
LithiumArgentina

**LITHIUM ARGENTINA AG (FORMERLY LITHIUM AMERICAS
(ARGENTINA) CORP.)**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

(Expressed in US Dollars)

BACKGROUND

Lithium Argentina AG (“**Lithium Argentina**”, the “**Company**” or “**LAR**”), formerly Lithium Americas (Argentina) Corp. and Lithium Americas Corp., is a Swiss-domiciled resource company with lithium projects located in Argentina. On January 23, 2025, the Company completed a plan of arrangement under the laws of the province of British Columbia (the “**Arrangement**”) involving the Company’s continuation from the province of British Columbia under the name “Lithium Americas (Argentina) Corp.” into Zug, Canton of Zug, Switzerland, as a Swiss share corporation under the name “Lithium Argentina AG.” As a result, the Company ceased to be governed by the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). Following the Arrangement, the shareholders of the Company prior to the Arrangement continued to hold all the issued and outstanding registered common shares of the Company (the “**Continuation**”). On January 27, 2025, the Company began trading under the new symbol “LAR” on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“**TSX**”) and the New York Stock Exchange (“**NYSE**”).

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“**MD&A**”) of Lithium Argentina provides an overview of Lithium Argentina’s financial condition and results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, and has been prepared as of August 11, 2025. It analyzes key factors influencing the Company’s performance of the Cauchari-Olaroz lithium operation (“**Cauchari-Olaroz**”), financing activities, and market conditions.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the notes thereto for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 (“**Q2 2025 financial statements**”), and the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2024 (“**YE 2024 financial statements**”). Refer to Notes 2 and 3 of the Q2 2025 financial statements and YE 2024 financial statements for disclosure of the Company’s material accounting policies. All amounts are expressed in United States dollars (“**US dollars**” or “**US\$**”), unless otherwise stated. References to CDN\$ are in Canadian dollars. This MD&A includes certain statements that may be deemed “forward-looking statements,” “forward-looking information,” “future-oriented financial information,” and/or “financial outlook.” Readers should refer to the cautionary note in the section titled “Forward-Looking Statements” of this MD&A. Information contained on the Company’s website or in other documents referred to in this MD&A is not incorporated by reference herein and does not form part of this MD&A unless otherwise specifically stated.

Cauchari-Olaroz is a lithium carbonate operation located in Jujuy Province, northwestern Argentina. The Company owns a 44.8% interest in the operation through its equity stake in Exar S.A. (“**Exar**”), an Argentine entity. The Company also holds interests in two exploration and evaluation stage projects in adjacent Salta Province: the Pastos Grandes project (“**Pastos Grandes**”) (85.1% interest) and the Sal de la Puna project (“**Sal de la Puna**”) (65% interest). Development plans for these assets are underway, including the evaluation of synergies through potential joint development.

Operations related to Cauchari-Olaroz are conducted through equity investees Exar and Exar Capital B.V. (“**Exar Capital**”), a Netherlands entity that provides project funding. The Company and Ganfeng Lithium Co. Ltd. (“**Ganfeng**”) collectively own 91.5% of Exar (with the remaining 8.5% held by Jujuy Energía y Minería Sociedad del Estado (“**JEMSE**”), and 100% of Exar Capital, under a shareholders’ agreement. As of June 30, 2025, the Company has advanced \$470.2 million to the Cauchari-Olaroz project, comprising \$399.7 million through Exar Capital and \$70.4 million directly to Exar (including accrued interest). Exar Capital has in turn advanced a total of \$1,109.6 million (including accrued interest) to Exar.

The Pastos Grandes project is held through Proyecto Pastos Grandes S.A. (“**PGCo**”), an Argentine entity 85.1% owned by the Company (with Ganfeng holding 14.9%). The Sal de la Puna project is held through the Company’s 65% interest in Sal de la Puna Holdings S.à r.l., which owns Puna Argentina S.A.U., the Argentine project entity (Ganfeng owns the remaining 35%).

The Company's head office and principal address is Dammstrasse 19, 6300 Zug, Switzerland. The Company's shares trade in Canada on the TSX and in the United States on the NYSE under the symbol "LAR". Additional information relating to the Company, including key risk factors which may impact the Company's business and financial condition, as well as other information, is contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2024 ("**Form 20-F**"), and other filings, which are available on the Company's website at www.lithium-argentina.com, on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

Highlights

Cauchari-Olaroz¹

- **Production:** Lithium carbonate production totaled approximately 8,500 tonnes in the second quarter of 2025, an 18% increase compared to the first quarter.
 - Lithium carbonate production for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was approximately 15,700 tonnes, keeping the operation on track to achieve its 2025 guidance of 30,000 – 35,000 tonnes.
- **Operating Costs:** The cost of sales for the second quarter of 2025 was \$63 million, with cash operating costs of \$6,098 per tonne² of lithium carbonate sold.
 - Efforts to reduce costs continue and during the second quarter of 2025 costs were approximately 8% lower than the first quarter and reflected the cost-optimization initiatives that have been implemented and higher production volumes during the second quarter.
- **Pricing:** Revenue for the second quarter of 2025 totaled \$64 million, with an average realized price³ of approximately \$7,400 per tonne of lithium carbonate sold.
 - As expected, the realized price at Cauchari-Olaroz was impacted by the continued decline in global lithium prices during the quarter.

Regional Growth and Cauchari-Olaroz Expansion

- **Regional Growth:** Lithium Argentina and Ganfeng continue to advance the joint development of the Pozuelos-Pastos Grandes basins, which includes Ganfeng’s wholly-owned Pozuelos-Pastos Grandes project, the jointly-owned Pastos Grandes project (85% owned by Lithium Argentina and 15% owned by Ganfeng), and Sal de la Puna project (65% owned by Lithium Argentina and 35% owned by Ganfeng) in Argentina (collectively, “PPG”).
 - A comprehensive feasibility study, evaluating options for up to 150,000 tpa of lithium carbonate equivalent (“LCE”) through a hybrid Direct Lithium Extraction (“DLE”) process will be completed by the end of the year.
 - Ganfeng and Lithium Argentina are jointly exploring financing options, including collaboration with potential customers and strategic partners for offtake and minority ownership interests.
- **DLE Demonstration Plant:** Development of the 5,000 tpa demonstration plant continues in China.
 - Engineering is ongoing in China and installation of the demonstration plant in Argentina is targeted for 2026.
- **Stage 2 Expansion:** Cauchari-Olaroz is advancing an expansion plan considering an additional production capacity of 40,000 tpa of LCE (“Stage 2”).
 - Stage 2 is expected to utilize the existing Stage 1 infrastructure and solar evaporation process, while also incorporating the new processing technologies.
 - An application for Stage 2 is being prepared under Argentina’s large investments’ incentive regime (RIGI) to support potential tax and fiscal benefits.

