



**FIRST QUANTUM**  
MINERALS

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where indicated)



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First Quantum Minerals Ltd. (“First Quantum” or “the Company”) is engaged in the production of copper, nickel and gold, and related activities including exploration and development. The Company has operating mines located in Zambia, Türkiye and Mauritania. The Company’s Cobre Panamá mine was placed into a phase of Preservation and Safe Management (“P&SM”) in November 2023. The Company’s Ravensthorpe mine was placed into a care and maintenance (“C&M”) process in May 2024. The Company is progressing the Taca Taca copper-gold-molybdenum project in Argentina and is exploring La Granja and the Haquira copper deposits in Peru.

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024. The Company’s results have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS”); and, are presented in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted.

For further information on First Quantum, reference should be made to its public filings (including its most recently filed Annual Information Form) which are available on SEDAR+ at [www.sedarplus.com](http://www.sedarplus.com). Information is also available on the Company’s website at [www.first-quantum.com](http://www.first-quantum.com). This MD&A contains forward-looking information that is subject to risk factors, see “Cautionary statement on forward-looking information” for further discussion. Information on risks associated with investing in the Company’s securities and technical and scientific information under National Instrument 43-101 – Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) concerning the Company’s material properties, including information about mineral resources and mineral reserves, are contained in its most recently filed Annual Information Form. This MD&A was prepared as of February 11, 2025.

## OVERVIEW

In 2024, the Company’s Zambian operations continued to show strong operational performance, with Kansanshi achieving its highest copper and gold production since 2021 and 2022, respectively, mainly driven by higher grades. Sentinel increased copper production from 2023 to 2024, reflecting higher grades and throughput, and the mine achieved record ex-pit mining volumes in the year. Despite the power challenges relating to the drought in Zambia, the Company’s proactive sourcing of supplementary power allowed for minimal disruptions in the year. Furthermore, following the successful commissioning and ramp up, Enterprise declared commercial production on June 1, 2024, and continues to deliver strong operational results. The Kansanshi S3 Expansion remains on track for completion in mid-2025, representing an inflection point that will enhance the Company’s financial resilience and support continued growth.

The Company filed an updated NI 43-101 Technical Report for Kansanshi on July 23, 2024. The technical report discloses an updated Mineral Resource estimate which accounts for mining and processing depletions since the filing of the previous report in September 2020. The increase in Mineral Reserve extends the operating life of Kansanshi by five years to 2049.

Cobre Panamá remains in a phase of P&SM with production halted. The P&SM program that would permit the shipment of copper concentrate that remains on site continues to await approval from the Panamanian authorities. The Company is committed to working constructively with the Government of Panama on the responsible stewardship and resolution for the Cobre Panamá mine.

Ravensthorpe was placed into C&M in May 2024. C&M activities will continue to focus on execution of preventative maintenance plans and to support its personnel and local regional communities.

During the year, the Company completed comprehensive refinancing and balance sheet strengthening initiatives, which provided the Company with a solid financial position on which to deliver its operational objectives. These transactions include a copper Prepayment Agreement, amendments to the Term Loan and Revolving Credit Facility, completion of the offering of \$1,600 million 9.375% senior secured second-lien notes due 2029, \$1,150 million bought deal equity offering, and the implementation of a copper hedging program.



## FULL YEAR HIGHLIGHTS

### Operational and Financial

Copper production, excluding Cobre Panamá, of 431 thousand tonnes ("kt") was 14% higher than the prior year. Zambian production of 402kt was 15% higher than 2023, reflecting continued mining discipline and higher grades at both Kansanshi and Sentinel.

- **Kansanshi** recorded copper production of 171kt for the full year, 36kt higher than 2023. This reflects improved grade control practices, resulting in higher feed grades. Kansanshi achieved its highest annual copper production since 2021.
- **Sentinel** achieved copper production of 231kt for the full year, 17kt higher than the prior year due to higher throughput and grades. Throughput for December 2024 represented the highest monthly throughput since October 2022. Ex-pit mining volumes were a record in 2024, reflecting higher productivities from the load and haul fleet.
- **Enterprise declared commercial production** as of June 1, 2024, and produced 19kt of nickel for the full year. The nickel produced by Enterprise is expected to have a carbon intensity well below the industry average, an important consideration as the world looks for supplies of responsibly mined metals required for the energy transition.
- **Total gold production** for the year of 139 thousand ounces ("koz") was a 43% increase from the prior year, excluding Cobre Panamá, attributable to higher grades at Kansanshi.
- **Power restrictions continue in Zambia.** The effects of the El Niño-induced drought constrained the country's hydropower generation during the year. The Company's proactive strategy of securing supplementary power has allowed the Company to maintain normal operations with minimal power interruptions.
- **Copper C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup>** of \$1.74 per pound ("lb") for 2024 was \$0.39 per lb lower than the prior year, excluding Cobre Panamá, attributable to higher production at both Zambian operations and higher by-product credits. Copper AISC<sup>1</sup> of \$2.57 per lb for 2024 was \$0.42 per lb lower than the prior year, reflecting the lower copper C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup>.
- **Cobre Panamá** remains in a phase of P&SM with production halted. Approximately 1,300 workers remain on site and further workforce reductions may occur depending on the timing of the P&SM program that would permit the shipment of 121 thousand dry metric tonnes of copper concentrate that remains on site. Implementation of the P&SM program continues to await approval from the Panamanian authorities.
- **Kansanshi S3 Expansion** remains on track for completion in mid-2025. During 2024, the S3 Expansion project achieved 62% construction completion of the process plant and commenced early commissioning work, including the 33 kilovolts ("kV") power line and substation. Operational readiness achieved 62% completion with training of personnel on the process simulator and field training at the Sentinel mine having commenced.
- **Ravensthorpe** was placed on C&M in early May 2024 and, as a result, produced 5 thousand contained tonnes of nickel in 2024, a 77% decrease from 2023.
- **Net earnings for the year** attributable to shareholders of the Company of \$2 million (\$0.00 basic earnings per share) represents a significant increase from the prior year's net loss attributable to shareholders of the Company of \$954 million (\$1.38 basic loss per share). The increase was attributable to a higher gross profit, modification gains on loans, a decrease in the tax expense and a lower impairment charge of \$75 million in 2024 versus \$900 million recognized in 2023 related to Ravensthorpe and exploration assets.
  - **Gross profit** of \$1,350 million for the full year 2024 was an increase of \$58 million from 2023, attributable to improvement in copper prices and higher sales volumes at Kansanshi and Sentinel.
  - **EBITDA<sup>2</sup>** of \$1,491 million for the full year 2024 was a decrease of 36% from 2023, mainly due to lower sales volumes, as a result of Cobre Panamá being placed into a phase of P&SM in the fourth quarter of 2023.
  - **Cash flows from operating activities** of \$1,651 million (\$2.03 per share<sup>2</sup>) for 2024 were \$224 million or 16% higher than the prior year, attributable to lower taxes paid combined with the receipt of \$500 million attributable to the copper Prepayment Agreement.

<sup>1</sup> Copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), and copper all-in sustaining costs (copper AISC) are non-GAAP ratios which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>2</sup> EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure, and cash flows from operating activities per share is a non-GAAP ratio, which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

- > **Net debt**<sup>1</sup> decreased by \$890 million during the year to \$5,530 million as at December 31, 2024. At December 31, 2024, total debt was \$6,342 million. The decrease was primarily attributable to the EBITDA<sup>2</sup> contribution of \$1,491 million, along with proceeds from the bought deal share issuance and copper Prepayment Agreement. This was offset by capital expenditures of \$1,286 million, movements on working capital of \$249 million and interest paid, inclusive of capitalized interest, of \$573 million.
- > **Amendments to the Term Loan and Revolving Credit Facility** provided the Company with additional liquidity headroom and increased the net leverage covenant from 3.50x to 5.75x Net Debt/EBITDA until June 30, 2025. The net leverage covenant is reduced to 5.00x between July 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025; 4.25x between January 1, 2026 and June 30, 2026; and 3.75x thereafter.
- > **Completion of the offering of \$1,600 million 9.375% senior secured second-lien notes due 2029**, along with the bought deal equity offering detailed below, allowed the Company to redeem in full its \$1,050 million and \$1,000 million aggregate principal amount senior notes that were due in 2025 and 2026, respectively.
- > **Gross proceeds were approximately \$1,150 million** (C\$1,553 million) from the previously disclosed bought deal equity offering whereby 139,932,000 common shares were issued.
- > **Execution of a copper Prepayment Agreement ("Prepayment Agreement")** completed in February 2024 resulted in gross proceeds of \$500 million.
- > **A Shareholder Rights Agreement** was entered into (the "Shareholder Rights Agreement" or "SRA") with Jiangxi Copper on July 23, 2024. The SRA has formalized and provides structure to the relationship that exists between the two organizations.

## FOURTH QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

### Operational and Financial

- > **Copper production and sales of 112kt and 112kt, respectively:**
  - **Copper production**, excluding Cobre Panamá, was 14kt higher than the fourth quarter of 2023 and 4kt lower than the previous quarter.
  - **At Kansanshi**, production of 48kt was 51% higher than the fourth quarter of 2023, driven by continued mining discipline which resulted in higher feed grades on the sulphide and mixed circuits as well as higher recoveries on the mixed circuit.
  - **At Sentinel**, production of 57kt was a 6% decrease from the fourth quarter of 2023 due to lower grades. Throughput for December 2024 represented the highest monthly throughput since October 2022.
  - **At Enterprise**, nickel production was 4kt. Sources of nickel sulphide ore during the quarter were impacted by weathering and alteration in the Southern Wall of the pit, and the presence of nickel silicates. In the second week of December, the Enterprise flotation circuit was switched to treat copper ores from the Sentinel mine until the relevant area in the Southern Wall was mined out in early January 2025 and nickel feed to the Enterprise concentrator resumed.
- > **Copper C1 cash cost<sup>3</sup> and copper AISC<sup>3</sup>, excluding Cobre Panamá, of \$1.68 per pound ("lb") and \$2.50 per lb, respectively:**
  - The lower copper C1 cash cost<sup>3</sup> for the quarter, compared to the fourth quarter of 2023, was mainly due to higher copper production at Kansanshi and increased by-product credits.
  - The lower copper AISC<sup>3</sup> reflects the lower copper C1 cash cost<sup>3</sup> and lower deferred stripping<sup>4</sup> at Kansanshi.
- > **Gold production** of 39koz, excluding Cobre Panamá, was 16koz higher than the same quarter in 2023, attributable to higher grades at Kansanshi.

<sup>1</sup> Net debt is a supplementary financial measure. These measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>2</sup> EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>3</sup> Copper C1 cash cost (copper C1) and copper all-in sustaining cost (copper AISC), are non-GAAP ratios, which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>4</sup> Deferred stripping is a non-GAAP financial measure which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

- > **At Trident**, on October 15, 2024, FQM Trident signed a \$425 million unsecured term loan facility (the “FQM Trident Facility”) with a maturity date of September 2028 to replace the previous Trident facility that was scheduled to mature in December 2025. Repayments on the FQM Trident Facility will commence in March 2026 and are due every six months thereafter. This action is in line with the Company’s prudent management of its debt maturities.
- > **Hedging program:** During the quarter, the Company entered into additional unmargined zero cost collars as protection from downside price movements, financed by selling price upside beyond certain levels on a matched portion of production. Approximately half of the planned production and sales in 2025 and over 90% of the same in 2026 remain exposed to spot copper prices.
- > **Net earnings attributable to shareholders** of the Company for the quarter was \$99 million (\$0.12 basic earnings per share) and adjusted earnings<sup>1</sup> was \$31 million (\$0.04 adjusted earnings per share<sup>2</sup>).
  - **Gross profit** was \$405 million, an increase of \$318 million or 366% from the same quarter in 2023, attributable to higher realized copper and gold prices<sup>2</sup>.
  - **Gross profit excluding Cobre Panamá and Ravensthorpe** was \$416 million, an increase of \$299 million from the same quarter in 2023. This was primarily attributable to higher net realized copper and gold prices<sup>2</sup>, higher sales volumes and a favourable foreign exchange impact following the weakening of the Zambian Kwacha, partially offset by lower net realized nickel prices<sup>2</sup>.
  - **EBITDA**<sup>1</sup> of \$455 million was higher than the same quarter of 2023, mainly due to higher gross profit.
  - **Net earnings** of \$99 million was \$1,546 million higher compared to loss of \$1,447 million in the same quarter of 2023. This is attributable to higher gross profit, modification gains on loans, a decrease in tax expense and a lower impairment charge of \$2 million in the fourth quarter of 2024 versus \$900 million recognized in the fourth quarter of 2023 in relation to Ravensthorpe and exploration assets.
  - **Cash flows from operating activities** of \$583 million (\$0.70 per share<sup>2</sup>) were \$768 million higher than the same quarter of 2023, attributable to higher EBITDA<sup>1</sup> and lower taxes paid. In 2023, pursuant to Law 406, Cobre Panamá made a tax and royalty payment of \$567 million.
- > **Net debt**<sup>3</sup> decreased by \$61 million during the quarter, attributable to positive movements in EBITDA<sup>1</sup> contribution and working capital, partially offset by interest paid, and planned capital expenditure, mostly related to the Kansanshi S3 project.

## CONSOLIDATED OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Copper production (tonnes) <sup>1</sup>	111,602	116,088	160,200	431,004	707,678
Copper sales (tonnes) <sup>2</sup>	111,613	112,094	127,721	420,111	674,316
Gold production (ounces)	38,784	41,006	53,325	139,040	226,885
Gold sales (ounces) <sup>3</sup>	40,762	43,371	45,365	151,051	223,052
Nickel production (contained tonnes) <sup>4</sup>	3,720	4,827	7,313	23,718	26,252
Nickel sales (contained tonnes) <sup>5</sup>	5,578	4,598	5,719	26,032	23,220

<sup>1</sup> Production is presented on a contained basis, and is presented prior to processing through the Kansanshi smelter.

<sup>2</sup> Sales exclude the sale of copper anode produced from third-party concentrate purchased at Kansanshi. Sales of copper anode attributable to third-party concentrate purchases were 5,994 tonnes and 31,421 tonnes for the three months and year-ended December 31, 2024, respectively, (10,965 tonnes and 40,134 tonnes for the three months and year-ended December 31, 2023, respectively).

<sup>3</sup> Excludes refinery-backed gold credits purchased and delivered under the precious metal streaming arrangement (see “Precious Metal Stream Arrangement”).

<sup>4</sup> Nickel production includes 7,906 tonnes of pre-commercial production from Enterprise for the year ended December 31, 2024, (4,527 tonnes for the year ended December 31, 2023).

<sup>5</sup> Nickel sales includes 5,734 tonnes of pre-commercial sales from Enterprise for the year ended December 31, 2024 (1,651 tonnes for year ended December 31, 2023).

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted earnings (loss) and EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See “Regulatory Disclosures”.

<sup>2</sup> Realized metal prices, adjusted earnings (loss) per share and cash flows from operating activities per share are non-GAAP ratios, which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See “Regulatory Disclosures”.

<sup>3</sup> Net debt is a supplementary financial measure which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See “Regulatory Disclosures”.



(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted)

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Sales revenues	1,256	1,279	1,218	4,802	6,456
Gross profit	405	456	87	1,350	1,292
Net earnings (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company	99	108	(1,447)	2	(954)
Basic net earnings (loss) per share	\$0.12	\$0.13	(\$2.09)	\$0.00	(\$1.38)
Diluted net earnings (loss) per share	\$0.12	\$0.13	(\$2.09)	\$0.00	(\$1.38)
Cash flows from (used by) operating activities	583	260	(185)	1,651	1,427
Net debt <sup>1</sup>	5,530	5,591	6,420	5,530	6,420
EBITDA <sup>1,2</sup>	455	520	273	1,491	2,328
Adjusted earnings (loss) <sup>1</sup>	31	119	(259)	(17)	261
Adjusted earnings (loss) per share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.04	\$0.14	(\$0.37)	(\$0.02)	\$0.38
Cash cost of copper production excluding Cobre Panamá (C1) (per lb) <sup>3,4</sup>	\$1.68	\$1.57	\$2.07	\$1.74	\$2.13
Total cost of copper production excluding Cobre Panamá (C3) (per lb) <sup>3,4</sup>	\$2.68	\$2.54	\$3.07	\$2.75	\$3.13
Copper all-in sustaining cost excluding Cobre Panamá (AISC) (per lb) <sup>3,4</sup>	\$2.50	\$2.35	\$2.97	\$2.57	\$2.99
Cash cost of copper production (C1) (per lb) <sup>3,4</sup>	\$1.68	\$1.57	\$1.82	\$1.74	\$1.82
Total cost of copper production (C3) (per lb) <sup>3,4</sup>	\$2.72	\$2.59	\$2.77	\$2.80	\$2.76
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb) <sup>3,4</sup>	\$2.58	\$2.42	\$2.52	\$2.66	\$2.46
Realized copper price (per lb) <sup>3</sup>	\$4.17	\$4.24	\$3.62	\$4.15	\$3.76
Net earnings (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company	99	108	(1,447)	2	(954)
Adjustments attributable to shareholders of the Company:					
Adjustment for expected phasing of Zambian value-added tax ("VAT")	(35)	(17)	20	(89)	(49)
Modification and redemption of liabilities	(100)	—	—	(90)	—
Other adjustments	(3)	—	—	(3)	—
Ravensthorpe deferred tax write-off	—	—	160	—	160
Total adjustments to EBITDA <sup>1</sup> excluding depreciation <sup>2</sup>	(58)	32	1,031	48	1,129
Tax adjustments	(12)	—	273	(3)	271
Minority interest adjustments	140	(4)	(296)	118	(296)
Adjusted earnings (loss) <sup>1</sup>	31	119	(259)	(17)	261

<sup>1</sup> EBITDA and adjusted earnings (loss) are non-GAAP financial measures, and net debt is a supplementary financial measure. These measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. Adjusted earnings (loss) have been adjusted to exclude items from the corresponding IFRS measure, net earnings (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company, which are not considered by management to be reflective of underlying performance. The Company has disclosed these measures to assist with the understanding of results and to provide further financial information about the results to investors and may not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. The use of adjusted earnings (loss) and EBITDA represents the Company's adjusted earnings (loss) metrics. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>2</sup> Adjustments to EBITDA in 2024 relate principally to an impairment expense of \$75 million and a credit relating to changes of restoration provision of \$38 million (2023 -impairment charges on Ravensthorpe and exploration assets, royalties, restructuring expenses and foreign exchange revaluations).

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted earnings (loss) per share, realized metal prices, copper all-in sustaining cost (copper AISC), copper C1 cash cost (copper C1) and total cost of copper (copper C3) are non-GAAP ratios, which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>4</sup> Excludes the sale of copper anode produced from third-party concentrate purchased at Kansanshi. Sales of copper anode attributable to third-party concentrate purchases were 5,994 tonnes and 31,421 tonnes for the three months and year-ended December 31, 2024, respectively (10,965 and 40,134 tonnes for the three months and year-ended December 31, 2023, respectively).

## COBRE PANAMÁ UPDATE

### Preservation and Safe Management

Cobre Panamá currently remains in a phase of P&SM with production halted. Approximately 1,300 workers remain on site and further workforce reductions may occur depending on the timing of the P&SM program that would permit the shipment of 121 thousand dry metric tonnes of copper concentrate that remains on site. Implementation of the P&SM program continues to await approval from the Panamanian authorities.

At the request of the Ministry of Commerce and Industries (“MICI”), Cobre Panamá delivered a draft plan for the first phase of the P&SM plan on January 16, 2024. Following a request for additional information and clarification from MICI, an updated and expanded plan was presented to the Government of Panama (“GOP”) on March 26, 2024. On May 13, 2024, an Intergovernmental Commission that had been convened to inspect the site and review the P&SM plan issued its Inspection Report and recommendation for approval and implementation of the plan and its key activities, including the export of copper concentrate that has been stored at site since operations were suspended, reactivation of the power plant, determining a means of dealing with the sulphur containing ore stockpiles and providing material for the embankment walls of the tailings facility. On June 11, 2024, the government, through MICI, requested additional updated information regarding the stability of the Tailing Management Facility (“TMF”), which the company provided on June 17, 2024. Subsequently, there was an election and a change of government on July 1, 2024. The incoming administration reviewed the P&SM plan upon taking office in July 2024 and requested additional information, which was submitted by the Company on August 27, 2024, along with a formal presentation to MICI on September 25, 2024. The plan is still pending government approval, and therefore not all aspects of the plan have been able to be implemented by the Company.

The general elections were held in Panama during May 2024 and a new government took office on July 1, 2024 under the leadership of President José Raúl Mulino. President Mulino has made public statements to the effect that his government intends to address the Cobre Panamá mine in early 2025. The GOP also announced that an integrated audit of Cobre Panamá would be conducted with international experts to establish a factual basis to aid in decision making for the future of the mine.

On January 6, 2025, Panama’s Ministry of Environment (“MiAMBIENTE”) released the Terms of Reference for an Environmental Audit of the Cobre Panamá mine. The audit will be conducted by international experts to provide updated information on the status of the mine and support the GOP’s decision-making. The Terms of Reference for the Environmental Audit were submitted to a public consultation process that concluded on February 7, 2025. Separately, an independent audit of the copper concentrate stored on site was completed by the government in December 2024, which confirmed the quantities of copper concentrate stored at the facilities.

On January 12, 2025, the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Public Security conducted a site visit of Cobre Panamá. During the visit, the ministers toured the mine, process, port and power plant facilities to inspect the upkeep of the mine and the status of surrounding communities and the environment. The visit also enabled the ministers to inspect 7,960 tons of ammonium nitrate stored at the mine’s Punta Rincón port. The Minister of Environment subsequently stated that the ammonium nitrate should be exported, which commenced by road in January 2025. The P&SM plan is not yet approved by the GOP.

In parallel with the upkeep of the mine site in advance of the approval of the P&SM plan, the Company has continued a comprehensive program of public outreach across the country to enhance transparency and provide accessible information about Cobre Panamá. Since the beginning of 2024, these outreach efforts have reached over 40,000 Panamanian citizens through site visits and briefings conducted in universities, schools, and public spaces at more than 150 events nationwide. Additionally, over 300,000 Panamanians have participated in an online virtual tour of the mine, further broadening public engagement.

### Arbitration Proceedings

Steps towards two arbitration proceedings have been taken by the Company. One under the Canada-Panama Free Trade Agreement (FTA), and another under the International Chamber of Commerce (“ICC”) pursuant to the arbitration clause of the Refreshed Concession Contract.

1. On November 29, 2023, Minera Panamá S.A. (“MPSA”) initiated arbitration before the ICC’s International Court of Arbitration pursuant to the ICC’s Rules of Arbitration and Clause 46 of the Refreshed Concession Contract, to



protect its rights under Panamanian law and the Refreshed Concession Contract that the GOP agreed to in October 2023. The arbitration clause of the contract provides for arbitration in Miami, Florida. The GOP requested an extension to the proceedings following the replacement of external legal counsel and on the basis that the new government required time to assess the situation concerning the mine. A final hearing for this matter is now scheduled for February 2026.

2. On November 14, 2023, First Quantum submitted a notice of intent to the GOP initiating the consultation period required under the FTA. First Quantum submitted an updated notice of intent on February 7, 2024. First Quantum is entitled to seek any and all relief appropriate in arbitration, including but not limited to damages and reparation for Panama's breaches of the Canada-Panama FTA. These breaches include, among other things, the GOP's failure to permit MPSA to lawfully operate the Cobre Panamá mine prior to the Supreme Court's November 2023 decision, and the GOP's pronouncements and actions concerning closure plans and P&SM at Cobre Panamá. The Company has the right to file its arbitration claim under the FTA within three years of Panama's breaches of the FTA.

The Company reiterates that arbitration is not the preferred outcome for the situation in Panama and it remains committed to dialogue with the new GOP and to being part of a solution for the country and the Panamanian people.

## OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

### Zambian Power Supply

On February 29, 2024, Zambia's President declared a National Emergency in response to a drought aggravated by El Niño. As Zambia depends on hydro generation for most of its energy supply, the drought has had a significant impact on the country's power availability. Throughout the year, ZESCO has undertaken several measures, including allowing industrial customers to purchase supplementary power imports, implementing load management and providing options for premium power supplementary purchases, including from in-country thermal plants.

Zambia's energy situation remained challenging through the fourth quarter. However, the Company's proactive strategy of securing supplementary power, primarily from Southern Africa, allowed the Company to maintain normal operations with minimal power interruptions. The annualized impact of the Company's supplementary sourcing strategy on the 2025 Copper C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> is estimated to be approximately \$0.07 per lb, which is included in the current guidance.

Zambia has received steady rainfall since the start of this rainy season in early November, which will continue through to the end of March. Lake Kariba levels remain significantly lower than prior year due to the pulldown of lake levels earlier in 2024, although a modest recharge has allowed water levels to rise 6% since the rainy season began. As such, the Company is not planning for a full return to normal in-country hydroelectric power generation in 2025. To address the likely shortfall, the Company has put sourcing plans in place for 2025 to ensure reliable electricity supply is available for its operations, including the start-up of the Kansanshi S3 Expansion project.

First Quantum will continue collaborating with the national electricity utility, ZESCO, and third-party energy providers to maintain a secure energy supply. Longer term, the 430 MW solar and wind project with TotalEnergies and Chariot Energy, together with new hydropower initiatives in Zambia's Northwest and Northern Provinces, remain on schedule for commissioning by 2028. These developments are expected to bolster both First Quantum's and Zambia's overall energy security.

### Zambia 2025 National Budget

The 2025 National Budget was presented on September 27, 2024 by the Minister of Finance and National Planning, Dr. Situmbeko Musokotwane, under the theme "Building Resilience for Inclusive Growth and Improved Livelihoods". No significant changes were announced to the mining tax regime, with the Minister reaffirming his commitment to maintaining stable and predictable tax policies to encourage investment.

However, on January 1, 2025, effective immediately, the suspension of the 15% export duty on gold doré was lifted following the introduction of a Statutory Instrument ("SI"). January's gold exports have been deferred to February, while active discussions are underway with the Zambian Minister of Finance on the reinstatement of the export duty suspension.

<sup>1</sup> Copper C1 cash cost (copper C1) is a non-GAAP ratio, which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

## Hedging Programs

Consistent with prior quarters, the Company entered into derivative contracts during the quarter, in the form of additional unmargined zero cost copper collars, as protection from downside price movements, financed by selling price upside beyond certain levels on a matched portion of production. Approximately half of the planned production and sales in 2025 and over 90% of the same in 2026 remain exposed to spot copper prices.

At February 11, 2025, the Company had zero cost copper collar contracts outstanding for 242,641 tonnes at weighted average prices of \$4.14 per lb to \$4.81 per lb with maturities to June 2026.

## Shareholder Rights Agreement Update

On July 23, 2024, the Company entered into a shareholder rights agreement (the “Shareholder Rights Agreement” or “SRA”) with Jiangxi Copper Company Limited (“Jiangxi Copper”). The Shareholder Rights Agreement formalized and provided structure to the relationship that exists between the two organizations.

## NI 43-101 Technical Report for Kansanshi

On July 23, 2024, the Company filed an updated NI 43-101 Technical Report for Kansanshi. The Kansanshi Technical Report discloses an updated Mineral Resource estimate which accounts for mining and processing depletions since the filing of a previous report in September 2020. The updated Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource estimate, as at the end of December 2023, now stands at 1,160.9 million tonnes (“Mt”) at an average copper grade of 0.61%TCu (excluding stockpiles). Commensurate with the increase in the Mineral Resource inventory, and also accounting for depletion, the end of December 2023 reported Proven and Probable Mineral Reserve has now risen to 935.2 Mt with an average grade of 0.56%TCu, and with an additional 169.5 Mt stockpiled at an average grade of 0.40%TCu. The increase in Mineral Reserve extends the operating life of Kansanshi by 5 years to 2049.

## ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (“ESG”)

### Investing in mining innovation

The Company continues to take tangible steps towards lowering the carbon intensity of its mining operations and has committed to investing a further \$200 million on the Kansanshi mining fleet over the next three years, as outlined in the capital expenditure guidance on page 13.

These trucks will be compatible with the Company’s trolley-assist technology, Quantum Electra-Haul™, designed to facilitate the transition to battery power. This investment is expected to upgrade the existing ex-pit fleet to fuel-source agnostic, higher payload and more energy-efficient trucks. This underlines the Company’s commitment to continue investing in innovative technology as it seeks to decarbonize its mining operations through pit electrification.

Quantum Electra-Haul™ trolley lines currently installed at Kansanshi reduce diesel consumption by up to 90% when trucks are connected. Future integration with battery technology, combined with the Company’s unique Quantum Electra-Haul™ trolley-assist technology, offers the potential for dynamic charging, further enhancing productivity while reducing reliance on fossil fuels. The Company is continuing to progress trials of the world’s first ultra-large battery powered mining truck at Kansanshi, in collaboration with Hitachi Construction Machinery Co Ltd. and ABB Ltd.

### ESG Reporting

The latest ESG reports can be found in the ESG Analyst Centre on the Company’s website, under Sustainability. These include the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures-aligned Climate Change Reports, ESG Reports, Tax Transparency and Contributions to Government Reports, the Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act Report, the Modern Slavery Report as well as the Company’s sustainability policies. The Company expects to publish its 2024 sustainability reporting in the second quarter of 2025.

### Health & Safety

Tragically, on September 22, 2024, there was a fatal road traffic incident at the Kansanshi mine in Zambia involving a tracked dozer and a light vehicle, fatally injuring an employee. The site Emergency Response Team was dispatched to the area and the appropriate local authorities were notified. The tragic incident was subject to internal and external investigations as well as a board review. The Company is committed to implementing the recommendations of these investigations across

the operations. The health and safety of the Company's employees and contractors is a top priority and the Company is focused on the continuous strengthening and improvement of the safety culture at all of its operations.

The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates ("LTIFR") is an area of continued focus and a key performance metric for the Company. The Company's rolling 12-month LTIFR is 0.04 per 200,000 hours worked as of December 31, 2024 (2023: 0.04).

### **Governance: Board leadership transition and renewal**

Following over a decade as Lead Independent Director and two years as Chair of the Board, Robert Harding will retire at the conclusion of the 2025 Annual General Meeting on May 8, 2025. At that time, Kevin McArthur, a Director since 2021, will succeed him as Chairman.

"It has been a privilege to serve on First Quantum's Board for the past twelve years and witness the Company's transformation," said Robert Harding. "This announcement reflects the Board's ongoing commitment to renewal, ensuring a strong mix of experience and fresh insight over time. Having worked closely with Kevin, I am pleased with the Board's decision to appoint him as the next Chair. His deep industry knowledge and leadership experience make him well suited for the role, and I have full confidence in him and the Board to guide the Company's future."

Kevin McArthur commented, "On behalf of the Board and the Company, I want to sincerely thank Bob for his leadership and dedication over the years. He has helped guide First Quantum through some of its most challenging moments, always with a steady hand and a clear vision for the future. His contributions have been invaluable, and we wish him all the best in his retirement."

"I wish to personally thank Bob for his guidance, support and impact both as a Board member and, in particular, during the last two years as Chair during a period of challenge and change at First Quantum," said Tristan Pascall, Chief Executive Officer. "I am looking forward to working with Kevin in a much closer capacity in his new role and I know the Company will be well served by his leadership of the Board. It is very healthy that we continue the ongoing Board succession process to position the Company for its strategic objectives for 2025 and for the coming years of ongoing disciplined growth."

On October 22, 2024, as part of the ongoing board renewal program, the Company appointed Juanita Montalvo and Hanjun ("Kevin") Xia to its Board of Directors with immediate effect.

## GUIDANCE

Guidance is based on a number of assumptions and estimates as of December 31, 2024, including among other things, assumptions about metal prices and anticipated costs and expenditures. Guidance involves estimates of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results to be materially different.

Production, C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> and capital expenditure guidance for 2025 to 2027 remain unchanged from the News Release "First Quantum Minerals Announces 2024 Preliminary Production and 2025 - 2027 Guidance" dated January 15, 2025.

Guidance for 2025 to 2027 is presented with Cobre Panamá remaining in a phase of P&SM and Ravensthorpe in a phase of C&M.

### PRODUCTION GUIDANCE

000's	2025	2026	2027
Copper (tonnes)	380 – 440	390 – 450	430 – 490
Gold (ounces)	135 – 155	215 – 240	200 – 225
Nickel (contained tonnes)	15 – 25	30 – 40	30 – 40

### PRODUCTION GUIDANCE BY OPERATION<sup>1</sup>

Copper production guidance (000's tonnes)	2025	2026	2027
Kansanshi	160 – 190	180 – 210	210 – 240
Trident - Sentinel	200 – 230	200 – 230	210 – 240
Other sites	20	10	10
Gold production guidance (000's ounces)			
Kansanshi	100 – 110	135 – 145	140 – 150
Guelb Moghrein	35 – 45	80 – 95	60 – 75
Nickel production guidance (000's tonnes)			
Trident - Enterprise	15 – 25	30 – 40	30 – 40

<sup>1</sup> Production is stated on a 100% basis as the Company consolidates all operations.

Kansanshi copper production in 2025 and 2026 reflects a conservative ramp-up profile for S3, which remains on track for first production in the second half of 2025. The progressive increase in copper production over the three-year guidance period is attributable to production from S3. During 2024, the S3 Expansion project achieved 62% construction completion of the process plant and commenced early commissioning work, including the 33kV power line and substation. Operational readiness achieved 62% completion with training of new recruits on the process simulator and field training at the Sentinel mine having commenced. The majority of the initial feed for S3 will be sourced from low-grade stockpiles before production increases in 2027 as increased ore volumes of higher grade ore from the South East Dome deposit is fed into the plant. Gold production guidance at Kansanshi reflects continued discipline of mining high-veined areas that contain higher gold grades and the improved understanding of the sulphide copper-gold mineralization at depth.

Sentinel copper production in 2025 and 2026 reflects accelerated mining in Stages 3 and 4, which contains a higher proportion of oxidized and transitional ore that is lower grade. Bringing forward production from Stages 3 and 4, along with a balanced and responsible increase in waste stripping, is expected to de-risk future ore supply to achieve an optimal and sustainable balance of grades and volumes during the life of the mine. This approach is underpinned by mining productivities, Quantum Electra-Haul™ trolley-assist technology and waste dump profiles which also improves storm-water management and the sequencing of in-pit crusher moves.

Enterprise production guidance is reflective of strong operational results achieved during the first year of commercial production, despite persistent power disruptions, and demonstrates an increasing production profile as the orebody becomes more accessible.

Guelb Moghrein gold production reflects the inclusion of gold production from Oriental Hill, which received mining approval in 2024. Mining activities will commence in 2025 with the majority of the gold from Oriental Hill being processed in 2026. Gold

<sup>1</sup> C1 cash cost (C1) is a non-GAAP ratio, and does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".



will also be extracted from tailings storage facilities and reprocessed through the newly commissioned Carbon-in-Leach plant.

#### CASH COST<sup>1</sup> AND ALL-IN SUSTAINING COST<sup>1</sup>

<b>Total Copper</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>
C1 (per lb) <sup>1</sup>	\$1.85 – \$2.10	\$1.85 – \$2.10	\$1.75 – \$2.00
AISC (per lb) <sup>1</sup>	\$3.05 – \$3.35	\$2.95 – \$3.25	\$2.85 – \$3.15

<b>Total Nickel</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>
C1 (per lb) <sup>1</sup>	\$5.00 – \$6.50	\$3.75 – \$5.00	\$3.75 – \$5.00
AISC (per lb) <sup>1</sup>	\$7.50 – \$9.25	\$5.25 – \$6.75	\$5.25 – \$6.75

<sup>1</sup> C1 cash cost (C1) is a non-GAAP ratio, and copper all-in sustaining costs (copper AISC) are non-GAAP ratios which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

2025 and 2026 copper C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> guidance is reflective of the adjusted production profile, higher contractor and employee costs, combined with the impact of imported power costs at the Zambian operations as a result of the drought conditions. These increases are partially offset by increased by-product gold credits from Kansanshi, higher capitalized costs and a weaker Zambian kwacha.

AISC<sup>1</sup> cash cost guidance reflects the updated production profile combined with increased sustaining capital expenditure<sup>2</sup> at Kansanshi as a result of a refined fleet replacement strategy and an increase in royalties driven by increased copper price assumptions. AISC<sup>1</sup> trends downwards as production from S3 commences.

Unit cost guidance assumes a gold price of \$2,600 per ounce, average Brent crude oil price of \$85 per barrel, Zambian kwacha/US Dollar exchange rate of 26 and royalties based on consensus copper prices.

Total nickel unit cost guidance relates solely to the Enterprise operation while Ravensthorpe remains under a state of C&M. Enterprise achieved commercial production in June 2024 with unit cost guidance decreasing year-on-year over the guidance period as the production profile ramps up.

#### PURCHASE AND DEPOSITS ON PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>
Project capital <sup>1</sup>	590 – 650	330 – 360	120 – 150
Sustaining capital <sup>1</sup>	450 – 500	380 – 420	350 – 380
Capitalized stripping <sup>1</sup>	260 – 300	240 – 270	330 – 370
Total capital expenditure	1,300 – 1,450	950 – 1,050	800 – 900

<sup>1</sup> Project capital, sustaining capital and capitalized stripping are non-GAAP financial measures which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

2025 capital expenditure guidance reflects approximately \$100 million of expenditure carried over from 2024. In addition, the guidance period reflects higher cost pressures, such as power costs and labour rates.

Total capital expenditure for the S3 Expansion project remains unchanged at \$1.25 billion with approximately \$630 million spent in 2024 and approximately \$840 million spent to date. Across the three-year guidance period, capital expenditure for the S3 Expansion project is expected to be approximately \$400 million and includes pre-strip activities for the South East Dome of approximately \$100 million.

In addition to the S3 Expansion project, project capital<sup>2</sup> in the three-year guidance period includes approximately:

- \$120 million at Kansanshi for the expansion of the smelter and tailings facilities and the installation of an in-pit crusher,

<sup>1</sup> C1 cash cost (C1) and All-in sustaining cost (AISC) are non-GAAP ratio, which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>2</sup> Sustaining capital and project capital are non-GAAP financial measure which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

- \$115 million for La Granja development, with the majority of the spend occurring in the back end of the guidance period, predominantly on mineral rights as well as an Environmental Impact Assessment, drilling and other environmental related activities,
- \$60 million in capital expenditures at Sentinel for the relocation of in-pit crushers,
- \$45 million for additional Quantum Electra-Haul™ trolley line installations across Kansanshi and Sentinel.

Within the three-year capital expenditure guidance, approximately \$600 million relates to sustainability related project capital<sup>1</sup>. Each of these projects are expected to drive improved sustainability performance and also improve cost structure and productivity of the business.

The three-year capital expenditure guidance includes:

- Replacement of the Kansanshi ex-pit mining fleet with more efficient and trolley-compatible trucks,
- Continued expansion of Quantum Electra-Haul™ trolley-assist infrastructure across the Zambian operations to lower diesel consumption and associated mine fleet greenhouse gas emissions, as well as offering the potential for future integration with battery powered mining trucks,
- Relocation and installation of in-pit crushers at the Zambian operations to optimize haul cycle efficiency and reduce mine fleet diesel consumption,
- Investments at Kansanshi to enhance the social infrastructure serving the workforce,
- Investments to further develop the healthcare infrastructure and housing at Kalumbila town, adjacent to the Trident operation,
- Water initiatives at various operations to optimize management of water quality and reuse by operations,
- Installation of a solar power plant at Enterprise to increase renewable energy use and reduce reliance on fossil-fuel generators, and
- Community engagement in relation to the La Granja and Taca Taca development projects in Peru and Argentina, respectively.

## Interest

Interest expense on debt for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$591 million. Interest expense on debt for the full year 2025 is expected to be approximately \$600 million to \$625 million and excludes finance cost accretion on related party loans to Cobre Panamá and Ravensthorpe, finance cost accreted on the precious metal streaming arrangement and on the Prepayment Agreement, capitalized interest expense and accretion on asset retirement obligation.

Cash outflow on interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$519 million and is expected to be approximately \$575 million to \$600 million for the full year 2025. This figure excludes capitalized interest paid.

Capitalized interest for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$54 million and is expected to be approximately \$25 million for the full year 2025.

A significant proportion of the Company's interest expense is incurred in jurisdictions where no tax credit is recognized.

## Tax

The adjusted effective tax rate for 2024 was 29% due to the impact of interest expense for which there is no tax credit in Canada.

The effective tax rate for 2025, excluding Cobre Panamá and interest expense, is expected to be approximately 30%.

## Depreciation

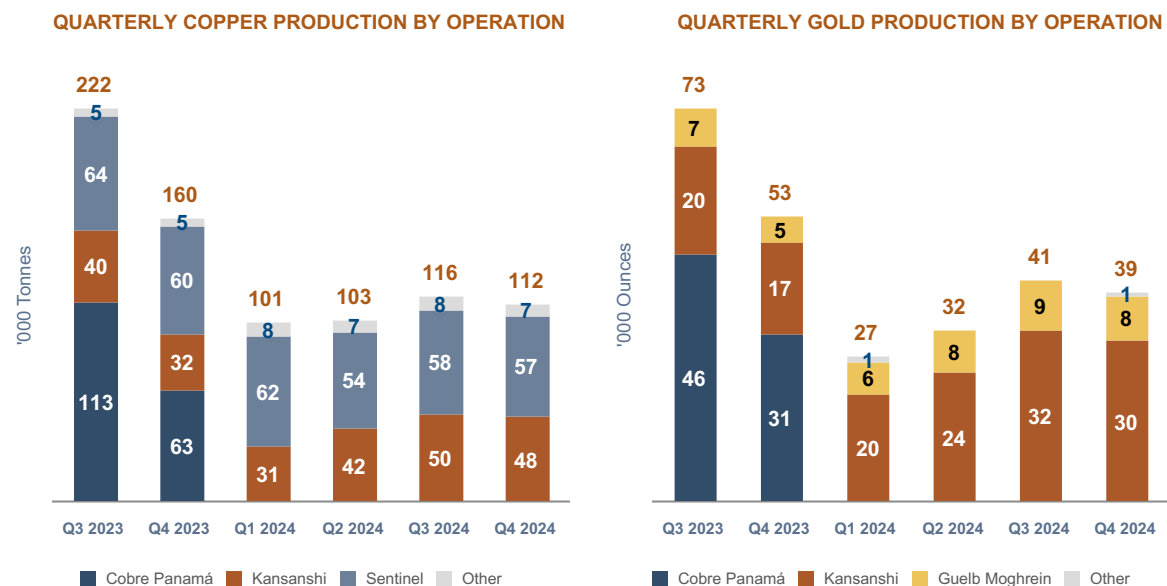
Depreciation expense for the three months and year-ended December 31, 2024 was \$169 million and \$633 million, including \$10 million and \$43 million for Cobre Panamá, respectively. The full year 2025 depreciation expense excluding Cobre Panamá is expected to be between \$700 million and \$750 million. While under P&SM, depreciation at Cobre Panamá is expected to be \$80 million to \$85 million on an annualized basis, which includes approximately \$40 million of depreciation associated with the concentrate shed sale.

<sup>1</sup> Project capital is a non-GAAP financial measure which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

## SUMMARY OPERATIONAL RESULTS

### Production

#### FOURTH QUARTER



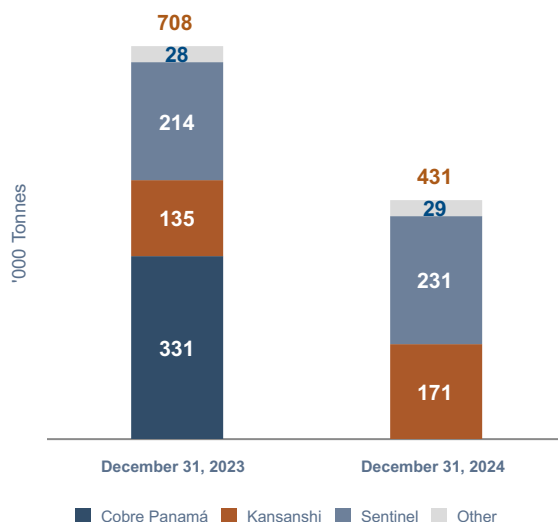
**Copper production** of 112kt for the fourth quarter of 2024, excluding Cobre Panamá, was 14% higher than the same quarter of 2023, mainly attributable to higher feed grades at Kansanshi.

**Gold production** of 39koz for the fourth quarter of 2024, excluding Cobre Panamá, was 74% higher compared to 22koz in the same quarter of 2023, mainly attributable to higher production in Kansanshi.

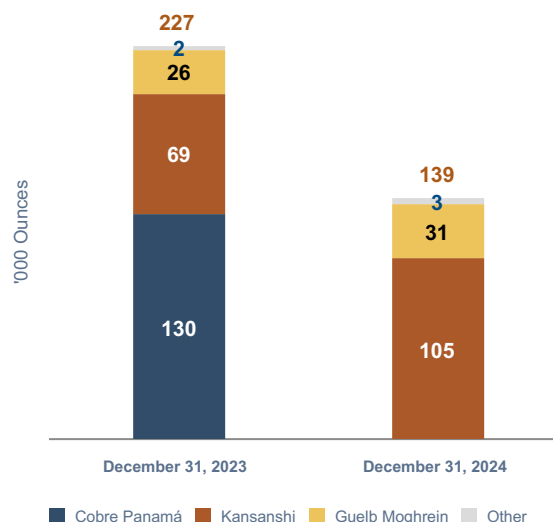
**Nickel production** at Enterprise for the fourth quarter of 2024 was 4kt, following the ramp-up to commercial production in June 2024.

## FULL YEAR

YEAR-TO-DATE COPPER PRODUCTION BY OPERATION



YEAR-TO-DATE GOLD PRODUCTION BY OPERATION



**Copper production** of 431kt for the year ended December 31, 2024, excluding Cobre Panamá, was 14% higher than the same period of 2023.

**Gold production** of 139kt, excluding Cobre Panamá, was 43% higher compared to 97koz in 2023 mainly attributable to higher gold grades at Kansanshi.

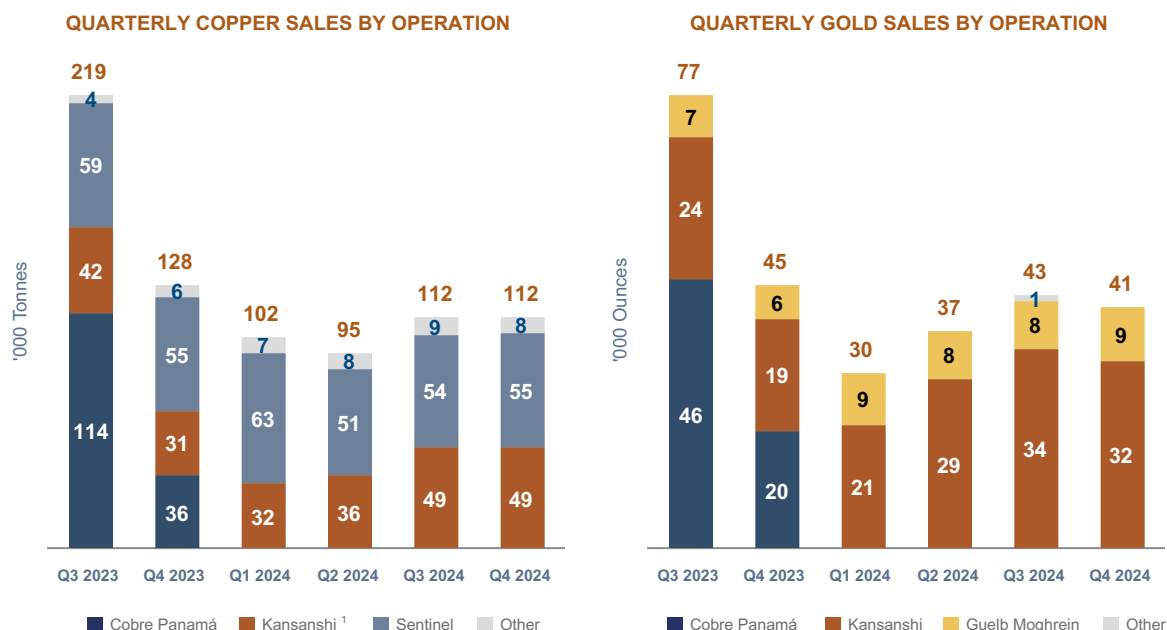
**Nickel production** at Enterprise of 19kt for the year ended December 31, 2024 is a 14kt increase from the 5kt in 2023. Enterprise declared commercial production as of June 1, 2024.

**Nickel production** at Ravensthorpe of 5kt is a 77% decrease from 2023 as the operation was placed on C&M in early May 2024.



## Sales Volumes

### FOURTH QUARTER



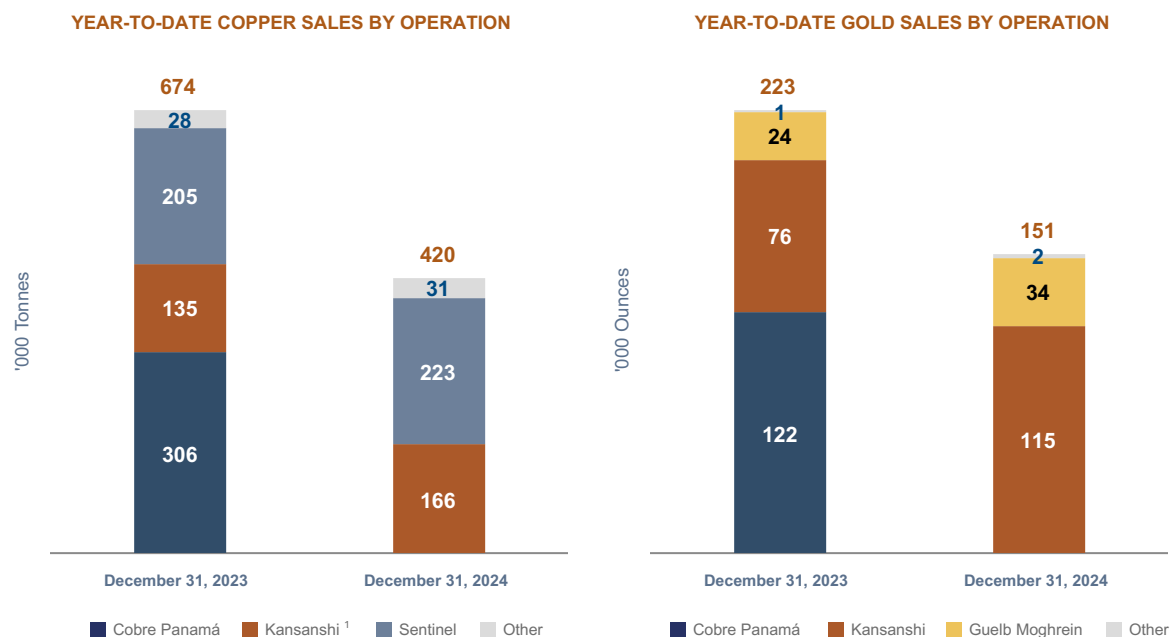
<sup>1</sup> Copper sales include third-party sales of concentrate, cathode and anode attributable to Kansanshi. Sales exclude the sale of copper anode produced from third-party concentrate purchased at Kansanshi. Sales of copper anode attributable to third-party concentrate purchases were 5,994 tonnes for the three months ended December 31, 2024 (10,965 tonnes for the three months ended December 31, 2023).

**Copper sales volumes** of 112kt for the fourth quarter of 2024, excluding Cobre Panamá, were 21% higher than the 92kt in 2023.

**Gold sales volumes** of 41koz for the fourth quarter of 2024, excluding Cobre Panamá, were 60% higher than the same quarter of 2023 due to higher production at Kansanshi.

**Nickel sales volumes** were 6kt at Enterprise for the fourth quarter of 2024.

## FULL YEAR



<sup>1</sup> Copper sales include third-party sales of concentrate, cathode and anode attributable to Kansanshi. Sales exclude the sale of copper anode produced from third-party concentrate purchased at Kansanshi. Sales of copper anode attributable to third-party concentrate purchases were 31,421 tonnes for the year ended December 31, 2024 (40,134 tonnes for the year ended December 31, 2023).

**Copper sales volumes** for the year ended December 31, 2024, excluding Cobre Panamá of 420kt were 14% higher from 368kt in 2023.

**Gold sales volumes** for the year ended December 31, 2024, excluding Cobre Panamá, were 49% higher than the same period in 2023.

**Nickel sales volumes** for the year ended December 31, 2024 were 20kt and 6kt at Enterprise and Ravensthorpe, respectively.

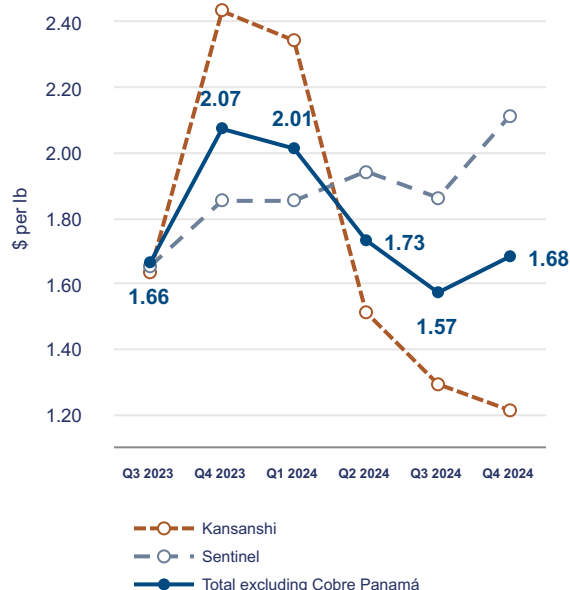


(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted)

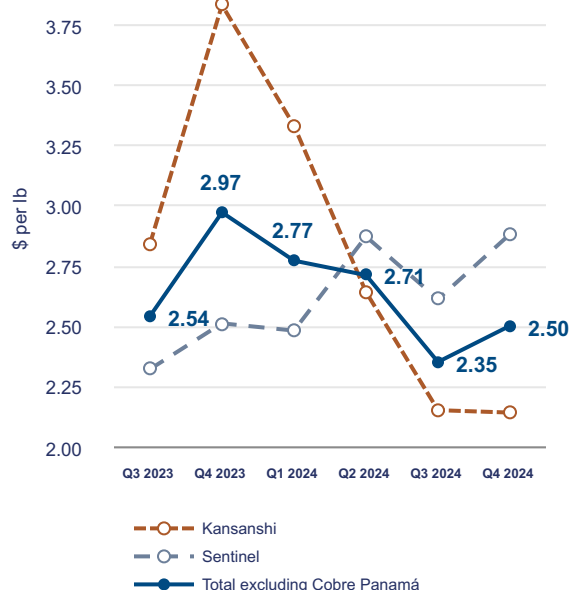
## Cash Costs<sup>1</sup>

### FOURTH QUARTER

QUARTERLY COPPER C1 CASH COST<sup>1</sup>



QUARTERLY COPPER AISC<sup>1</sup>



Excluding Cobre Panamá, total copper C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> of \$1.68 per lb for the fourth quarter of 2024 was \$0.39 per lb lower than the same quarter of 2023, mainly reflecting higher copper production at Kansanshi and increased gold by-product credits.

