tie. The board of directors has full power of management over the company within the scope of our corporate purpose, including borrowing money. The powers of the board of directors may only be modified through an amendment of our bylaws approved at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting.

Under the Argentine General Companies Law, board members materially interested or having a conflicting interest with the company shall notify the board of directors and the members of our supervisory committee of such situation and must refrain from participating in the debate, under penalty of being liable for damages.

The Argentine General Companies Law allows for cumulative voting to elect up to one third of vacant board positions. The positions within the one third of vacancies not appointed under cumulative voting rights and the remaining vacant board positions are elected using the ordinary voting system. Cumulative voting is a system designed to protect holders with non-controlling interests, as it gives rise to the possibility, but does not ensure, that non-controlling interests will be able to elect some of their candidates to our board of directors. Under this system, the number of votes corresponding to members participating in the proceeding is multiplied by the number of contemplated vacancies, and can only be applied to vote to appoint up to one third of the vacancies. The larger the number of vacancies, the greater the possibility that minority groups of shareholders will win positions in our board of directors.

Shareholders' Liability.

Shareholders' liability for the losses of a company is limited to their respective shareholding in the company. Under the Argentine General Companies Law, however, shareholders who voted in favor of a resolution that is subsequently declared void by a court as contrary to Argentine law or a company's bylaws (or regulation, if any) may be held jointly and severally liable for damages to such company, other shareholders or third parties resulting from such resolution. In addition, a shareholder who votes on a business transaction in which the shareholder's interest conflicts with that of the company may be liable for damages under the Argentine General Companies Law, but only if the transaction would not have been validly approved without such shareholder's vote.

In addition, the shareholders are liable for damages derived to the company from the shareholders' willful misconduct (*dolo*) or negligence (*culpa*). The shareholders are jointly and severally liable for any damages derived from any act of the company that (a) conceals the prosecution of interests different from the interests of the company, or (b) constitute a mere resort for breaching the law, violating principles of public policy or good faith, or frustrating third parties' rights ("piercing of the corporate veil doctrine").

Under the Argentine Bankruptcy Law No. 24,522, the bankruptcy of the company may be extended to its controlling shareholder if it (a) used the company to perform acts in its own interest and in detriment of the company's interest and disposed of the company's assets as if they were of the controlling shareholder, all in fraud of the company's creditors; or (b) who unlawfully diverted the company's corporate interest subjecting it to a unified management in the interest of the controlling shareholder or its group; or (c) with respect to whom there is an indivisible confusion with the assets of the company, or a major part thereof, that impedes the clear delimitation of the assets and liabilities of each of such parties.

Form and Transfer of Shares

Our current share capital is represented by book-entry shares. The registry for our ordinary shares is maintained by Caia de Valores in Argentina. Only those persons whose names appear on such share registry are recognized as owners of our ordinary shares. Transfers, encumbrances and liens on our ordinary shares must be registered in our share registry and are only enforceable against us and third parties from the moment registration takes place. If the share registry is not properly updated, investors will have a claim for proper registration and damages, if applicable, against the registrar.

Mandatory Public Offers Required Pursuant to Argentine Capital Markets Law and the CNV Rules.

Mandatory Public Offer in the Case of Significant Acquisition of Our Capital Stock and Votes. Pursuant to Law No. 27,440 and General Resolution No. 779/2018 (the "General Resolution"), the regulations on tender offers ("OPAs") were substantially modified in December 2018. This resolution eliminates the mandatory partial tender offer in the event of an acquisition of a "*significant interest*" in the capital stock of a listed company that does not imply an acquisition of a controlling interest in the target listed company.

The General Resolution provides that a mandatory public offer is required to be made by a person who has effectively reached the control of a listed company (i) through the acquisition of shares or securities that grant, directly or indirectly, voting rights in said company; (ii) through agreements with other holders of securities that, in a concerted manner, grant the necessary votes to control the corporate resolutions in ordinary meetings, or to elect or revoke the majority of the board members or members of the supervisory committee, or to establish a common policy with regards to management or whose purpose is to significantly influence the same, as well as, any other agreement that, with the same purpose, regulates the exercise of the right to vote in the management body or in whom it delegates the management; or (iii) indirectly or as a result of a corporate reorganization process.

Pursuant to the Argentine Capital Markets Law, a person will have, individually or together with other persons, a controlling interest when: (i) directly or indirectly reach a percentage of voting rights equal to, or greater than, 50%, excluding from the calculation those shares that belong, directly or indirectly, to the affected company; or (ii) have obtained less than 50% of the voting rights but act as a

controlling shareholder (understood as any person which, directly or indirectly, owns, individually or jointly, a participation that grants the necessary votes to control the corporate resolutions in ordinary shareholders' meetings, or to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the board of directors or supervisory committee).

Among the assumptions of concerted action, to those already provided for in the CNV rules, the General Resolution incorporates the assumption of concerted action in the case of shareholders agreements that allow appointing directors or resolving main matters of the operation of the target company.

The Argentine Capital Markets Law provides that the OPA procedure will be conducted after the acquisition of control. The deadline for submitting the offer is one month as from the date when the controlling interest is obtained. Listed companies that resolve to delist their shares from the public offering regime must launch a mandatory tender offer to acquire their shares, subscription rights, and bonds convertible into shares or share options. In the event of a breach of the obligation to make a mandatory OPA, with prior notice to the obligors, the CNV will resolve for the auctioning of the acquired shares, and may suspend the political rights of the person obliged to launch the tender offer, who will also be subject to the penalties provided by the Argentine Capital Markets Law.

For mandatory tender offer bids due to an acquisition of a controlling interest, the Argentine Capital Markets Law, regulated by the General Resolution, establishes that the "equitable price" offered must be the highest of: (i) the highest price that the offeror would have paid or agreed for the securities subject to the bid during the 12 months prior to the date of the agreement or payment that allowed the control participation to be reached; and (ii) the average price of the securities subject to the offer during the semester immediately prior to the date of the announcement of the transaction by which the change in the controlling interest is agreed upon. This last guideline does not apply when the percentage of shares listed on a market authorized by the CNV represents at least 25% of the capital stock of the issuer and the liquidity conditions provided by the General Resolution are met.

Public Offers in the Case of Voluntary Withdrawal from the Public Offer and Listing System in Argentina. The Argentine Capital Markets Law and the CNV rules also provide that, when a company whose shares are publicly offered voluntarily agrees to withdraw from the public offer and listing system, the company must follow the procedures contemplated in CNV rules and must also launch a mandatory public offer to acquire the full amount of its shares and/or stock warrants or securities convertible into shares or stock options, in accordance with the provisions of the CNV rules. The public offer need not be addressed to any shareholders who voted for withdrawal at the relevant shareholders' meeting. The public offer may be made solely as a sale transaction, and payment thereunder must be made in cash.

The company's own shares may be bought solely by using earned and net profits or freely-available cash reserves, provided that they are fully paid-up, and for the amortization or disposition thereof, within the term established in Section 221 of the Argentine General Companies Law. The company must provide the CNV with proof of the company's financial capacity to buy such shares as well as proof of the fact that the company's financial soundness will not be adversely affected as a result of payment of the shares.

In the case of mandatory OPAs due to squeeze-out or delisting, the Argentine Capital Markets Law establishes that the following price criteria must be considered: (i) the highest price that the offeror would have paid or agreed for the securities subject to the offer during the 12 months prior to the request of the minority shareholder or unilateral declaration of acquisition in squeeze-out cases or from delisting resolution; (ii) the average price of the securities subject to the offer during the semester immediately prior to the request of the minority shareholder or unilateral declaration of acquisition in squeeze-out cases or as of the delisting resolution; (iii) the equity value of the shares, considering a delisting special balance, if applicable; (iv) the value of the company calculated according to criteria of discounted cash flows and/or indicators applicable to comparable companies or businesses; and (v) the liquidation value of the company. In these cases, the "equitable price" must never be lower than the higher of those indicated in points (i) and (ii) of this paragraph.