Financial and Corporate

- As of June 30, 2025, Lithium Argentina held \$68 million in cash and cash equivalents.

¹ Information in this section is presented on a 100% basis of the Cauchari-Olaroz operation; the Company’s economic interest is 44.8%

² Cash operating costs includes all expenditures incurred at the site such as brine management, lithium plant processing, site and provincial office overheads and inventory adjustments. These costs also include project general and administrative costs and sales logistics costs. Cash operating cost per tonne is a non-GAAP financial measure and does not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers.

³ Refer to section titled “Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures” below.

- As of June 30, 2025, Exar, the 44.8% equity investee of Lithium Argentina that owns Cauchari-Olaroz, had, on a 100% basis, approximately \$233 million of net debt at the official foreign exchange (“FX”) rate.
- During the second quarter of 2025, Exar closed on \$120 million in bank debt facilities, with additional debt capacity available, subject to necessary approvals.
 - These loans were competitively priced at an approximate rate of SOFR plus 2.5%, including fees.

Health and Safety

The Total Recordable Injury Frequency rate for Cauchari-Olaroz for the twelve months ended June 30, 2025, was 0.79 per 200,000 hours worked (including contractors at site).

The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate for Cauchari-Olaroz for the twelve months ended June 30, 2025, was 0 per 200,000 hours worked (including contractors at site).

The Company remains committed to maintaining a safe, and supportive work environment, with ongoing efforts focused on strengthening safety practices.

Operational Performance

Cauchari-Olaroz

Lithium Carbonate Operations (100% basis unless otherwise indicated)	Units	2025			
		2Q25	1Q25	QoQ	YTD
Lithium Carbonate Production	k tonnes	8.5	7.2	18%	15.7

During the second quarter of 2025, production at Cauchari-Olaroz reached approximately 8,500 tonnes, representing an 18% increase compared to the first quarter of 2025. The production volumes for the first six months of the year reached approximately 15,700 tonnes, keeping the operation on track to achieve the full-year production guidance of 30,000 to 35,000 tonnes.

The cost of sales for the second quarter of 2025 was \$63 million, with cash operating costs of \$6,098 per tonne of lithium carbonate sold. Second-quarter operating costs were approximately 8% lower than the first quarter of the year, reflecting the cost-optimization initiatives that have been implemented and higher production volumes during the second quarter.

Pastos Grandes

In April 2025, the Company announced that it had executed a Letter of Intent (“LOI”) with Ganfeng to jointly develop PPG. The LOI provides a framework for Ganfeng and Lithium Argentina to consolidate PPG into a new joint venture and finalize a regional development plan for the combined mineral resources. Development planning is advancing based on a phased approach that utilizes solar evaporation and DLE, with a combined production capacity target of up to 150,000 tpa of LCE.

The consolidated three projects target a production capacity of up to 150,000 tpa of LCE, to be developed in three 50,000 tpa phases. Through the production of lithium chloride to provide added flexibility for use in battery markets will incorporate a hybrid flowsheet to include advanced lithium extraction technology to enhance efficiency and scalability. A feasibility study is expected to be completed by the end of 2025.

The partners will jointly pursue financing options, including collaboration with potential partners and strategic partners for offtake and minority ownership interests.

Environmental and Social Responsibility

In 2024, Cauchari-Olaroz initiated the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) Responsible Sourcing Assurance Process (“**RMAP**”) to ensure its supply chain adheres to the highest ethical and environmental standards.

In December 2024, Cauchari-Olaroz was officially added to the RMAP active list. Subsequently, in June 2025, the operation successfully completed an on-site audit as part of the RMAP requirements.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF EXAR

The following is the condensed financial information of Exar on a 100% basis, as amended to reflect the Company's accounting policies. The Company holds a 44.8% economic interest in Exar and accounts for its interest using the equity method of accounting. Accordingly, the recorded results and financial position of Exar are included in a single line item in the Company's consolidated statements of comprehensive loss and financial position, respectively.

Exar Income Statement (100% basis unless otherwise indicated)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales	63.7	48.5	121.5	73.9
Cost of sales	(63.3)	(39.0)	(117.1)	(62.4)
Gross profit	0.4	9.5	4.4	11.5
Other income/(loss)	83.3	(128.9)	(7.6)	(130.9)
Net income/(loss)	83.7	(119.4)	(3.2)	(119.4)

Other income of \$83.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, primarily reflects a non-cash foreign exchange gain on loans from Exar Capital and PGC0, as well as accrued interest on intercompany loans.

Exar Balance Sheet (100% basis unless otherwise indicated)	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	24.9	11.2
Other current assets	320.5	301.2
Total current assets	345.4	312.4
Non-current assets	1,456.8	1,480.0
Current liabilities:		
Third-party loans	(208.1)	(161.1)
Loans from Exar Capital	-	(584.5)
Derivative liability on loans from Exar Capital	-	(53.2)
Other current liabilities	(52.9)	(72.8)
Non-current liabilities:		
Third-party loans	(49.4)	(49.3)
Loans from Exar Capital	(1,109.6)	(455.8)
Loans from PGC0	(70.4)	(67.4)
Derivative liability on loans from Exar Capital and PGC0	(4.0)	(47.4)
Other non-current liabilities	(99.8)	(89.0)
Net assets	208.0	211.9

The increase in current assets reflects higher trade receivables, prepayments for reagents, and inventory buildup due to production ramp-up. This was partly offset by inventory sold during the period. Growth in debt from Exar Capital and PGC0 primarily relates to accrued interest, partially offset by non-cash foreign exchange gains.

As of June 30, 2025, Exar held \$257.5 million in third-party debt at the official FX rate (2024 – \$210.4 million) and \$24.9 million in cash (2024 – \$11.2 million), resulting in net debt of \$232.6 million (2024 – \$199.2 million). The Company's proportionate share of this net debt is \$113.9 million.

Exar's debt includes \$50 million of bonds issued in Argentina in November 2024, bearing 8% annual interest, payable semi-annually. The bonds mature in two tranches in May and November 2027. Proceeds were used to repay Exar's short-term debt.

As of June 30, 2025, the remaining debt of \$207.5 million is scheduled to mature within the next 12 months. The Company and Ganfeng have negotiated a three-year extension for \$100 million of this amount, subject to regulatory approvals. As such, together with the bonds, approximately \$150 million of the third-party debt is being refinanced into long-term debt with maturity of three years, with the remaining \$107.5 million due within the next 12 months.

The Company is working with Ganfeng to pursue additional long term financing options as lending conditions in Argentina improve, which will support its longer-term growth plans.