Excluding Cobre Panamá, total copper AISC<sup>1</sup> of \$2.50 per lb was \$0.47 per lb lower than the same quarter of 2023, reflecting the lower copper C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup>, lower sustaining capital expenditures<sup>2</sup> at Sentinel, and lower deferred stripping<sup>2</sup> at Kansanshi.

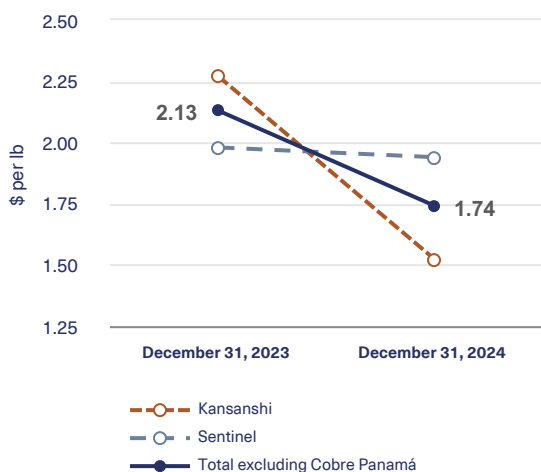
<sup>1</sup> Copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), and copper all-in sustaining costs (copper AISC) are non-GAAP ratios which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>2</sup> Sustaining capital and deferred stripping are non-GAAP financial measures which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted)

## FULL YEAR

YEAR-TO-DATE COPPER C1 CASH COST<sup>1</sup>



YEAR-TO-DATE COPPER AISC<sup>1</sup>



Excluding Cobre Panamá, total copper C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> of \$1.74 per lb for the year ended December 31, 2024 was 18% lower than 2023, driven by higher production at the Zambian operations and higher by-product credits.

Excluding Cobre Panamá, total copper AISC<sup>1</sup> of \$2.57 per lb was 14% lower than the same period in 2023, resulting from the lower copper C1 cash costs<sup>1</sup>.

Please see the appendices from page 66 onward for further details on production and sales volumes by operation as well as sales revenues and cash costs.

<sup>1</sup> Copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), and copper all-in sustaining costs (copper AISC) are non-GAAP ratios which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".





## OPERATIONS REVIEW

### Kansanshi

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Waste mined (000's tonnes)	24,079	26,844	14,276	93,651	59,877
Ore mined (000's tonnes)	5,794	6,041	5,607	22,014	23,313
Sulphide ore milled (000's tonnes) <sup>1</sup>	1,366	1,972	3,178	9,452	12,446
Sulphide ore grade processed (%)	0.85	0.59	0.50	0.60	0.51
Sulphide copper recovery (%)	90	92	87	91	88
Sulphide concentrate grade (%)	22.8	21.6	20.5	21.5	19.7
Mixed ore milled (000's tonnes) <sup>1</sup>	3,184	3,122	1,903	10,061	7,773
Mixed ore grade processed (%)	1.05	1.05	0.61	0.98	0.63
Mixed copper recovery (%)	81	85	66	81	71
Mixed ore concentrate grade (%)	25.4	26.5	22.5	24.9	19.1
Oxide ore milled (000's tonnes) <sup>1</sup>	1,878	1,817	1,678	7,404	7,232
Oxide ore grade processed (%)	0.77	0.82	0.80	0.74	0.83
Oxide copper recovery (%)	74	77	77	73	76
Oxide concentrate grade (%)	20.8	22.0	19.7	20.2	17.2
Copper production (tonnes) <sup>2</sup>	48,139	49,810	31,887	170,929	134,827
Copper smelter					
Concentrate processed <sup>3</sup>	361,073	370,051	291,697	1,356,478	1,281,364
Copper anodes produced (tonnes) <sup>3</sup>	87,709	92,963	76,563	335,500	315,860
Smelter copper recovery (%)	97	97	98	97	98
Acid tonnes produced (000's)	315	333	266	1,202	1,166
Copper sales (tonnes) <sup>4</sup>	49,141	49,131	31,295	166,287	135,385
Gold production (ounces)	29,787	31,659	16,718	105,103	68,970
Gold sales (ounces)	31,747	34,186	19,396	115,316	76,169
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb) <sup>5,6</sup>	\$2.14	\$2.15	\$3.83	\$2.48	\$3.47
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb) <sup>5,6</sup>	\$1.21	\$1.29	\$2.43	\$1.52	\$2.27
Total copper cost (C3) (per lb) <sup>5,6</sup>	\$2.33	\$2.42	\$3.69	\$2.71	\$3.48
Financial results (\$ millions)					
Copper	496	515	340	1,790	1,455
Gold	82	81	37	269	140
Other	—	—	—	—	3
Total sales revenues	578	596	377	2,059	1,598
Gross profit	210	204	12	552	132
EBITDA <sup>5</sup>	273	267	61	786	369

<sup>1</sup> Measured in dry metric tonnes ("DMT").

<sup>2</sup> Production presented on a copper concentrate basis, i.e. mine production only. Production does not include output from the smelter.

<sup>3</sup> Concentrate processed in smelter and copper anodes produced are disclosed on a 100% basis, inclusive of Trident and third-party concentrate processed. Concentrate processed is measured in DMT.

<sup>4</sup> Sales include third-party sales of concentrate, cathode and anode attributable to Kansanshi (excluding copper anode sales attributable to Trident). Sales exclude the sale of copper anode produced from third-party concentrate purchased at Kansanshi. Sales of copper anode attributable to third-party concentrate purchases were 5,994 and 31,421 tonnes for the three months and year-ended December 31, 2024, respectively, (10,965 and 40,134 tonnes for the three months and year-ended December 31, 2023, respectively).

<sup>5</sup> Copper all-in sustaining costs (copper AISC), copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), and total copper cost (copper C3) are non-GAAP ratios, and EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. These measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes purchases of copper concentrate from third parties treated through the Kansanshi smelter.

### Fourth Quarter

Kansanshi produced 48,139 tonnes of copper during the fourth quarter of 2024, which was 51% higher than the same quarter of 2023. The increase was driven by continued mining discipline which resulted in higher feed grades and higher

recoveries on the sulphide and mixed circuits. The sulphide and mixed mill swap continued which increased the proportion of mixed material which contained higher average feed grades. During the quarter, there was a planned plant shutdown in the sulphide and mixed circuits for maintenance.

Gold production of 29,787 ounces for the fourth quarter of 2024 was 78% higher than the same quarter of 2023, attributable to higher grades.

Copper C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> of \$1.21 per lb was \$1.22 per lb lower than the same quarter of 2023, primarily due to higher copper production, increased by-product credits and capitalized costs, which offset the impact of increased electricity costs due to higher prices of imported power and increased maintenance costs. Copper AISC<sup>1</sup> of \$2.14 per lb was \$1.69 per lb lower than the same quarter of 2023 due to lower copper C1 cash costs<sup>1</sup> and deferred stripping<sup>2</sup>.

Sales revenues of \$578 million for the fourth quarter of 2024 were 53% higher than the same quarter of 2023, reflecting higher sales volumes, higher realized copper prices<sup>1</sup>, and higher by-product sales. Gross profit of \$210 million was \$198 million higher than the same quarter of 2023, reflecting higher sales revenues.

### Full Year

Kansanshi produced 170,929 tonnes of copper for the year ended December 31, 2024, which was 27% higher than the same period of 2023, and the highest production since 2021. This was attributable to improved grade control practices, resulting in higher feed grades in particularly high-grade domains. Additionally, a mill swap allowed for the processing of a higher proportion of mixed material that contained higher average feed grades. Oxide feed grades were impacted by ore reclassifications with feed supplement from lower grade stockpiles.

Gold production for the year ended December 31, 2024 of 105,103 ounces was 52% higher than the same period of 2023, mainly due to more selective mining methods employed on high-vein areas which contain higher grades.

Copper C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> of \$1.52 per lb for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$0.75 per lb lower than the same period of 2023, mainly due to higher production, by-product credits and capitalized costs, which offset the impact of increased electricity costs due to higher prices of imported power. Copper AISC<sup>1</sup> of \$2.48 per lb was \$0.99 per lb lower than the same period of 2023, driven by lower copper C1 cash costs<sup>1</sup> and deferred stripping<sup>2</sup>.

Sales revenues of \$2,059 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 were 29% higher than 2023 due to higher sales volumes, realized copper prices<sup>1</sup> and higher by-product sales. Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$552 million was \$420 million higher than the same period of 2023 due to higher sales revenues.

### Kansanshi Copper Smelter

#### Fourth Quarter

The smelter treated 361,073 DMT of concentrate, producing 87,709 tonnes of copper anode and 315,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid. The concentrate grade treated in the quarter was 25%. Concentrate treated was higher than the same quarter of 2023 due to the processing of higher-grade, low-carbon, and low-sulphur third-party concentrates.

#### Full Year

The smelter treated 1,356,478 DMT of concentrate, producing 335,500 tonnes of copper anode and 1,202,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid. The concentrate grade treated during the period was 25%. Concentrate treated was higher than the same period of 2023 due to the processing of higher-grade, low-carbon, and low-sulphur third-party concentrates which have offset the impact of the unplanned smelter shutdown during the first quarter of 2024.

### Outlook

Production guidance for 2025 is 160,000 to 190,000 tonnes of copper and 100,000 to 110,000 ounces of gold. Copper and gold production in 2025 includes production associated with the S3 Expansion, with first production expected in the second half of 2025. The majority of the initial feed for S3 will be sourced from low-grade stockpiles.

A six-week maintenance shutdown of the Kansanshi smelter is planned in the second quarter of 2025.

<sup>1</sup> Copper all-in sustaining costs (copper AISC), Copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), and realized metal prices are non-GAAP ratios, which do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

<sup>2</sup> Deferred stripping is a non-GAAP financial measure which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".



(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted)

Through 2024, the S3 Expansion project achieved all key milestones. Refer to Development Projects section on page 29 for further details on the project.

### Trident - Sentinel copper mine and Enterprise nickel mine

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Sentinel					
Waste mined (000's tonnes)	30,881	24,539	23,188	109,087	86,053
Ore mined (000's tonnes)	14,715	13,612	10,626	51,104	42,997
Copper ore milled (000's tonnes) <sup>1</sup>	14,603	13,924	11,932	51,300	49,221
Copper ore grade processed (%)	0.44	0.48	0.55	0.51	0.49
Copper recovery (%)	87	87	91	88	90
Copper production (tonnes)	56,560	58,412	59,964	230,792	214,046
Concentrate grade (%)	23.9	24.5	28.4	25.5	28.0
Copper sales (tonnes)	55,117	53,662	55,112	222,791	205,160
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb) <sup>2</sup>	\$2.88	\$2.61	\$2.51	\$2.70	\$2.67
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb) <sup>2</sup>	\$2.11	\$1.86	\$1.85	\$1.94	\$1.98
Total copper cost (C3) (per lb) <sup>2</sup>	\$3.06	\$2.76	\$2.72	\$2.85	\$2.88
Enterprise					
Waste mined (000's tonnes)	9,723	11,030	11,550	42,022	35,202
Nickel ore mined (000's tonnes)	646	677	556	2,691	1,237
Nickel ore milled (000's tonnes) <sup>1</sup>	536	597	585	2,313	1,375
Nickel ore grade processed (%)	0.97	1.03	1.09	1.12	1.02
Nickel recovery (%)	72	78	43	72	32
Nickel production (tonnes)	3,720	4,827	2,751	18,725	4,527
Nickel sales (tonnes)	5,580	4,605	1,554	19,575	1,651
Nickel all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb) <sup>2,4</sup>	\$7.48	\$5.97	–	\$6.31	–
Nickel cash cost (C1) (per lb) <sup>2,4</sup>	\$4.62	\$3.37	–	\$3.76	–
Total nickel cost (C3) (per lb) <sup>2,4</sup>	\$5.91	\$4.76	–	\$4.98	–
Financial results (\$ millions)					
Sales revenues – Copper	486	484	419	1,945	1,644
Sales revenues – Nickel	68	59	19	251	21
Sales revenues - Other					
Total sales revenues	554	543	438	2,196	1,665
Gross profit <sup>3</sup>	159	204	112	733	432
EBITDA <sup>2</sup>	242	277	183	1,033	702

<sup>1</sup> Measured in dry metric tonnes ("DMT")

<sup>2</sup> All-in sustaining costs (AISC), C1 cash cost (C1), and total cost (C3) are non-GAAP ratios, and EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. These measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

<sup>3</sup> Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2024 includes cost of sales of \$75 million related to the pre-commercial sales at Enterprise.

<sup>4</sup> Pre-commercial production and sales volumes at Enterprise are not included in C1, C3 and AISC calculations.

### Fourth Quarter

At the Sentinel mine, copper production of 56,560 tonnes for the fourth quarter of 2024 was 6% lower than the same quarter of 2023 due to lower grades and recovery, partially offset by higher throughput. Throughput for December 2024 represented the highest monthly throughput since October 2022. Mining performed well during the quarter with total ex-pit volumes 35% higher than the fourth quarter of 2023 due to the development of Stage 3 (Western Cut-back) improving mining productivities with increased availability of softer material on shorter haul cycles. Stripping in Stage 4 (Final Eastern Cut-back) commenced during the fourth quarter.

Grades were 20% lower than the same quarter of last year with the mining of lower grades from Stage 3, whereas mining in the fourth quarter of 2023 was from high-grade areas of both Stage 1 and Stage 2. Throughput has benefited from improved availability of the primary crushers as well as improved fragmentation of the ore with 22% higher volumes than the same quarter of 2023. In-pit crusher 1 was successfully relocated and commissioned in its new location in December, two months ahead of schedule. Recovery is 4% lower than the same quarter of 2023 due to the lower grade and ore-type B ("OTB") material from Stage 3.

Copper C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> of \$2.11 per lb for the fourth quarter of 2024 was \$0.26 per lb higher than the same quarter of 2023 due to lower copper production, higher electricity, employee, maintenance, and contractor costs, partially offset by lower fuel costs and higher capitalized costs. Copper AISC<sup>1</sup> for the fourth quarter of 2024 of \$2.88 per lb was \$0.37 per lb higher than the same quarter of 2023, reflecting higher C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup>, higher deferred stripping<sup>2</sup> and royalties, partially offset by lower sustaining capital expenditure<sup>2</sup>.

Copper sales revenues of \$486 million was \$67 million higher than the same quarter of 2023, reflecting higher realized copper prices<sup>1</sup>. Sales revenues comprise of both concentrate and anode sales, with a higher proportion of revenue realized from copper anodes.

Gross profit of \$159 million was \$47 million higher than the same quarter of 2023, reflecting higher sales revenues.

### Full Year

At the Sentinel mine, copper production of 230,792 tonnes for the year ended December 31, 2024 was 8% higher than 2023 due to higher throughput and grades, partially offset by lower recovery. Grades were 4% higher than 2023 as mining activity was focused at the bottom of the high-grade Stage 1 pit, which was inaccessible for a significant portion of 2023 due to the accumulation of water, with 2024 benefiting from an increased focus on strategic planning and management of site-wide water balance and reduction of contact water generation. Throughput was 4% higher than 2023 with the development of Stage 3 (Western Cut-back) that increased availability of the softer material, improved availability of the primary crushers and improved fragmentation of the ore. Ex-pit mining volumes were a record in 2024 reflecting higher productivities from the load and haul fleet.

Copper C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> of \$1.94 per lb for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$0.04 per lb lower than the same period in 2023, reflecting higher copper production and lower reagents, tires and fuel costs, partially offset by higher electricity, maintenance, explosives, contractors and employee costs. Copper AISC<sup>1</sup> of \$2.70 per lb was higher than the same period of 2023.

Copper sales revenues of \$1,945 million were \$301 million higher than the same period in 2023, due to higher copper sales volumes and realized copper prices<sup>1</sup>. Sales revenues comprise of both concentrate and anode sales, with a higher proportion of revenue realized from copper anodes.

Gross profit of \$733 million was \$301 million higher than 2023, reflecting higher sales revenues.

### Outlook

Production guidance for 2025 is 200,000 to 230,000 tonnes of copper.

In 2025, the focus at Sentinel will be on increasing mill throughput with various ongoing initiatives in place to optimize blast fragmentation, maintaining full stockpiles, improved milling rates and flotation recovery. Grades are expected to be lower than 2024, in line with the pit development sequence. Stage 3 will supply a majority of the ore with lower volumes from Stage 1 and Stage 2 compared to prior years. The relocation of in-pit crusher 2 has been planned for the 2025 year, including installation of an innovative rail-driven conveyor system that is expected to result in reduced electricity and maintenance costs. A major overhaul is planned for a rope shovel during the second quarter. The Quantum Electra-Haul™ trolley assist network will be expanded in Stage 2 and Stage 3. Stripping will continue in Stage 4, with ore expected to be available in 2026. Bringing forward production from Stages 3 and 4, along with a balanced and responsible increase in waste stripping, is expected to de-risk future ore supply to achieve an optimal and sustainable balance of grades and volumes during the life of the mine.

<sup>1</sup> Copper all-in sustaining costs (copper AISC), Copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), and realized metal prices are non-GAAP ratios, which do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

<sup>2</sup> Sustaining capital and deferred stripping are non-GAAP financial measures which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".



## Enterprise

### Fourth Quarter

For the fourth quarter of 2024, Enterprise produced 3,720 tonnes of nickel. Sources of nickel sulphide ore during the quarter were impacted by weathering and alteration in a fault line in the Southern Wall of the pit, and the presence of nickel silicates. In the second week of December, the Enterprise flotation circuit was switched to treat copper ores from the Sentinel mine while the fault area was mined through and the altered material was stockpiled separately for blending with fresh nickel sulphide ore. The relevant area in the Southern Wall was mined out in early January 2025 and nickel feed to the Enterprise concentrator resumed.

Nickel C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> and AISC<sup>1</sup> was \$4.62 per lb and \$7.48 per lb, respectively, for the fourth quarter of 2024.

### Full Year

Following a successful ramp-up, Enterprise declared commercial production on June 1, 2024. For the year ended December 31, 2024, Enterprise produced 18,725 tonnes of nickel.

Nickel C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> and AISC<sup>1</sup> was \$3.76 per lb and \$6.31 per lb, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2024.

As a result of recent changes to IFRS, sales proceeds and related costs associated with nickel sold during the pre-commercial ramp-up phase, up to May 31, 2024, are required to be recognized through earnings rather than being capitalized.

### Outlook

Production guidance for 2025 is 15,000 to 25,000 contained tonnes of nickel.

The focus for 2025 at Enterprise will be on optimizing the development of the pit to supply feed volumes to the plant. Additional reverse circulation ("RC") drilling will be performed to obtain additional geological information. Grades are expected to be lower than 2024. Recovery will benefit from a better understanding of the geological characteristics of the ore.

## Cobre Panamá

### Fourth Quarter

Production at Cobre Panamá has been halted since November 2023.

During the quarter, the process plant assets inspection frequency was maintained at 56 days and the equipment start-up frequency remained unchanged at 14 days to preserve equipment through dynamic lubrication and monitoring asset conditions. All the major ultra-class mobile equipment is in a maintenance cycle that adheres to the original equipment manufacturer's long-term storage recommendations and includes periodic inspections as well as scheduled startups.

In addition to asset preservation, a key focus continues to be on maintaining the environmental stability for all areas of the site and compliance with the environmental and social impact study ("ESIA") for the project, which remains in force. Primary activities are in cleaning and maintenance works at sediment ponds, managing surface water at the waste dump and low-grade stockpiles, and treatment of water to manage the pH levels.

Costs in the fourth quarter were approximately \$13 million per month, which included labour, maintenance spares, contractors' services, electricity, and other general expenses, including the public outreach program across the country to enhance transparency and provide accessible information about Cobre Panamá. The reduction in active equipment for tailings management facility and open pit maintenance continued during the quarter. The Company is actively managing the maintenance costs of Cobre Panamá and will adjust the level of employment and the cost of these activities according to the conditions on the ground in Panama.

Cobre Panamá's power station has been offline since operations were suspended in the fourth quarter of 2023 and is currently awaiting the approval of the P&SM plan by the government of Panama and extension of the generation license by the National Authority of Public Services ("ASEP") before restarting as part of the implementation of the P&SM plan.

<sup>1</sup> Nickel all-in sustaining cost (nickel AISC), and nickel C1 cash cost (nickel C1) are non-GAAP ratios, and do not have standardized meanings under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

Approximately 121 thousand dry metric tonnes of copper concentrate remain onsite following the 2023 disruptions at the Punta Rincón port. On January 29, 2024, the Attorney General of Panama advised that “minerals extracted through mining concessions granted in accordance with the Mining Code belong to the concessionaire”. Because the copper concentrate relates to the period prior to the unconstitutionality ruling by the Panamanian Supreme Court of Justice on November 28, 2023, against Law 406, article 2 of the Panamanian Mineral Resources Code establishes that this copper concentrate belongs to the Company as the concessionaire at the time the mineral was extracted and processed. The Intergovernmental Commission that reviewed the P&SM plan has recommended the timely export of the concentrate and the approval of all activities outlined in the P&SM plan.

The above measures have been included in the P&SM plan that was first submitted to MICI in January 2024, and in the updated and expanded plan that was submitted to MICI at the end of March 2024, and further annexes elaborated on June 17 and August 27, 2024. On January 12, 2025, the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Public Security conducted a site visit of Cobre Panamá. During the visit, the ministers toured the mine, process, port and power plant facilities to inspect the upkeep of the mine and the status of surrounding communities and the environment. The visit also enabled the ministers to inspect 7,960 tons of ammonium nitrate stored at the mine’s Punta Rincón port. The Minister of Environment subsequently stated that the ammonium nitrate should be exported, which commenced by road in January 2025. The P&SM plan is not yet approved by the GOP.

### Full Year

During the year ended December 31, 2024, no volumes were mined or milled, and nor were any copper or gold metals produced.

There were no metal sales for the year ended December 31, 2024. Approximately 121 thousand dry metric tonnes of copper concentrate remains unsold.

P&SM expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024 totaled \$191 million. The total cash outflow for the year at Cobre Panamá related to P&SM costs, working capital, capital expenditures, royalties, and payments relating to restructuring costs, was approximately \$370 million.

### Outlook

Cobre Panamá currently remains in a phase of P&SM with production halted and production guidance suspended. P&SM costs are expected to be between \$12 million to \$13 million per month in 2025.

### Guelb Moghrein

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Copper production (tonnes)	4,421	4,688	3,246	17,792	13,014
Copper sales (tonnes)	4,951	4,845	2,700	18,851	12,717
Gold production (ounces)	8,428	8,621	5,327	31,478	26,363
Gold sales (ounces)	8,658	8,382	5,539	33,627	23,546
Magnetite concentrate production (WMT) <sup>1</sup>	166,778	140,267	126,187	558,657	546,989
Magnetite concentrate sales (WMT) <sup>1</sup>	141,704	142,180	133,154	515,016	636,586
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb) <sup>2</sup>	\$1.30	\$1.55	\$2.73	\$1.80	\$2.96
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb) <sup>2</sup>	\$1.01	\$1.09	\$2.24	\$1.31	\$2.44
Financial results (\$ millions)					
Sales revenues	79	75	43	286	207
Gross profit	26	25	2	81	19
EBITDA <sup>2</sup>	31	29	4	97	27

<sup>1</sup> Magnetite concentrate production and sales volumes are measured in wet metric tonnes (“WMT”).

<sup>2</sup> Copper all-in sustaining costs (copper AISC), copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), are non-GAAP ratios, and EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. These measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. See “Regulatory Disclosures” for further information.

## Fourth Quarter and Full Year

Copper production for the fourth quarter and full year ended December 31, 2024 were 36% and 37% higher, respectively, than the same periods of 2023, attributable to higher feed grades as a result of the nature of material fed from the ore stockpile and Cutback 4.

Gold production for the fourth quarter and full year ended December 31, 2024 was 58% and 19% higher, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2023 as a result of higher grades and recoveries.

Magnetite production for the fourth quarter of 2024 was 32% higher compared to the same quarter of 2023 due to higher throughput and feed grade. Magnetite production for the year ended December 31, 2024 was 2% higher than 2023 due to higher throughput.

Copper C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> for the fourth quarter and full year ended December 31, 2024 were \$1.23 and \$1.13 per lb lower, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2023, attributable to higher copper production. Copper AISC<sup>1</sup> for the fourth quarter of 2024 was \$1.30 per lb, \$1.43 per lb lower than the same quarter of 2023, attributable to lower C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> and lower sustaining capital expenditures<sup>2</sup>. Copper AISC<sup>1</sup> for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$1.80 per lb, \$1.16 per lb lower than the prior year due to lower C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup>, partially offset by higher sustaining capital expenditures<sup>2</sup>.

Sales revenues for the fourth quarter and full year ended December 31, 2024 were 84% and 38% higher, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2023 due to higher copper and gold sales volumes and higher realized metal prices<sup>1</sup>. Gross profit for the fourth quarter and full year ended December 31, 2024 was \$24 million and \$62 million higher, respectively, than the comparable periods of 2023, attributable to higher sales revenues.

## Outlook

Production in 2025 is expected to be approximately 10,000 tonnes of copper, 35,000 to 45,000 ounces of gold, and 525,000 WMT of magnetite concentrate.

Extraction of Cutback 4 ore continues and is expected to be fully extracted by the second half of 2025. Gold production includes production from Oriental Hill, which received mining approval in the fourth quarter of 2024 with ore expected to be extracted in 2025. Gold will also be extracted from tailings storage facilities and reprocessed through the new Carbon-in-Leach plant, which was commissioned in October 2024. Production continues to ramp up through the first quarter of 2025 as circuit constraints and water supply deficiencies are addressed.

Production forecast in 2025 includes fibre shutdowns in seven-week intervals. A major SAG mill reline is planned for six days in the first quarter of 2025 and a two-day shutdown is scheduled for the third quarter of 2025 to replace the grates.

<sup>1</sup> Copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), copper all-in sustaining costs (copper AISC), and realized metal prices are non-GAAP ratios, which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>2</sup> Sustaining capital is a non-GAAP financial measures, which does not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

## Çayeli

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Copper production (tonnes)	2,482	3,178	2,487	11,491	11,036
Copper sales (tonnes)	2,404	4,456	2,805	12,182	10,583
Zinc production (tonnes)	406	542	374	2,629	3,597
Zinc sales (tonnes)	–	–	4,142	1,998	4,142
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb) <sup>1</sup>	\$3.83	\$2.54	\$2.90	\$2.81	\$2.55
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb) <sup>1</sup>	\$2.91	\$1.93	\$2.31	\$2.05	\$1.97
Financial results (\$ millions)					
Sales revenues	21	37	25	103	83
Gross profit	7	18	5	42	18
EBITDA <sup>1</sup>	6	18	9	42	31

<sup>1</sup> Copper all-in sustaining costs (copper AISC), copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), are non-GAAP ratios, and EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. These measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

### Fourth Quarter and Full Year

Copper production for the fourth quarter of 2024 was comparable to the same quarter of 2023. Copper production for the year ended December 31, 2024 was 4% higher than the same period of 2023, attributable to higher grades.

Zinc production for the fourth quarter of 2024 was 9% higher than the same quarter of 2023, attributable to higher grades. Zinc production for the year ended December 31, 2024 was 27% lower than 2023, due to lower throughput and recoveries.

Copper C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> of \$2.91 per lb for the fourth quarter of 2024 was \$0.60 per lb higher than the same period of 2023, attributable to lower by-product credits. Copper C1 cash cost<sup>1</sup> of \$2.05 per lb for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$0.08 per lb higher than the prior year due to higher employee costs following the higher TRY inflation rate and lower by-product credits.