Mandatory or Voluntary Acquisition Public Offer in the Event of Almost Total Control (Squeeze Out). If one person directly or indirectly owns 95% or more of the outstanding shares of a company whose shares are publicly offered in Argentina, any minority shareholder may require the controlling shareholder to launch a mandatory public offer for all the outstanding shares of the company. Additionally, a person who directly or indirectly owns 95% or more of the outstanding shares of a public company in Argentina may unilaterally make the decision to buy all of the outstanding shares of the company within six months of the date on which said person attains said 95% ownership of the company, and withdraw the company from the system for public offer and listing of shares. The price offered must be fair, in accordance with the criteria listed above and established in the Argentine Capital Markets Law and the CNV rules.

Public Offer for Sale (OPV). OPV or “Oferta Pública de Venta” is defined as the market transaction by which a natural or legal person, acting individually or in concert with other persons, irrevocably offers the sale of shares with voting rights of a listed company, for a pre-fixed term, and subject to a special procedure to control the terms and conditions of the offer.

Competing offers. The General Resolution establishes new conditions, terms and procedures for the authorization of competing tender offer bids. Such tender offer bids must comply with the general provisions applicable to OPAs and with the following conditions: (i) they must be submitted up to 5 calendar days prior to the end date of the initial offer acceptance period; (ii) they must be directed to an equal or greater number of securities; (iii) they must improve the previous offer by raising by 15% the value of the consideration offered or by extending the offer to a higher number of securities, as the case may be. In the event that the acceptance period of the preceding offer ends before the competing offer, the term of the preceding one must be extended until the expiration of the competitor’s term.

The initial offeror will have a term of seven calendar days from the announcement of the competing offer to ratify or improve its offer. The authorization of the competing offer allows the initial offeror to desist from its offer.

II. AMERICAN DEPOSITARY SHARES

The following is a description of our American Depositary Shares, or ADS, representing Ordinary Shares of Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A. and the rights of the holders of our ADSs registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. This summary is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to the deposit agreement (the “Deposit Agreement”), dated as of December 19, 2022, among the company, JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., as depositary, and the holders and beneficial owners of ADSs issued thereunder, including the form of American depositary receipts. For more complete information, you should read the entire Deposit Agreement and the form of ADR. The form of Deposit Agreement (including the form of ADR) is incorporated by reference as an exhibit 2.1+ to Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.’s annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2022. Capitalized terms shall have the meaning stated herein or the meaning stated in the Deposit Agreement.

Depositary.

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. will act as the depositary bank for our American Depositary Shares. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.’s depositary offices are located at 383 Madison Avenue, Floor 11, New York, New York 10017. The depositary bank typically appoints a custodian to safe keep the securities on deposit. In our case, the custodian is Banco Santander Argentina S.A.

General.

Each ADS represents the right to receive five fully paid ordinary shares on deposit with the custodian. An ADS also represents the right to receive any other property received by the depositary bank or the custodian on behalf of the owner of the ADS but that has not been distributed to the owners of ADSs because of legal restrictions or practical considerations. We and the depositary bank may agree to change the ADS-to-ordinary share ratio by amending the deposit agreement. This amendment may give rise to, or change, the depositary fees payable by ADS owners. The custodian, the depositary bank and their respective nominees will hold all deposited property for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of ADSs. The deposited property does not constitute the proprietary assets of the depositary bank, the custodian or their nominees. Beneficial ownership in the deposited property will under the terms of the deposit agreement be vested in the beneficial owners of the ADSs. The depositary bank, the custodian and their respective nominees will be the record holders of the deposited property represented by the ADSs for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the corresponding ADSs. A beneficial owner of ADSs may or may not be the holder of ADSs. Beneficial owners of ADSs will be able to receive, and to exercise beneficial ownership interests in, the deposited property only through the registered holders of the ADSs, the registered holders of the ADSs (on behalf of the applicable ADS owners) only through the depositary bank, and the depositary bank (on behalf of the owners of the corresponding ADSs) directly, or indirectly, through the custodian or their respective nominees, in each case upon the terms of the deposit agreement.

If you become an owner of ADSs, you will become a party to the deposit agreement and therefore will be bound to its terms and to the terms of any ADR that represents your ADSs. The deposit agreement and the ADR specify our rights and obligations as well as your rights and obligations as owner of ADSs and those of the depositary bank. As an ADS holder you appoint the depositary bank to act on your behalf in certain circumstances. The deposit agreement and the ADRs are governed by New York law. However,

our obligations to the holders of ordinary shares will continue to be governed by the laws of Argentina, which are different from the laws in the United States.

As an owner of ADSs, we will not treat you as one of our shareholders and you will not have direct shareholder rights. The depositary bank will hold on your behalf the shareholder rights attached to the shares underlying your ADSs. As an owner of ADSs you will be able to exercise the shareholders rights for the ordinary shares represented by your ADSs through the depositary bank only to the extent contemplated in the deposit agreement. To exercise any shareholder rights not contemplated in the deposit agreement you will, as an ADS owner, need to arrange for the cancellation of your ADSs and become a direct shareholder.

The manner in which you own the ADSs (i.e., in a brokerage account vs. as registered holder, or as holder of certificated vs. uncertificated ADSs) may affect your rights and obligations, and the manner in which, and extent to which, the depositary bank's services are made available to you. As an owner of ADSs, you may hold your ADSs either by means of an ADR registered in your name, through a brokerage or safekeeping account, or through an account established by the depositary bank in your name reflecting the registration of uncertificated ADSs directly on the books of the depositary bank (commonly referred to as the "direct registration system" or "DRS"). The direct registration system reflects the uncertificated (book-entry) registration of ownership of ADSs by the depositary bank. Under the direct registration system, ownership of ADSs is evidenced by periodic statements issued by the depositary bank to the holders of the ADSs. The direct registration system includes automated transfers between the depositary bank and The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, the central book-entry clearing and settlement system for equity securities in the United States. If you decide to hold your ADSs through your brokerage or safekeeping account, you must rely on the procedures of your broker or bank to assert your rights as ADS owner. Banks and brokers typically hold securities such as the ADSs through clearing and settlement systems such as DTC. The procedures of such clearing and settlement systems may limit your ability to exercise your rights as an owner of ADSs. Please consult with your broker or bank if you have any questions concerning these limitations and procedures. All ADSs held through DTC will be registered in the name of a nominee of DTC.

The registration of the ordinary shares in the name of the depositary bank or the custodian shall, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, vest in the depositary bank or the custodian the record ownership in the applicable ordinary shares with the beneficial ownership rights and interests in such ordinary shares being at all times vested with the beneficial owners of the ADSs representing the ordinary shares. The depositary bank or the custodian shall at all times be entitled to exercise the beneficial ownership rights in all deposited property, in each case only on behalf of the holders and beneficial owners of the ADSs representing the deposited property.

Voting Rights.

As a holder, you generally have the right under the deposit agreement to instruct the depositary bank to exercise the voting rights for the underlying ordinary shares in the shares represented by your ADSs. At our request, the depositary bank will distribute to you any notice of shareholders' meeting received from us together with information explaining how to instruct the depositary bank to exercise the voting rights of the securities represented by ADSs. We intend to give notice of shareholders' meetings to the depositary bank in writing together with voting materials at least 30 days in advance of the applicable shareholders' meeting so that the distribution of notices and voting materials to holders of ADSs can coincide with the publication of the corresponding notices to shareholders in Argentina. Pursuant to the Argentine General Companies Law and our bylaws notices to shareholders' meetings must be published in Argentina at least 20 but not more than 45 days prior to the date of the shareholders' meeting. See section "Item 10.B Memorandum and Articles of Association—Shareholders' Meetings" of the Annual Report on Form 20-F.