During the second quarter of 2025, Exar closed on \$120 million in bank debt facilities, with additional debt capacity available, subject to necessary approvals. These loans were competitively priced at an approximate rate of SOFR plus 2.5%, including fees, reflecting Exar’s ability to access credit on favorable terms. As of June 30, 2025, Exar had an undrawn balance of \$85 million available under one of its bank debt facilities, of which \$23 million was drawn subsequent to period end. This facility is secured by guarantees and standby letters of credit arranged by Ganfeng. The Company has also provided a guarantee to Ganfeng for its 49% share of the facility, amounting to \$11.3 million.

In addition to its equity interest in Exar, the Company has advanced \$470.2 million in loans to the Cauchari-Olaroz project as of June 30, 2025, comprising \$399.7 million through Exar Capital and \$70.4 million directly to Exar (including accrued interest). Exar Capital has in turn advanced \$1,109.6 million to Exar. The Company and Ganfeng are evaluating options to restructure these loans to better align maturities with expected project cash flows.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY

Liquidity

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$68.0 million, receivables of \$24.1 million from purchasers of lithium carbonate, and \$75.0 million available under its undrawn limited recourse loan facility with Ganfeng (available until the end of 2025), to settle current liabilities of \$31.7 million, being payables from purchases of lithium carbonate of \$24.1 million and other payables of \$7.6 million (excluding equity-settled Convertible Notes).

Quarterly Information

Selected consolidated financial information is as follows:

(in US\$ millions)	2025		2024			2023		
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total assets (excluding assets held for distribution)	1,141.1	1,130.8	1,131.2	1,121.8	1,046.1	1,046.1	1,055.0	1,063.4
Property, plant and equipment	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.8	9.2	8.0
Current assets	132.1	133.1	117.4	111.8	112.3	98.8	133.6	173.5
Current liabilities excluding equity-settleable Convertible Notes ³	(31.7)	(27.2)	(31.8)	(23.7)	(22.3)	(14.3)	(14.6)	(25.5)
Total liabilities (excluding liabilities held for distribution)	(252.8)	(242.5)	(240.3)	(228.1)	(222.1)	(226.0)	(226.1)	(221.6)
Expenses - continuing operations	(11.0)	(10.7)	(9.2)	(8.8)	(21.5)	(20.8)	(5.6)	(9.0)
(Loss)/income from continuing operations	(4.1)	(7.2)	(4.8)	(2.4)	2.2	(10.2)	(1.1)	6.8
Income/(loss) from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,263.4	(0.2)
Net (loss)/income	(4.1)	(7.2)	(4.8)	(2.4)	2.2	(10.2)	1262.3	6.6

Notes:

1. Quarterly amounts added together may not equal to the total reported for the period due to rounding.
2. The operations of Lithium Americas (NewCo) (as defined below) have been presented in prior periods as a discontinued operation.
3. Non-IFRS measure. Refer to section “Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures”

On July 31, 2023, at the annual general and special meeting of the Company, the shareholders approved the separation of the former Lithium Americas Corp. into Lithium Argentina and a new entity, Lithium Americas Corp. (“**Lithium Americas (NewCo)**”), pursuant to a statutory plan of arrangement (the “**Separation**”). The Separation was completed on October 3, 2023. As a result of the transaction, the Company transferred its North American business, including, among other assets, the Thacker Pass Project (“**Thacker Pass**”) and \$275.5 million of cash to Lithium Americas (NewCo).

Discussion of Quarterly Trends

- **Q2 2025:** Total assets increased due to accrued interest on loans to Exar and Exar Capital and higher receivables from lithium carbonate sales, offset by lower cash. Liabilities rose from interest accruals on Convertible Notes and increased payables to Exar.
- **Q1 2025:** Total assets declined mainly due to operating cash outflows, partially offset by interest receivables and increased trade receivables. Liabilities rose from Convertible Notes interest, partly offset by lower payables.
- **Q4 2024:** Growth in total assets was driven by accrued interest on loans to Exar Capital and higher lithium receivables, offset by reduced cash balances. Liabilities increased due to higher Convertible Notes interest and Exar payables.
- **Q3 2024:** PGC Co, previously wholly owned, issued 14.9% of its shares to Ganfeng for \$70.0 million. PGC Co loaned \$65.0 million to Exar, funded from this transaction. Liabilities increased primarily due to Convertible Notes interest and Exar payables.
- **Q2 2024:** Total assets were flat. Liabilities decreased by \$3.9 million, driven by a \$10.7 million reduction in deferred tax liabilities due to inflation adjustments on the Pastos Grandes tax base, partially offset by higher payables to Exar.
- **Q1 2024:** Decrease in assets was driven by cash used in operations and a reduction in investment in Cauchari-Olaroz based on the Company's share of results. This was offset by increased loans to Exar Capital. Liabilities were generally stable.
- **Q4 2023:** Total assets declined due to the completion of the Separation. Net income included a \$1.27 billion gain on distribution of assets to shareholders. The fair value of the assets distributed was \$1.68 billion, based on the October 4, 2023, trading price of Lithium Americas (NewCo).

Results of Operations

Six months ended June 30, 2025, versus Six months ended June 30, 2024

Financial results (in US\$ million)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change
	2025	2024	
	\$	\$	\$
EXPENSES			
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(4.0)	(5.8)	1.8
General and administrative	(8.0)	(7.1)	(0.9)
Equity compensation	(8.6)	(2.6)	(6.0)
Share of loss of Cauchari-Olaroz Project	(0.9)	(26.5)	25.6
Share of loss of Sal de la Puna Project	(0.1)	(0.3)	0.2
	(21.7)	(42.3)	20.6
Transaction costs	(2.3)	(1.3)	(1.0)
Gain on financial instruments measured at fair value	0.5	10.8	(10.3)
Finance and other costs	(14.0)	(12.2)	(1.8)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(0.2)	1.6	(1.8)
Finance and other income	28.2	24.7	3.5
	12.2	23.6	(11.3)
LOSS BEFORE TAXES	(9.5)	(18.7)	9.2
Deferred tax (expense)/recovery	(1.8)	10.7	(12.5)
NET LOSS	(11.3)	(8.0)	(3.3)

The Company reported a net loss (attributable to equity holders of Lithium Argentina) of \$11.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to a net loss of \$8.0 million for the same period in 2024. The higher loss was primarily driven by:

- a lower gain on financial instruments measured at fair value (\$0.5 million in 2025 vs. \$10.8 million in 2024), reflecting a smaller decline in the Company's share price and reduced credit spread during the period;
- a deferred tax expense of \$1.8 million in 2025 compared to a \$10.7 million deferred tax recovery in 2024, resulting from temporary differences recognized following the Company's Continuation to Switzerland;
- higher non-cash equity compensation expense of \$8.6 million (2024 – \$2.6 million), due to the timing and value of equity awards granted;
- a foreign exchange loss of \$0.2 million (2024 – gain of \$1.6 million); and
- increased general and administrative expenses, finance costs, and transaction-related expenditures.