Gross profit of \$7 million for the fourth quarter of 2024 was \$2 million higher than the same quarter of 2023 due to higher realized copper prices<sup>1</sup>. Gross profit for year ended December 31, 2024 of \$42 million was \$24 million higher than the same period of 2023 due to higher sales revenues, attributable to higher copper sales volume and higher realized copper prices<sup>1</sup>.

### Outlook

Production for 2025 is expected to be 10,000 tonnes of copper and 3,500 tonnes of zinc. Copper and zinc production includes production from the South Orebody, which received mining approval in January 2025. First stope production is expected in the first quarter of 2025.

An updated NI 43-101 Technical Report on Reserves and Resources is expected to be filed during the first half of 2025.

## Ravensthorpe

### Fourth Quarter and Full Year

Ravensthorpe was placed into C&M in May 2024 with production halted and production guidance suspended. C&M costs for the quarter averaged \$2 million per month.

Nickel production for the year ended December 31, 2024 was 4,993 contained tonnes and sales revenues for the year ended December 31, 2024 were \$89 million, a 77% and 73% decrease, respectively, compared to the same period of 2023, due to the decision to place the Ravensthorpe operation into a period of C&M in May 2024.

Gross loss of \$30 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 was an increase of \$94 million compared to the gross loss of \$124 million for same period in 2023. The net realized nickel price<sup>1</sup> for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$7.38 per lb, a 19% decrease from 2023.

<sup>1</sup> Copper C1 cash cost (copper C1) and realized metal prices are non-GAAP ratios, do not have standardized meanings under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

## Outlook

C&M activity is focused on the execution of preventative maintenance plans that have been developed with major equipment being run and monitored to help maintain it in good working condition. In addition, the Company continues to support its personnel and local regional communities. Environmental approvals for Shoemaker Levy, Wind Farm and Tamarine Quarry continue to progress. C&M costs are expected to be between \$1.5 million and \$2 million per month going forward.

## DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

### Brownfield Projects

#### Kansanshi S3 Expansion

The S3 Expansion will transition Kansanshi from the current, more selective high-grade, medium-scale operation to a medium-grade, larger-scale mining operation. Most of the capital spend on the S3 Expansion was incurred in 2024, and first production is expected in the second half of 2025.

During the fourth quarter of 2024, the gearless mill drive installations were completed and the 33kV overhead line and substation was commissioned. Civil and structural workstreams are substantially progressed. Work in priority mechanical areas continues together with completion of piping and electrical systems to allow early commissioning of major systems.

At the end of 2024, the project achieved 62% construction completion of the process plant and commenced early commissioning work. System configuration of the plant control system is at 80%, focused on functionality of cleaner and reagent circuits, and functional testing of services areas. The plant simulator is available for operator training on site, with E-learning modules being released for use. Operational readiness achieved 62% completion with training of personnel on the process simulator.

Work is also underway to increase throughput capacity of the Kansanshi smelter to 1.6 Mtpa from the current capacity level of 1.3 Mtpa. The capacity increase is expected to be achieved from expansion of ancillary plant at the smelter, including the oxygen, condenser and acid plant, and also partly through enhancing copper concentrate grades by lowering the carbon and pyrite content of the Kansanshi and Sentinel concentrate feeds. In addition to increased capacity, the smelter expansion is expected to create greater flexibility should smelter capacity constraints in the Zambian Copperbelt arise, as well as reduce downstream Scope 3 greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions from the transport and refining of copper concentrate at third party smelters. During the quarter, the new waste heat boiler condenser and 5<sup>th</sup> train of wet electrostatic precipitators were completed and successfully commissioned. Installation of the high pressure oxygen compressor was completed with commissioning in progress. All major oxygen plant equipment arrived on site and installation is progressing. Acid Plant 5 civil work was completed with structural mechanical and piping installation in progress.

#### Las Cruces Underground Project

On February 20, 2024, the Company filed an updated NI 43-101 Technical Report on Mineral Resources and Reserves for the Las Cruces Underground Project. The purpose of the Technical Report was to update the 2022 Mineral Resources estimate, declare a Mineral Reserves estimate and provide commentary on the project development strategy. The updated NI 43-101 Technical Report is available on the Company's public filings on SEDAR+ at [www.sedarplus.com](http://www.sedarplus.com).

### Greenfield Projects

#### Taca Taca

Taca Taca, located in the Salta province of Argentina, is the most advanced of the Company's greenfield projects and is one of the largest, highest-quality copper projects globally. It will consist of an open-pit copper mine and ore processing plant to produce up to 275kt of copper per year along with gold and molybdenum by-products. With an initial mine life of 32 years and a large resource base, Taca Taca will be a long-life asset.

The project's primary Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA") continues to be under evaluation by the Secretariat of Mining of Salta Province. Key milestones such as an independent evaluation from SEGEMAR (Argentinian Geological and Mining Service) were completed during the fourth quarter of 2024, which included a workshop and site visit. Following a decision on the ESIA, subsequent proceedings for detailed construction and operation permits will continue.

Since obtaining the environmental pre-feasibility approval for the 345kV power line in November 2022, the Company has been advancing with the additional technical aspects required for the ESIA, anticipated for submission in early 2025. The

ESIA evaluation process for the proposed bypass and access road construction remains ongoing with a revised plan to proceed with a 40km segment, bypassing the project site, instead of the initially planned 140km route.

The Free Prior Informed Consent (“FPIC”) process for the project was successfully concluded for all communities directly influenced by the project, as defined by the relevant provincial authorities. The process culminated with the formal informative assembly held in Tolar Grande in December 2024. Prior to this, the FPIC processes for the communities of Olacapato and Pocitos were conducted in 2023.

The project will also require the approval of concessions for the borefield industrial water supply for the mine. Applications for industrial water concessions were submitted in 2023. These concessions are expected to be granted following the approval of the Mining ESIA. Additional water supply fieldwork commenced in the fourth quarter of 2024 to identify supplementary water sources, and evaluate deeper confined aquifers to enhance sustainability of extraction. Other efforts include improving borefields yield through pumping tests and additional drilling activities for borefield development. Furthermore, parallel efforts are underway to confirm brine availability as part of the comprehensive sustainable water management strategy.

On July 8, 2024, the government of Argentina’s President Javier Milei enacted the “Law of Grounds and Starting Points for the Freedom of Argentines”, which includes a new incentive regime for large investments (Régimen de Incentivo para Grandes Inversiones) with a two-year window to apply starting on the same date. The legislation provides special foreign exchange provisions and tax and customs incentives, focusing on predictability, stability, and legal certainty across various sectors, including mining. On September 19, 2024, Salta province formally adhered to the regime, extending its benefits to include local tax stability. The Company is currently preparing an update of the NI 43-101 Technical Report, and plans to submit an application for the RIGI regime.

### **La Granja**

In 2023, the Company finalized an agreement with Rio Tinto to progress the La Granja copper project in northern Peru. La Granja is one of the largest undeveloped copper resources in the world with a published Inferred Mineral Resource of 4.32 billion tonnes at 0.51% copper, and potential for substantial expansion. La Granja is located in the district of Querocoto in the northern region of Cajamarca, Peru, approximately 90 kilometres northeast of Chiclayo, at an altitude of between 2,000 and 2,800 metres.

Following the completion of conditions including regulatory approvals from the Government of Peru, First Quantum acquired a 55% interest in the project and became the operator of La Granja. As part of the agreement with Rio Tinto, the Company is obliged to invest a further \$546 million (the “initial funding”) in the project over a period of not more than ten years.

Part of the initial funding will be used to complete an engineering study and ESIA over the next 12 to 24 months, after which the remaining balance of the initial funding is expected to be spent on construction of the project contingent on a positive investment decision and relevant government approvals. Upon satisfaction of the initial funding amount, all subsequent expenditures will be applied on a pro-rata basis according to share ownership of the project.

Work will continue to progress community engagement and the engineering study. Following the transition in project ownership, increased community engagement and local community participation in project support activities has been established and will continue to be developed. Ongoing engagement with local, regional, and national authorities has indicated strong support for the project at all levels of government, and discussion of possible project development pathways is ongoing.

The engineering study will focus on developing an updated geological resource and reserve model, which will require additional infill drilling to upgrade Inferred Resources to Measured and Indicated categories. The necessary permits and land agreements to carry out the planned drill program were established in the fourth quarter of 2023. The drilling campaign commenced shortly thereafter, and is now 60% complete, with approximately 30,000 meters drilled and three rigs operating. The current phase of project work at La Granja is not capital intensive and is focused on initial drill delineation and assessment of development options. Assay results are being collected on a regular basis, and an ongoing geotechnical evaluation program has been established. High-level project layout options together with associated infrastructure requirements and logistical routes are being developed and assessed, and additional metallurgical studies to establish optimal processing configurations are underway.



## Haquira

Haquira is located in the Apurímac region of Peru, and is a longer-dated greenfield project for the Company. Land access agreements were reached with three local communities during the second quarter of 2023. This enabled a cost-effective drilling campaign to start at the Haquira East deposit in September 2023 and approximately 14,000 metres were drilled until completion of the planned program by end of July 2024. During the period, drilling at Haquira returned encouraging intercepts on the northerly margin of the Haquira East resource.

Following the signing of a new land access agreement with a fourth community, a short drilling campaign was also carried out at the Cristo de los Andes satellite deposit in the third quarter of 2024.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> amendment of the current exploration permit was filed by the Company in November 2023. Following a successful public participation workshop with the local communities as required by applicable law, the permit was approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mines in early February 2025. This amendment extends the term of the permit for seven years, allowing for further drilling in the future.

The Company remains open to dialogue with the two remaining communities regarding land access, aiming to expand the drilling program into Haquira West deposit and other targets in the area of the project.

## EXPLORATION

The Company's global exploration program is focused on identifying high-quality porphyry and sediment-hosted copper deposits in prospective belts around the world. The Company is engaged in the assessment and early stage exploration of a number of properties globally, particularly in the Central African Copper belt and the Andean porphyry belt. More specific targets are being pursued in other jurisdictions including Australia and Finland. The Company has recently established an operating base and exploration team in Kazakhstan.

Near-mine exploration programs are focused on satellite targets around the Trident and Kansanshi operations in Zambia as well as Çayeli in Türkiye. During the quarter, diamond drilling was active on copper and nickel targets within the Trident and Kansanshi districts.

At Kansanshi, the Company has embarked on an exploration program for new sources of gold in the South East Dome area, with encouraging results to date. Further field exploration and verification of this potential new discovery is a priority work stream. At Çayeli, near mine drilling continues to deliver strong results on the new 'South' orebody which is now undergoing detailed resource drilling and development. Following on from the discovery of the South Orebody, a detailed evaluation of prior drill coverage along the Çayeli trend has defined extensive areas with limited or no drill testing at depth along the prospective target horizon. A systematic drill program has been designed to test this trend over 2000m of strike and over 1000m depth with wide spaced holes. Further targets with outcropping mineralization have been established in the Çayeli district and will be subject to detailed exploration in coming months. An updated NI 43-101 Technical Report on Reserves and Resources for Çayeli is expected to be released in the first half of 2025. In Finland, a winter drill program will be initiated on mafic Cu-Ni targets in the Central Lapland belt as well as a gravity anomaly immediately south of the Pyhäsalmi mine.

Intelligence gathering continues in several jurisdictions, especially Kazakhstan and Argentina. A new porphyry prospect was defined in Kazakhstan using 'AI' (machine learning) enhanced targeting techniques. Following field validation the target has been secured under new tenure. In Chile, a new Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold prospect was advanced and will be tested by RC drilling in January. Subsequent to research and field investigations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during 2024 the Company has recently applied and been accepted as a qualified bidder for certain upcoming land releases.

## SUMMARY FINANCIAL RESULTS

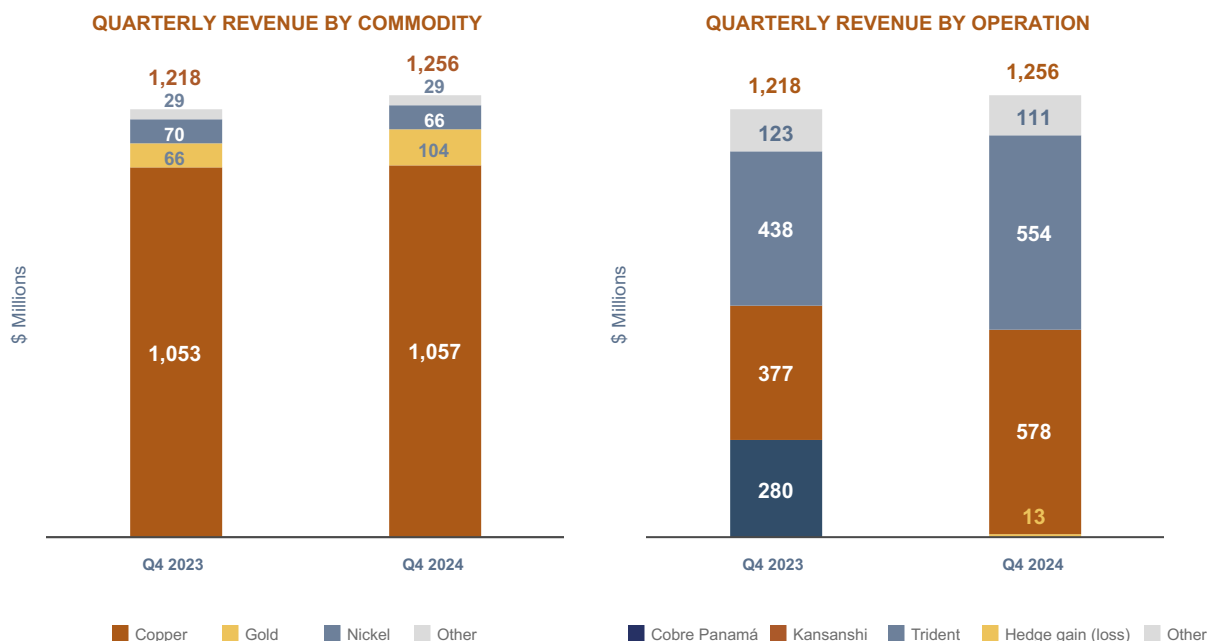
	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Sales revenues	1,256	1,279	1,218	4,802	6,456
Gross profit (loss)					
Cobre Panamá	(11)	(10)	25	(49)	867
Kansanshi	210	204	12	552	132
Trident	159	204	112	733	432
Corporate & other	47	58	(62)	114	(139)
Total gross profit	405	456	87	1,350	1,292
Exploration	(9)	(4)	(13)	(24)	(30)
General and administrative	(36)	(39)	(37)	(148)	(142)
Impairment and related charges	(2)	(2)	(900)	(75)	(900)
Other expense	(14)	(82)	(121)	(293)	(142)
Operating profit	344	329	(984)	810	78
Net finance expense <sup>1</sup>	(171)	(173)	(146)	(709)	(613)
Modification and redemption of liabilities	100	—	—	90	—
Adjustment for expected phasing of Zambian VAT	35	17	(20)	89	49
Income tax expense	(118)	(120)	(642)	(388)	(757)
Net earnings (loss)	190	53	(1,792)	(108)	(1,243)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to:					
Non-controlling interests	91	(55)	(345)	(110)	(289)
Shareholders of the Company	99	108	(1,447)	2	(954)
Adjusted earnings (loss) <sup>2</sup>	31	119	(259)	(17)	261
Earnings (Loss) per share					
Basic	\$0.12	\$0.13	(\$2.09)	\$0.00	(\$1.38)
Diluted	\$0.12	\$0.13	(\$2.09)	\$0.00	(\$1.38)
Adjusted <sup>2</sup>	\$0.04	\$0.14	(\$0.37)	(\$0.02)	\$0.38
Basic weighted average number of shares (in 000's)	832,530	832,474	691,674	812,222	690,876

<sup>1</sup> Net finance expense comprises finance income and finance costs.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted earnings (loss) is a non-GAAP financial measure and adjusted earnings (loss) per share is a non-GAAP ratio. Such measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

## Sales Revenues

### FOURTH QUARTER



Sales revenues for the fourth quarter of 2024 of \$1,256 million were 3%, or \$38 million, higher than the same quarter of 2023, reflecting increases in gold and copper sales revenues of \$38 million and \$4 million, respectively. The increase was attributable to higher net realized copper and gold prices<sup>1</sup> more than offsetting the impact of lower sales volumes, following Cobre Panamá being placed on P&SM throughout the year and Ravensthorpe being placed in a period of C&M from May 2024.

Copper sales revenues excluding Cobre Panamá for the fourth quarter of 2024 of \$1,057 million were 33%, or \$261 million, higher than the same quarter of 2023, reflecting an increase in the net realized copper price<sup>1</sup> and copper sales volumes which were 21% higher compared to the same quarter of 2023. The higher copper sales volumes were attributable to Kansanshi, arising from increased production.

The net realized price<sup>1</sup> for copper of \$4.08 per lb for the fourth quarter of 2024 was 19% higher than the same quarter of 2023. This compares to an increase of 13% in the average LME price of copper for the same period to \$4.17 per lb. Copper sales revenues include a \$13 million gain or \$0.06 per lb, on the copper sales hedge program.

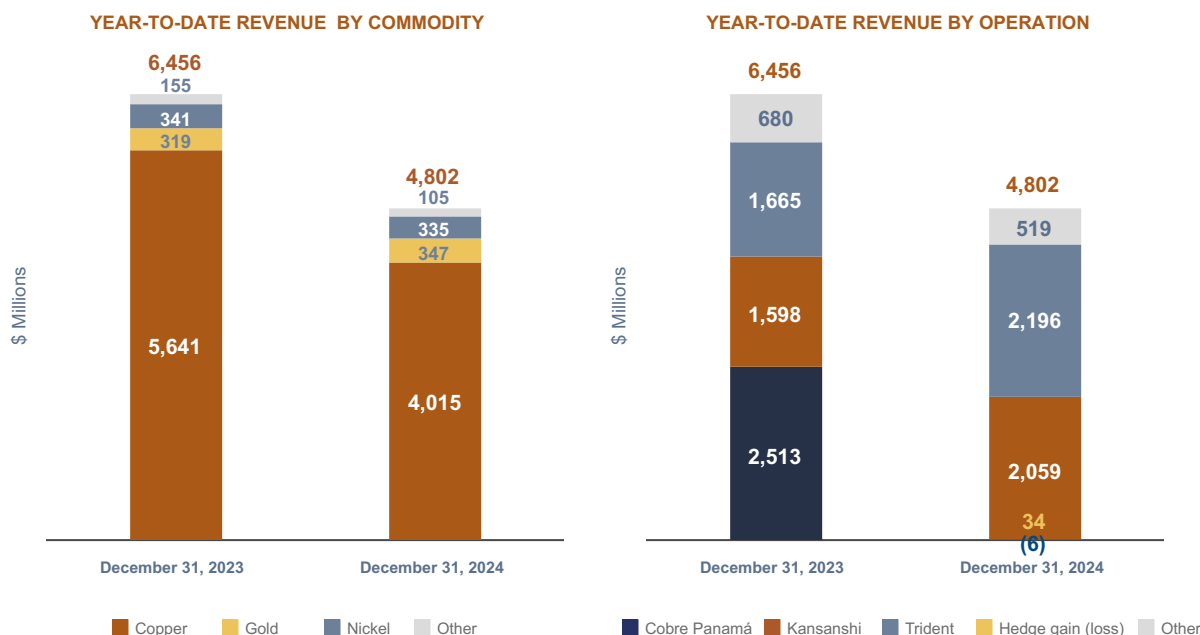
Nickel sales revenues of \$66 million for the fourth quarter of 2024 were 6%, or \$4 million, lower than the same quarter of 2023, due to Ravensthorpe being placed in a period of C&M from May 2024 and lower net realized metal prices<sup>1</sup>.

The net realized price<sup>1</sup> for nickel of \$6.74 per lb for the fourth quarter of 2024 was 10% lower than the same quarter of 2023.

Gold sales revenues excluding Cobre Panamá for the fourth quarter of 2024 of \$104 million were 121%, or \$57 million, higher than the same quarter of 2023, arising from a 60% increase in gold sales volumes, attributable to increased production at Kansanshi, and 39% higher net realized gold prices<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Realized metal price is a non-GAAP ratio, which does not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

## FULL YEAR



Sales revenues for the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$4,802 million were 26%, or \$1,654 million, lower than the same period of 2023, reflecting the decrease in copper sales revenues of \$1,626 million, primarily attributable to Cobre Panamá being placed on P&SM with 121 thousand DMT of copper concentrate remaining onsite.

Copper sales revenues excluding Cobre Panamá for the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$4,018 million were 22%, or \$717 million, higher than the comparable period of 2023, reflecting increased copper sales volumes, and an increase in the net realized copper price<sup>1</sup> of 14% and 13%, respectively. This was attributable to strong operational performance at the Zambian operations, with copper sales volumes at Trident and Kansanshi increasing by 17,631 tonnes and 30,902 tonnes, respectively.

The net realized price<sup>1</sup> for copper of \$4.03 per lb in 2024 was 13% higher than the same period in 2023. This compares to an increase of 8% in the average LME price of copper for the same period to \$4.15 per lb. Copper sales revenues include a \$34 million gain, or \$0.04 per lb, on the copper sales hedge program.

Nickel sales revenues of \$335 million were lower than the same period of 2023, at 2%, or \$6 million, lower. The reduction in nickel sales revenue is due to lower net realized metal prices<sup>1</sup> despite increased sales volumes from the ramp-up of production at Enterprise. Ravensthorpe was also placed into a period of C&M from May 2024.

The net realized price<sup>1</sup> for nickel of \$7.38 per lb in 2024 was 19% lower than the comparable period in 2023.

Gold sales revenues excluding Cobre Panamá in 2024 of \$350 million were 87%, or \$163 million, higher than the comparable period in 2023, arising from a 49% increase in gold sales volumes, attributable to increased production at Kansanshi, and 28% higher net realized gold prices<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Realized metal price is a non-GAAP ratio, which does not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.



(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted)

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Copper selling price (per lb)					
Average LME cash price	\$4.17	\$4.18	\$3.70	\$4.15	\$3.85
Realized copper price <sup>1</sup>	\$4.17	\$4.24	\$3.62	\$4.15	\$3.76
Treatment/refining charges ("TC/RC") (per lb)	(\$0.04)	(\$0.06)	(\$0.13)	(\$0.07)	(\$0.15)
Freight charges (per lb)	(\$0.05)	(\$0.03)	(\$0.05)	(\$0.05)	(\$0.03)
Net realized copper price <sup>1</sup>	\$4.08	\$4.15	\$3.44	\$4.03	\$3.58

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Gold selling price (per oz)					
Average LBMA cash price	\$2,664	\$2,474	\$1,974	\$2,388	\$1,941
Net realized gold price <sup>1,2</sup>	\$2,545	\$2,383	\$1,835	\$2,294	\$1,786

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Nickel selling price (per payable lb)					
Average LME cash price	\$7.27	\$7.37	\$7.82	\$7.63	\$9.74
Realized nickel price <sup>1</sup>	\$7.22	\$7.36	\$7.53	\$7.68	\$9.07
Treatment/refining charges ("TC/RC") (per lb)	(\$0.48)	(\$0.01)	\$—	(\$0.30)	\$—
Net realized nickel price <sup>1</sup>	\$6.74	\$7.35	\$7.53	\$7.38	\$9.07

<sup>1</sup> Realized metal prices is a non-GAAP ratio which does not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes gold revenues recognized under the precious metal stream arrangement.

Given the volatility in commodity prices, significant variances may arise between average market price and net realized prices<sup>1</sup> due to the timing of sales during the period.

## Gross Profit

### Fourth Quarter

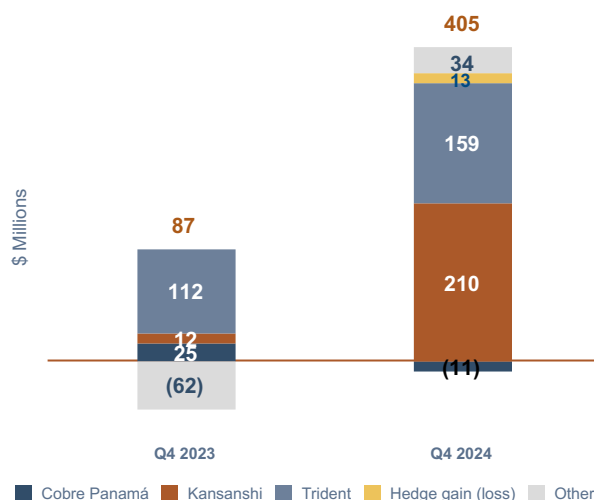
Gross profit in Q4 2023	87
Gross profit in Q4 2023 (Excl. Cobre Panamá, Ravensthorpe and Las Cruces)	123
Higher net realized prices <sup>1</sup>	143
Movement in hedge program	14
Higher sales volumes and change in sales mix	149
Higher by-product contribution	23
Lower cash costs	13
Higher royalty expense	(34)
Higher depreciation	(27)
Positive impact of foreign exchange on operating costs	12
Gross profit in Q4 2024 (Excl. Cobre Panamá, Ravensthorpe, Las Cruces)	416
Gross profit in Q4 2024 <sup>2</sup>	405

<sup>1</sup> Realized metal price is a non-GAAP ratio, which does not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

<sup>2</sup> Gross profit is reconciled to EBITDA by including exploration costs of \$9 million, general and administrative costs of \$36 million, care and maintenance costs of \$52 million, share of loss in joint venture of \$9 million, other expense of \$13 million and adding back depreciation of \$169 million (a reconciliation of EBITDA is included in "Regulatory Disclosures").

<sup>1</sup> Realized metal price is a non-GAAP ratio, which does not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information

### QUARTERLY GROSS PROFIT BY OPERATION



Gross profit for the fourth quarter of 2024 was \$405 million, an increase of \$318 million, or 366%, from the same quarter in 2023 attributable to higher realized copper and gold prices<sup>1</sup>.

Gross profit excluding Cobre Panamá and Ravensthorpe was \$416 million, an increase of \$299 million or 256% from the same quarter in 2023. This was primarily attributable to higher sales revenues, lower cash costs and a favourable foreign exchange impact following the weakening of the Kwacha.

### Full Year

Gross profit in 2023	1,292
Gross profit in 2023 (Excl. Cobre Panamá, Ravensthorpe and Las Cruces)	581
Higher net realized prices <sup>1</sup>	388
Movement in hedge program	34
Higher sales volumes and change in sales mix	428
Higher by-product contribution	81
Higher cash costs	(37)
Higher royalty expense	(74)
Higher depreciation	(56)
Positive impact of foreign exchange on operating costs	84
Gross profit in 2024 (Excl. Cobre Panamá, Ravensthorpe and Las Cruces)	1,429
Gross profit in 2024 <sup>2</sup>	1,350

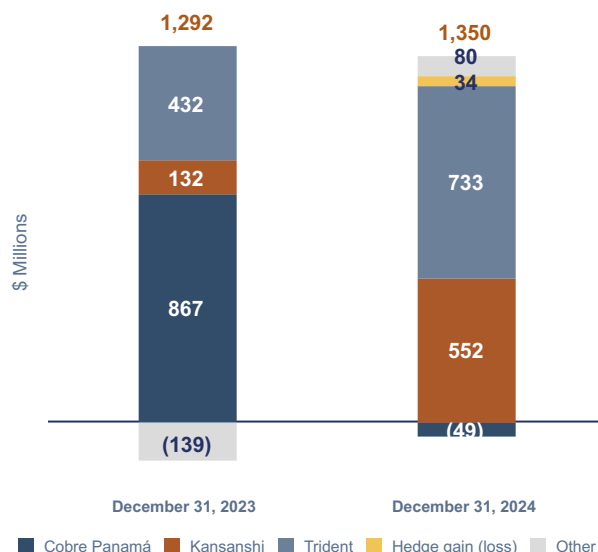
<sup>1</sup> Realized metal price is a non-GAAP ratio, which does not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

<sup>2</sup> Gross profit is reconciled to EBITDA by including exploration costs of \$24 million, general and administrative costs of \$148 million, care and maintenance costs of \$253 million, share of loss in joint venture of \$85 million, and adding back depreciation of \$633 million and other expense of \$18 million (a reconciliation of EBITDA is included in "Regulatory Disclosures").