If the depositary bank receives voting instructions from a holder of ADSs before the voting instructions cut-off date specified by the depositary bank in each case, it will endeavor to vote the securities represented by the holder's ADSs in accordance with such voting instructions. If the depositary bank receives timely voting instructions from a holder of ADSs which fail to specify the manner in which the securities represented by the holder's ADSs are to be voted, the depositary bank shall (unless otherwise specified in the applicable notice) deem such ADS holder to have instructed the depositary bank to vote in favor of the applicable resolutions. If we request the depositary bank to distribute voting materials to the ADS holders at least 30 days before the shareholders' meeting date and the depositary bank does not timely receive voting instructions from a holder of ADSs on or before the date established by the depositary for such purpose, the depositary bank shall deem such ADS holder to have instructed the depositary bank to give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by our board of directors with respect to the deposited securities represented by the holder's ADSs and the depositary shall endeavor, insofar as practicable and permitted under applicable law, the provisions of the deposit agreement, our bylaws, applicable laws and the provisions of the deposited securities, to give or cause the custodian to give a discretionary proxy to the person so designated by our board of directors to vote such deposited

securities; provided, however, that no such instruction shall be deemed given and no such discretionary proxy shall be given with respect to any matter as to which our board of directors informs the depository that (x) we do not wish such proxy given, (y) substantial opposition exists or (z) the matter to be voted on materially and adversely affects the rights of holders of our ordinary shares.

Please note that the ability of the depository bank to carry out voting instructions may be limited by practical and legal limitations and the terms of the securities on deposit. We cannot assure you that you will receive voting materials in time to enable you to return voting instructions to the depository bank in a timely manner.

Dividends and Distributions

As a holder, you generally have the right to receive the distributions we make on the securities deposited with the custodian. Your receipt of these distributions may be limited, however, by practical considerations and legal limitations. Holders will receive such distributions under the terms of the deposit agreement in proportion to the number of ADSs held as of a specified record date.

Distributions of Cash. Whenever we make a cash distribution for the securities on deposit with the custodian, we will deposit the funds with the custodian. Upon receipt of confirmation of the deposit of the requisite funds, the depository bank will arrange for the funds to be converted into U.S. dollars and for the distribution of the U.S. dollars to the holders, subject to the Argentine laws and regulations.

The conversion into U.S. dollars will take place only if practicable and if the U.S. dollars are transferable to the United States. The amounts distributed to holders will be net of the fees, expenses, taxes and governmental charges payable by holders under the terms of the deposit agreement. The depository bank will apply the same method for distributing the proceeds of the sale of any property (such as undistributed rights) held by the custodian in respect of securities on deposit.

The distribution of cash will be made net of the fees, expenses, taxes and governmental charges payable by holders under the terms of the deposit agreement. The depository bank will hold any cash amounts it is unable to distribute in a non-interest bearing account for the benefit of the applicable holders and beneficial owners of ADSs until the distribution can be effected or the funds that the depository bank holds must be escheated as unclaimed property in accordance with the laws of the relevant states of the United States.

Distributions of Shares. Whenever we make a free distribution of shares for the securities on deposit with the custodian, we will deposit the applicable number of shares with the custodian. Upon receipt of confirmation of such deposit, the depository bank will either distribute to holders new ADSs representing the shares deposited or modify the ADS-to-share ratio, in which case each ADS you hold will represent rights and interests in the additional shares so deposited. Only whole new ADSs will be distributed. Fractional entitlements will be sold and the proceeds of such sale will be distributed as in the case of a cash distribution.

The distribution of new ADSs or the modification of the ADS-to-share ratio upon a distribution of shares will be made net of the fees, expenses, taxes and governmental charges payable by holders under the terms of the Deposit Agreement. In order to pay such taxes or governmental charges, the depository bank may sell all or a portion of the new shares so distributed.

No such distribution of new ADSs will be made if it would violate a law (i.e., the U.S. securities laws) or if it is not operationally practicable. If the depository bank does not distribute new ADSs as described above, it may sell the shares received upon the terms described in the Deposit Agreement and will distribute the proceeds of the sale as in the case of a distribution of cash.

Distributions of Rights. Whenever we intend to distribute rights to purchase additional shares, we will give prior notice to the depository bank and we will assist the depository bank in determining whether it is lawful and reasonably practicable to distribute rights to purchase additional ADSs to holders.

The depository bank will establish procedures to distribute rights to purchase additional ADSs to holders and to enable such holders to exercise such rights if it is lawful and reasonably practicable to make the rights available to holders of ADSs, and if we provide all of the documentation contemplated in the Deposit Agreement (such as opinions to address the lawfulness of the transaction). You may have to pay fees, expenses, taxes and other governmental charges to subscribe for the new ADSs upon the exercise of your rights. The depository bank is not obligated to establish procedures to facilitate the distribution and exercise by holders of rights to purchase new shares other than in the form of ADSs.

The depository bank will not distribute the rights to you if:

- we do not timely request that the rights be distributed to you or we request that the rights not be distributed to you; or
- we fail to deliver satisfactory documents to the depositary bank; or
- it is not reasonably practicable to distribute the rights.

The depositary bank will sell the rights that are not exercised or not distributed if such sale is lawful and reasonably practicable. The proceeds of such sale will be distributed to holders as in the case of a cash distribution. If the depositary bank is unable to sell the rights, it will allow the rights to lapse.

Elective Distributions. Whenever we intend to distribute a dividend payable at the election of shareholders either in cash or in additional shares, we will give prior notice thereof to the depositary bank and will indicate whether we wish the elective distribution to be made available to you. In such case, we will assist the depositary bank in determining whether such distribution is lawful and reasonably practicable.

The depositary bank will make the election available to you only if it is reasonably practicable and if we have provided all of the documentation contemplated in the Deposit Agreement. In such case, the depositary bank will establish procedures to enable you to elect to receive either cash or additional ADSs, in each case as described in the Deposit Agreement.

If the election is not made available to you, you will receive either cash or additional ADSs, depending on what a shareholder in Argentina would receive upon failing to make an election, as more fully described in the Deposit Agreement.

Other Distributions. Whenever we intend to distribute property other than cash, shares or rights to purchase additional shares, we will notify the depositary bank in advance and will indicate whether we wish such distribution to be made to you. If so, we will assist the depositary bank in determining whether such distribution to holders is lawful and reasonably practicable. If it is reasonably practicable to distribute such property to you and if we provide all of the documentation contemplated in the Deposit Agreement, the depositary bank will distribute the property to the holders in a manner it deems practicable.

The distribution will be made net of fees, expenses, taxes and governmental charges payable by holders under the terms of the Deposit Agreement. In order to pay such taxes and governmental charges, the depositary bank may sell all or a portion of the property received.

The depositary bank will not distribute the property to you and will sell the property if:

- we do not request that the property be distributed to you or if we ask that the property not be distributed to you; or
- we do not deliver satisfactory documents to the depositary bank; or
- the depositary bank determines that all or a portion of the distribution to you is not reasonably practicable.

The net proceeds of such a sale will be distributed to holders as in the case of a cash distribution.

Notice Requirements.

We will furnish to the depositary bank copies in English of all notices of shareholders' meetings and other reports and communications that are made generally available to shareholders. Upon receipt thereof, the depositary bank will, upon our request, mail such reports to all owners. The depositary bank will make available for inspection by owners at its principal office, at the office of the custodian and at any other designated transfer office, any notices, reports and communications received from us that are made generally available to shareholders.

Redemption.

Whenever we decide to redeem any of the securities on deposit with the custodian, we will notify the depositary bank in advance. If it is practicable and if we provide all of the documentation

contemplated in the Deposit Agreement, the depositary bank will provide notice of the redemption to the holders.

The custodian will be instructed to surrender the shares being redeemed against payment of the applicable redemption price. The depositary bank will convert the redemption funds received into U.S. dollars upon the terms of the Deposit Agreement and will establish procedures to enable holders to receive the net proceeds from the redemption upon surrender of their ADSs to the depositary bank. You may have to pay fees, expenses, taxes and other governmental charges upon the redemption of your ADSs. If less than all ADSs are being redeemed, the ADSs to be retired will be selected by lot or on a pro rata basis, as the depositary bank may determine.

Changes Affecting Shares.

The shares held on deposit for your ADSs may change from time to time. For example, there may be a change in nominal or par value of the underlying ordinary shares represented by our ordinary shares, a split-up, cancellation, consolidation or reclassification of such underlying shares or a recapitalization, reorganization, merger, consolidation or sale of assets.