These were partially offset by:

- a significantly lower share of loss from Cauchari-Olaroz (\$0.9 million in 2025 vs. \$26.5 million in 2024). As the Company's investment in Exar was \$Nil as of January 1, 2025, losses beyond this point were not recognized. As at June 30, 2025, unrecognized losses totaled \$27.1 million;
- higher finance income of \$28.2 million (2024 – \$24.7 million), primarily from interest on loans to Exar and Exar Capital; and
- reduced exploration and evaluation expenditures of \$4.0 million (2024 – \$5.8 million), due to lower project activity and Company-wide cost control.

Purchases and sales of lithium carbonate

During six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company purchased its share of Exar's lithium carbonate shipped during the period, with Ganfeng purchasing the remaining product shipped. The Company sold the purchased lithium carbonate to Ganfeng and BCP Innovation PTE. LTD ("**Bangchak**"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bangchak Corporation Public Company Ltd. and acted in the capacity of agent in such sales transactions, as the Company's acquisition of title to lithium carbonate was simultaneous with its sale to Ganfeng and Bangchak. As a result, the Company was not directly exposed to inventory or price risk related to the lithium carbonate.

Since there was no net commission earned by the Company, there was no impact on the Company's statement of comprehensive loss for the six months ended June 30, 2025.

As at June 30, 2025, the Company had a payable of \$24.1 million to Exar for lithium carbonate purchases and receivables totaling \$24.1 million from Ganfeng for sales of lithium carbonate, as disclosed on the statement of financial position.

Expenses

- Exploration and evaluation expenditures: \$4.0 million (2024 – \$5.8 million), primarily related to Pastos Grandes, reflecting lower activity and cost reduction efforts.
- Equity compensation: \$8.6 million (2024 – \$2.6 million), a non-cash expense related to RSUs, PSUs, and stock options. The increase compared to the prior year reflects the higher number and value of awards granted in the current period.
- General and administrative expenses: \$8.0 million (2024 – \$7.1 million), including:
 - Salaries and benefits: \$4.0 million (2024 – \$2.4 million).
 - Professional fees: \$1.7 million (2024 – \$2.1 million).
 - Office and administrative expenses: \$1.5 million (2024 – \$1.4 million).

Other Items

- Gain on financial instruments: \$0.5 million (2024 – \$10.8 million), from fair value remeasurement of the Convertible Notes derivative liability. The fair value of the derivative as at June 30, 2025, was estimated using a partial differential equation method with Monte Carlo simulation, with the following inputs: volatility of 62.0%, share price of \$2.08, a risk-free rate of 3.83%, an expected dividend of 0%, and a credit spread of 10.51%. The gain was primarily due to a decrease in the Company's share price from \$2.62 as at December 31, 2024, to \$2.08 as at June 30, 2025, and a decrease in the credit spread from 11.49% as at December 31, 2024, to 10.51% as at June 30, 2025.
- Finance and other income: \$28.2 million (2024 – \$24.7 million), including:
 - Interest from Exar Capital: \$23.2 million.
 - Interest from PGC Co loans to Exar: \$3.1 million.
 - Interest on cash and deposits: \$1.5 million (2024 – \$2.2 million). The decrease was primarily due to a reduction in the cash balance and lower interest rates in the current period compared to the prior period.
- Finance and other costs: \$14.0 million (2024 – \$12.2 million), mainly interest on Convertible Notes.
- Transaction costs: \$2.3 million (2024 – \$1.3 million), mainly related to the Continuation.
- Deferred tax: \$1.8 million expense recognized in 2025 following the Continuation (2024 – \$10.7 million recovery).

Three months ended June 30, 2025 (“Q2 2025”), versus Three months ended June 30, 2024 (“Q2 2024”)

Financial results (in US\$ million)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Change
	2025 \$	2024 \$	\$
EXPENSES			
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(2.2)	(2.8)	0.6
General and administrative	(4.2)	(3.0)	(1.3)
Equity compensation	(4.1)	(1.2)	(2.9)
Share of loss of Cauchari-Olaroz Project	(0.4)	(14.5)	14.1
Share of loss of Sal de la Puna Project	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
	(11.0)	(21.5)	10.6
OTHER ITEMS			
Transaction costs	(0.2)	(0.5)	0.3
Gain on financial instruments measured at fair value	0.1	6.1	(6.0)
Finance and other costs	(7.4)	(6.2)	(1.2)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(0.1)	1.1	(1.2)
Finance and other income	14.5	12.4	2.1
	6.9	12.9	(6.0)
LOSS BEFORE TAXES	(4.1)	(8.6)	4.5
Deferred tax recovery	-	10.8	(10.8)
NET (LOSS)/INCOME	(4.1)	2.2	(6.3)

Net loss (attributable to equity holders of Lithium Argentina) in Q2 2025 compared to net income Q2 2024 was primarily attributable to:

- no deferred tax recovery was recognized in Q2 2025, compared to a \$10.8 million recovery in Q2 2024;
- lower gain on the change in fair value of financial instruments, with a gain of \$0.1 million in Q2 2025 compared to \$6.1 million in Q2 2024. The decrease primarily reflects a smaller decline in the Company's share price during Q2 2025;
- higher equity compensation expense, which totaled \$4.1 million in Q2 2025 versus \$1.2 million in Q2 2024, largely due to the timing and magnitude of equity awards granted to employees and consultants;
- foreign exchange losses of \$0.1 million in Q2 2025, compared to a gain of \$1.1 million in Q2 2024; and
- higher general and administrative expenses and finance and other costs in Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024.

These impacts were partially offset by:

- a substantially lower share of loss from the Cauchari-Olaroz project, with only \$0.4 million recognized in Q2 2025 compared to \$14.5 million in Q2 2024. As the Company's investment in Exar was \$Nil as of January 1, 2025, further losses are no longer recognized;
- higher finance income of \$14.5 million primarily from interest earned on loans advanced to Exar and Exar Capital in Q2 2025 compared \$12.4 million in Q2 2024;
- reduced exploration and evaluation expenditures, consistent with decreased project activity during Q2 2025; and
- lower transaction costs, which totaled \$0.2 million in Q2 2025, mainly related to the Continuation, compared to \$0.5 million in Q2 2024.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash Flow Highlights (in US\$ million)	Six months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Net cash used in operating activities	(20.5)	(9.4)
Net cash provided/(used) in investing activities	3.4	(17.9)
Net cash used in financing activities	(0.2)	(0.4)
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	(0.2)	1.6
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(17.5)	(26.1)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of the period	85.5	122.3
Cash and cash equivalents - end of the period	68.0	96.2

As at June 30, 2025, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$68.0 million and an undrawn \$75 million available under the limited recourse loan facility with Ganfeng.