<sup>1</sup> Realized metal price is non-GAAP ratio which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".



### FULL YEAR GROSS PROFIT BY OPERATION



Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$1,350 million, an increase of \$58 million, or 4%, from the same period in 2023, attributable to increased realized copper prices<sup>1</sup>.

Gross profit excluding Cobre Panamá and Ravensthorpe was \$1,429 million, an increase of \$880 million or 160% from the same period in 2023. This was primarily attributable to higher sales revenue and a favourable foreign exchange impact following the weakening of the Kwacha, partially offset by higher cash costs, impacted by higher electricity costs.

## Net Earnings (Loss)

### Fourth Quarter

Net earnings attributable to shareholders of the Company for the fourth quarter of 2024 was \$99 million, \$1,546 million higher compared to a loss of \$1,447 million in the same quarter of 2023. The net earnings increase was attributable to higher gross profit and a gain on modification of liabilities. Additionally, there was a decrease in other expense, tax expense and a lower impairment charge of \$2 million in the fourth quarter of 2024 compared to a \$900 million charge recognized in the fourth quarter of 2023 in relation to impairment of Ravensthorpe and exploration assets.

The modification gain on liabilities of \$100 million in the fourth quarter of 2024 related to revised terms of the agreement with Korea Panama Mining Corporation ("KPMC") which resulted in an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability.

Net finance expense of \$171 million was \$25 million higher than the same quarter of 2023, reflecting an increase in related party finance cost accretion and the additional finance cost accretion on the copper Prepayment Agreement. Net finance expense principally consists of interest on debt of \$150 million, related party interest of \$27 million, accretion of the Prepayment Agreement of \$10 million, and accretion of deferred revenue of \$15 million. This was partially offset by finance income of \$22 million and interest capitalized of \$21 million.

A credit of \$35 million reflecting the expected phasing of the Zambian VAT was recognized in the quarter, whereas an expense of \$20 million was recognized in the same quarter of 2023.

Other expense of \$14 million is \$107 million lower than the \$121 million expense recognized in the same quarter of 2023. C&M costs of \$52 million were recorded in the fourth quarter of 2024, with Cobre Panamá remaining under P&SM, Ravensthorpe being placed on C&M in May 2024 together with ongoing costs at Las Cruces. A \$9 million share of loss in KPMC was recognized in the quarter, compared to a \$58 million loss recognized in the same quarter of 2023. Gains of \$38 million and \$13 million was recognized in the quarter in relation to revisions in estimates of restoration provisions and foreign exchange, respectively. This compared to a gain on the change in estimates on restoration provisions of \$4 million and a foreign exchange loss of \$43 million in the same quarter of 2023.

<sup>1</sup> Realized metal price is non-GAAP ratio which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

An income tax expense of \$118 million was recognized in the fourth quarter of 2024, compared with a \$642 million income tax expense recognized in the same quarter of 2023, reflecting applicable statutory tax rates that range from 20% to 30% for the Company's operations. The effective tax rate excluding Cobre Panamá and interest expense for the quarter ended December 31, 2024 was 24%.

Basic earnings per share was \$0.12 during the quarter, compared to \$2.09 loss per share in the same quarter of 2023.

### Full Year

Net earnings attributable to shareholders of the Company of \$2 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$956 million higher compared to loss of \$954 million in same period in 2023. The net earnings change was attributable to a higher gross profit, modification and redemption gains on liabilities, a decrease in the tax expense and a lower impairment charge of \$75 million in 2024 compared to \$900 million recognized in the same period of 2023 in relation to Ravensthorpe and exploration assets. This was partially offset by an increase in other expense in the year ended December 31, 2024.

The modification and redemption of liabilities gain of \$90 million in the year ended December 31, 2024 included \$100 million related to revised terms of the agreement with KPMC which resulted in an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability.

Net finance expense of \$709 million was \$96 million higher than the same period of 2023, reflecting an increase in related party finance cost accretion, higher interest paid on bonds and the inclusion of the additional finance cost accretion on the Prepayment Agreement. Net finance expense principally consisted of interest on debt of \$591 million, related party cost accretion of \$124 million, accretion of deferred revenue of \$61 million, and accretion of the Prepayment Agreement of \$36 million, offset by capitalized interest of \$54 million and finance income of \$90 million.

A credit of \$89 million reflecting the expected phasing of the Zambian VAT was recognized in the year ended December 31, 2024, compared with a credit of \$49 million recognized in the same period of 2023.

Other expense of \$293 million is \$151 million higher than other expense of \$142 million incurred in the same period in 2023. C&M costs of \$253 million were recorded in the year ended December 31, 2024 reflecting Cobre Panamá being under preservation and safe management, and Ravensthorpe being placed on C&M in May 2024 together with ongoing costs at Las Cruces. C&M costs included \$191 million incurred in Cobre Panamá. During the year an \$85 million share of loss in KPMC was recognized in the year to December 31, 2024, compared to the \$18 million gain recognized in the same period of 2023. A gain of \$39 million was recognized in relation to the restoration provision for closed properties. A foreign exchange gain of \$4 million was recognized compared to a foreign exchange loss of \$67 million in the same period in 2023. A \$14 million restructuring expense was also recognized in the period in relation to Ravensthorpe and Cobre Panamá compared to a \$49 million restructuring expense in the same period of 2023.

An impairment charge of \$75 million, was recognized, which includes \$72 million at Ravensthorpe, following the decision to scale back operations in the first quarter of 2024 and subsequently placing the mine on C&M in May 2024. This compares to \$854 million recognized in the same period of 2023 in relation to Ravensthorpe and \$46 million in respect of exploration assets.

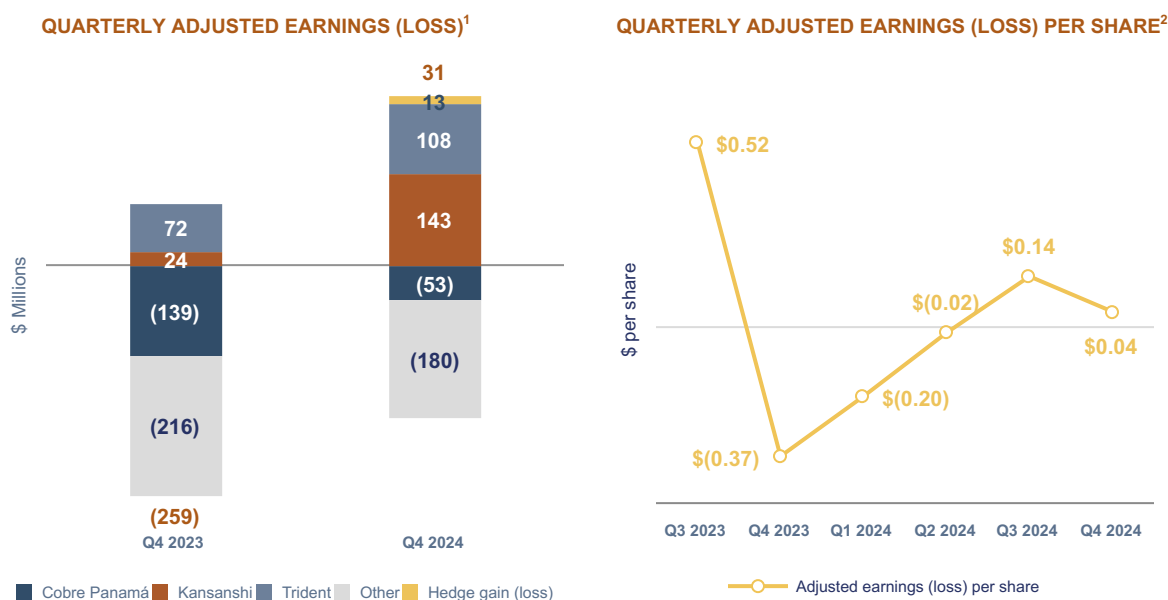
An income tax expense of \$388 million was recognized in the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to a \$757 million expense recognized in the same period in 2023, reflecting applicable statutory tax rates that range from 20% to 30% for the Company's operations. The effective tax rate excluding Cobre Panamá and interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2024 was 28%.

Basic earnings per share was \$0.00 during the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to a loss per share of \$1.38 in the same period of 2023.

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted)

## Adjusted Earnings (Loss)<sup>1</sup>

### FOURTH QUARTER



Adjusted earnings<sup>1</sup> for the quarter ended December 31, 2024 of \$31 million decreased by \$290 million from adjusted loss<sup>1</sup> of \$259 million in the comparative period in 2023. Adjusted earnings per share<sup>2</sup> of \$0.04 in the fourth quarter compares to adjusted loss per share<sup>2</sup> of \$0.37 in the same quarter of 2023. The principal items not included in adjusted earnings<sup>1</sup> in the quarter are the \$100 million modification gain on the KPMC loan, a decrease in estimates of restoration provisions at closed sites of \$38 million, the adjustment for expected phasing of Zambian VAT of \$35 million, and foreign exchange gains of \$13 million. Where relevant, adjustments are effected for minority interest and joint venture ownership.

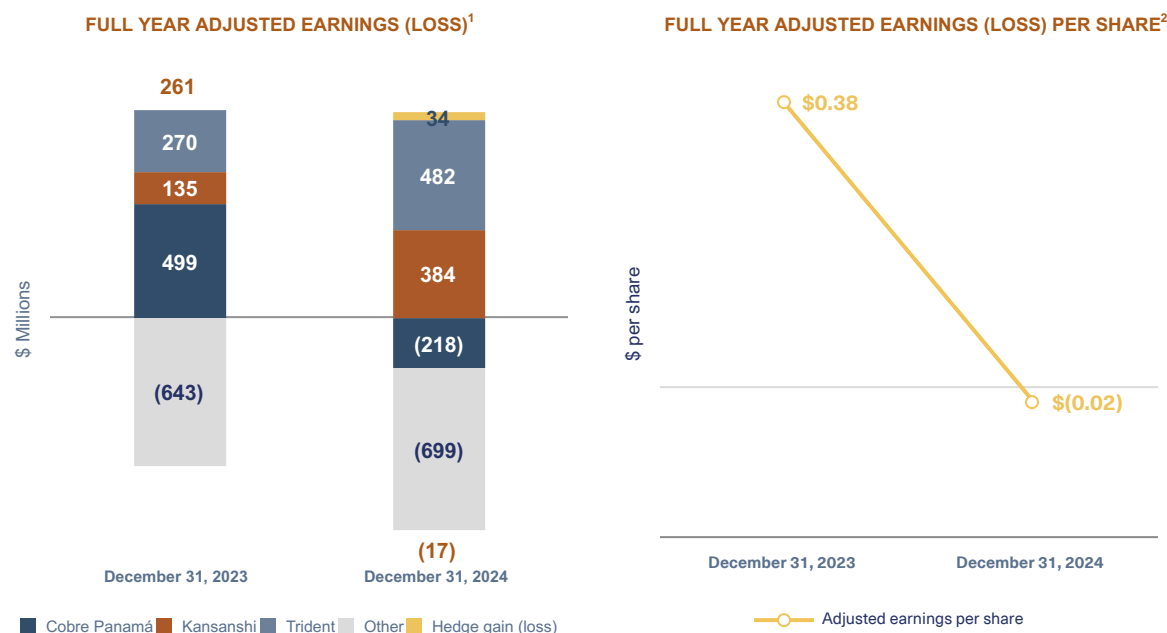
The effective tax rate, on an adjusted basis excluding Cobre Panamá and interest expense, for the quarter ended December 31, 2024 was 32%. A reconciliation of adjusted metrics is included in "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted earnings (loss) is a non-GAAP financial measure, which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted earnings (loss) per share is a non-GAAP ratio, which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted)

## FULL YEAR



Adjusted loss<sup>1</sup> for the year ended December 31, 2024 of \$17 million decreased by \$278 million from adjusted earnings<sup>1</sup> of \$261 million the same period in 2023. Adjusted loss per share<sup>2</sup> of \$0.02 in the year ended December 31, 2024 compares to adjusted earnings per share<sup>2</sup> of \$0.38 in the same period of 2023.

The principal items not included in adjusted loss<sup>1</sup> is the \$90 million modification and redemption gain on liabilities, the adjustment for expected phasing of Zambian VAT of \$89 million, an impairment expense of \$75 million of which \$71 million relates to Ravensthorpe, a decrease in estimates of restoration provisions at closed sites of \$39 million, a restructuring expense of \$14 million, and foreign exchange gains of \$4 million. Where relevant, adjustments are effected for minority interest and joint venture ownership.

The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2024, on an adjusted basis, excluding Cobre Panamá and interest expense was 29%. A reconciliation of adjusted metrics is included in "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted earnings (loss) is a non-GAAP financial measure, which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted earnings (loss) per share is a non-GAAP ratio, which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Cash flows from (used by) operating activities	583	260	(185)	1,651	1,427
Cash flows used by investing activities	(335)	(329)	(335)	(1,294)	(1,380)
Purchase and deposits on property, plant and equipment	(324)	(329)	(344)	(1,286)	(1,300)
Acquisition of La Granja	–	–	–	–	(105)
Interest paid and capitalized to property, plant and equipment	(21)	(14)	(6)	(54)	(26)
Other	10	14	15	46	51
Cash flows from (used by) financing activities <sup>1</sup>	(127)	(114)	224	(501)	(776)
Net movement in debt and trading facilities	53	(38)	484	(1,065)	(17)
Proceeds on issuance of common shares	–	–	–	1,103	–
Interest paid <sup>1</sup>	(180)	(76)	(230)	(519)	(527)
Dividends paid to shareholders	–	–	–	–	(93)
Net payments to joint venture (KPMC)	–	–	(30)	–	(109)
Other	–	–	–	(20)	(30)
Exchange losses on cash and cash equivalents	(2)	–	–	(3)	–
Net cash inflow (outflow)	119	(183)	(296)	(147)	(729)
Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts	812	693	959	812	959
Total assets	24,107	23,942	23,758	24,107	23,758
Total current liabilities	1,545	1,773	2,007	1,545	2,007
Total long-term liabilities	10,660	10,529	10,973	10,660	10,973
Net debt <sup>2</sup>	5,530	5,591	6,420	5,530	6,420
Cash flows from (used by) operating activities per share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.70	\$0.31	(\$0.27)	\$2.03	\$2.07

<sup>1</sup> Interest paid excludes \$21 million and \$54 million capitalized to property, plant and equipment for the fourth quarter and full year ended December 31, 2024, presented in cash flows used by investing activities (three months and year-ended December 31, 2023: \$6 million and \$26 million).

<sup>2</sup> Net debt is a supplementary financial measure, which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>3</sup> Cash flows from (used by) operating activities per share is a non-GAAP ratio, and does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

### FOURTH QUARTER

#### Cash Flows from (used by) Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities for the fourth quarter were \$768 million higher than the same quarter of 2023, attributable to higher EBITDA<sup>1</sup>, and lower taxes paid. In 2023, Cobre Panamá, pursuant to Law 406 made a tax and royalty payment of \$567 million.

#### Cash Flows used by Investing Activities

Investing activities of \$335 million mostly comprise of capital expenditures of \$324 million which were \$20 million lower than the same quarter of 2023. Capital expenditure for the fourth quarter of 2024, reflected lower spend while Cobre Panamá is on P&SM and Ravensthorpe being placed in a period of C&M. This was partially offset by planned higher spending on the S3 project at Kansanshi.

#### Cash Flows from (used by) Financing Activities

Cash flows used by financing activities of \$127 million for the fourth quarter of 2024 included a net inflow of \$53 million on total debt. This was due to drawings on the revolving credit facility as a result of Cobre Panamá being in P&SM, partially offset by planned repayments on the term loan and additional drawing on the trading facilities related to metal sales.

<sup>1</sup> EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

Interest paid of \$180 million is included within cash flows used by financing activities which excludes \$21 million of capitalized interest. Interest paid was \$50 million lower than the \$230 million paid in the fourth quarter of 2023 which excludes \$6 million of capitalized interest. The lower interest paid in the quarter reflects timing of bond interest payments.

## FULL YEAR

### Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities for the year were \$224 million higher than the same period of 2023, arising due to lower taxes paid combined with the receipt of \$500 million attributable to the Prepayment Agreement. This was partially offset by lower EBITDA<sup>1</sup> and adverse movements on working capital following the unwinding of accounts payable at Cobre Panamá and Ravensthorpe. In 2023, Cobre Panamá, pursuant to Law 406 made a tax and royalty payment of \$567 million.

### Cash Flows used by Investing Activities

Investing activities of \$1,294 million for the year included capital expenditures of \$1,286 million which were \$14 million lower than 2023, reflecting lower spend in Cobre Panamá and Ravensthorpe, which have been held in P&SM and C&M respectively, and Enterprise, following declaration of commercial production effective June 1, 2024. This was partially offset by planned increased capital expenditure on the S3 project at Kansanshi and spend on La Granja.

### Cash Flows used by Financing Activities

Cash flows used by financing activities of \$501 million for the year included a \$1,065 million net movement on total debt.

Included within the net movement on total debt were the proceeds of \$1,600 million of senior notes due 2029, which, together with \$1,103 million of the equity issuance from the comprehensive refinancing in Q1 2024, were used for the full redemption of \$1,050 million of all the senior notes due 2025 and \$1,000 million of all the senior notes due 2026. These movements also include scheduled repayments on the term loan and utilization of the revolving credit facility and trading facilities.

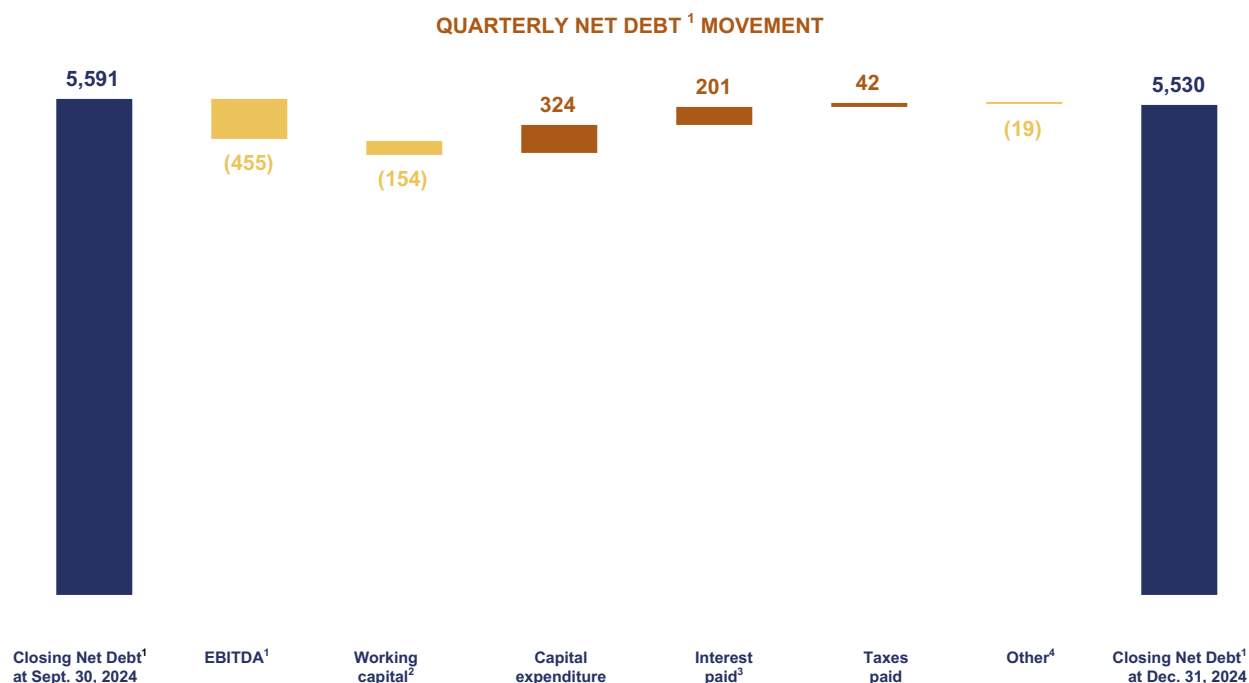
Interest paid of \$519 million is included within cash flows from financing activities for the year which excludes \$54 million of capitalized interest, and is \$8 million lower than the \$527 million of interest paid in 2023 which excludes \$26 million of capitalized interest. The higher interest paid in the year reflects the increased coupon rate on the senior notes and higher floating interest rates, despite the reduction in the Company's gross debt levels.

<sup>1</sup> EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".



## Liquidity

### FOURTH QUARTER



<sup>1</sup> EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure and net debt is a supplementary financial measure. These measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

<sup>2</sup> Working capital includes inflows of \$104 million on trade and other receivables and \$71 million on trade and other payables, offset by outflows of \$13 million from movements in inventories and an \$8 million outflow related to long-term incentive plans.

<sup>3</sup> Interest paid includes \$21 million of interest capitalized to property plant and equipment.

<sup>4</sup> Other includes interest received of \$8 million.

Net debt<sup>1</sup> decreased by \$61 million during the quarter to \$5,530 million at December 31, 2024 with total debt of \$6,342 million. This was primarily attributable to positive movements in EBITDA<sup>2</sup> contribution and working capital, partially offset by interest paid and planned capital expenditure, mostly related to S3 at Kansanshi.

<sup>1</sup> Net debt is a supplementary financial measure which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

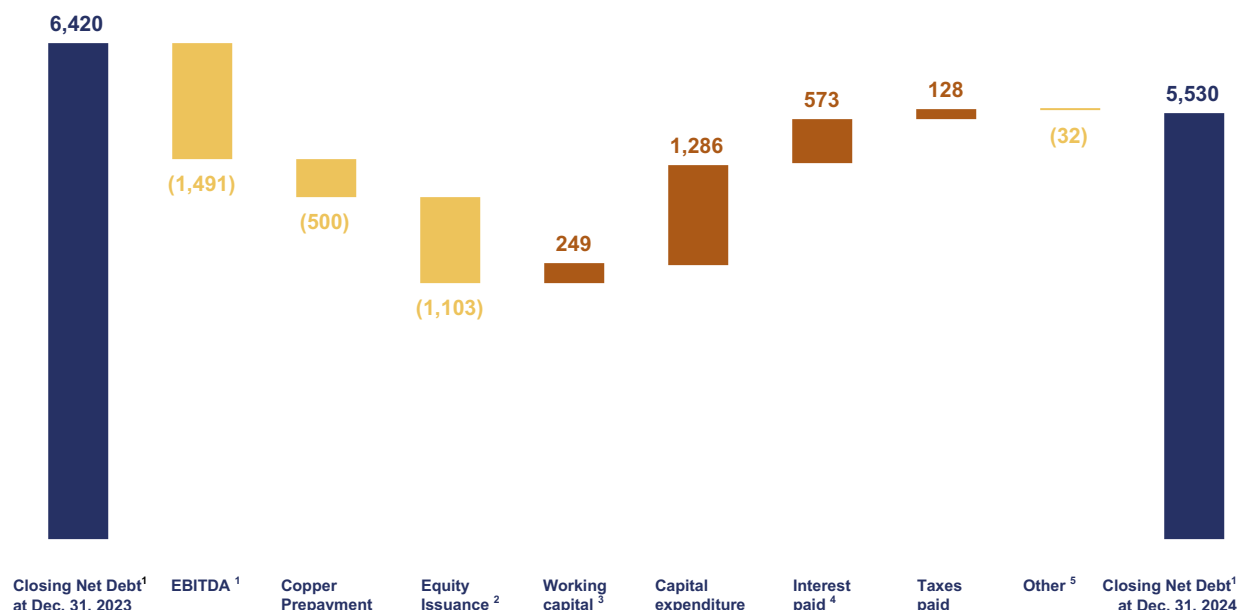
<sup>2</sup> EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".



(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted)

## FULL YEAR

### YEAR-TO-DATE NET DEBT<sup>1</sup> MOVEMENT



<sup>1</sup> EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure and net debt is a supplementary financial measure. These measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

<sup>2</sup> The company issued 139,932,000 common shares at a price of C\$11.10 per common share for aggregate gross proceeds of C\$1,553 million (approximately \$1,150 million). Net proceeds after related fees were \$1,103 million.

<sup>3</sup> Working capital includes outflows of \$275 million on trade and other payables and \$5 million from movements in inventories. This was partially offset by an inflow of \$50 million on trade and other receivables. Additionally there was a \$19 million outflow related to long-term incentive plans.

<sup>4</sup> Interest paid includes \$54 million of interest capitalized to property plant and equipment.

<sup>5</sup> Other includes interest received of \$35 million.

Net debt<sup>1</sup> decreased by \$890 million during the year ended December 31, 2024 to \$5,530 million. The decrease was primarily attributable to the EBITDA<sup>2</sup> contribution of \$1,491 million, the proceeds of the share issuance of \$1,103 million, net of related fees, and the receipt of \$500 million under the prepayment agreement. This was offset by capital expenditures of \$1,286 million, movements on working capital of \$249 million and interest paid, inclusive of capitalized interest, of \$573 million. At December 31, 2024, total debt was \$6,342 million.

In the first quarter of 2024, the Company successfully completed a comprehensive refinancing which included, a \$500 million Prepayment Agreement, the amendment and extension of corporate banking facilities, \$1,103 million bought deal offering of common shares and the \$1,600 million senior secured second lien notes 9.375% offering, increasing the Company's financial flexibility via the provision of additional liquidity and covenant headroom, as well as reducing net leverage, and extending the debt maturity profile, to allow for the completion of the S3 Expansion while the Company continues to focus on a resolution at Cobre Panamá.

<sup>1</sup> Net debt is a supplementary financial measure. These measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>2</sup> EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

## Liquidity Outlook

Contractual and other obligations as at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash flows	< 1 year	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	Thereafter
Debt – principal repayments	6,226	6,297	382	2,873	1,742	1,300
Debt – finance charges	–	2,078	533	915	462	168
Trading facilities	116	116	116	–	–	–
Trade and other payables	554	554	554	–	–	–
Derivative instruments <sup>1</sup>	38	38	38	–	–	–
Liability to joint venture <sup>2</sup>	1,180	1,650	–	366	1,284	–
Other loans owed to non-controlling interest <sup>3</sup>	214	255	32	–	223	–
Current taxes payable	144	144	144	–	–	–
Deferred payments	15	15	2	3	3	7
Leases	13	11	4	5	1	1
Capital commitments	–	102	102	–	–	–
Restoration provisions	598	1,427	8	22	62	1,335
	9,098	12,687	1,915	4,184	3,777	2,811

<sup>1</sup> Other derivative instruments related to provisionally priced sales contracts are classified as fair value through profit or loss and recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized as a component of cost of sales.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to distributions to KPMC, a joint venture that holds a 20% non-controlling interest in MPSA, of which the Company has joint control, and not scheduled repayments.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to liability with POSCO Holdings, an entity that holds a 24.3% non-controlling interest in FQM Australia Holdings Pty Ltd (“Ravensthorpe”), of which the Company has full control.

At December 31, 2024, the Company had total capital commitments of \$102 million, principally related to the S3 project at Kansanshi.

The consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, were prepared on a going concern basis but indicated a material uncertainty that cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in relation to a possible breach of a financial covenant. Following actions taken by management during the first quarter of 2024, there is no longer a material uncertainty. These actions include the completion of the above-mentioned equity and bond offerings, amendment to the banking facilities, redemption of 2025 and 2026 notes and establishment of the Prepayment Agreement. During the second quarter of 2024 to further reduce commodity price risk, management commenced a hedging program on a proportion of future copper sales to December 2025.

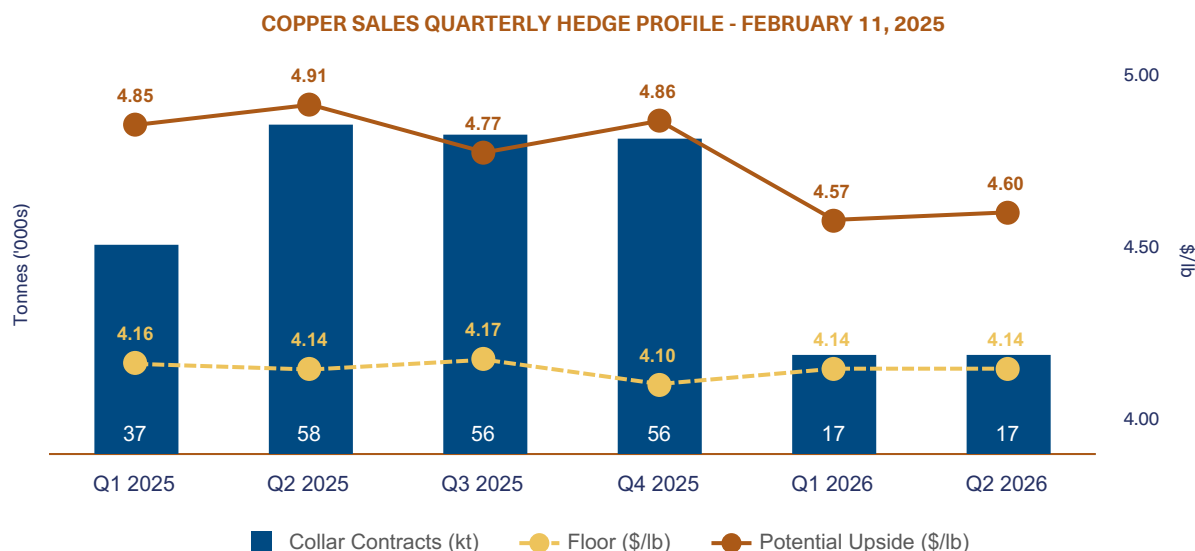
On October 15, 2024, FQM Trident signed a \$425 million unsecured term loan facility (the “FQM Trident Facility”) with a maturity date of September 2028 to replace the previous Trident facility, scheduled to mature in December 2025. Repayments on the FQM Trident Facility commence in March 2026 and are due every 6 months thereafter. This action is in line with the Company's prudent management of its debt maturities.

At December 31, 2024, the Company had \$750 million committed undrawn senior debt facilities and \$812 million of net unrestricted cash (inclusive of overdrafts), as well as future cash flows in order to meet all current obligations as they become due. The Company was in compliance with all existing financial covenants as at December 31, 2024, and current forecasts, including judgmental assumptions, do not indicate a breach of financial covenants.

## Hedging Program

During the year, the Company entered into derivative contracts, in the form of unmargined zero cost copper collars, as protection from downside price movements, financed by selling price upside beyond certain levels on a matched portion of production.

At February 11, 2025, the Company had zero cost copper collar contracts outstanding for 242,641 tonnes at weighted average prices of \$4.14 per lb to \$4.81 per lb with maturities to June 2026. Approximately half of planned production and sales in 2025 and over 90% of the same in 2026 remain exposed to spot copper prices.



The Company has hedging programs in respect of future copper sales and provisionally priced sales contracts. Below is a summary of the fair values of unsettled derivative financial instruments for commodity contracts recorded on the consolidated balance sheet.

## COMMODITY CONTRACTS

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Asset position	204	14
Liability position	(38)	(62)

	Opening Positions (tonnes)	Average Contract Price	Closing Market Price	Maturities Through
<b>Commodity contracts at December 31, 2024</b>				
Copper zero cost collar	181,250	\$4.17/lb - \$4.97/lb	\$3.95/lb	Dec-25

For the year ended December 31, 2024, a fair value gain of \$112 million (year ended December 31, 2023, nil) has been recognized on derivatives designated as hedged instruments through accumulated other comprehensive income. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income. The time value of hedges for the year ended December 31, 2024, of \$50 million (year ended December 31, 2023, nil) is also recognized in other comprehensive income.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, a gain for settled hedges of \$34 million was realized through sales revenues.

### Provisional Pricing and Derivative Contracts

A portion of the Company's metal sales is sold on a provisional pricing basis whereby sales are recognized at prevailing metal prices when title transfers to the customer and final pricing is not determined until a subsequent date, typically two to five months later. The difference between final price and provisional invoice price is recognized in net earnings (loss). In order to mitigate the impact of these adjustments on net earnings (loss), the Company enters into derivative contracts to directly offset the pricing exposure on the provisionally priced contracts. The provisional pricing gains or losses and offsetting derivative gains or losses are both recognized as a component of cost of sales. Derivative assets are presented in other assets and derivative liabilities are presented in other liabilities with the exception of copper and gold embedded derivatives, which are included within accounts receivable.

As at December 31, 2024, the following derivative positions in provisionally priced sales and commodity contracts not designated as hedged instruments were outstanding:

	Open Positions (tonnes/oz)	Average Contract price	Closing Market price	Maturities Through
Embedded derivatives in provisionally priced sales contracts:				
Copper	85,919	\$4.27/lb	\$3.95/lb	May-25
Gold	20,122	\$2,645/oz	\$2,611/oz	Jan-25
Nickel	3,181	\$7.38/lb	\$6.85/lb	Mar-25
Commodity contracts:				
Copper	86,002	\$4.27/lb	\$3.95/lb	May-25
Gold	20,123	\$2,645/oz	\$2,611/oz	Jan-25
Nickel	3,168	\$7.38/lb	\$6.85/lb	Mar-25

As at December 31, 2024, substantially all of the Company's metal sales contracts subject to pricing adjustments were hedged by offsetting derivative contracts.

### Equity

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had 834,206,136 common shares outstanding.

### Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange risk arises from transactions denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar ("USD"). The USD/ZMW exchange rate has had the greatest impact on the Company's cost of sales, as measured in USD. A 10% movement in the USD/ZMW exchange rate would impact the Company's cost of sales by approximately \$20 million per year.

### ZAMBIAN VAT

In 2022, the Company reached an agreement with the Government of the Republic of Zambia ("GRZ") for the repayment of the outstanding VAT claims based on offsets against future corporate income tax and mineral royalty tax payments. This commenced July 1, 2022.

The total VAT receivable accrued by the Company's Zambian operations at December 31, 2024, was \$732 million, of which \$359 million relates to Kansanshi, \$345 million relates to FQM Trident, with the balance of \$28 million attributable to other Zambian subsidiaries providing support services.

Offsets of \$37 million against other taxes due have been granted and cash refunds of \$282 million during the year ended December 31, 2024. In the year ended December 31, 2023, offsets of \$143 million were granted and cash refunds of \$124 million were received.

The Company considers that the outstanding VAT claims are fully recoverable and has classified all VAT balances due to the Zambian operations based on the expected recovery period. As at December 31, 2024, amounts totalling \$217 million are presented as current.

A \$36 million credit adjustment for Zambian VAT receipts has been recognized in net earnings (loss) in the quarter ended December 31, 2024, representing the expected phasing of recoverability of the receivable amount. An expense of \$20 million had previously been recognized in the quarter ended December 31, 2023. As at December 31, 2024, a VAT payable

to ZCCM-IH of \$58 million, net of adjustment for expected phasing of payments, has been recognized. A \$5 million expense adjustment for phasing of the ZCCM payable was recognized in the year ended December 31, 2024.

### VAT receivable by the Company's Zambian operations

	December 31, 2024
Balance at beginning of the year	652
Movement in claims, net of foreign exchange movements	(14)
Adjustment for expected phasing for non-current portion	94
At December 31, 2024	732

### AGING ANALYSIS OF VAT RECEIVABLE FOR THE COMPANY'S ZAMBIAN OPERATIONS

	< 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-8 years	> 8 years	Total
Receivable at the period end	105	28	405	225	159	922
Adjustment for expected phasing	–	(8)	(126)	(33)	(23)	(190)
Total VAT receivable from Zambian operations	105	20	279	192	136	732

## JOINT VENTURE

On November 8, 2017, the Company completed the purchase of a 50% interest in KPMC from LS-Nikko Copper Inc. KPMC is jointly owned and controlled with Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation ("KOMIR") and holds a 20% interest in Cobre Panamá. The purchase consideration of \$664 million comprised the acquisition consideration of \$635 million and the reimbursement of cash advances of \$29 million with \$179 million paid on closing. The final consideration of \$100 million was paid in November 2021.

A \$560 million investment in the joint venture representing the discounted consideration value and the Company's proportionate share of the profit or loss in KPMC to date is recognized. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the loss attributable to KPMC was \$158 million (December 31, 2023: \$55 million loss). The loss in KPMC relates to the 20% equity accounted share of loss reported by MPSA, a subsidiary of the Company and the loss relating to the modification of the loan receivable from the Company. The material assets and liabilities of KPMC are an investment in MPSA of \$427 million, shareholder loans receivable of \$1,180 million from the Company and shareholder loans payable of \$1,309 million due to the Company and its joint venture partner KOMIR.

At December 31, 2024, the Company's subsidiary, MPSA, owed to KPMC \$1,180 million (December 31, 2023: \$1,156 million and December 31, 2022: \$1,256 million). The loan matures on June 30, 2029. Effective November 1, 2023, MPSA agreed with KPMC to suspend interest accruals and payments for up to 12 months.

In the fourth quarter of 2024, MPSA revised the terms of the loan agreement with KPMC. Effective November 1, 2024, MPSA has agreed with KPMC to suspend interest accruals and payments up to 12 months. The modification was deemed to be non-substantial under IFRS 9, and resulted in an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability of \$100 million, which has been recorded in net earnings. Finance cost has continued to be accreted, applying the effective interest method under IFRS 9.

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Amounts paid to related parties were incurred in the normal course of business and on an arm's length basis. During the year, \$nil (December 31, 2023: \$6 million) was paid to parties related to key management. As at December 31, 2024, \$nil million (December 31, 2023: \$1 million) was included in trade and other payables concerning related party amounts payable. For further information, refer to Note 16 of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

## PRECIOUS METAL STREAM ARRANGEMENT

### Arrangement Overview

The Company, through MPSA, has a precious metal streaming arrangement with Franco-Nevada Corporation ("Franco-Nevada"). The arrangement comprises two tranches. Under the first phase of deliveries under the first tranche ("Tranche 1") Cobre Panamá is obliged to supply Franco-Nevada 120 ounces of gold and 1,376 ounces of silver for each 1 million pounds



of copper produced, deliverable within 5 days of eligible copper concentrate sales. Under the first phase of deliveries under the second tranche ("Tranche 2") Cobre Panamá is obliged to supply Franco-Nevada a further 30 ounces of gold and 344 ounces of silver for each 1 million pounds of copper produced, deliverable within 5 days of eligible copper concentrate sales.

Tranche 1 was amended and restated on October 5, 2015, which provided for \$1 billion of funding to the Cobre Panamá project. Under the terms of Tranche 1, Franco-Nevada, through a wholly owned subsidiary, agreed to provide a \$1 billion deposit to be funded on a pro-rata basis of 1:3 with the Company's 80% share of the capital costs of Cobre Panamá in excess of \$1 billion. The full Tranche 1 deposit amount has been fully funded to MPSA. Tranche 2 was finalized on March 16, 2018, and \$356 million was received on completion. Proceeds received under the terms of the precious metals streaming arrangement are accounted for as deferred revenue.

In all cases, the amount paid is not to exceed the prevailing market price per ounce of gold and silver.

The Company commenced the recognition of delivery obligations under the terms of the arrangement in September 2019 following the first sale of copper concentrate. Deferred revenue will continue to be recognized as revenue over the life of the mine. The amount of precious metals deliverable under both tranches is indexed to total copper-in-concentrate sold by Cobre Panamá.

#### GOLD STREAM

	TRANCHE 1	TRANCHE 2
Delivered (oz)	0 to 808,000	0 to 202,000
Delivery terms	120 oz of gold per one million pounds of copper	30 oz of gold per one million pounds of copper
Threshold	First 1,341,000 oz	First 604,000 oz
Ongoing cash payment	\$464.21/oz (+1.5% annual inflation)	20% market price

#### SILVER STREAM

	TRANCHE 1	TRANCHE 2
Delivered (oz)	0 to 9,842,000	0 to 2,460,500
Delivery terms	1,376 oz of silver per one million pounds of copper	344 oz of silver per one million pounds of copper
Threshold	First 21,510,000 oz	First 9,618,000 oz
Ongoing cash payment	\$6.96/oz (+1.5% annual inflation)	20% market price

Under the first threshold of deliveries, the above Tranche 1 ongoing cash payment terms are for approximately the first 20 years of expected deliveries, thereafter the greater of \$464.21 per oz for gold and \$6.96 per oz for silver, subject to an adjustment for inflation, and one half of the then prevailing market price. Under the first threshold of deliveries, the above Tranche 2 ongoing cash payment terms are for approximately the first 25 years of production, and thereafter the ongoing cash payment per ounce rises to 50% of the spot price of gold and silver.

#### Accounting

Gold and silver produced by the mine, either contained in copper concentrate or in doré form, are sold to off-takers and revenue recognized accordingly. Cobre Panamá gold and silver revenues consist of revenues derived from the sale of metals produced by the mine, as well as revenues recognized from the amortization of the precious metal stream arrangement.

Gold and silver revenues recognized under the terms of the precious metal streaming arrangement are indexed to copper sold from the Cobre Panamá mine, and not gold or silver production. Gold and silver revenues recognized in relation to the precious metal streaming arrangement comprise two principal elements:

- > the non-cash amortization of the deferred revenue balance.
- > the ongoing cash payments received, as outlined in the above section.

Obligations under the precious metal streaming arrangement are satisfied with the purchase of refinery-backed gold and silver credits, the cost of which is recognized within revenues. Refinery-backed credits purchased and delivered are excluded from the gold and silver sales volumes disclosed and realized price calculations.

C1<sup>1</sup> and AISC<sup>1</sup> include the impact of by-product credits, which include both gold and silver revenues earned under the precious metal stream arrangement and revenues earned on the sales of mine production of gold and silver. Also included is the cost of refinery-backed gold and silver credits, purchased at market price, to give a net gold and silver by-product credit.

The Company's Cobre Panamá mine was placed into a phase of P&SM in November 2023 with approximately 121 thousand DMT of copper concentrate remaining on site.

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Gold and silver revenue – ongoing cash payments	–	–	12	–	56
Gold and silver revenue – non cash amortization	–	–	20	–	96
Total gold and silver revenues - precious metal stream	–	–	32	–	152
Cost of refinery-backed credits for precious metal stream included in revenue	–	–	(51)	–	(240)

## MATERIAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

### Panama

#### Introduction

On March 8, 2023, MPSA and the Republic of Panama announced they had reached agreement on the terms and conditions of a refreshed concession contract ("Refreshed Concession Contract"). MPSA and the Government of Panama ("GOP") signed the Refreshed Concession Contract on June 26, 2023, and it was subsequently countersigned by the National Comptroller of Panama. The Refreshed Concession Contract was presented before the Commerce Committee of the National Assembly of Panama, who recommended the amendment of certain terms of the contract. The Company and GOP agreed to modifications to the agreement based on these recommendations after a brief period of negotiation. The GOP cabinet approved the amended terms of the Refreshed Concession Contract on October 10, 2023, and MPSA and the Republic entered into the agreement the next day. On October 20, 2023, the National Assembly in Panama approved Bill 1100, being the proposal for approval of the Refreshed Concession Contract for the Cobre Panamá mine. On the same day, President Laurentino Cortizo sanctioned Bill 1100 into Law 406 and this was subsequently published in the Official Gazette.

#### Panama Constitutional Proceedings and Mining Moratorium.

On October 26, 2023, a claim was lodged with the Supreme Court of Justice of Panama asserting that Law 406 was unconstitutional. MPSA was not a party to that proceeding. The petitioner argued that Law 406, which gave legal effect to the Refreshed Concession Contract, was unconstitutional.

On November 3, 2023, the National Assembly of Panama approved Bill 1110, which President Cortizo sanctioned into Law 407 and which was published the same day in the Official Gazette. Law 407 declares a mining moratorium for an indefinite duration within Panama, including preventing any new mining concession from being granted or any existing mining concessions from being renewed or extended.

On November 28, 2023, the Supreme Court issued a ruling declaring Law 406 unconstitutional and stating that the effect of the ruling is that the Refreshed Concession Contract no longer exists. The ruling was subsequently published in the Official Gazette on December 2, 2023. The Supreme Court did not order the closure of the Cobre Panamá mine.

On December 19, 2023, the (now former) Minister for Commerce and Industry announced plans for Cobre Panamá following the ruling of the Supreme Court. The validity of Panama's Mineral Resources Code which was established more than 50

<sup>1</sup> Copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), and copper all-in sustaining costs (copper AISC) are non-GAAP ratios which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

years ago was reiterated by the Minister given the absence of retroactivity of the Supreme Court ruling. As part of these plans, a temporary phase of environmental Preservation and Safe Management would be established during which intervening period independent audits, review and planning activities would be undertaken. It was stated that Panama would be the first country in the world to implement a sudden mine closure of this magnitude, and therefore the planning is estimated by the GOP to take up to two years, and 10 years or more to implement. The (now former) Minister for Commerce and Industry also announced plans to consider the economic impacts of the halt to operations of Cobre Panamá at both a national and local level. Please refer to the Cobre Panamá Update section for an overview of developments following the Presidential elections in May 2024, and inauguration of President Mulino in July 2024, with respect to a proposed audit at Cobre Panamá. The Company is of the view, supported by the advice of legal counsel, that it has acquired rights with respect to the operation of the Cobre Panamá project, as well as rights under international law.

### Arbitration Proceedings

Steps towards two arbitration proceedings have been taken by the Company. One under the Canada-Panama Free Trade Agreement (FTA), and another under the International Chamber of Commerce ("ICC") pursuant to the arbitration clause of the Refreshed Concession Contract.

1. On November 29, 2023, Minera Panamá S.A. ("MPSA") initiated arbitration before the ICC's International Court of Arbitration pursuant to the ICC's Rules of Arbitration and Clause 46 of the Refreshed Concession Contract, to protect its rights under Panamanian law and the Refreshed Concession Contract that the GOP agreed to in October 2023. The arbitration clause of the contract provides for arbitration in Miami, Florida. The GOP requested an extension to the proceedings following the replacement of external legal counsel and on the basis that the new government required time to assess the situation concerning the mine. A final hearing for this matter is now scheduled for February 2026.
2. On November 14, 2023, First Quantum submitted a notice of intent to the GOP initiating the consultation period required under the FTA. First Quantum submitted an updated notice of intent on February 7, 2024. First Quantum is entitled to seek any and all relief appropriate in arbitration, including but not limited to damages and reparation for Panama's breaches of the Canada-Panama FTA. These breaches include, among other things, the GOP's failure to permit MPSA to lawfully operate the Cobre Panamá mine prior to the Supreme Court's November 2023 decision, and the GOP's pronouncements and actions concerning closure plans and P&SM at Cobre Panamá. The Company has the right to file its arbitration claim under the FTA within three years of Panama's breaches of the FTA.

## REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

### Seasonality

The Company's results as discussed in this MD&A are subject to seasonal aspects, in particular the rainy season in Zambia. The rainy season in Zambia generally starts in November and continues through April, with the heaviest rainfall normally experienced in the months of January, February and March. As a result of the rainy season, mine pit access and the ability to mine ore is lower in the first quarter of the year than other quarters and the cost of mining is higher.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements as of the date of this report.

### Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios

This document refers to cash cost (C1), all-in sustaining cost (AISC) and total cost (C3) per unit of payable production, operating cash flow per share, realized metal prices, EBITDA, net debt and adjusted earnings, which are not measures recognized under IFRS, do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and are not necessarily comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. These measures are used internally by management in measuring the performance of the Company's operations and serve to provide additional information which should not be considered in isolation to measures prepared under IFRS.

C1, AISC and C3 are non-GAAP financial measures based on production and sales volumes for which there is no directly comparable measure under IFRS, though a reconciliation from the cost of sales, as stated in the Company's financial statements, and which should be read in conjunction with this MD&A, to C1, AISC and C3 can be found on the following

pages. These reconciliations set out the components of each of these measures in relation to the cost of sales for the Company as per the consolidated financial statements.

The calculation of these measures is described below, and may differ from those used by other issuers. The Company discloses these measures in order to provide assistance in understanding the results of the operations and to provide additional information to investors.

### **Calculation of Cash Cost, All-In Sustaining Cost, Total Cost, Sustaining Capital Expenditure and Deferred Stripping Costs Capitalized**

The consolidated cash cost (C1), all-in sustaining cost (AISC) and total cost (C3) presented by the Company are measures that are prepared on a basis consistent with the industry standard definitions by the World Gold Council and Brook Hunt cost guidelines but are not measures recognized under IFRS. In calculating the C1 cash cost, AISC and C3, total cost for each segment, the costs are measured on the same basis as the segmented financial information that is contained in the financial statements.

C1 cash cost includes all mining and processing costs less any profits from by-products such as gold, silver, zinc, pyrite, cobalt, sulphuric acid, or iron magnetite and is used by management to evaluate operating performance. TC/RC and freight deductions on metal sales, which are typically recognized as a component of sales revenues, are added to C1 cash cost to arrive at an approximate cost of finished metal.

AISC is defined as cash cost (C1) plus general and administrative expenses, sustaining capital expenditure, deferred stripping, royalties and lease payments and is used by management to evaluate performance inclusive of sustaining expenditure required to maintain current production levels.

C3 total cost is defined as AISC less sustaining capital expenditure, deferred stripping and general and administrative expenses net of insurance, plus depreciation and exploration. This metric is used by management to evaluate the operating performance inclusive of costs not classified as sustaining in nature such as exploration and depreciation.

Sustaining capital expenditure is defined as capital expenditure during the production phase, incurred to sustain and maintain the existing assets to achieve constant planned levels of production, from which future economic benefits will be derived. This includes expenditure for assets to retain their existing productive capacity, and to enhance assets to minimum reliability, environmental and safety standards.

Deferred stripping costs capitalized are defined as waste material stripping costs in excess of the strip ratio, for the production phase, and from which future economic benefits will be derived from future access to ore. Deferred stripping costs are capitalized to the mineral property, and will be depreciated on a units-of-production basis.

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Purchase and deposits on property, plant and equipment	324	329	344	1,286	1,300
Sustaining capital expenditure and deferred stripping	108	101	159	424	590
Project capital expenditure	216	228	185	862	710
Total capital expenditure	324	329	344	1,286	1,300



(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted)

## Non-GAAP Reconciliations

The following tables provide a reconciliation of C1<sup>2</sup>, C3<sup>2</sup> and AISC<sup>2</sup> to the consolidated financial statements:

For the three months ended December 31, 2024	Cobre Panamá	Kansanshi	Sentinel	Guelb Moghrein	Las Cruces	Çayeli	Pyhäsalmi	Copper	Ravensthorpe	Enterprise	Nickel	Corporate & other	Total
<b>Cost of sales<sup>1</sup></b>	(10)	(368)	(345)	(53)	–	(14)	(5)	(795)	–	(50)	(50)	(6)	(851)
Adjustments:													
Depreciation	10	67	78	6	–	1	–	162	–	7	7	–	169
By-product credits	1	82	–	37	–	(1)	6	125	–	(1)	(1)	–	124
Royalties	–	51	35	2	–	2	–	90	–	2	2	–	92
Treatment and refining charges	(1)	(5)	(15)	(1)	–	(1)	–	(23)	–	(5)	(5)	–	(28)
Freight costs	–	–	1	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished goods	–	17	(7)	–	–	(3)	(1)	6	–	12	12	–	18
Other <sup>4</sup>	–	32	–	1	–	2	(1)	34	–	3	3	6	43
<b>Cash cost (C1)<sup>2,4</sup></b>	–	(124)	(253)	(8)	–	(15)	(1)	(401)	–	(32)	(32)	–	(433)
Adjustments:													
Depreciation (excluding depreciation in finished goods)	(10)	(66)	(76)	(5)	–	(1)	(1)	(159)	–	(6)	(6)	1	(164)
Royalties	–	(51)	(35)	(2)	–	(2)	–	(90)	–	(2)	(2)	–	(92)
Other	–	(1)	(2)	–	–	–	–	(3)	–	(1)	(1)	–	(4)
<b>Total cost (C3)<sup>2,4</sup></b>	(10)	(242)	(366)	(15)	–	(18)	(2)	(653)	–	(41)	(41)	1	(693)
Cash cost (C1) <sup>2,4</sup>	–	(124)	(253)	(8)	–	(15)	(1)	(401)	–	(32)	(32)	–	(433)
Adjustments:													
General and administrative expenses	(14)	(6)	(13)	–	–	(1)	–	(34)	–	(2)	(2)	–	(36)
Sustaining capital expenditure and deferred stripping <sup>3</sup>	(4)	(41)	(47)	(1)	–	(2)	–	(95)	–	(13)	(13)	–	(108)
Royalties	–	(51)	(35)	(2)	–	(2)	–	(90)	–	(2)	(2)	–	(92)
Other	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
<b>AISC<sup>2,4</sup></b>	(18)	(222)	(346)	(11)	–	(20)	(1)	(618)	–	(49)	(49)	–	(667)
AISC (per lb) <sup>2,4</sup>	–	\$2.14	\$2.88	\$1.30	–	\$3.83	–	\$2.58	–	\$7.48	\$7.48	–	
Cash cost – (C1) (per lb) <sup>2,4</sup>	–	\$1.21	\$2.11	\$1.01	–	\$2.91	–	\$1.68	–	\$4.62	\$4.62	–	
Total cost – (C3) (per lb) <sup>2,4</sup>	–	\$2.33	\$3.06	\$1.79	–	\$3.37	–	\$2.72	–	\$5.91	\$5.91	–	

<sup>1</sup> Total cost of sales per the Consolidated Statement of Earnings (Loss) in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements.

<sup>2</sup> C1 cash cost (C1), total costs (C3), and all-in sustaining costs (AISC) are non-GAAP ratios which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>3</sup> Sustaining capital and deferred stripping are non-GAAP financial measures which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>4</sup> Excludes purchases of copper concentrate from third parties treated through the Kansanshi Smelter.