If any such change were to occur, your ADSs would, to the extent permitted by law, represent the right to receive the property received or exchanged in respect of the shares held on deposit. The depositary bank may in such circumstances deliver new ADSs to you, amend the deposit agreement, the ADRs and the applicable Registration Statement(s) on Form F-6, call for the exchange of your existing ADSs for new ADSs and take any other actions that are appropriate to reflect as to the ADSs the change affecting the shares. If the depositary bank may not lawfully distribute such property to you, the depositary bank may sell such property and distribute the net proceeds to you as in the case of a cash distribution.

Amendments and Termination.

We may agree with the depositary bank to modify the deposit agreement at any time without your consent. We undertake to give holders 30 days' prior notice of any modifications that would materially prejudice any of their substantial rights under the deposit agreement. We will not consider to be materially prejudicial to your substantial rights any modifications or supplements that are reasonably necessary for the ADSs to be registered under the Securities Act or to be eligible for book-entry settlement, in each case without imposing or increasing the fees and charges you are required to pay. In addition, we may not be able to provide you with prior notice of any modifications or supplements that are required to accommodate compliance with applicable provisions of law.

You will be bound by the modifications to the deposit agreement if you continue to hold your ADSs after the modifications to the deposit agreement become effective. The deposit agreement cannot be amended to prevent you from withdrawing the shares represented by your ADSs (except as permitted by law).

We have the right to direct the depositary bank to terminate the deposit agreement. Similarly, the depositary bank may in certain circumstances on its own initiative terminate the deposit agreement. In either case, the depositary bank must give notice to the holders at least 30 days before termination. Until termination, your rights under the deposit agreement will be unaffected.

After termination, the depositary bank will continue to collect distributions received (but will not distribute any such property until you request the cancellation of your ADSs) and may sell the securities held on deposit. After the sale, the depositary bank will hold the proceeds from such sale and any other funds then held for the holders of ADSs in a non-interest bearing account. At that point, the depositary bank will have no further obligations to holders other than to account for the funds then held for the holders of ADSs still outstanding (after deduction of applicable fees, taxes and expenses).

Inspection Rights.

The depositary bank will maintain ADS holder records at its depositary office. You may inspect such records at such office during regular business hours but solely for the purpose of communicating with other holders in the interest of business matters relating to the ADSs and the deposit agreement.

The depositary bank will maintain in New York facilities to record and process the issuance, cancellation, combination, split-up and transfer of ADSs. These facilities may be closed from time to time, to the extent not prohibited by law.

Transfer, Combination and Split Up of ADRs.

As an ADR holder, you will be entitled to transfer, combine or split up your ADRs and the ADSs evidenced thereby. For transfers of ADRs, you will have to surrender the ADRs to be transferred to the depositary bank and also must:

- ensure that the surrendered ADR is properly endorsed or otherwise in proper form for transfer;
- provide such proof of identity and genuineness of signatures as the depositary bank deems appropriate;
- provide any transfer stamps required by the State of New York or the United States; and
- pay all applicable fees, charges, expenses, taxes and other government charges payable by ADR holders pursuant to the terms of the deposit agreement, upon the transfer of ADRs.

To have your ADRs either combined or split up, you must surrender the ADRs in question to the depositary bank with your request to have them combined or split up, and you must pay all applicable fees, charges and expenses payable by ADR holders, pursuant to the terms of the deposit agreement, upon a combination or split up of ADRs.

Withdrawal of Shares upon Cancellation of ADSs.

As a holder, you will be entitled to present your ADSs to the depositary bank for cancellation and then receive the corresponding number of underlying shares at the custodian's offices. Your ability to withdraw the shares may be limited by U.S. and Argentine legal considerations applicable at the time of withdrawal. In order to withdraw the shares represented by your ADSs, you will be required to pay to the depositary bank the fees for cancellation of ADSs and any charges and taxes payable upon the transfer of the shares being withdrawn. You assume the risk for delivery of all funds and securities upon withdrawal. Once canceled, the ADSs will not have any rights under the deposit agreement.

If you hold ADSs registered in your name, the depositary bank may ask you to provide proof of identity and genuineness of any signature and such other documents as the depositary bank may deem appropriate before it will cancel your ADSs. The withdrawal of the shares represented by your ADSs may be delayed until the depositary bank receives satisfactory evidence of compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Please keep in mind that the depositary bank will only accept ADSs for cancellation that represent a whole number of securities on deposit.

You will have the right to withdraw the securities represented by your ADSs at any time except for:

- Temporary delays that may arise because (1) the transfer books for the shares or ADSs are closed, or (2) shares are immobilized on account of a shareholders' meeting or a payment of dividends.
- Obligations to pay fees, taxes and similar charges.
- Restrictions imposed because of laws or regulations applicable to ADSs or the withdrawal of securities on deposit.

ADS holders who are non-Argentine entities that are not registered with the applicable public registry of commerce of Argentina and who withdraw deposited securities for their own account, are required to register with a local public registry of commerce to exercise certain shareholder rights, including voting rights.

Limitations on Depositary Liability.

The deposit agreement limits our obligations and the depositary bank's obligations to you. Please note the following:

- We and the depositary bank are obligated only to take the actions specifically stated in the deposit agreement without negligence or bad faith.
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- The depositary bank disclaims any liability for any failure to carry out voting instructions, for any manner in which a vote is cast or for the effect of any vote, provided it acts in good faith and in accordance with the terms of the deposit agreement.
 - The depositary bank disclaims any liability for any failure to determine the lawfulness or practicality of any action, for the content of any document forwarded to you on our behalf or for the accuracy of any translation of such a document, for the investment risks associated with investing in shares, for the validity or worth of the shares and the underlying shares, for any tax consequences that result from the ownership of ADSs, for the creditworthiness of any third party, for allowing any rights to lapse under the terms of the deposit agreement, for the timeliness of any of our notices or for our failure to give notice or for any actions of or failure to act by, or any information not provided by DTC or any participant in DTC.
 - We and the depositary bank will not be obligated to perform any act that is inconsistent with the terms of the deposit agreement.
 - We and the depositary bank disclaim any liability if we or the depositary bank are prevented or forbidden from or subject to any civil or criminal penalty or restraint on account of, or delayed in, doing or performing any act or thing required by the terms of the deposit agreement, by reason of any provision, present or future of any law or regulation, or by reason of present or future provision of any provision of our bylaws, or any provision of or governing the securities on deposit, or by reason of any act of God or war or other circumstances beyond our control.
 - We and the depositary bank disclaim any liability by reason of any exercise of, or failure to exercise, any discretion provided for in the deposit agreement or in our bylaws or in any provisions of or governing the securities on deposit.
 - We and the depositary bank further disclaim any liability for any action or inaction in reliance on the advice or information received from legal counsel, accountants, any person presenting shares for deposit, any holder of ADSs or authorized representatives thereof, or any other person believed by either of us in good faith to be competent to give such advice or information.
 - We and the depositary bank also disclaim liability for the inability by a holder to benefit from any distribution, offering, right or other benefit that is made available to holders of shares but is not, under the terms of the deposit agreement, made available to you.
 - We and the depositary bank may rely without any liability upon any written notice, request or other document believed to be genuine and to have been signed or presented by the proper parties.
 - We and the depositary bank also disclaim liability for any consequential, indirect or punitive damages resulting from any breach of the terms of the deposit agreement or otherwise.
 - We, the depositary bank and the custodian disclaim any liability for any action or failure to act by any holder or any beneficial owner of ADSs relating to their obligations under Argentine law or regulation relating to foreign investment in Argentina and the withdrawal of shares upon cancellation of ADSs.
 - Nothing in the deposit agreement gives rise to a partnership or joint venture, or establishes a fiduciary relationship, among us, the depositary bank and you as ADS holder.
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- Nothing in the deposit agreement precludes JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (or its affiliates) from engaging in transactions in which parties adverse to us or the ADS owners have interests, and nothing in the deposit agreement obligates JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. to disclose those transactions, or any information obtained in the course of those transactions, to us or to the ADS owners, or to account for any payment received as part of those transactions.