The Company expects that its existing cash balance, proceeds from operations, and other sources of financing will provide sufficient resources to fund the planned expenditures at Pastos Grandes, Sal de la Puna, its share of Cauchari-Olaroz planned expenditures, as well as general and administrative costs and other obligations.

The timing and amount of expenditures for Pastos Grandes are within the Company's control due to its controlling interests in the project. However, pursuant to the agreements governing Cauchari-Olaroz and Sal de la Puna, decisions regarding capital budgets for these projects require agreement between Lithium Argentina and the projects' co-owner, Ganfeng.

The Company continues to support the operation of Cauchari-Olaroz and the development of its other projects. The Company's capital resources are driven by the status of its assets, the operation at Cauchari-Olaroz, and its ability to secure investor support for its initiative.

In the long-term, the Company expects to meet its obligations and fund the development of its projects through the financing plans described above. However, given the conditions associated with such financing, there can be no assurance that the Company will successfully complete all of its contemplated financing plans. Except as disclosed, the Company is not aware of any trends, demands, commitments, events, or uncertainties that are likely to materially affect its liquidity and capital resources, either positively or negatively, in the near or foreseeable future. The Company does not engage in currency hedging to mitigate any risks related to currency fluctuations.

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was \$20.5 million (2024 – \$9.4 million). Operating expenses during the six months ended June 30, 2025, were lower compared to the comparative period, however, the Company's cash used in operating activities increased primarily due to working capital changes, including a \$5.1 million increase in receivables and prepayments as compared to a \$4.4 million decrease in lithium carbonate prepayments in the comparative period. The significant components of operating activities are discussed in the "Results of Operations" section above.

Investing Activities

Cash provided by investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was \$3.4 million (2024 – \$17.9 million cash used in investing activities).

During the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Company received a partial repayment of its outstanding loan to Exar Capital totaling \$3.9 million, which was partially offset by a \$0.3 million contribution to its investment in Sal de la Puna and \$0.2 million in capital expenditures, including additions to exploration and evaluation assets.

Financing Activities

Equity-settleable Convertible Notes

On December 6, 2021, the Company closed an offering (the “**Offering**”) of \$225 million aggregate principal amount of 1.75% convertible senior notes due in 2027 (the “**Convertible Notes**,” “**Equity-settleable Convertible Notes**,” or “**Notes**”). On December 9, 2021, the initial purchasers under the Offering exercised, in full, their option to purchase up to an additional \$33.75 million aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Notes, increasing the total Offering size to \$258.75 million.

Pursuant to the indenture governing the terms of the Convertible Notes, as amended by a first supplemental indenture to reflect the name change of the Company in connection with the Separation and a second supplemental indenture to reflect the effects of the Continuation (the “**Indenture**”), the holders of the Convertible Notes, at their election, were permitted to surrender the Convertible Notes for conversion (i) into shares of the Company during the approximate 30-trading day period prior to the closing of the Continuation and (ii) into shares of the Company during the period from and after the closing of the Continuation until approximately the 35th trading day after the closing of the Continuation. The Conversion Rate (as defined in the Indenture) for the Convertible Notes was initially 21.2307 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of the Convertible Notes. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Indenture, the Conversion Rate for the Convertible Notes was adjusted on October 17, 2023, to 52.6019 shares of the Company per \$1,000 principal amount of the Convertible Notes based on the trading prices of the Company’s shares over the preceding 10-trading day period due to the Separation transaction. The Conversion Rate for the Convertible Notes was not adjusted as a result of the Continuation. None of the Convertible Notes were surrendered for conversion during the permitted conversion period in connection with the Continuation.

The Convertible Notes are convertible at the option of the holders upon satisfaction of certain conditions that are beyond the control of the Company. If such conditions are satisfied, the Convertible Notes would be convertible at the option of the holders and upon conversion, the Notes may be settled, at the Company’s election, in common shares of the Company, cash or a combination thereof. As a result, the Company does not have the right to defer settlement of the Convertible Notes for more than 12 months after the end of the reporting periods.

Loan Facility

As at June 30, 2025, the limited recourse loan facility with Ganfeng remains undrawn with \$75 million available under the facility until the end of 2025.

CURRENT SHARE DATA

Issued and outstanding securities of the Company as at the date of this MD&A are as follows:

Shares issued and outstanding	162.3 million
Restricted Share Units (RSUs)	7.4 million
Deferred Share Units (DSUs)	1.0 million
Stock Options	2.7 million
Performance Share Units (PSUs)	0.2 million
Shares, fully diluted	173.6 million

In February 2023, General Motors Holdings LLC (“**GM**”) acquired approximately 15,000,000 shares of the Company. In connection with that transaction, GM agreed to a ‘lock-up’ restricting the transfer of those shares pursuant to the terms of an investor rights agreement with the Company. The principal lock-up expired in October 2024 (with certain specified transfer limitations remaining in place), and GM is no longer contractually restricted from selling its shares of the Company through the facilities of a stock exchange.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Any transactions between the Company with Exar, Exar Capital, and Sal de la Puna are considered related party transactions (refer Note 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Q2 2025 financial statements).

Exar, the Company's equity accounted investee, entered into the following transactions with companies controlled by the family of its director, who is also a director of Lithium Argentina:

- Option agreement with Grupo Minero Los Boros S.A. on March 28, 2016, for the transfer of title to certain mining properties that form part of Cauchari-Olaroz.
- Expenditures under a construction services contract for Cauchari-Olaroz with Magna Construcciones S.R.L. ("**Magna**") were \$0.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 (on a 100% basis).
- Service agreement with a consortium 49% owned by Magna, entered into in Q1 2022, for the servicing of the evaporation ponds at Cauchari-Olaroz over a five-year term, with total consideration of \$68 million (excluding VAT). During the six months ended June 30, 2025, Exar spent \$11.5 million (excluding VAT) on the servicing of the evaporation ponds at Cauchari-Olaroz.
- During the six months ended June 30, 2025, Exar Capital facilitated the purchase of certain materials and supplies on behalf of Exar amounting to \$12.4 million (2024 – \$8.9 million). These transactions are settled by Exar upon delivery of the goods and receipt of supplier documentation.
- In Q2 2025, Lithium Argentina and Ganfeng, as the shareholders of, and lender to, Exar Capital, provided an irrevocable commitment to Exar that they would not seek repayment of the amounts advanced or loaned to the Company for a period of twelve months from July 1, 2025.

As of June 30, 2025, Exar's outstanding third-party debt amounted to \$257.5 million (2024 – \$210.4 million), while its cash balance was \$24.9 million (2024 – \$11.2 million), resulting in a total net debt of \$232.6 million (2024 – \$199.2 million). The total debt includes the following:

- Approximately \$135 million from major international banks, secured by guarantees and standby letters arranged by Ganfeng. The Company has also provided a guarantee to Ganfeng for its 49% share, amounting to \$66.2 million, for these loans. The Company and Ganfeng have negotiated a three-year extension of the maturity of \$100 million of these loans, which is subject to regulatory approvals.
- \$18 million in loans secured by local bank guarantees arranged by Exar, due in 2025.
- \$54.5 million in third-party unsecured loans, due in 2025.
- Approximately \$50 million in unsecured bonds issued by Exar in November 2024, carrying a contractual interest rate of 8% with semi-annual interest payments. The bonds' principal will mature in two tranches: the first tranche of \$25 million is due in 30 months, on May 11, 2027, while the second tranche of \$25 million will mature in 36 months, on November 11, 2027.

As of June 30, 2025, \$207.5 million is scheduled to mature within the next 12 months. The Company and Ganfeng have negotiated a three-year extension for \$100 million of this amount, subject to regulatory approvals. As such, together with the bonds, approximately \$150 million of the third-party debt is being refinanced into long-term debt with maturity of three years, with the remaining \$107.5 million due within the next 12 months.

As of June 30, 2025, Exar had an undrawn balance of \$85 million available under one of its bank debt facilities, of which \$23 million was drawn subsequent to period end. This facility is secured by guarantees and standby letters of credit arranged by Ganfeng. The Company has also provided a guarantee to Ganfeng for its 49% share of the facility, amounting to \$11.3 million.

Compensation of Key Management

The Company's key management consists of the executive management team, who supervise day-to-day operations, and independent directors on the Company's Board of Directors, who oversee management. Their compensation was as follows:

(in US\$ million)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equity compensation	4.0	1.8	8.1	3.2
Salaries, bonuses, benefits and directors' fees included in general & administrative expenses	0.8	0.5	1.6	1.0
Salaries, bonuses and benefits included in exploration expenditures	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Salaries and benefits capitalized to Investment in Cauchari-Olaroz Project	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
	5.0	2.6	10.0	4.6

Amounts due to directors at June 30, 2025, include \$0.1 million owed to the independent directors of the Company for 2025 directors' fees, which were paid subsequent to Q2 2025.

(in US\$ million)	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Total due to directors	0.1	0.1

As of January 23, 2025, the Company entered into new employment contracts with certain members of the executive management team. These contracts were implemented to ensure compliance with Swiss law and include amendments to provisions related to termination and termination upon a change of control. In consideration for entering into these new employment agreements, the affected executive management team members were granted RSUs, with a total aggregate grant date fair value of \$3.9 million for all impacted individuals.

Offtake Arrangements

Each of the Company and Ganfeng are entitled to a share of offtake from production at Cauchari-Olaroz. The Company will be entitled to 49% of the offtake, which would amount to approximately 19,600 tpa of lithium carbonate, assuming full capacity is achieved. The Company has entered into offtake agreements with both Ganfeng and Bangchak to sell a fixed amount of offtake production at market-based prices, with Ganfeng entitled to 80% of the first 12,250 tpa of lithium carbonate (9,800 tpa assuming full production capacity) and Bangchak entitled to up to 6,000 tpa of lithium carbonate (assuming full production capacity). The balance of the Company's offtake entitlement, amounting to up to approximately 3,800 tpa of lithium carbonate, remains uncommitted, except for limited residual rights available to Bangchak if production does not meet full capacity.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

As at June 30, 2025, the Company had the following contractual obligations on an undiscounted basis:

	Years ending December 31,			Total
	2025	2026	2027 and later	
	\$	\$	\$	
Convertible Notes	2.3	4.5	261.0	267.8
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	29.5	-	-	29.5
Obligations under office leases ¹	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	31.9	4.6	261.1	297.6

¹Include principal and interest/finance charges.

The Convertible Notes are classified as current liabilities as at June 30, 2025, since the Notes are convertible at the option of the holders upon satisfaction of certain conditions that are beyond the control of the Company. If such conditions are satisfied, the Notes would be convertible at the option of the holders and upon conversion, the Notes may be settled, at the Company's election, in shares, cash, or a combination thereof. The table above summarizes the contractual maturities as of June 30, 2025, with respect to the Convertible Notes, assuming that such conditions will not be satisfied before the due date.

The Company's commitments related to royalties and other payments are disclosed in Note 11 of the Q2 2025 financial statements filed on SEDAR+ and EDGAR, most of which will be incurred in the future if the Company continues to hold the subject property, proceeds with construction, or begins production.

NON-IFRS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES

Cash Operating Costs and Total Cash Costs per Tonne

Lithium Argentina reports "Cash Operating Costs per tonne" and "Total Cash Costs per tonne" as key non-GAAP financial measures or ratios. These non-GAAP financial measures or ratios do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. The most directly comparable IFRS measure is Cost of Sales. These metrics provide investors with insight into the Company's cost structure by excluding non-cash and non-operating items, thereby enabling better comparability of operating performance.

Cash Operating Cost (C1) includes all expenditures incurred at the site, such as brine management, lithium plant processing, site and provincial office overheads, and inventory adjustments. These costs also include project general and administrative costs and sales logistics costs. **Total Cash Costs (C2)** include all C1 costs, along with selling costs, export duties (net of refunds) and provincial royalties. Tonnes are reported on a tonnes sold basis at FOB Buenos Aires port. Exar covers the cost of transporting lithium carbonate to the port, while the delivery cost to the buyer's factory in China, along with processing and other costs are subtracted from the sales price.

RECONCILIATION TO NON-GAAP MEASURES (Exar on a 100% basis)		Q1 2025	Q2 2025	YTD June 30, 2025
In USD millions (unless stated otherwise)				
Cost of sales	M\$	54	63	117
(-) Depreciation and inventory net realizable value adjustments	M\$	(12)	(15)	(27)
(+) General & administration and sales logistics	M\$	5	4	10
C1: Cash Operating Costs	M\$	47	53	100
(+) Selling costs, duties and royalties	M\$	2	2	4
C2: Total Cash Costs	M\$	49	55	104
Li2CO3 Shipments (dry base)	tns	7,146	8,635	15,781
C1 Total Cash Operating Costs per tonne	M\$/tn	6,634	6,098	6,344
C2 Total Cash Costs per tonne	M\$/tn	6,875	6,366	6,600

Notes:

- Quarterly amounts added together may not equal to the total reported for the period due to rounding.

Average realized lithium price

Lithium Argentina reports "average realized lithium price" as a key non-GAAP financial measure. This non-GAAP financial measure does not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. Average realized lithium price per tonne is defined as lithium revenue divided by total lithium tonnes sold.

Current liabilities excluding equity-settleable Convertible Notes

Lithium Argentina reports "current liabilities excluding equity-settleable Convertible Notes" as a key non-GAAP financial measure. This non-GAAP financial measure does not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and

might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. Current liabilities excluding equity-settleable Convertible Notes are defined as total current liabilities less the equity-settleable Convertible Notes that the Company may settle in equity.

RECONCILIATION TO NON-GAAP MEASURES In USD millions (unless stated otherwise)	2025			2024			2023		
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Current liabilities	250.8	240.7	240.2	228.2	221.8	214.8	215.0	220.9	
(-) Equity-settleable Convertible Notes	(219.1)	(213.5)	(208.4)	(204.5)	(199.5)	(200.5)	(200.4)	(195.4)	
Current liabilities excluding equity-settleable Convertible Notes	31.7	27.2	31.8	23.7	22.3	14.3	14.6	25.5	

Management believes this metric provides a useful indication of the Company's cash-based obligations, as the Convertible Notes may be settled in shares at the Company's discretion and therefore do not necessarily represent an imminent cash outflow. Current liabilities excluding equity-settleable Convertible Notes are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standardized definition under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute measure of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Measurement

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial position of Q2 2025 financial statements and presented in fair value disclosures are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs for assets and liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs are available. A financial instrument is classified at the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been used in measuring fair value. The Convertible Notes derivatives are classified at level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payable associated with lithium carbonate sales and purchases, other receivables/payables, and the debt host of the Convertible Notes are measured at amortized cost on the statement of financial position. As at June 30, 2025, the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost approximates their carrying value.

Risk

The Company manages risks to minimize potential losses. Its primary objective is to ensure that risks are properly identified and monitored, and that its capital base is adequate relative to those risks. The principal risks affecting the Company's financial instruments are described below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the potential for loss due to a counterparty's inability to meet its financial obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk through its cash, cash equivalents, receivables, and loans to Exar Capital and Exar. To limit its exposure, the Company places its cash and cash equivalents with reputable financial institutions and regularly monitors their creditworthiness. While a significant portion of the Company's cash is currently held with a single financial institution, the Company plans to diversify its holdings to reduce concentration risk.

As at June 30, 2025, the Company performed an expected credit loss assessment on the loans to Exar Capital and Exar, considering the anticipated future performance of the Cauchari-Olaroz project and its associated cash flows. The assessment did not indicate any significant credit risk or factors that would lead to default. Similarly, the Company assessed the credit risk for its receivables, which did not identify any significant credit risk or factors that would result in default, as the majority of these receivables were settled after June 30, 2025.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company manages liquidity by assessing both current and projected liquidity requirements under normal and stressed conditions. This ensures it maintains adequate reserves of cash and cash equivalents to meet its short- and long-term obligations. The Company prepares annual budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as necessary.

Market Risk

Market risk encompasses various risks, including those related to market prices, share price fluctuations, and currency movements, which can affect the fair values of financial assets and liabilities. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk, as described below.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's operations in foreign countries are subject to currency fluctuations, which may affect its financial results. The Company and its subsidiaries and associates have a US dollar functional currency, and it incurs expenditures in Canadian dollars ("CDN\$"), Argentine Pesos ("ARS\$"), Swiss francs ("CHF") and US\$, with the majority of the expenditures being incurred in US\$ by the Company's subsidiaries and investees. As at June 30, 2025, the Company held nominal amounts of cash and cash equivalents denominated in CDN\$, ARS\$, and CHF.

ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND ACCOUNTING POLICY JUDGMENTS

Please refer to the Company's annual MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2024, for Estimation Uncertainty and Accounting Policy Judgments disclosure. The nature and amount of significant estimates and judgements made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty as well as accounting policies applied during the six months ended June 30, 2025, were substantially the same as those that management applied to the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024.

NEW IFRS PRONOUNCEMENTS***IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements***

In April 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* which will replace IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. 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; some requirements previously included in IAS 1 have been moved to IAS 8 and limited amendments have been made to IAS 7 and IAS 34. IFRS 18 is effective for the reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required in both annual and interim financial statements. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard on its financial statements and has not yet applied it.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*. These amendments updated classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and related disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. The IASB clarified the recognition and derecognition date of certain financial assets and liabilities, and amended the requirements related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system. It also clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets in determining whether they meet the solely payments of principal and interest criterion, including financial assets that have environmental, social and

corporate governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features. These amendments require additional disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs and amended disclosures relating to equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early adoption is permitted, with an option to early adopt the amendments for contingent features only. The Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on its financial statements and has not yet applied it.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND QUALIFIED PERSON

The scientific and technical information in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by David Burga, P.Geo., a “qualified person” as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K by virtue of his experience, education, and professional association, and his independence from the Company. Additional information about the Company’s mineral projects is contained in the Company’s Annual Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2024.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by us under U.S. and Canadian securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in those rules, and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by us under U.S. and Canadian securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company’s Chief Executive Officer (“**CEO**”) and Chief Financial Officer (“**CFO**”), as appropriate, to permit timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management, including the CEO and CFO, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in the rules of the SEC and the Canadian Securities Administrators, as at June 30, 2025. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at June 30, 2025.

MANAGEMENT’S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company’s management, including the CEO and CFO, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well-designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the six months ended June 30, 2025, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Management, including the CEO and CFO, has used the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) 2013 framework to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Based on this assessment, the Company’s management, including the CEO and CFO, has concluded that as at June 30, 2025, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, which has expressed its opinion in its report included with our annual consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation and “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act

of 1995 (collectively referred to herein as “forward-looking information”). These statements relate to future events or the Company’s future performance. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, may be forward-looking information. Forward-looking information generally can be identified by the use of words such as “seek,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “continue,” “estimate,” “expect,” “may,” “will,” “project,” “predict,” “propose,” “potential,” “targeting,” “intend,” “could,” “might,” “should,” “believe” and similar expressions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking information.

In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking information, including, without limitation, with respect to the following matters or the Company’s expectations relating to such matters: goals of the Company; development of Cauchari-Olaroz, including timing, progress, approach, continuity or change in plans, anticipated production and results thereof, such as expectations that Cauchari-Olaroz remains on track to meet the annual production guidance for 2025, anticipated expansion plans for additional production and improved quality, and expectations relating to the processes and technologies utilized for Stage 2; Stage 2 plans and targeted production capacity; optimization and expansion plans including timing of a feasibility study, planned use of DLE technologies and construction of demonstration plant and the benefits thereof; expected cash operating costs for Cauchari-Olaroz including targeted cost reductions for Cauchari-Olaroz; expectations with respect to generating positive cash flow and the timing thereof; expectations regarding the completion of the construction of the demonstration plant in China and the undertaking of next steps relating to the confirmation of new processing technology at a commercial scale upon its completion; the regional development plan of the Company and Ganfeng with respect to the PPG, including expectations regarding its advancement and benefits, the targeted production capacity, and the potential production of lithium chloride; planned expenditures to be made by the Company on its properties; financial and operating guidance; liquidity outlook; debt repayment and financing strategies and plans, the restructuring of certain loans in respect of the Cauchari-Olaroz project to better align maturities with project cash flows; expectations regarding the Company’s cash balance, proceeds from operations and other sources of financing, as well as the sufficiency of such resources to fund the Company’s planned expenditures at its projects, costs and other obligations; the Company’s expectations with respect to meeting its funding obligations through its financing plans; and the Company’s plans to diversify its cash holdings with additional financial institutions to reduce concentration risk in connection with credit risk.

Forward-looking information does not take into account the effect of transactions or other items announced or occurring after the statements are made. Forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is based upon a number of expectations and assumptions and is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company’s control, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those that are disclosed in or implied by such forward-looking information. With respect to forward-looking information listed above, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things:

- current technological trends;
- a cordial business relationship between the Company and third party strategic and contractual partners, including the co-owners of the Company’s projects;
- ability of the Company to fund, advance and develop Cauchari-Olaroz and its other projects, and expected production and the timing thereof at Cauchari-Olaroz;
- ability of the Company to advance and develop the Pastos Grandes and Sal de la Puna projects;
- the successful operation of Cauchari-Olaroz under its co-ownership structure;
- ability of the Company to produce battery quality lithium products;
- the Company’s ability to operate in a safe and effective manner;
- uncertainties relating to receiving and maintaining mining, exploration, environmental and other permits or approvals in Argentina;

- demand for lithium, including that such demand is supported by growth in the electric vehicle market;
- the impact of increasing competition in the lithium business, and the Company's competitive position in the industry;
- general economic, geopolitical, and political conditions;
- the stable and supportive legislative, regulatory and community environment in the jurisdictions where the Company operates;
- regulatory, and political matters that may influence or be influenced by future events or conditions;
- local and global political and economic conditions;
- governmental and regulatory requirements and actions by governmental authorities, including changes in government policies;
- stability and inflation of the Argentine Peso, including any foreign exchange or capital controls which may be enacted in respect thereof, and the effect of current or any additional regulations on the Company's operations;
- the impact of unknown financial contingencies, including litigation costs, on the Company's operations;
- gains or losses, in each case, if any, from short-term investments in Argentine bonds and equities;
- estimates of and unpredictable changes to the market prices for lithium products;
- development and ramp up costs for the Cauchari-Olaroz operation, and costs for any additional exploration work at the operation;
- uncertainties inherent to estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, including whether Mineral Resources not included in Mineral Reserves will be further developed into Mineral Reserves;
- reliability of technical data;
- anticipated timing and results of exploration, development and construction activities;
- discretion in the use of proceeds of certain financing activities; the Company's ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms or at all;
- the ability to develop and achieve production at any of the Company's mineral exploration and development properties;
- the impacts of pandemics and geopolitical issues on the Company's business;
- the impact of inflation and other economic conditions on the Company's business and global markets;
- ability to repay or refinance debt as it comes due; and
- accuracy of development budget and construction estimates.

Many of these expectations, assumptions, risk and uncertainties are beyond the Company's control and could cause actual results to differ materially from those that are disclosed in or implied by such forward-looking information. Although the Company believes that the assumptions and expectations reflected in such forward-looking information are reasonable, the Company can give no assurance that these assumptions and expectations will

prove to be correct. Since forward-looking information inherently involves risks and uncertainties, undue reliance should not be placed on such information. The Company's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking information as a result of the risk factors set out herein and, in the Company's Form 20-F and other filings, which are available on the Company's website at www.lithium-argentina.com, on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

All forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified by the risk factors set out in the latest Form 20-F, this MD&A and other public filings. Such risks include, but are not limited to the following: the Company's mineral properties, or the mineral properties in which it has an interest, may not be developed or operate as planned and uncertainty of whether there will ever be production at the Company's mineral exploration properties, or the properties in which it has an interest; cost overruns; risks associated with the Company's ability to successfully secure adequate additional funding; market prices affecting the ability to develop or operate the Company's mineral properties and properties in which it has an interest; risks associated with co-ownership and/or joint venture arrangements; risks related to acquisitions, integration and dispositions; risk to the growth of lithium markets; lithium prices; inability to obtain required governmental permits and government-imposed limitations on operations; technology risk; inability to achieve and manage expected growth; political risk associated with foreign operations, including co-ownership arrangements with foreign domiciled partners; risks arising from the outbreak of hostilities in Ukraine, Israel, the Middle East and other parts of the world and the international response, including but not limited to their impact on commodity markets, supply chains, equipment and construction; emerging and developing market risks; risks relating to tariff wars, including but not limited to their impact on stock markets, interest rates, the availability of financing, commodity markets, supply chains, equipment and construction; risks associated with not having production experience; operational risks; changes in government regulations; changes to environmental requirements; failure to obtain or maintain necessary licenses, permits or approvals; insurance risk; receipt and security of mineral property titles and mineral tenure risk; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; changes in legislation, governmental or community policy; regulatory risks with respect to strategic minerals; mining industry competition; market risk; volatility in global financial conditions; uncertainties associated with estimating Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, including uncertainties relating to the assumptions underlying Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates; whether certain Mineral Resources will ever be converted into Mineral Reserves; uncertainties with respect to estimates of operating costs and related economics for the Cauchari-Olaroz Project; uncertainties inherent to the results of technical and economic studies; risks in connection with the Company's existing debt financing; risks related to investments in Argentine bonds and equities; opposition to development of the Company's mineral properties; lack of brine management regulations; surface access risk; risks related to climate change; geological, technical, drilling or processing problems; uncertainties in estimating capital and operating costs, cash flows and other project economics; liabilities and risks, including environmental liabilities and risks inherent in mineral extraction operations; health and safety risks; risks related to the stability and inflation of the Argentine Peso, including any foreign exchange or capital controls which may be enacted in respect thereof, and the effect of current and any additional regulations on the Company's operations; risks related to unknown financial contingencies, including litigation costs, on the Company's operations; unanticipated results of exploration activities; unpredictable weather conditions; unanticipated delays in preparing technical studies; inability to generate profitable operations; restrictive covenants in debt instruments; lack of availability of additional financing on terms acceptable to the Company, or to the Company and its co-owners for any co-ownership interests; shareholder dilution; intellectual property risk; dependency on consultants and key personnel; payment of dividends; competition for, amongst other things, capital, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; fluctuations in currency exchange and interest rates; regulatory risk, including as a result of the Company's dual-exchange listing and increased costs thereof; conflicts of interest; share price volatility; and cybersecurity risks and threats. Such risk factors are not exhaustive. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. All forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified in its entirety by this cautionary statement. Additional information about the above-noted assumptions, risks and uncertainties is contained in the Company's Form 20-F and other public filings, which are available on the Company's website at www.lithium-argentina.com, on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.