(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted)

For the three months ended December 31, 2023	Cobre Panamá	Kansanshi	Sentinel	Guelb Moghrein	Las Cruces	Çayeli	Pyhäsalmi	Copper	Corporate & other	Ravensthorpe	Enterprise	Total
<b>Cost of sales<sup>1</sup></b>	(255)	(365)	(307)	(41)	(6)	(20)	(4)	(998)	(6)	(108)	(19)	(1,131)
Adjustments:												
Depreciation	80	53	75	3	–	4	1	216	(4)	14	–	226
By-product credits	22	37	–	24	–	4	3	90	–	2	–	92
Royalties	25	27	29	1	–	1	–	83	–	2	–	85
Treatment and refining charges	(18)	(5)	(15)	(2)	–	(2)	–	(42)	–	–	–	(42)
Freight costs	–	–	(11)	–	–	(1)	–	(12)	–	–	–	(12)
Finished goods	(75)	(1)	(6)	(3)	(1)	4	(1)	(83)	–	3	19	(61)
Other <sup>4</sup>	39	87	2	–	7	–	–	135	10	1	–	146
<b>Cash cost (C1)<sup>2,4</sup></b>	(182)	(167)	(233)	(18)	–	(10)	(1)	(611)	–	(86)	–	(697)
Adjustments:												
Depreciation (excluding depreciation in finished goods)	(108)	(52)	(76)	(3)	–	(4)	(1)	(244)	4	(13)	–	(253)
Royalties <sup>5</sup>	3	(27)	(29)	(1)	–	(1)	–	(55)	–	(2)	–	(57)
Other	(1)	(7)	(5)	(1)	–	–	–	(14)	–	–	–	(14)
<b>Total cost (C3)<sup>2,4,5</sup></b>	(288)	(253)	(343)	(23)	–	(15)	(2)	(924)	4	(101)	–	(1,021)
Cash cost (C1) <sup>2,4</sup>	(182)	(167)	(233)	(18)	–	(10)	(1)	(611)	–	(86)	–	(697)
Adjustments:												
General and administrative expenses	(10)	(9)	(12)	(1)	–	(1)	–	(33)	–	(4)	–	(37)
Sustaining capital expenditure and deferred stripping <sup>3</sup>	(30)	(60)	(42)	(1)	–	(2)	–	(135)	–	(24)	–	(159)
Royalties <sup>5</sup>	3	(27)	(29)	(1)	–	(1)	–	(55)	–	(2)	–	(57)
Other	–	–	(1)	–	–	(1)	–	(2)	–	–	–	(2)
<b>AISC<sup>2,4,5</sup></b>	(219)	(263)	(317)	(21)	–	(15)	(1)	(836)	–	(116)	–	(952)
AISC (per lb) <sup>2,4,5</sup>	\$1.71	\$3.83	\$2.51	\$2.73	–	\$2.90	–	\$2.52	–	\$16.08	–	
Cash cost – (C1) (per lb) <sup>2,4</sup>	\$1.45	\$2.43	\$1.85	\$2.24	–	\$2.31	–	\$1.82	–	\$11.78	–	
Total cost – (C3) (per lb) <sup>2,4,5</sup>	\$2.22	\$3.69	\$2.72	\$3.07	–	\$3.02	–	\$2.77	–	\$14.18	–	

<sup>1</sup> Total cost of sales per the Consolidated Statement of Earnings (Loss) in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements.

<sup>2</sup> C1 cash cost (C1), total costs (C3) and all-in sustaining costs (AISC) are non-GAAP ratios which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>3</sup> Sustaining capital and deferred stripping are non-GAAP financial measures which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>4</sup> Excludes purchases of copper concentrate from third parties treated through the Kansanshi Smelter.

<sup>5</sup> Royalties in C3 and AISC costs for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2023 exclude the 2022 impact of \$28 million attributable to payments pursuant of Law 406 in Panama.





(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted)

For the year ended December 31, 2024	Cobre Panamá	Kansanshi	Sentinel	Guelb Moghrein	Las Cruces	Çayeli	Pyhäsalmi	Copper	Ravensthorpe	Enterprise	Nickel	Corporate & other	Total
<b>Cost of sales<sup>1</sup></b>	(43)	(1,507)	(1,285)	(205)	–	(61)	(17)	(3,118)	(119)	(178)	(297)	(37)	(3,452)
Adjustments:													
Depreciation	43	251	295	20	–	4	1	614	2	16	18	1	633
By-product credits	(2)	269	–	131	–	8	19	425	3	–	3	–	428
Royalties	–	174	133	8	–	8	–	323	2	9	11	–	334
Treatment and refining charges	(1)	(19)	(48)	(8)	–	(7)	–	(83)	(1)	(5)	(6)	–	(89)
Freight costs	–	–	(21)	–	–	(4)	–	(25)	–	–	–	–	(25)
Finished goods	–	9	(23)	7	–	1	(4)	(10)	10	86	96	–	86
Other <sup>4</sup>	–	264	2	1	–	2	(1)	268	3	–	3	36	307
<b>Cash cost (C1)<sup>2,4,5</sup></b>	(3)	(559)	(947)	(46)	–	(49)	(2)	(1,606)	(100)	(72)	(172)	–	(1,778)
Adjustments:													
Depreciation (excluding depreciation in finished goods)	(43)	(253)	(302)	(19)	–	(4)	(2)	(623)	–	(15)	(15)	–	(638)
Royalties	–	(174)	(133)	(8)	–	(8)	–	(323)	(2)	(9)	(11)	–	(334)
Other	–	(10)	(9)	(1)	(1)	–	–	(21)	(2)	(1)	(3)	–	(24)
<b>Total cost (C3)<sup>2,4,5</sup></b>	(46)	(996)	(1,391)	(74)	(1)	(61)	(4)	(2,573)	(104)	(97)	(201)	–	(2,774)
Cash cost (C1) <sup>2,4,5</sup>	(3)	(559)	(947)	(46)	–	(49)	(2)	(1,606)	(100)	(72)	(172)	–	(1,778)
Adjustments:													
General and administrative expenses	(63)	(26)	(46)	(2)	–	(3)	–	(140)	(4)	(4)	(8)	–	(148)
Sustaining capital expenditure and deferred stripping <sup>3</sup>	(10)	(153)	(195)	(9)	–	(8)	–	(375)	(15)	(34)	(49)	–	(424)
Royalties	–	(174)	(133)	(8)	–	(8)	–	(323)	(2)	(9)	(11)	–	(334)
Other	(1)	–	1	–	(1)	–	–	(1)	(1)	–	(1)	–	(2)
<b>AISC<sup>2,4,5</sup></b>	(77)	(912)	(1,320)	(65)	(1)	(68)	(2)	(2,445)	(122)	(119)	(241)	–	(2,686)
AISC (per lb) <sup>2,4,5</sup>	–	\$2.48	\$2.70	\$1.80	–	\$2.81	–	\$2.66	\$14.25	\$6.31	\$8.85	–	
Cash cost – (C1) (per lb) <sup>2,4,5</sup>	–	\$1.52	\$1.94	\$1.31	–	\$2.05	–	\$1.74	\$11.97	\$3.76	\$6.38	–	
Total cost – (C3) (per lb) <sup>2,4,5</sup>	–	\$2.71	\$2.85	\$2.05	–	\$2.53	–	\$2.80	\$12.45	\$4.98	\$7.37	–	

<sup>1</sup> Total cost of sales per the Consolidated Statement of Earnings (Loss) in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements.

<sup>2</sup> C1 cash cost (C1), total costs (C3) and all-in sustaining costs (AISC) are non-GAAP ratios which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>3</sup> Sustaining capital and deferred stripping are non-GAAP financial measures which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>4</sup> Excludes purchases of copper concentrate from third parties treated through the Kansanshi Smelter

<sup>5</sup> Pre-commercial production and sales volumes at Enterprise are not included in C1, C3 and AISC calculations.



(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted)

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Cobre Panamá	Kansanshi	Sentinel	Guelb Moghrein	Las Cruces	Çayeli	Pyhäsalmi	Copper	Corporate & other	Ravensthorpe	Enterprise	Total
<b>Cost of sales<sup>1</sup></b>	(1,646)	(1,466)	(1,212)	(188)	(68)	(65)	(19)	(4,664)	(23)	(456)	(21)	(5,164)
Adjustments:												
Depreciation	531	221	282	12	–	16	3	1,065	(2)	58	–	1,121
By-product credits	170	143	–	110	–	10	17	450	–	12	–	462
Royalties	69	137	110	6	1	5	–	328	–	17	–	345
Treatment and refining charges	(156)	(23)	(46)	(8)	–	(7)	–	(240)	–	–	–	(240)
Freight costs	–	–	(25)	–	–	(5)	–	(30)	–	–	–	(30)
Finished goods	(66)	6	(21)	(1)	–	1	(3)	(84)	–	15	21	(48)
Other <sup>4</sup>	72	322	13	–	28	–	–	435	25	5	–	465
<b>Cash cost (C1)<sup>2,4</sup></b>	(1,026)	(660)	(899)	(69)	(39)	(45)	(2)	(2,740)	–	(349)	–	(3,089)
Adjustments:												
Depreciation (excluding depreciation in finished goods)	(554)	(219)	(283)	(13)	–	(16)	(4)	(1,089)	2	(55)	–	(1,142)
Royalties <sup>5</sup>	(41)	(119)	(110)	(6)	(1)	(5)	–	(282)	–	(17)	–	(299)
Other	(15)	(15)	(12)	(1)	–	–	–	(43)	–	(6)	–	(49)
<b>Total cost (C3)<sup>2,4</sup></b>	(1,636)	(1,013)	(1,304)	(89)	(40)	(66)	(6)	(4,154)	2	(427)	–	(4,579)
Cash cost (C1) <sup>2,4</sup>	(1,026)	(660)	(899)	(69)	(39)	(45)	(2)	(2,740)	–	(349)	–	(3,089)
Adjustments:												
General and administrative expenses	(46)	(31)	(42)	(3)	(2)	(2)	–	(126)	–	(16)	–	(142)
Sustaining capital expenditure and deferred stripping <sup>3</sup>	(177)	(199)	(158)	(5)	–	(6)	–	(545)	–	(45)	–	(590)
Royalties <sup>5</sup>	(41)	(119)	(110)	(6)	(1)	(5)	–	(282)	–	(17)	–	(299)
Other	(2)	–	(1)	–	(1)	(1)	–	(5)	–	(1)	–	(6)
<b>AISC<sup>2,4</sup></b>	(1,292)	(1,009)	(1,210)	(83)	(43)	(59)	(2)	(3,698)	–	(428)	–	(4,126)
AISC (per lb) <sup>2,4</sup>	\$1.85	\$3.47	\$2.67	\$2.96	\$4.91	\$2.55	–	\$2.46	–	\$12.22	–	
Cash cost – (C1) (per lb) <sup>2,4</sup>	\$1.47	\$2.27	\$1.98	\$2.44	\$4.57	\$1.97	–	\$1.82	–	\$9.95	–	
Total cost – (C3) (per lb) <sup>2,4</sup>	\$2.34	\$3.48	\$2.88	\$3.17	\$4.67	\$2.87	–	\$2.76	–	\$12.20	–	

<sup>1</sup> Total cost of sales per the Consolidated Statement of Earnings (Loss) in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements.

<sup>2</sup> C1 cash cost (C1), total costs (C3) and all-in sustaining costs (AISC) are non-GAAP ratios which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>3</sup> Sustaining capital and deferred stripping are non-GAAP financial measures which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

<sup>4</sup> Excludes purchases of copper concentrate from third parties treated through the Kansanshi Smelter.

<sup>5</sup> Royalties in C3 and AISC costs exclude the 2022 impact of \$18 million attributable to the 3.1% sale of a gross royalty interest in KMP to ZCCM-IH and exclude the 2022 impact of \$28 million attributable to payments pursuant to Law 406 in Panama.

## Realized Metal Prices

Realized metal prices are used by the Company to enable management to better evaluate sales revenues in each reporting period. Realized metal prices are calculated as gross metal sales revenues divided by the volume of metal sold in lbs. Net realized metal price is inclusive of the treatment and refining charges (TC/RC) and freight charges per lb.

## EBITDA and Adjusted Earnings

EBITDA and adjusted earnings (loss), which are non-GAAP financial measures, and adjusted earnings (loss) per share, which is a non-GAAP ratio, are the Company's adjusted earnings metrics, and are used to evaluate operating performance by management. These measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. The Company believes that the adjusted metrics presented are useful measures of the Company's underlying operational performance as they exclude certain impacts which the Company believes are not reflective of the Company's underlying performance for the reporting period. These include impairment and related charges, foreign exchange revaluation gains and losses, gains and losses on disposal of assets and liabilities, one-time costs related to acquisitions, dispositions, restructuring and other transactions, revisions in estimates of restoration provisions at closed sites, debt extinguishment and modification gains and losses, the tax effect on unrealized movements in the fair value of derivatives designated as hedged instruments, and adjustments for expected phasing of Zambian VAT.

## Calculation of Operating Cash Flow per Share and Net Debt

Cash flows from operating activities per share is a non-GAAP ratio and is calculated by dividing the operating cash flow calculated in accordance with IFRS by the basic weighted average common shares outstanding for the respective period.

Net debt is comprised of bank overdrafts and total debt less unrestricted cash and cash equivalents.

### NET DEBT

	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	Q4 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	843	783	1,157	1,688
Bank overdraft	31	90	198	–
Current debt	498	685	769	575
Non-current debt	5,844	5,599	6,610	6,805
Net debt	5,530	5,591	6,420	5,692

### EBITDA

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Operating profit (loss)	344	329	(984)	810	78
Depreciation	169	159	226	633	1,121
Other adjustments:					
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(13)	23	43	(4)	67
Impairment expense <sup>1</sup>	2	2	900	75	900
Share of results of joint venture	(12)	(1)	35	(13)	35
Royalty payable <sup>2,3</sup>	–	–	28	–	46
Restructuring expense <sup>4</sup>	–	2	18	14	49
Other expense	3	6	11	15	28
Revisions in estimates of restoration provisions at closed sites	(38)	–	(4)	(39)	4
Total adjustments excluding depreciation	(58)	32	1,031	48	1,129
EBITDA	455	520	273	1,491	2,328

<sup>1</sup> The fourth quarter and full year ended December 31, 2024 includes an impairment charge of \$1 million and \$72 million relating to Ravensthorpe, following the decision to scale back operations at Ravensthorpe in Q1 and subsequently placing the mine on C&M in May. For the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2023, an impairment charge of property, plant and equipment of \$854 million was recognized at Ravensthorpe following an impairment test.

<sup>2</sup> The full year ended December 31, 2023, includes a royalty attributable due to ZCCM-IH of \$18 million relating to the year ended December 31, 2022.

<sup>3</sup> The quarter and year ended December 31, 2023, pursuant to Law 406, include payments of \$28 million income taxes, withholding and mining taxes related to 2022 which has been recognized in royalty expense.

<sup>4</sup> The fourth quarter and full year ended December 31, 2023 includes \$18 million from the severance package at Cobre Panamá. Following a corporate reorganization within the Kansanshi segment, the year ended December 31, 2023 also includes a restructuring expense of \$31 million.



(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted)

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Net earnings (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company	99	108	(1,447)	2	(954)
Adjustments attributable to shareholders of the Company:					
Adjustment for expected phasing of Zambian VAT	(35)	(17)	20	(89)	(49)
Modification and redemption of liabilities <sup>1</sup>	(100)	–	–	(90)	–
Other adjustments	(3)	–	–	(3)	–
Total adjustments to EBITDA excluding depreciation	(58)	32	1,031	48	1,129
Ravensthorpe deferred tax charge <sup>2</sup>	–	–	160	–	160
Tax adjustments	(12)	–	273	(3)	271
Minority interest adjustments	140	(4)	(296)	118	(296)
Adjusted earnings (loss)	31	119	(259)	(17)	261
Basic earnings (loss) per share as reported	\$0.12	\$0.13	(\$2.09)	\$0.00	(\$1.38)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$0.12	\$0.13	(\$2.09)	\$0.00	(\$1.38)
Adjusted earnings (loss) per share	\$0.04	\$0.14	(\$0.37)	(\$0.02)	\$0.38

<sup>1</sup> In the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2024, the Company revised the terms of the loan agreement with KPMC. Effective November 1, 2024, MPSA has agreed with KPMC to suspend interest accruals and payments for up to 12 months resulting in an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability of \$100 million.

<sup>2</sup> In the year ended December 31, 2023 the Company derecognized \$160 million of deferred tax assets in Ravensthorpe.

## Significant Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

Many of the amounts disclosed in the financial statements involve the use of judgments, estimates and assumptions. These judgments and estimates are based on management's knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances at the time, having regard to prior experience, and are continually evaluated.

### Significant judgments

#### > Assessment of impairment indicators

Management applies significant judgment in assessing the cash-generating units and assets for the existence of indicators of impairment at the reporting date. Internal and external factors are considered in assessing whether indicators of impairment are present that would necessitate impairment testing.

As at December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of the net assets of the Company is more than its market capitalisation. The share price is impacted by a number of factors including P&SM at Cobre Panamá. The Company completed an analysis of the recoverable amounts of its cash-generating units to compare against their respective carrying values as of December 31, 2024. An impairment charge of \$72 million was recognized in respect of Inventory and PPE additions at Ravensthorpe in the year ended December 31, 2024 (Refer to Note 5 and Note 6). The recoverable amount of Cobre Panamá has been determined using a fair value less costs of disposal calculation based on a cash flow model covering different possible scenarios, including the process of international arbitration and various levels of operation. In addition, judgment is applied to the probability assigned to scenarios considered for Cobre Panamá (Refer to Note 7). The recoverable amount of other cash-generating units exceeds the carrying value as at December 31, 2024, and therefore no further impairment charge has been recognized.

Significant assumptions regarding commodity prices, production, operating costs, capital expenditures and discount rates are used in determining whether there are any indicators of impairment. These assumptions are reviewed regularly by senior management and compared, where applicable, to relevant market consensus views.

For exploration projects, management considers indicators including the Company's continued ability and plans to further develop the projects and title of mineral properties required to advance the projects to assess the existence of impairment indicators.

The Company's most significant cash-generating units are longer-term assets and therefore their value is assessed on the basis of longer-term pricing assumptions. Shorter-term assets are more sensitive to short term commodity prices assumptions that are used in the review of impairment indicators.

➤ Control over Cobre Panamá

The Company suspended production at the Cobre Panamá mine at the end of November 2023 and placed the mine into a phase of P&SM. The Company evaluated whether it still maintained effective power over the mine and related operations, and has consolidated MPSA and the Cobre Panamá mine on the basis of control, effectively exercising power over the relevant activities related to the mine, its exposure to variable returns, and impact on the returns of the operation through its managerial involvement.

➤ Control over La Granja UK Holdings Limited

Management considered various factors, including the legal form of the shareholding, in determining that the Company has control over La Granja UK Holdings Limited.

In determining whether the acquisition of La Granja constituted a business or an asset acquisition, management considered whether substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired were concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets (the 'concentration test') and concluded that this was evident. The acquisition has therefore been accounted for as an asset acquisition.

Rio Tinto's 45% non-controlling interest in La Granja is recognized on consolidation. Management considered accounting treatments for non-controlling interests on asset acquisitions and concluded to measure non-controlling interest arising by reference to the fair value of consideration paid for a 55% holding, as would have been an accounting option had the acquisition been considered a business combination. The non-controlling interest is subsequently adjusted for the change in the non-controlling interest's share of net assets in La Granja, which can be and is different to its share of result.

In assessing the fair value of consideration paid, management concluded that \$546 million of initial funding that the Company is responsible for does not constitute deferred consideration, and therefore the consideration for the acquisition was \$105 million that was paid to Rio Tinto for a 55% shareholding.

➤ Determination of ore reserves and resources

Judgments about the amount of product that can be economically and legally extracted from the Company's properties are made by management using a range of geological, technical and economic factors, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable reserves, as well as data regarding quantities, grades, production techniques, recovery rates, production costs, transport costs, commodity demand, commodity prices and exchange rates. This process may require complex and difficult geological judgments to interpret the data. The Company uses qualified persons (as defined by the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101) to compile this data.

Changes in the judgments surrounding ore reserves and resources may impact the carrying value of property, plant and equipment, restoration provisions included in provisions and other liabilities, deferred revenue, recognition of deferred income tax amounts and depreciation.

➤ Achievement of commercial production

Once a mine or smelter reaches the operating levels intended by management, depreciation of capitalized costs begins. Significant judgment is required to determine when certain of the Company's assets reach this level.

Management considers several factors, including, but not limited to the following:

- completion of a reasonable period of commissioning;
- consistent operating results achieved at a pre-determined level of design capacity and indications exist that this level will continue;
- mineral recoveries at or near expected levels; and
- the transfer of operations from development personnel to operational personnel has been completed.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company concluded that the Enterprise mine was operating in a manner intended by management and commercial production was achieved from June 1, 2024.

> Taxes

Judgment is required in determining the recognition and measurement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities on the balance sheet. In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to assessment by taxation authorities in various jurisdictions. These authorities may have different interpretations of tax legislation or tax agreements than those applied by the Company in computing current and deferred income taxes. These different judgments may alter the timing or amounts of taxable income or deductions. The final amount of taxes to be paid or recovered depends on a number of factors including the outcome of audits, appeals and negotiation. The timings of recoveries with respect to indirect taxes, such as VAT, are subject to judgment which, in the instance of a change of circumstances, could result in material adjustments.

The Company operates in a specialized industry and in a number of tax jurisdictions. As a result, its income is subject to various rates of taxation. The breadth of its operations and the global complexity and interpretation of tax regulations require assessment and judgment of uncertainties and of the taxes that the Company will ultimately pay. These are dependent on many factors, including negotiations with tax authorities in various jurisdictions, outcomes of tax litigation and resolution of disputes. The resolution of these uncertainties may result in adjustments to the Company's tax assets and liabilities.

Management assesses the likelihood and timing of taxable earnings in future periods in recognizing deferred income tax assets on unutilized tax losses. Future taxable income is based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. Forecast cash flows are based on life of mine projections.

To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from forecasts, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred income tax assets recorded at the balance sheet date could be impacted.

The Company operates in certain jurisdictions that have increased degrees of political and sovereign risk. Tax legislation in these jurisdictions is developing and there is a risk that fiscal reform changes with respect to existing investments could unexpectedly impact application of the tax legislation. Following due public consultation and regulatory signoff, the National Assembly in Panama approved Bill 1100, being the proposal for approval of the Refreshed Concession Contract for the Cobre Panamá mine on October 20, 2023. On the same day, President Laurentino Cortizo sanctioned Bill 1100 into Law 406, which was subsequently published in the Official Gazette. Law 406 approved the concession contract for the Cobre Panamá mine on October 20, 2023. On November 16, 2023, in accordance with its contractual obligations to the Republic of Panama under Law 406, the Company made tax and royalty payments of \$567 million in respect of the period from December 2021 to October 2023. On November 28, 2023, the Supreme Court of Justice of Panama announced that it declared Law 406 unconstitutional. The ruling was subsequently published in the Official Gazette on December 2, 2023.

As the ruling on unconstitutionality is not retroactive, the Company has recorded all payments of taxes and royalties that were calculated based on a taxable margin as current tax expense as per Law 406 up to December 2, 2023. Subsequent to December 2, 2023, the Company has recorded all taxes and royalties as per the general income tax and mining code. Taxes are disclosed in note 13 of the financial statements.

> Precious metal stream arrangement

On October 5, 2015, the Company finalized an agreement with Franco-Nevada Corporation ("Franco-Nevada") for the delivery of precious metals from the Cobre Panamá project. Franco-Nevada have provided \$1 billion deposit to the Cobre Panamá project against future deliveries of gold and silver produced by the mine. A further agreement was completed on March 26, 2018, with an additional \$356 million received from Franco-Nevada.

Management has determined that under the terms of the agreements the Company meets the 'own-use' exemption criteria under IFRS 9: Financial Instruments. The Company also retains significant business risk relating to the operation of the mine and as such has accounted for the proceeds received as deferred revenue.

Management has exercised judgment in determining the appropriate accounting treatment for the Franco-Nevada streaming agreements. Management has determined, with reference to the agreed contractual terms in conjunction with the Cobre Panamá reserves and mine plan, that funds received from Franco-Nevada constitute a prepayment of revenues deliverable from future Cobre Panamá production.

**Significant accounting estimates**

Estimates are inherently uncertain and therefore actual results may differ from the amounts included in the financial statements, potentially having a material future effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The estimates

and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

➤ Determination of ore reserves and life of mine plan

Reserves are estimates of the amount of product that can be economically and legally extracted from the Company's properties. Estimating the quantity and/or grade of reserves requires the size, shape and depth of ore bodies or fields to be determined by analyzing geological data such as drilling samples. Following this, the quantity of ore that can be extracted in an economical manner is calculated using data regarding the life of mine plans and forecast sales prices (based on current and long-term historical average price trends).

The majority of the Company's property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated lives of the assets on a units-of-production basis. The calculation of the units-of-production rate, and therefore the annual depreciation expense could be materially affected by changes in the underlying estimates which are driven by the life of mine plans. Changes in estimates can be the result of actual future production differing from current forecasts of future production, expansion of mineral reserves through exploration activities, differences between estimated and actual costs of mining and differences in the commodity prices used in the estimation of mineral reserves.

Management made significant estimates of the strip ratio for each production phase. Waste material stripping costs in excess of this ratio, and from which future economic benefit will be derived from future access to ore, will be capitalized to mineral property and depreciated on a units-of-production basis.

Changes in the proven and probable reserves estimates may impact the carrying value of property, plant and equipment, restoration provisions, deferred revenue, recognition of deferred income tax amounts and depreciation.

➤ Review of asset carrying values and impairment charges

Management's determination of recoverable amounts includes estimates of mineral prices, recoverable reserves and resources, and operating, capital and restoration costs and tax regulations applicable to the cash-generating unit's operations are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that may affect the recoverability of mineral property costs. The calculation of the recoverable amount can also include assumptions regarding the appropriate discount rate and inflation and exchange rates. Although management has made its best estimate of these factors, it is possible that changes could occur in the near term that could adversely affect management's estimate of the net cash flow to be generated from its projects.

➤ Estimation of the amount and timing of restoration and remediation costs

Accounting for restoration provisions requires management to make estimates of the future costs the Company will incur to complete the restoration and remediation work required to comply with existing laws, regulations and agreements in place at each mining operation and any environmental and social principles the Company is in compliance with. The calculation of the present value of these costs also includes assumptions regarding the timing of restoration and remediation work, applicable risk-free interest rate for discounting those future cash outflows, inflation and foreign exchange rates. Actual costs incurred may differ from those amounts estimated. Also, future changes to environmental laws and regulations could increase the extent of restoration work required to be performed by the Company. Increases in future costs could materially impact the amounts charged to operations for restoration. A 10% increase in costs would result in an increase to restoration provisions of \$60 million at December 31, 2024.

The provision represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future restoration and remediation costs. The actual future expenditures may differ from the amounts currently provided; any increase in future costs could materially impact the amounts included in the liability disclosed in the consolidated balance sheet.

➤ Estimation and assumptions relating to the timing of VAT receivables in Zambia

In addition to the timing of the recoverability of VAT receivables being a key judgment, certain assumptions are determined by management in calculating the adjustment for expected phasing of VAT receipts. In assessing the expected phasing adjustment, management considers an appropriate discount rate as disclosed in note 4c, which is then applied to calculate the phasing adjustment based on the estimated timing of recoverability. Changes to the timings could materially impact the amounts charged to finance costs. The impact of repayments being one year later than estimated at December 31, 2024, would lead to a decrease to the carrying value and an increase to finance costs of \$58 million.



## Financial instruments risk exposure

### Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and bank balances, short-term deposits, derivative instruments and trade and other receivables. The Company's exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets, including commodity contracts, recorded in the consolidated balance sheet.

The Company limits its credit exposure on cash held in bank accounts by holding its key transactional bank accounts with highly rated financial institutions. The Company manages its credit risk on short-term deposits by only investing with counterparties that carry investment grade ratings as assessed by external rating agencies and spreading the investments across these counterparties. Under the Company's risk management policy, allowable counterparty exposure limits are determined by the level of the rating unless exceptional circumstances apply. A rating of investment grade or equivalent is the minimum allowable rating required as assessed by international credit rating agencies. Likewise, it is the Company's policy to deal with banking counterparties for derivatives who are rated investment grade or above by international credit rating agencies and graduated counterparty limits are applied depending upon the rating.

Exceptions to the policy for dealing with relationship banks with ratings below investment grade are reported to, and approved by, the Audit Committee. As at December 31, 2024, substantially all cash and short-term deposits are with counterparties of investment grade.

The Company's credit risk associated with trade accounts receivable is managed through establishing long-term contractual relationships with international trading companies using industry-standard contract terms. 51% of the Company's trade receivables are outstanding from three customers together representing 31% of the total sales for the year. No amounts were past due from these customers at the balance sheet date. The Company continues to trade with these customers. Revenues earned from these customers are included within the Kansanshi, Trident, Panama and Çayeli segments. Other accounts receivable consist of amounts owing from government authorities in relation to the refund of value-added taxes applying to inputs for the production process and property, plant and equipment expenditures, prepaid taxes and amounts held in broker accounts

The VAT receivable due from government authorities includes \$515 million at December 31, 2024, which is past due (December 31, 2023: \$521 million).

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. Expected credit losses on trade and other receivables at December 31, 2024, are insignificant.

### Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining cash and cash equivalent balances and available credit facilities to ensure that it is able to meet its short-term and long-term obligations as and when they fall due. Company-wide cash projections are managed centrally and regularly updated to reflect the dynamic nature of the business and fluctuations caused by commodity price and exchange rate movements.

The Company was obligated under its corporate revolving credit and term loan facility to maintain liquidity and satisfy various covenant ratio tests on a historical cash flow basis. These ratios were in compliance during the year ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. And current forecasts including judgmental assumptions, do not indicate a breach of financial covenants. If the Company breaches a covenant in its Financing Agreements, this would be an event of default which, if un-addressed, would entitle the lenders to make the related borrowings immediately due and payable and if made immediately due and payable all other borrowings would also be due and payable.

## Market risks

### Commodity price risk

The Company is subject to commodity price risk from fluctuations in the market prices of copper, gold, nickel, zinc and other elements.

As part of the hedging program, the Company has elected to apply hedge accounting for a portion of copper sales. For the year ended December 31, 2024, a fair value gain of \$112 million (2023: nil) has been recognized on derivatives designated

as hedged instruments through accumulated other comprehensive income. The time value of hedges for the year ended December 31, 2024, of \$50 million is also recognized in other comprehensive income.

As at the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company had copper zero cost collar unmargined sales contracts for 181,250 tonnes at weighted average prices of \$4.17 per lb to \$4.97 per lb outstanding with maturities to December 2025.

The Company is also exposed to commodity price risk on diesel fuel required for mining operations and sulphur required for acid production. The Company's risk management policy allows for the management of these exposures through the use of derivative financial instruments. As at December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, the Company had not entered into any fuel forward contracts.

The Company's commodity price risk related to changes in fair value of embedded derivatives in accounts receivable reflecting copper, nickel, gold and zinc sales provisionally priced based on the forward price curve at the end of each quarter.

#### **Interest rate risk**

The majority of the Company's interest expense is fixed however it is also exposed to an interest rate risk arising from interest paid on floating rate debt and the interest received on cash and short-term deposits.

Deposits are invested on a short-term basis to ensure adequate liquidity for payment of operational and capital expenditures. To date, no interest rate management products are used in relation to deposits.

The Company manages its interest rate risk on borrowings on a net basis. The Company manages this via primary issuance of debt on a fixed or floating basis and via interest swaps if deemed necessary. The Company has a policy allowing floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps targeting 50% of exposure over a five-year period. As at December 31, 2024, and December 31 2023, the Company held no floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps.

#### **Foreign exchange risk**

The Company's functional and reporting currency is USD. As virtually all of the Company's revenues are derived in USD and the majority of its business is conducted in USD, foreign exchange risk arises from transactions denominated in currencies other than USD. Commodity sales are denominated in USD, the majority of borrowings are denominated in USD and the majority of operating expenses are denominated in USD. The Company's primary foreign exchange exposures are to the local currencies in the countries where the Company's operations are located, principally the Zambian Kwacha ("ZMW"), Australian dollar ("A\$") Mauritanian ouguiya ("MRU"), the euro ("EUR") and the Turkish lira ("TRY"); and to the local currencies suppliers who provide capital equipment for project development, principally the A\$, EUR and the South African rand ("ZAR").

The Company's risk management policy allows for the management of exposure to local currencies through the use of financial instruments at a targeted amount of up to 100% for exposures within one year down to 50% for exposures in five years.

#### **Capital management**

The Company takes a balanced approach to capital management in order to safeguard its ability to continue operate as a going concern, ensuring sufficient liquidity is available for continued growth, cognizant of the requirements of shareholders and debt holders the Company considers the items included in equity to be capital.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the Company's assets. In the first quarter of 2024, the Company successfully completed a comprehensive refinancing increasing the Company's financial flexibility via the provision of additional liquidity and covenant headroom, as well as reducing net leverage, and extending the debt maturity profile, to allow for the completion of the S3 Expansion while the Company continues to focus on a resolution at Cobre Panamá. As a continued part of this strategy to ensure balance sheet flexibility, the Company refinanced the FQM Trident loan in Q4-2024, maintaining bank support and extending the maturity.

The Company uses a combination of short-term and long-term debt to finance its operations and development projects. Typically, floating rates of interest are attached to short-term debt, and fixed rates on senior notes.

## Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is communicated to senior management, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under the National Instrument 52-109 - *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*, was conducted as of December 31, 2024, under the supervision of the Company's Audit Committee and with the participation of management. Based on the results of the evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report in providing reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in the Company's annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in accordance with the securities legislation.

Since the December 31, 2024 evaluation, there have been no adverse changes to the Company's controls and procedures and they continue to remain effective.

## Internal Control over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

- > pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions of the Company;
- > provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS;
- > ensure the Company's receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorization of management and the Company's directors; and
- > provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transactions that could have a material effect on the annual or interim financial statements.

There have been no changes in the Company's ICFR during the year ended December 31, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting was conducted as of December 31, 2024 by the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, based on the Control - Integrated Framework (2013) established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were effective.

## Limitations of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system reflects the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any systems of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.



(in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted)

## SUMMARY QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following unaudited tables set out a summary of certain quarterly and annual results for the Company:

Consolidated operations	2022	Q1 23	Q2 23	Q3 23	Q4 23	2023	Q1 24	Q2 24	Q3 24	Q4 24	2024
<b>Sales revenues</b>											
Copper	6,555	1,333	1,464	1,791	1,053	5,641	857	1,008	1,093	1,057	4,015
Gold	382	76	63	114	66	319	57	82	104	104	347
Nickel <sup>1</sup>	441	98	89	84	70	341	105	106	58	66	335
Other	248	51	35	40	29	155	17	35	24	29	105
<b>Total sales revenues</b>	<b>7,626</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>6,456</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>4,802</b>
Cobre Panamá	2,959	606	697	930	280	2,513	(5)	(1)	–	–	(6)
Kansanshi	1,706	388	358	475	377	1,598	354	531	596	578	2,059
Trident	1,980	349	410	468	438	1,665	550	549	543	554	2,196
Sales hedge program gain	(5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	13	34
Other	986	215	186	156	123	680	137	152	119	111	519
<b>Total sales revenues</b>	<b>7,626</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>6,456</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>4,802</b>
Gross profit	2,200	280	265	660	87	1,292	156	333	456	405	1,350
EBITDA <sup>2</sup>	3,316	518	568	969	273	2,328	180	336	520	455	1,491
Net earnings (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company	1,034	75	93	325	(1,447)	(954)	(159)	(46)	108	99	2
Adjusted earnings (loss) <sup>2</sup>	1,064	76	85	359	(259)	261	(154)	(13)	119	31	(17)
Total assets	25,080	24,495	24,272	24,841	23,758	23,758	23,474	23,710	23,942	24,107	24,107
Current liabilities	1,738	1,662	1,952	1,951	2,007	2,007	1,152	1,332	1,773	1,545	1,545
Total long-term liabilities	11,105	10,617	10,134	10,319	10,973	10,973	10,668	10,786	10,529	10,660	10,660
Net debt <sup>2</sup>	5,692	5,780	5,650	5,637	6,420	6,420	5,277	5,437	5,591	5,530	5,530
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$1.50	\$0.11	\$0.13	\$0.47	(\$2.09)	(\$1.38)	(\$0.21)	(\$0.06)	\$0.13	\$0.12	\$0.00
Adjusted earnings (loss) per share <sup>3</sup>	\$1.54	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.52	(\$0.37)	\$0.38	(\$0.20)	(\$0.02)	\$0.14	\$0.04	(\$0.02)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$1.49	\$0.11	\$0.13	\$0.47	(\$2.09)	(\$1.38)	(\$0.21)	(\$0.06)	\$0.13	\$0.12	\$0.00
Dividends declared per common share (CDN\$ per share)	\$0.165	\$0.130	\$–	\$0.080	\$–	\$0.210	\$–	\$–	\$–	\$–	\$–
Cash flows per share from operating activities <sup>3</sup>	\$3.38	\$0.43	\$1.04	\$0.86	(\$0.27)	\$2.07	\$0.55	\$0.48	\$0.31	\$0.70	\$2.03
Basic weighted average shares (000's) <sup>4</sup>	690,516	690,457	690,219	691,137	691,674	690,876	751,683	831,765	832,474	832,530	812,222
<b>Copper statistics</b>											
Total copper production (tonnes)	775,859	138,753	187,175	221,550	160,200	707,678	100,605	102,709	116,088	111,602	431,004
Total copper sales (tonnes) <sup>5</sup>	782,236	150,287	177,362	218,946	127,721	674,316	101,776	94,628	112,094	111,613	420,111
Realized copper price (per lb) <sup>3</sup>	\$3.90	\$3.95	\$3.75	\$3.70	\$3.62	\$3.76	\$3.78	\$4.39	\$4.24	\$4.17	\$4.15
TC/RC (per lb)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.07)
Freight charges (per lb)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Net realized copper price (per lb) <sup>3</sup>	\$3.74	\$3.79	\$3.57	\$3.53	\$3.44	\$3.58	\$3.61	\$4.28	\$4.15	\$4.08	\$4.03
Cash cost – copper (C1) (per lb) <sup>3,6</sup>	\$1.76	\$2.24	\$1.98	\$1.42	\$1.82	\$1.82	\$2.02	\$1.73	\$1.57	\$1.68	\$1.74
C1 (per lb) excluding Cobre Panamá <sup>3,6</sup>	\$1.92	\$2.78	\$2.23	\$1.66	\$2.07	\$2.13	\$2.01	\$1.73	\$1.57	\$1.68	\$1.74
All-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb) <sup>3,6,10</sup>	\$2.35	\$2.87	\$2.64	\$2.02	\$2.52	\$2.46	\$2.85	\$2.82	\$2.42	\$2.58	\$2.66
AISC (per lb) excluding Cobre Panamá <sup>3,6</sup>	\$2.70	\$3.57	\$3.08	\$2.54	\$2.97	\$2.99	\$2.77	\$2.71	\$2.35	\$2.50	\$2.57
Total cost – copper (C3) (per lb) <sup>3,6,10</sup>	\$2.73	\$3.30	\$2.92	\$2.29	\$2.77	\$2.76	\$3.04	\$2.87	\$2.59	\$2.72	\$2.80
<b>Gold statistics</b>											
Total gold production (ounces)	283,226	47,874	52,561	73,125	53,325	226,885	26,984	32,266	41,006	38,784	139,040
Total gold sales (ounces) <sup>7</sup>	270,775	51,941	48,640	77,106	45,365	223,052	29,778	37,140	43,371	40,762	151,051
Net realized gold price (per ounce) <sup>3</sup>	\$1,665	\$1,766	\$1,797	\$1,764	\$1,835	\$1,786	\$1,930	\$2,207	\$2,383	\$2,545	\$2,294
<b>Nickel statistics</b>											
Nickel produced (contained tonnes) <sup>8</sup>	21,529	5,917	5,976	7,046	7,313	26,252	7,771	7,400	4,827	3,720	23,718
Nickel produced (payable tonnes)	18,501	4,344	4,366	5,177	5,363	19,250	5,751	5,505	3,597	2,697	17,550
Nickel sales (contained tonnes) <sup>9</sup>	20,074	5,846	5,906	5,749	5,719	23,220	8,211	7,645	4,598	5,578	26,032
Nickel sales (payable tonnes)	16,768	4,322	4,287	4,204	4,216	17,029	6,415	6,125	3,562	4,477	20,579
Realized nickel price (per payable lb) <sup>3</sup>	\$11.93	\$10.25	\$9.50	\$8.96	\$7.53	\$9.07	\$7.70	\$8.19	\$7.36	\$7.22	\$7.68
Net realized nickel price (per payable lb) <sup>3</sup>	\$11.93	\$10.25	\$9.50	\$8.96	\$7.53	\$9.07	\$7.40	\$7.86	\$7.35	\$6.74	\$7.38

<sup>1</sup> Enterprise was declared to be in Commercial production, effective June 1, 2024. \$75 million of Enterprise Nickel pre-commercial production revenues are included in year ended December 31, 2024.

<sup>2</sup> EBITDA and adjusted earnings (loss) are non-GAAP financial measures and net debt is a supplementary financial measure. These measures do not have a standardized meanings under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

<sup>3</sup> All-in sustaining costs (AISC), copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), and total copper cost (C3), realized metal prices, adjusted earnings (loss) per share and cash flows from operating activities per share are non-GAAP ratios. These measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

<sup>4</sup> Fluctuations in average weighted shares between quarters reflects shares issued and changes in levels of treasury shares held for performance share units.

<sup>5</sup> Sales of copper anode attributable to anode produced from third-party purchased concentrate are excluded.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes purchases of copper concentrate from third parties treated through the Kansanshi Smelter.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes refinery-backed gold credits purchased and delivered under the precious metal streaming arrangement. See "Precious Metal Stream Arrangement"

<sup>8</sup> Nickel production includes 7,906 tonnes of pre-commercial production from Enterprise for the year ended December 31, 2024 (4,527 tonnes for the year ended December 31, 2023).

<sup>9</sup> Nickel sales includes 5,734 tonnes of pre-commercial sales from Enterprise for year ended December 31, 2024, (1,651 tonnes of pre-commercial sales from Enterprise for the year ended December 31, 2023).

<sup>10</sup> Royalties in C3 and AISC costs for the year ended December 31, 2023 exclude the 2022 impact of \$18 million attributable to the 3.1% sale of a gross royalty interest in KMP to ZCCM-IH and exclude the 2022 impact of \$28 million attributable to payments pursuant of Law 406 in Panama.

## APPENDICES

### PRODUCTION

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Copper production (tonnes) <sup>1</sup>					
Cobre Panamá	–	–	62,616	–	330,863
Kansanshi cathode	9,649	10,140	6,423	34,922	30,654
Kansanshi concentrate	38,490	39,670	25,464	136,007	104,173
Kansanshi total	48,139	49,810	31,887	170,929	134,827
Sentinel	56,560	58,412	59,964	230,792	214,046
Guelb Moghrein	4,421	4,688	3,246	17,792	13,014
Las Cruces	–	–	–	–	3,892
Çayeli	2,482	3,178	2,487	11,491	11,036
Total copper production (tonnes)	111,602	116,088	160,200	431,004	707,678
Total copper production excluding Cobre Panamá (tonnes)	111,602	116,088	97,584	431,004	376,815
Gold production (ounces)					
Cobre Panamá	–	–	30,986	–	129,854
Kansanshi	29,787	31,659	16,718	105,103	68,970
Guelb Moghrein	8,428	8,621	5,327	31,478	26,363
Other sites <sup>2</sup>	569	726	294	2,459	1,698
Total gold production (ounces)	38,784	41,006	53,325	139,040	226,885
Total gold production excluding Cobre Panamá (ounces)	38,784	41,006	22,339	139,040	97,031
Nickel production (contained tonnes)					
Enterprise	3,720	4,827	2,751	18,725	4,527
Ravensthorpe	–	–	4,562	4,993	21,725
Total nickel production (contained tonnes)	3,720	4,827	7,313	23,718	26,252

<sup>1</sup> Production is presented on a contained basis, and is presented prior to processing through the Kansanshi smelter.

<sup>2</sup> Other sites include Çayeli and Pyhäsalmi.

## SALES

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Copper sales volume (tonnes)					
Cobre Panamá	–	–	35,809	–	306,417
Kansanshi cathode	9,670	9,585	6,879	34,780	29,343
Kansanshi anode <sup>3</sup>	39,471	39,546	24,416	131,507	106,042
Kansanshi total <sup>3</sup>	49,141	49,131	31,295	166,287	135,385
Sentinel anode	50,502	51,439	37,676	185,561	165,642
Sentinel concentrate	4,615	2,223	17,436	37,230	39,518
Sentinel total	55,117	53,662	55,112	222,791	205,160
Guelb Moghrein	4,951	4,845	2,700	18,851	12,717
Las Cruces	–	–	–	–	4,054
Çayeli	2,404	4,456	2,805	12,182	10,583
Total copper sales (tonnes)	111,613	112,094	127,721	420,111	674,316
Total copper sales excluding Cobre Panamá (tonnes)	111,613	112,094	91,912	420,111	367,899
Gold sales volume (ounces)					
Cobre Panamá	–	–	19,861	–	121,554
Kansanshi	31,747	34,186	19,396	115,316	76,169
Guelb Moghrein	8,658	8,382	5,539	33,627	23,546
Other sites <sup>1</sup>	357	803	569	2,108	1,783
Total gold sales (ounces) <sup>2</sup>	40,762	43,371	45,365	151,051	223,052
Total gold sales excluding Cobre Panamá (ounces) <sup>2</sup>	40,762	43,371	25,504	151,051	101,498
Nickel sales volume (contained tonnes)					
Ravensthorpe	(2)	(7)	4,165	6,457	21,569
Enterprise	5,580	4,605	1,554	19,575	1,651
Total Nickel sales (contained tonnes)	5,578	4,598	5,719	26,032	23,220

<sup>1</sup> Other sites include Çayeli and Pyhäsalmi.<sup>2</sup> Excludes refinery-backed gold credits purchased and delivered under precious metal streaming arrangement.<sup>3</sup> Copper sales include third-party sales of concentrate, cathode and anode attributable to Kansanshi. Sales of copper anode attributable to third-party concentrate purchases were 5,994 and 31,421 tonnes for the three months and year ended December 31, 2024, (10,965 and 40,134 tonnes for the three months and year ended December 31, 2023).

## SALES REVENUES

		QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
		Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
Cobre Panamá	- copper	–	–	257	(3)	2,340
	- gold	–	–	19	(3)	132
	- silver	–	–	4	–	41
Kansanshi	- copper cathode	85	86	55	313	241
	- copper anode	411	429	285	1,477	1,214
	- gold	82	81	37	269	140
	- other	–	–	–	–	3
Trident	- copper anode	451	466	302	1,669	1,372
	- copper concentrate	35	18	117	276	272
	- nickel	68	59	19	251	21
Guelb Moghrein	- copper	42	40	19	156	94
	- gold	22	20	11	76	44
	- magnetite	15	15	13	54	69
Las Cruces	- copper	–	–	–	–	36
Çayeli	- copper	20	33	18	93	72
	- zinc, gold and silver	1	4	7	10	11
Pyhäsalmi	- zinc, pyrite, gold and silver	2	3	2	12	13
Ravensthorpe	- nickel	(2)	(1)	51	84	320
	- cobalt	2	–	2	5	12
Corporate <sup>1</sup>		22	26	–	63	9
Sales revenues		1,256	1,279	1,218	4,802	6,456
Sales revenues excluding Cobre Panamá		1,256	1,279	938	4,808	3,943
	Copper	1,057	1,093	1,053	4,015	5,641
	Gold	104	104	66	347	319
	Nickel	66	58	70	335	341
	Other	29	24	29	105	155
		1,256	1,279	1,218	4,802	6,456

<sup>1</sup> Corporate sales include sales hedges (see “Hedging Program” for further discussion).



UNIT CASH COSTS (PER LB)<sup>1,2</sup>

	QUARTERLY			FULL YEAR	
	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2023	2024	2023
<b>Cobre Panamá</b>					
Mining	\$—	\$—	\$0.33	\$—	\$0.34
Processing	—	—	0.88	—	0.91
Site administration	—	—	0.10	—	0.09
TC/RC and freight charges	—	—	0.42	—	0.38
By-product credits	—	—	(0.28)	—	(0.25)
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$—	\$—	\$1.45	\$—	\$1.47
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb)	\$—	\$—	\$1.71	\$—	\$1.85
Total copper cost (C3) (per lb)	\$—	\$—	\$2.22	\$—	\$2.34
<b>Kansanshi</b>					
Mining	\$0.57	\$0.72	\$0.99	\$0.79	\$1.11
Processing	0.82	0.89	1.08	0.94	1.01
Site administration	0.23	0.12	0.49	0.16	0.26
TC/RC and freight charges	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.18	0.18
By-product credits	(0.75)	(0.75)	(0.52)	(0.72)	(0.46)
Total smelter costs	0.16	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.17
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$1.21	\$1.29	\$2.43	\$1.52	\$2.27
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb)	\$2.14	\$2.15	\$3.83	\$2.48	\$3.47
Total copper cost (C3) (per lb)	\$2.33	\$2.42	\$3.69	\$2.71	\$3.48
<b>Sentinel</b>					
Mining	\$0.67	\$0.64	\$0.70	\$0.67	\$0.74
Processing	0.83	0.77	0.58	0.75	0.68
Site administration	0.20	0.12	0.19	0.15	0.20
TC/RC and freight charges	0.29	0.19	0.28	0.25	0.24
Total smelter costs	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.12
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$2.11	\$1.86	\$1.85	\$1.94	\$1.98
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb)	\$2.88	\$2.61	\$2.51	\$2.70	\$2.67
Total copper cost (C3) (per lb)	\$3.06	\$2.76	\$2.72	\$2.85	\$2.88
<b>Enterprise</b>					
Mining	\$1.94	\$1.63	\$—	\$1.58	\$—
Processing	1.18	0.91	—	1.02	—
Site administration	0.19	0.11	—	0.14	—
TC/RC and freight charges	1.31	0.72	—	1.02	—
Nickel cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$4.62	\$3.37	\$—	\$3.76	\$—
Nickel all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb)	\$7.48	\$5.97	\$—	\$6.31	\$—
Total nickel cost (C3) (per lb)	\$5.91	\$4.76	\$—	\$4.98	\$—
<b>Ravensthorpe</b>					
Nickel cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$—	\$—	\$11.78	\$11.97	\$9.95
Nickel all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb)	\$—	\$—	\$16.08	\$14.25	\$12.22
Total nickel cost (C3) (per lb)	\$—	\$—	\$14.18	\$12.45	\$12.20
<b>Guelb Moghrein</b>					
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$1.01	\$1.09	\$2.24	\$1.31	\$2.44
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb)	\$1.30	\$1.55	\$2.73	\$1.80	\$2.96
Total copper cost (C3) (per lb)	\$1.79	\$1.87	\$3.07	\$2.05	\$3.17
<b>Çayeli</b>					
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$2.91	\$1.93	\$2.31	\$2.05	\$1.97

<sup>1</sup> All-in sustaining costs (AISC), C1 cash cost (C1), C3 total cost (C3) are non-GAAP ratios, which do not have standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes purchases of copper concentrate from third parties treated through the Kansanshi Smelter.

## CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain statements and information herein, including all statements that are not historical facts, contain forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable securities laws. The forward-looking information includes estimates, forecasts and statements as to the Company's production estimates for copper, gold and nickel; C1 cash costs, all-in sustaining cost and capital expenditure estimates; the expected effects of the SRA; the status of Cobre Panamá and the P&SM program, the timing and results of the environmental audit and the process proposed by the government of Panama; the development and operation of the Company's projects, including the timing and effects of planned maintenance shutdowns; the remaining capital expenditures and expected time to completion, and expected production of the Kansanshi S3 Expansion; the Company's investment in and the expected effects of the Kansanshi mining fleet and the battery-powered dump truck trial at Kansanshi; the increase in throughput capacity of the Kansanshi smelter; the Company's expectations regarding production, throughput capacity, mining performance and fragmentation at Sentinel and the effect of ongoing initiatives; the Company's expectations regarding the mine's carbon intensity and results of drilling at Enterprise; the commencement of mining activities at Oriental Hill at Guelb Moghrein; the C&M process at Ravensthorpe, including the costs thereof, and the status of environmental approvals for Shoemaker Levy, Wind Farm and Tamarine Quarry; the timing of receipt of concessions, approvals, permits required for Taca Taca, including the ESIA and water use permits; the amount and timing of the Company's expenditures at La Granja, project development and the Company's plans for community engagement and completion of an engineering study and ESIA for La Granja; the curtailment of the power supply in Zambia and the Company's ability to secure sufficient power and avoid interruptions to operations, including through collaboration with ZESCO and third-party energy providers; the expected impact of Zambia's rainy season and water levels on hydropower generation; the timing of approval of the exploration permit renewal application for Haquira and the Company's goals regarding its drilling program; the estimates regarding the interest expense on the Company's debt, cash outflow on interest paid, capitalized interest and depreciation expense; the expected effective tax rate for the Company for 2025; the effect of foreign exchange on the Company's cost of sales; the Company's hedging programs; the effect of seasonality on the Company's results; capital expenditure and mine production costs; the timing and outcome of arbitration proceedings which involve the Company; estimates of the future price of certain precious and base metals; estimated mineral reserves and mineral resources; the Company's project pipeline, development and growth plans and exploration and development program, future expenses and exploration and development capital requirements; the Company's assessment and exploration of properties in the Central African Copper belt, the Andean porphyry belt, Australia, Finland, Kazakhstan and Türkiye; plans, targets and commitments regarding climate change-related physical and transition risks and opportunities (including intended actions to address such risks and opportunities); future reporting regarding sustainability, climate change and environmental matters; greenhouse gas emissions and energy efficiency; and community engagement efforts. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements or information can be identified by the use of words such as "aims", "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate" or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

With respect to forward-looking statements and information contained herein, the Company has made numerous assumptions including among other things, assumptions about the geopolitical, economic, permitting and legal climate in which the Company operates; continuing production at all operating facilities (other than Cobre Panamá and Ravensthorpe); the price of certain precious and base metals, including copper, gold, nickel, silver, cobalt, pyrite and zinc; exchange rates; anticipated costs and expenditure; the Company's ability to secure sufficient power at its Zambian operations to avoid interruption resulting from the country's decreased power availability; mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates; the timing and sufficiency of deliveries required for the Company's development and expansion plans; the ability of the Company to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at its operations; and the ability to achieve the Company's goals. Forward-looking statements and information by their nature are based on assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information. These factors include, but are not limited to, future production volumes and costs, the temporary or permanent closure of uneconomic operations, costs for inputs such as oil, power and sulphur, political stability in Panama, Zambia, Peru, Mauritania, Finland, Türkiye, Argentina and Australia, adverse weather conditions in Panama, Zambia, Finland, Türkiye, Mauritania, and Australia, potential social and environmental challenges (including the impact of climate change), power supply, mechanical failures, water supply, procurement and delivery of parts and supplies to the operations and events generally impacting global economic, political and social stability and legislative and regulatory reform. For mineral

resource and mineral reserve figures appearing or referred to herein, varying cut-off grades have been used depending on the mine, method of extraction and type of ore contained in the orebody.

See the Company's Annual Information Form for additional information on risks, uncertainties and other factors relating to the forward-looking statements and information. Although the Company has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in the forward-looking statements or information, there may be other factors that cause actual results, performances, achievements or events not as anticipated, estimated or intended. Also, many of these factors are beyond First Quantum's control. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information. The Company undertakes no obligation to reissue or update forward-looking statements or information as a result of new information or events after the date hereof except as may be required by law. All forward-looking statements made and information contained herein are qualified by this cautionary statement.