LOMA NEGRA INSIDER TRADING POLICY

This document sets forth the Insider Trading Policy (the “Policy”) of Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima and its subsidiaries (collectively, “Loma Negra” or the “Company”). The Policy establishes the policies and procedures that govern trading by Loma Negra personnel in Company securities and securities of any other company about which such personnel learns material, non-public information in the course of performing his or her duties for Loma Negra.

The Policy has been adopted by Loma Negra to fulfill its responsibilities as a public company under Argentine laws and U.S. federal securities laws applicable to foreign private issuers and to prevent insider trading and to help its personnel avoid the severe consequences associated with violations of the insider trading laws. The Policy is intended to prevent even the appearance of improper conduct on the part of anyone employed by or associated with Loma Negra. Should you have any questions regarding this Policy, please contact the Company’s Counsel (the “Securities Compliance Officer”).

It is important that all Company personnel review this Policy carefully. Noncompliance with the Policy is grounds for disciplinary action, including and up to immediate termination. Failure to comply with the policies and procedures set forth below also can result in a serious violation of Argentine laws and U.S. federal securities laws by the person trading, leading to potential civil and criminal penalties on that person.

I. Scope of Policy

All directors, officers and other employees of the Company, supervisory board members, controlling shareholders and their representatives and/or employees, and any other person designated by the Securities Compliance Officer, are subject to the prohibitions set forth in this Insider Trading Policy (each such person subject to the Policy is referred to as a “Covered Person”).

The restrictions imposed by the Policy apply to trading in any Loma Negra securities, as well as any instrument that derives its value from the price of Loma Negra securities, including but not limited to, puts, calls, warrants, options and convertible securities whether or not issued by Loma Negra (a “Derivative Security”), subject to the qualification, as provided in Section VI of this Policy, that all Covered Persons are prohibited from engaging in certain types of transactions, including short sales of (and economically equivalent transactions relating to) Loma Negra securities. The restrictions imposed by the Policy also apply to trades in securities of any other company about which any Covered Person learns material, non-public information in the course of performing his or her duties for Loma Negra, such as securities of any company with which Loma Negra may be entering into or negotiating major transactions, and Derivative Securities of any of the foregoing securities.

II. Additional Persons Subject to this Policy

Each of the policies and procedures under the Policy that is binding on a Covered Person also applies to the “Associates” of such Covered Person, which consist of: (i) any Family Member (as defined below) who resides in the household of a Covered Person; (ii) anyone else who lives in the household of a Covered Person; and (iii) any Family Member who does not live in the household of a Covered Person but whose transactions in Loma Negra securities or Derivative Securities are directed by or subject to the influence or control of a Covered Person (such as parents or children who consult with a Covered Person before they trade in Loma Negra securities or Derivative Securities). Family Members consist of the following persons: any child, stepchild, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, spouse (or comparable co-habitation relationship), sibling, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law, in each case including adoptive relationships.

This Policy applies to any entities that a Covered Person controls, including any controlled corporations, partnerships or trusts, and transactions by such entities should be treated for the purposes of this Policy as if they were for the account of the Covered Person, unless the entity engages in the investment of securities in the ordinary course of its business (e.g., an investment fund or partnership) and confirms to the reasonable satisfaction of the Securities Compliance Officer that it has established its own policies and procedures for compliance with insider trading restrictions under applicable securities laws.

Situations may exist where a Covered Person has a record ownership of or beneficial interest in securities, but has no responsibility for investment decisions, such as, for example, where the investment decisions have been delegated to an investment adviser. In such cases, this Policy is not intended to proscribe dealings in securities so long as the Covered Person has neither discussed the merits of the investment with, nor provided inside information to, the person or persons having the decision-making investment responsibility. Similarly, this Policy does not proscribe the purchase, sale or holding of an interest in a publicly traded mutual fund, even if the fund holds or trades in Loma Negra securities or Derivative Securities.

For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby clarified that all prohibitions, policies and procedures detailed in this policy apply not only to each Covered Person, but also to his or her Associates and all persons and entities listed in this Section II, even if it is not explicitly stated so below. Each Covered Person is responsible for making sure that any Associate or other persons and entity listed in this Section II that is subject to this Policy complies with it. Any reference to “Covered Person” below shall be deemed to include such additional persons.

III. General Insider Trading Prohibition

Any Covered Person who possesses knowledge of any “material information” (as described below) concerning Loma Negra that has not been disclosed to the public is prohibited from (i) trading in Loma Negra securities or Derivative Securities, (ii) advising others to trade or to refrain from trading in Loma Negra securities or Derivative Securities, or (iii) disclosing the material information to any other person for the purpose of enabling such person to trade or to refrain from trading in Loma Negra securities or Derivative Securities. These restrictions remain in effect until the information is fully disclosed to the public or until the information, although not disclosed, ceases to be material.

Any Covered Person who obtains, in the course of his or her employment with or engagement by Loma Negra, knowledge of any “material information” concerning any other company that has not been disclosed to the public is prohibited from (i) trading in securities of such other company or Derivative Securities of such other company, (ii) advising others to trade in securities of such other company or Derivative Securities of such other company, or (iii) disclosing the material information to any other person for the purpose of enabling such person to trade in securities of such other company or Derivative Securities of such other company. These restrictions remain in effect until the information is fully disclosed to the public or until the information, although not disclosed, ceases to be material.

For purposes of insider trading liability, it does not matter that delaying the transaction until the material, non-public information is disclosed or ceases to be material might cause the Covered Person or an Associate of a Covered Person to incur a financial loss, or whether there is some independent reason for the transaction (such as the need to raise money for an emergency expenditure). In addition, except under Approved Trading Plans discussed in Section VI below, it does not matter that a Covered Person or an Associate of a Covered Person may have decided to engage in a transaction before learning of the undisclosed material information. Further, it is also irrelevant that publicly disclosed information about Loma Negra or any other applicable company would, without consideration of the undisclosed material information, provide a substantial basis for engaging in the transaction. Argentine laws and U.S. federal securities laws do not recognize any such mitigating circumstances and further, even the appearance of an improper transaction must be avoided to preserve Loma Negra’s reputation for adhering to the highest standards of conduct and to avoid the above-mentioned sanctions.

Material Information

In general, information is considered material as it relates to any company if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider the information important in making a decision to buy, hold or sell securities of such company. While this standard is not always easy to apply, any information that could be expected to affect the price of a company's common stock (or any other security that derives its value from such securities), whether positive or negative, should be considered material. Some examples of information that is almost always regarded as material include: significant transactions such as pending or proposed mergers, tender offers, acquisitions or dispositions; financial forecasts (especially earnings estimates); corporate restructurings; regulatory rulings; unanticipated changes in the level of sales, earnings or expenses or earnings that are not consistent with the consensus expectations of the investment community; material changes to previously filed financial statements; credit rating changes; stock splits; stock dividends; equity or debt offerings; management changes; entry into or loss of a substantial contract not in the ordinary course of business; impending bankruptcy or the existence of severe liquidity problems; and similar matters.

Any Covered Person who has questions as to the materiality of any non-public information is advised to contact the Securities Compliance Officer for guidance. When in doubt as to the materiality of any non-public information, Covered Persons should refrain from trading.

Public Disclosure

Disclosure of material information to the public generally means the disclosure of the information in a filing with the Argentine securities regulator, the Comisión Nacional de Valores (the "CNV"), and U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") (such as Loma Negra's annual report on Form 20-F or current reports on Form 6-K) or otherwise released broadly to the marketplace in a manner designed to reach investors generally (such as by a press release or publication of the information in a nationwide publication). More limited dissemination of the information, such as in a company communication to employees (even if it is to all employees generally) does not qualify as public disclosure. To ensure adequate disclosure, two full trading days should be permitted following public disclosure to allow the securities markets an opportunity to digest the news.

Loma Negra is committed to the fair disclosure of information consistent with the SEC's Regulation Fair Disclosure and with the Argentine regulation, to avoid the selective disclosure of material non-public information. Loma Negra has established procedures for releasing material information in a manner that is designed to broadly disseminate it to the public immediately upon its release in accordance with its Disclosure Policy. Therefore, you may not disclose information to anyone outside Loma Negra, including Family Members and friends, other than in accordance with those procedures. You also may not discuss material non-public information about Loma Negra or its business in an internet "chat room" or similar internet-based forum.

Tipping

Covered Persons who cannot trade in Loma Negra securities, securities of any other company, or Derivative Securities, by reason of the possession of material, non-public information also may not either (i) disclose such information to any other person for the purpose of allowing the other person to trade in the above securities or (ii) provide trading advice with respect to the above securities (even though the non-public information that provides the basis for the advice is not disclosed to the person). Any such disclosure or trading advice constitutes a violation of Argentine laws and U.S. federal securities laws (referred to as "tipping") and can result in liability for both the tipper and the tippee, as well as for Loma Negra and supervisory personnel.

IV. Blackout Periods

Covered Persons are prohibited from trading in Loma Negra securities or Derivative Securities during blackout periods, regardless of whether they actually possess material non-public information.

(i) Regular Blackout Periods

There are four regular blackout periods with respect to trading per year (the “Quarterly Blackout Periods”). Each Quarterly Blackout Period begins at 12:01 a.m. of the day three weeks before the Company’s scheduled earnings announcement and ends at 11:59 p.m. on the close of trading at the end of the operations of the first full trading day mentioned in point III (Public Disclosure) following the public dissemination by Loma Negra of its quarterly (or, in the case of the fourth quarter, annual) financial results by press release to the national wire services or by making a filing with the CNV or the SEC.

Covered Persons are prohibited from trading in Loma Negra securities or Derivative Securities during Quarterly Blackout Periods. A Covered Person may not make a gift or donate Loma Negra securities or Derivative Securities during a Blackout Period without the prior approval of the Securities Compliance Officer.

(ii) Designated Blackout Periods

Any Covered Person, at any time and from time to time, may be informed by the Securities Compliance Officer that he or she, and his or her Associates, are subject to a designated blackout period due to such person’s involvement in or knowledge of a particular matter (a “Designated Blackout Period”, and together with the Quarterly Blackout Periods, “Blackout Period(s)”). Covered Persons so advised are prohibited from trading in Loma Negra securities or Derivative Securities until they receive further written notice from the Securities Compliance Officer. The existence of a Designated Blackout will not be announced other than to those who are subject to it. Any Covered Person or their Associates made aware of the existence of a Designated Blackout Period should not disclose the existence of such blackout for any reason.

It is important to keep in mind that, even if a Blackout Period is not in effect, the prohibition on trading on material, non-public information continues to apply at all times.

V. Prior approval procedure for Directors, Managers and certain employees

There are certain cases in which some of the Covered Persons, because of their function and/or position in the Company, have access to material non-public information on a frequent basis. This particular circumstance makes it convenient to establish a specific mechanism of prior approval for those persons when they wish to operate with securities or Derivative Securities of the Company.

Therefore, and notwithstanding the general prohibition established in point III and the Blackout Periods applicable to all Covered Persons, the following persons must also request approval prior to carrying out any transaction involving securities or Derivative Securities of the Company:

- a) All persons who hold the position of Directors, Superintendents, Managers and Leaders (or equivalent positions, regardless of their name or designation) of the Company, its subsidiaries and controllers, either directly or indirectly;
 - b) Any person specially designated by the Securities Compliance Officer;
 - c) Any Covered Person or his Associates wishing to carry out operations that individually or jointly (in a period of 365 days prior to the operation or operations) exceed the sum of USD10,000 (US. Dollars ten thousand) or its equivalent in local currency according to the exchange rate of the day on which the transaction or transactions were carried out.
 - d) All Associates of the persons mentioned in the previous points.
-

The persons included in points a), b) and c) above must inform and request for approval in writing with at least 48 hours in advance to the Securities Operations Approval Committee (the "Committee") of any operation that they intend to carry out with securities or Derivative Securities of the Company, whether they are going to be carried out on a personal basis, through a legal entity to which they are related to or that any of their Associates intends to carry out. To this end, they must complete the form attached to this Policy as Annex I and send it signed by e-mail to all members of the Committee. The original must be delivered to the Securities Compliance Officer.

The Committee shall be integrated by the following persons:

1. Director of Administration and Finance (CFO);
2. Commercial Director; and
3. Legal Affairs Manager.

The Committee shall decide and inform in writing the approval or rejection of the request, within 48 working hours. The operation shall be considered approved only if the consent of all the members of the Committee is obtained. If the approval is granted, the authorized person may carry out the operation within 48 business hours counted from the day following the approval date. Upon expiration of said term, a new approval must be requested to the Committee. The Committee shall keep a record of the date and detail of each request for approval received and its respective decision.

In case of absence or impediment of any of the members of the Committee, the General Director (CEO) shall fill the vacancy. Also, in the cases in which one of the members of the Committee intends to carry out an operation with securities or Derivative Securities of the Company, he shall request approval from the Committee and abstain from voting, in which case he shall be replaced by the CEO.

VI. Approved Trading Plans

Transactions by Covered Persons and their Associates pursuant to a written trading plan (an "Approved Plan") will not violate this Policy and are not subject to the Blackout Period restrictions or pre-approval procedures if the following conditions are met:

- the Securities Compliance Officer must approve the Approved Plan prior to it being executed;
 - The Approved Plan must comply with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including the following:
 - (i) it must be a written, binding contract, instruction or plan entered into outside of a Blackout Period and at such time when the Covered Person is not in possession of material, non-public information;
 - (ii) the Approved Plan must expressly specify the amounts, prices and dates of transactions (specifically or through a written formula, or a combination thereof) or confer discretionary authority on another person (who is not a Covered Person or Associate and otherwise is not in possession of material non-public information) to effect one or more purchase or sale transactions for the account of the instructing person;
 - (iii) the instructing person may not exercise any subsequent influence over how, when or whether the transactions are effected; and
 - (iv) the purchase or sale must occur pursuant to the Approved Plan.
 - Any Covered Person or their Associate must report to the Securities Compliance Officer (i) all transactions made pursuant to the Approved Plan and (ii) the completion or termination of the Approved Plan.
-

- If required by the bank or broker executing the Approved Plan, the Approved Plan may be required to include a minimum 14-day waiting period after execution and before any trade is made (and such period may be longer depending on the policies of such bank or broker).

The Securities Compliance Officer will approve any Approved Plan that complies with the terms of this Section V.

VII. Short Term Speculation; Hedging Transaction Restrictions; Margin Accounts and Pledges

Loma Negra considers it improper and inappropriate for any Covered Person or their Associates to engage in short-term or speculative transactions in Loma Negra securities or in other transactions in Loma Negra securities that may transfer the full risks and rewards of ownership over Loma Negra securities. Therefore, it is Loma Negra's policy that Covered Persons and their Associates may not engage in any of the following transactions:

- **Publicly Traded Options.** A transaction in options is, in effect, a bet on the short-term movement of Loma Negra shares and therefore creates the appearance of trading based on inside information. Transactions in options also may focus attention on short-term performance at the expense of long-term objectives. Accordingly, transactions in puts, calls or other Derivative Securities, on an exchange or in any other organized market, are prohibited absent prior written approval of the Securities Compliance Officer.
- **Standing Orders.** A standing order placed with a broker to sell or purchase Loma Negra shares at a specified price leaves the shareholder with no control over the timing of the transaction. A transaction pursuant to a standing order – which does not meet the standards of an Approved Plan – executed by the broker when the Covered Person is aware of material non-public information may result in unlawful insider trading. Accordingly, standing orders are prohibited during any regular or designated blackout period and at any time that the Covered Person is aware of material, non-public information.
- **Hedging Transactions.** Certain forms of hedging or monetization transactions allow Covered Persons to lock in much of the value of their Loma Negra securities, often in exchange for all or part of the potential for upside appreciation in the securities. These transactions allow the Covered Person to continue to own the covered Loma Negra security, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. Such transactions may use methodologies or financial instruments including, but not limited to, short sales, puts, calls, collars, prepaid variable forward contracts and exchange funds. When that occurs, the Covered Person may no longer have the same objectives as Loma Negra's other securityholders. Therefore, Covered Persons are prohibited from employing any such methodologies or using any such financial instruments with respect to a Loma Negra security absent prior written approval of the Securities Compliance Officer.
- **Margin Accounts and Pledges.** A Covered Person may not hold Loma Negra securities in a margin account or pledge Loma Negra securities as collateral because a margin or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when such Covered Person is aware of material non-public information or otherwise prohibited from trading in Loma Negra securities. Under certain circumstances an exception may be granted for a Covered Person to pledge Loma Negra securities as collateral for a loan (not including margin debt) where the Covered Person clearly demonstrates the financial capacity to repay the loan without resorting to the pledged securities. Any Covered Person that wishes to do so must submit a request for approval to the Securities Compliance Officer at least two weeks prior to the proposed execution of documents evidencing the proposed pledge and the Securities Compliance Officer shall have absolute discretion over approving or rejecting such proposed pledge.

Any Covered Person who has questions as to whether a particular strategy would violate the Policy is advised to contact the Securities Compliance Officer.

VIII. Application of the Policy to Bona Fide Gifts

A bona fide gift of Loma Negra securities or Derivative Securities is subject to the restrictions contained in the Policy. The recipient of a gift who is a Covered Person or an Associate of a Covered Person would be subject to the restrictions of this Policy in connection with any subsequent sale of the gifted securities.

IX. Post-Termination Transactions

The restrictions imposed by the Policy will continue to apply to a Covered Person and their Associates after the termination of his or her employment with or engagement by Loma Negra for such period of time as such Covered Person is aware of material, non-public information until that information has become public or is no longer material. If a Covered Person's employment or engagement has ended within a Blackout Period, he or she shall be subject to the Blackout Period restrictions detailed above.

X. Reason for the Prohibition

Under Argentine laws and U.S. federal securities laws, it is unlawful for any director, officer or employee of, or any person otherwise associated with, a public company to trade, or to enable others to trade, in the securities of that company while in possession of material, non-public information. Violators may be subject to criminal prosecution and/or civil liability.

A criminal prosecution in the United States can result in a fine of up to \$5 million (no matter how small the profit or even if there is a loss) and imprisonment for up to 20 years. A criminal prosecution under the Argentine Criminal Code can also result in fines and imprisonment for up to four years. Civil actions may be brought by a private plaintiff or the SEC. A person who has been found in a civil action brought by the SEC to have violated the prohibition on insider trading by purchasing or selling a security while in possession of material, non-public information, or by communicating such information to another person who engages in such trading, can be held liable for a penalty up to three times the profit gained, or the loss avoided, by the person who traded while in possession of material, non-public information. The SEC also has the authority to obtain a court order that bars a person who has engaged in insider trading from serving, either permanently or for a period of time, as a director or officer of a public company. There are no limits on the size of the transaction that can trigger insider trading liability. Relatively small trades have in the past occasioned civil and criminal investigations and lawsuits.

Insider trading also can generate significant adverse publicity and, as a result, cause a substantial loss of confidence in Loma Negra and its securities on the part of the public and the securities markets. This could have an adverse impact on the price of Loma Negra shares and other securities to the detriment of Loma Negra and its shareholders.

Remember, anyone scrutinizing your transactions in Loma Negra securities or Derivative Securities will be doing so after the fact, with the benefit of hindsight. As a practical matter, before engaging in any transaction, you should carefully consider how enforcement authorities and others might view the transaction in hindsight.

XI. Conclusion

Loma Negra will strictly enforce the prohibitions against insider trading and the additional restrictions and procedures set forth in this Policy. Any Covered Person, or their Associate, of Loma Negra who is uncertain regarding the applicability of the Policy is urged to contact the Securities Compliance Officer prior to executing any sale or purchase transaction involving Loma Negra securities or Derivative Securities to determine if he or she may properly proceed.

It is recommended to be particularly careful, since avoiding the appearance of engaging in share transactions based on material, non-public information is as important as avoiding consummating a transaction actually based on such information.

Annex I

**Members of the
Securities Operations Approval Committee**

Dear Sirs,

In compliance with the Insider Trading Policy (the "Policy"), I hereby request approval to carry out the following operation with securities or Derivative Securities of the Company:

Type of operation: purchase sale (please check the box that corresponds to your operation)

Type of securities of the operation (ADSs, shares, derivative securities, others): _____

Amount of securities of the operation: _____

Amount of the operation and currency (Argentine pesos or US dollars): _____

Operation in a personal capacity Operation of an Associate (please check the box that corresponds to the operation)

I also declare that (i) I have no knowledge of non-public "material information" (as such term is defined in the Policy) related to the Company; and (ii) I am not in a Blackout Period.

Yours faithfully,

Signature: _____

Name and surname: _____

Position: _____

Date: _____

**CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO EXCHANGE ACT RULES 13A-14(D) AND 15D-14(A)
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Sergio Faifman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 20-F of Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: April 29, 2024

/s/ Sergio D. Faifman

Name: Sergio D. Faifman

Title: Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO EXCHANGE ACT RULES 13A-14(A) AND 15D-14A
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Marcos Gradin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 20-F of Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: April 29, 2024

/s/ Marcos I. Gradin

Name: Marcos I. Gradin
Title: Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Loma Negra C.I.A.S.A. (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2023 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), each of the undersigned officers of the Company hereby certify, pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (subsections (a) and (b) of section 1350, chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code), that to his knowledge:

- (i) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (ii) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: April 29, 2024

/s/ Sergio D. Faifman

Name: Sergio D. Faifman
Title: Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Marcos I. Gradin

Name: Marcos I. Gradin
Title: Chief Financial Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement (Form S-8) pertaining to the Share Incentive Program and Share Incentive Program Subject to TSR of Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima (File No. 333-260599) of our reports dated April 29, 2024, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima, included in this Annual Report (Form 20-F) of Loma Negra Compañía Industrial Argentina Sociedad Anónima for the year ended December 31, 2023.

/s/ PISTRELLI, HENRY MARTIN Y ASOCIADOS S.R.L.

Member of Ernst & Young Global Limited

City of Buenos Aires, Argentina

April 29, 2024

POLICY FOR THE RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED COMPENSATION

A. OVERVIEW

In accordance with the applicable rules of The New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual (the “NYSE Rules”), Section 10D and Rule 10D-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) (“Rule 10D-1”), the Board of Directors (the “Board”) of **LOMA NEGRA C.I.A.S.A.** (the “Company”) has adopted this Policy (the “Policy”) to provide for the recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation from Executive Officers. All capitalized terms used and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in Section H, below.

B. RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED COMPENSATION

- (1) In the event of an Accounting Restatement, the Company will reasonably promptly recover the Erroneously Awarded Compensation Received in accordance with NYSE Rules and Rule 10D-1 as follows:
 - (i) After an Accounting Restatement, the Board (by a majority of independent directors serving on the Board) shall determine the amount of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation Received by each Executive Officer and shall promptly notify each Executive Officer with a written notice containing the amount of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation and a demand for repayment or return of such compensation, as applicable.
 - a) For Incentive-based Compensation based on (or derived from) the Company’s stock price or total shareholder return, where the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in the applicable Accounting Restatement:
 - i. The amount to be repaid or returned shall be determined by the Board (by a majority of independent directors serving on the Board) based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the Accounting Restatement on the Company’s stock price or total shareholder return upon which the Incentive-based Compensation was Received; and
 - ii. The Company shall maintain documentation of the determination of such reasonable estimate and provide the relevant documentation as required to the NYSE.
 - (ii) The Board (by a majority of independent directors serving on the Board) shall have discretion to determine the appropriate means of recovering Erroneously Awarded Compensation based on the particular facts and circumstances. Notwithstanding the foregoing, except as set forth in Section B(2) below, in no event may the Company accept an amount that is less than the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation in satisfaction of an Executive Officer’s obligations hereunder.
 - (iii) To the extent that the Executive Officer has already reimbursed the Company for any Erroneously Awarded Compensation Received under any duplicative recovery obligations established by the Company or applicable law, it shall be appropriate for any such reimbursed amount to be credited to the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation that is subject to recovery under this Policy.
 - (iv) To the extent that an Executive Officer fails to repay all Erroneously Awarded Compensation to the Company when due, the Company shall take all actions reasonable and appropriate to recover such Erroneously Awarded Compensation from the applicable Executive Officer. The applicable Executive Officer shall be required to reimburse the Company for any and all expenses reasonably incurred (including legal fees) by the Company in recovering such Erroneously Awarded Compensation in accordance with the immediately preceding sentence.
 - (2) Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the Company shall not be required to take the actions contemplated by Section B(1) above if the Board (by a majority of independent directors

POLICY FOR THE RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED COMPENSATION

serving on the Board) determines that recovery would be impracticable and any of the following [three conditions are met:

- (i) The Board (by a majority of independent directors serving on the Board) has determined that the direct expenses paid to a third party to assist in enforcing the Policy would exceed the amount to be recovered. Before making this determination, the Company must make a reasonable attempt to recover the Erroneously Awarded Compensation, document such attempt(s) and provide such documentation to the NYSE;
- (ii) Recovery would violate home country law where that law was adopted prior to November 28, 2022, provided that, before determining that it would be impracticable to recover any amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation based on violation of home country law, the Company has obtained an opinion of home country counsel, acceptable to the NYSE, that recovery would result in such a violation and a copy of the opinion is provided to NYSE; or
- (iii) Recovery would likely cause an otherwise tax-qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to employees of the Company, to fail to meet the requirements of Section 401(a)(13) or Section 411(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and regulations thereunder.

C. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

The Company shall file all disclosures with respect to this Policy required by applicable U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filings and rules.

D. PROHIBITION OF INDEMNIFICATION

The Company shall not be permitted to insure or indemnify any Executive Officer against (i) the loss of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation that is repaid, returned or recovered pursuant to the terms of this Policy, or (ii) any claims relating to the Company’s enforcement of its rights under this Policy. Further, the Company shall not enter into any agreement that exempts any Incentive-based Compensation that is granted, paid or awarded to an Executive Officer from the application of this Policy or that waives the Company’s right to recovery of any Erroneously Awarded Compensation, and this Policy shall supersede any such agreement (whether entered into before, on or after the Effective Date of this Policy).

E. ADMINISTRATION AND INTERPRETATION

This Policy shall be administered by the Board (by a majority of independent directors serving on the Board), and any determinations made by them shall be final and binding on all affected individuals.

The Board (by a majority of independent directors serving on the Board) is authorized to interpret and construe this Policy and to make all determinations necessary, appropriate, or advisable for the administration of this Policy and for the Company’s compliance with NYSE Rules, Section 10D, Rule 10D-1 and any other applicable law, regulation, rule or interpretation of the SEC or NYSE promulgated or issued in connection therewith.

F. AMENDMENT; TERMINATION

The Board (by a majority of independent directors serving on the Board) may amend this Policy from time to time in its discretion and shall amend this Policy as it deems necessary. Notwithstanding

POLICY FOR THE RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED COMPENSATION

anything in this Section F to the contrary, no amendment or termination of this Policy shall be effective if such amendment or termination would (after taking into account any actions taken by the Company contemporaneously with such amendment or termination) cause the Company to violate any federal securities laws, SEC rule or NYSE rule.

G. OTHER RECOVERY RIGHTS

This Policy shall be binding and enforceable against all Executive Officers and, to the extent required by applicable law or guidance from the SEC or NYSE, their beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives. The Board intends that this Policy will be applied to the fullest extent required by applicable law. Any employment agreement, equity award agreement, compensatory plan or any other agreement or arrangement with an Executive Officer related to any Incentive-based Compensation shall be deemed to include, as a condition to the grant of any benefit thereunder, an agreement by the Executive Officer to abide by the terms of this Policy. Any right of the Company of recovery under this Policy is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other remedies or rights of recovery that may be available to the Company under applicable law, regulation or rule or pursuant to the terms of any policy of the Company or any provision in any employment agreement, equity award agreement, compensatory plan, agreement or other arrangement.

H. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Policy, the following capitalized terms shall have the meanings set forth below:

- (1) “Accounting Restatement” means an accounting restatement due to the material noncompliance of the Company with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements (a “Big R” restatement), or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period (a “little r” restatement).
 - (2) “Clawback Eligible Incentive Compensation” means all Incentive-based Compensation Received by an Executive Officer (i) on or after October 2, 2023, (ii) after beginning service as an Executive Officer, (iii) who served as an Executive Officer at any time during the applicable performance period relating to any Incentive-based Compensation (whether or not such Executive Officer is serving at the time the Erroneously Awarded Compensation is required to be repaid to the Company), (iv) while the Company has a class of securities listed on a national securities exchange or a national securities association in the United States of America, and (v) during the applicable Clawback Period (as defined below).
 - (3) “Clawback Period” means, with respect to any Accounting Restatement, the three completed fiscal years of the Company immediately preceding the Restatement Date (as defined below), and if the Company changes its fiscal year, any transition period of less than nine months within or immediately following those three completed fiscal years.
 - (4) “Erroneously Awarded Compensation” means, with respect to each Executive Officer in connection with an Accounting Restatement, the amount of Clawback Eligible Incentive Compensation that exceeds the amount of Incentive-based Compensation that otherwise would have been Received had it been determined based on the restated amounts, computed without regard to any taxes paid.
 - (5) “Executive Officer” means each individual who is currently or was previously designated as an “officer” of the Company as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) under the Exchange Act. For the
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POLICY FOR THE RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED COMPENSATION

avoidance of doubt, the identification of an executive officer for purposes of this Policy shall include each executive officer who is or was identified pursuant to Item 401(b) of Regulation S-K or Item 6.A of Form 20-F, as applicable, as well as the principal financial officer and principal accounting officer (or, if there is no principal accounting officer, the controller).

- (6) “Financial Reporting Measures” means measures that are determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company’s financial statements, and all other measures that are derived wholly or in part from such measures. Stock price and total shareholder return (and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from stock price or total shareholder return) shall, for purposes of this Policy, be considered Financial Reporting Measures. For the avoidance of doubt, a Financial Reporting Measure need not be presented in the Company’s financial statements or included in a filing with the SEC.
 - (7) “Incentive-based Compensation” means any compensation that is granted, earned or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure.
 - (8) “NYSE” means the New York Stock Exchange.
 - (9) “Received” means, with respect to any Incentive-based Compensation, actual or deemed receipt, an Incentive-based Compensation shall be deemed received in the Company’s fiscal period during which the Financial Reporting Measure specified in the Incentive-based Compensation award is attained, even if the payment or grant of the Incentive-based Compensation to the Executive Officer occurs after the end of that period.
 - (10) “Restatement Date” means the earlier to occur of (i) the date the Board, a committee of the Board or the officers of the Company authorized to take such action if Board action is not required, concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement, or (ii) the date a court, regulator or other legally authorized body directs the Company to prepare an Accounting Restatement.
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POLICY FOR THE RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED COMPENSATION

Exhibit A

ATTESTATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF POLICY FOR THE RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED COMPENSATION

By my signature below, I acknowledge and agree that:

- I have received, read, understood and accepted the content and scope of the attached Policy for the Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation (this "Policy").
- I hereby agree to abide by all of the terms of this Policy both during and after my employment with the Company, including, without limitation, by promptly repaying or returning any Erroneously Awarded Compensation to the Company received by me as determined in accordance with this Policy and accept and agree with all actions that the Company shall take to recover such Erroneously Awarded Compensation from the Executive Officer.

Signature:

Printed Name:

Date: