Management Discussion and Analysis

Results for the six months ended 30 June 2026

For the purpose of the management discussion and analysis, the Group's results for the six months ended 30 June 2026 are compared with results for the six months ended 30 June 2025.

Six months ended 30 June	2026 US$ million	2025 US$ million	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Revenue	4,540.1	2,817.0	61%
Operating expenses	(1,713.2)	(1,258.2)	(36%)
Exploration expenses	(56.3)	(42.5)	(32%)
Administration expenses	(25.8)	(15.9)	(62%)
Net (other expenses)/income	(17.4)	39.5	(144%)
EBITDA	**2,727.4**	**1,539.9**	**77%**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(550.2)	(481.1)	(14%)
EBIT	**2,177.2**	**1,058.8**	**106%**
Net finance costs	(112.5)	(139.5)	19%
Profit before income tax	**2,064.7**	**919.3**	**125%**
Income tax expense	(698.7)	(353.0)	(98%)
Profit after income tax for the period	**1,366.0**	**566.3**	**141%**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company	897.2	340.0	164%
Non-controlling interests[1]	468.8	226.3	107%
Profit after income tax for the period	**1,366.0**	**566.3**	**141%**

1 Amounts attributable to non-controlling interests related to the 37.5% interest in Las Bambas and the 45.0% interest in Khoemacau.

Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company

MMG's profit of US$1,366.0 million for the period ended 30 June 2026 includes profit attributable to equity holders of US$897.2 million and profit attributable to non-controlling interests of US$468.8 million. This compares to a profit attributable to equity holders of US$340.0 million and profit attributable to non-controlling interests of US$226.3 million for the period ended 30 June 2025.

The following table provides a reconciliation of reported profit after tax attributable to equity holders.

Six months ended 30 June	2026 US$ million	2025 US$ million	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Profit after tax – Las Bambas 62.5% interest	734.2	366.6	100%
Profit after tax – Khoemacau 55.0% interest	34.6	7.7	349%
Profit/(loss) after tax – other operations	186.6	38.6	384%
Administration expenses	(25.8)	(15.9)	(62%)
Net finance costs (excluding Las Bambas and Khoemacau)	(45.1)	(63.7)	29%
Other	12.7	6.7	90%
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders	**897.2**	**340.0**	**164%**

Management discussion and analysis
Continued

Overview of operating results

The Group's operations comprise of Las Bambas, Kinsevere, Khoemacau, Dugald River and Rosebery. Exploration, corporate activities and other subsidiaries are classified as 'Other'.

REVENUE BY ASSET SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE	2026 US$ million	2025 US$ million	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Las Bambas	3,307.9	2,006.8	65%
Kinsevere	397.7	234.6	70%
Khoemacau	238.8	199.9	19%
Dugald River	340.3	227.5	50%
Rosebery	244.0	141.0	73%
Other	11.4	7.2	58%
Total	**4,540.1**	**2,817.0**	**61%**

EBITDA by asset six months ended 30 June	2026 US$ million	2025 US$ million	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Las Bambas	2,251.1	1,310.5	72%
Kinsevere	121.5	30.4	300%
Khoemacau	121.1	89.6	35%
Dugald River	126.9	66.0	92%
Rosebery	130.1	54.8	137%
Other	(23.3)	(11.4)	(104%)
Total	**2,727.4**	**1,539.9**	**77%**

The following discussion and analysis of the financial information and results should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

Revenue increased by US$1,723.1 million (61%) to US$4,540.1 million compared to 2025, driven by higher commodity prices (US$1,365.8 million) and higher sales volumes (US$357.3 million).

Favourable commodity price variances of US$1,365.8 million were primarily due to higher realised prices for the Company's key commodities, including copper (US$1,063.0 million), silver (US$210.4 million), gold (US$84.4 million), zinc (US$75.8 million) and molybdenum (US$36.6 million). This was partly offset by losses on commodity hedges for copper (US$94.5 million) and zinc (US$15.5 million).

Favourable sales volume variances of US$357.3 million were primarily due to higher sales volume of copper concentrate (US$250.3 million) and molybdenum concentrate (US$18.7 million) at Las Bambas, higher copper sales (US$75.0 million) at Kinsevere, higher zinc and lead concentrate sales at Dugald River (US$23.0 million) and higher silver and gold sales at Rosebery (US$22.2 million). This was partly offset by lower copper concentrate sales from Khoemacau (US$20.8 million), lower cobalt sales (US$6.8 million) at Kinsevere and lower zinc concentrate sales at Rosebery (US$3.6 million).

Management discussion and analysis
Continued

Revenue by commodity six months ended 30 June	2026 US$ million	2025 US$ million	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Copper	3,443.5	2,208.6	56%
Zinc	300.8	233.5	29%
Gold	261.2	148.6	76%
Silver	388.5	139.9	178%
Molybdenum	102.2	46.9	118%
Lead	41.3	32.0	29%
Cobalt	2.6	7.5	(65%)
Total	**4,540.1**	**2,817.0**	**61%**

Price

Average LME base metals prices for copper, zinc, gold, silver, molybdenum and cobalt were higher for the six months ended 30 June 2026 compared to the prior corresponding period. The average price for lead was lower.

Average LME cash price[1] six months ended 30 June	2026	2025	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Copper (US$/tonne)	13,088	9,432	39%
Zinc (US$/tonne)	3,353	2,739	22%
Gold (US$/ounce)	4,697	3,071	53%
Silver (US$/ounce)	78.91	32.77	141%
Molybdenum (US$/tonne)	60,975	45,444	34%
Lead (US$/tonne)	1,943	1,959	(1%)
Cobalt (US$/tonne)	56,356	29,019	94%

1 Sources: copper, zinc, lead and cobalt: LME cash settlement price; Molybdenum: Platts; gold and silver: LBMA.

LME (London Metal Exchange) data was used in this report under licence from LME; LME was not involved and accepts no responsibility to any third party in connection with the data; and onward distribution of the data by third parties is not permitted.

Sales volumes

Payable metal in products sold six months ended 30 June	2026	2025	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Copper (tonnes)	265,713	237,651	12%
Zinc (tonnes)	91,732	89,201	3%
Gold (ounces)	57,225	47,968	19%
Silver (ounces)	5,420,156	4,337,251	25%
Molybdenum (tonnes)	1,688	1,207	40%
Lead (tonnes)	18,702	16,061	16%
Cobalt (tonnes)	50	482	(90%)

Management discussion and analysis
Continued

Payable metal in products sold six months ended 30 June 2026	Copper Tonnes	Zinc Tonnes	Gold Ounces	Silver Ounces	Molybdenum Tonnes	Lead Tonnes	Cobalt Tonnes
Las Bambas	213,025	-	42,867	2,691,105	1,688	-	-
Kinsevere	33,078	-	-	-	-	-	50
Khoemacau	19,130	-	-	553,798	-	-	-
Dugald River	-	74,055	-	885,992	-	11,471	-
Rosebery	480	17,677	14,358	1,289,261	-	7,231	-
Total	**265,713**	**91,732**	**57,225**	**5,420,156**	**1,688**	**18,702**	**50**

Payable metal in products sold six months ended 30 June 2025	Copper Tonnes	Zinc Tonnes	Gold Ounces	Silver Ounces	Molybdenum Tonnes	Lead Tonnes	Cobalt Tonnes
Las Bambas	190,577	-	35,572	2,125,540	1,207	-	-
Kinsevere	25,270	-	-	-	-	-	482
Khoemacau	21,244	-	-	657,867	-	-	-
Dugald River	-	70,153	-	691,884	-	8,906	-
Rosebery	560	19,048	12,396	861,960	-	7,155	-
Total	**237,651**	**89,201**	**47,968**	**4,337,251**	**1,207**	**16,061**	**482**

Operating expenses include expenses of operating sites, excluding depreciation and amortisation. Site expenses include mining and processing expenses, changes in inventories, royalty expenses, selling expenses and other operating expenses.

Total operating expenses increased by US$455.0 million (36%) to US$1,713.2 million, primarily reflecting higher activity levels across the portfolio and increased production, selling and royalty-related costs associated with stronger operating performance.

At Las Bambas, operating expenses increased by US$304.7 million, driven by higher production expenses (US$134.8 million), including increased employee profit share incentives, higher diesel and explosives unit costs. Costs were also impacted by unfavourable inventory movement, with a drawdown of concentrate inventory of US$68.9 million compared with a build-up of US$33.7 million in 2025, as well as higher freight and royalty expenses (US$49.0 million) resulting from increased sales volumes and stronger commodity prices.

At Kinsevere, operating expenses were higher by US$75.1 million, mainly due to higher production expenses (US$40.9 million) due to commencement of mining activities at Nambulwa and lower capitalised mining costs. Freight and royalty expenses also increased (US$19.3 million) due to higher sales volumes and higher commodity prices, while stock movements were unfavourable (US$12.4 million) driven by a net drawdown of sulphide concentrate stocks in the first half of 2026.

At Dugald River, operating expenses were higher by US$52.7 million, mainly due to higher production expenses (US$44.7 million) due to unfavourable exchange rate impacts (US$17.0 million), higher ore mined (US$11.9 million) and milled volumes (US$5.9 million) and additional rail and trucking costs incurred as a result of flooding-related rail disruptions (US$9.8 million).

Further details are set out below in the mine analysis section.

Management discussion and analysis
Continued

Exploration expenses increased by US$13.8 million, or 32%, to US$56.3 million, primarily due to expanded drilling activities at Khoemacau (US$12.1 million) to support the operation's long-term growth potential to up to 200,000 tonnes of copper in concentrate per annum. Drilling activities were focused on the Kgwêbe and Zeta tenements.

Administrative expenses increased by US$9.9 million, or 62%, to US$25.8 million. The increase was primarily driven by higher employee benefit expenses of US$10.8 million, including higher long-term and short-term incentives of US$4.2 million and US$1.8 million respectively and higher salaries of US$2.4 million due to inflationary impacts and unfavourable foreign exchange rate movements. Administrative expenses were also impacted by higher Nickel Brazil transaction and integration costs of US$2.4 million.

Net other expenses increased by US$56.9 million (144%), attributable to unfavourable foreign exchange rate impacts at Las Bambas (US$23.5 million) due to the revaluation of monetary assets, compared with US$19.9 million foreign exchange gains and a release of tax related provisions at Las Bambas (US$19.3 million) in the first half of 2025.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses increased by US$69.1 million (14%) to US$550.2 million. The increase was primarily driven by Las Bambas, where depreciation and amortisation expenses increased by US$36.7 million due to higher amortisation of deferred mining costs. At Kinsevere, depreciation expenses increased by US$21.0 million with commencement of depreciation for the sulphide plant and Roaster Gas Acid (RGA).

Net finance costs decreased by US$27.0 million (19%) to US$112.5 million driven by lower debt balances.

Income tax expense increased by US$345.7 million (98%), reflecting the substantial increase in underlying profit before tax compared to the corresponding prior period. Underlying income tax expense of US$698.7 million includes non-creditable withholding tax expenses in Peru of US$7.8 million.

There have been no material changes to the Group's funding and treasury policies and objectives, the currencies in which borrowings are made and cash is held, proportion of borrowings at fixed interest rates, use of financial instruments for hedging purposes or the extent to which foreign currencies are hedged from those disclosed in the 2025 Annual Report and none of these factors have materially impacted the Company's profit.

Mines Analysis: Las Bambas

Mines analysis

Las Bambas

Six months ended 30 June	2026	2025	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Production			
Ore mined (tonnes)	35,867,459	42,131,755	(15%)
Ore milled (tonnes)	26,814,698	25,909,107	3%
Waste movement (tonnes)	56,226,247	51,052,078	10%
Copper in copper concentrate (tonnes)	210,195	210,637	0%
Gold in copper concentrate (ounces)	44,901	42,535	6%
Silver in copper concentrate (ounces)	2,849,762	2,437,700	17%
Molybdenum in molybdenum concentrate (tonnes)	1,647	1,383	19%
Payable metal in product sold			
Copper (tonnes)	213,025	190,577	12%
Gold (ounces)	42,867	35,572	21%
Silver (ounces)	2,691,105	2,125,540	27%
Molybdenum (tonnes)	1,688	1,207	40%

Six months ended 30 June	2026 US$ million	2025 US$ million	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Revenue	**3,307.9**	**2,006.8**	**65%**
Mining expenses	(287.9)	(279.1)	(3%)
Processing expenses	(162.2)	(147.0)	(10%)
Other expenses	(387.6)	(276.8)	(40%)
Total production expenses	**(837.7)**	**(702.9)**	**(19%)**
Freight	(54.7)	(48.4)	(13%)
Royalties	(102.3)	(59.6)	(72%)
Other[1]	(14.5)	106.4	(114%)
Total operating expenses	**(1,009.2)**	**(704.5)**	**(43%)**
Other (expenses)/income	(47.6)	8.2	(680%)
EBITDA	**2,251.1**	**1,310.5**	**72%**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(434.6)	(397.9)	(9%)
EBIT	**1,816.5**	**912.6**	**99%**
EBITDA margin	**68%**	**65%**	**-**

1 Other operating expenses include changes in inventories, corporate recharges and other costs of operations.

Mines Analysis: Las Bambas
Continued

Las Bambas produced 210,195 tonnes of copper in copper concentrate in the first half of 2026, broadly in line with the corresponding period. Production was supported by continued ore supply from both the Chalcobamba and Ferrobamba pits, driving strong mill throughput, favourable copper grades and robust recovery rates.

Revenue increased by US$1,301.1 million, or 65%, to US$3,307.9 million, driven by higher realised prices for copper (US$839.8 million), silver (US$117.4 million), gold (US$65.3 million) and molybdenum (US$36.6 million), as well as increased sales volume of copper (US$210.2 million), gold (US$21.9 million), molybdenum (US$18.7 million) and silver (US$18.1 million). These favourable impacts were partly offset by losses on copper commodity hedges (US$26.9 million).

Higher copper sales volumes reflected the sale of concentrate stockpiles accumulated at the end of 2025, compared with the concentrate stockpile build-up in the prior corresponding period following temporary community disruptions and the port closure at the end of June 2025.

Total production expenses increased by US$134.8 million, or 19%, to US$837.7 million. The increase was primarily driven by higher employee profit share incentives of US$85.2 million, reflecting higher profitability, together with higher diesel and explosives unit prices of US$26.0 million and US$7.0 million, respectively. The increase also reflected higher salaries of US$11.6 million mainly due to inflationary impacts, unfavourable foreign exchange movements and higher long-term incentives of US$2.2 million. This was partly offset by higher deferred mining costs of US$34.6 million, reflecting increased waste stripping at Ferrobamba Phase 6 and Chalcobamba Phase 2.

Sea freight and royalty expenses were higher by 13% and 72%, respectively, reflecting higher sales volume and higher commodity prices.

Other operating expenses were unfavourable by US$120.9 million impacted by inventory movements (US$144.7 million) driven by a drawdown of concentrate inventory of US$68.9 million, compared with a build-up of US$33.7 million in 2025 and a lower net build-up of low-grade ore stockpiles (US$40.1 million). This was partly offset by tax related provisions of US$30.9 million recognised in 2025 that did not recur in the current period.

Other expenses increased by US$55.8 million to US$47.6 million, primarily due to foreign exchange losses of US$23.5 million arising from the revaluation of monetary assets following movements in the Peruvian Sol, compared with gains of US$19.9 million recognised in the prior corresponding period. This increase also reflected the absence of tax-related provision releases of US$19.3 million recognised in the same period of 2025.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses increased by US$36.7 million, or 9%, compared with the same period of 2025. The increase was primarily driven by higher amortisation of deferred mining costs (US$29.9 million), as Ferrobamba Phase 5 approaches the end of its mine life, together with higher amortisation at Chalcobamba due to increased capitalised mining costs.

C1 costs decreased to US$0.55/lb from US$1.06/lb in the first half of 2025, reflecting materially higher by-product credits from gold, silver and molybdenum, as well as lower treatment charges, partly offset by higher cash production expenses.

2026 Outlook

Las Bambas' 2026 copper production guidance remains unchanged at 380,000–400,000 tonnes of copper in copper concentrate. Following a strong first half, the operation remains on track to deliver towards the upper end of its annual production range. Consistent with the updated guidance announced in the 2026 Second Quarter Production Report, C1 costs are expected to be in the range of US$0.85-1.05/lb for 2026.

Mines Analysis: Kinsevere

Kinsevere

Six months ended 30 June	2026	2025	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Production			
Ore mined (tonnes)	1,385,666	546,536	154%
Ore milled (tonnes)	2,094,638	1,895,986	10%
Waste movement (tonnes)	8,929,441	6,071,674	47%
Copper cathode (tonnes)[1]	33,800	25,425	33%
Payable metal in product sold			
Copper (tonnes)[2]	33,078	25,270	31%
Cobalt (tonnes)	50	482	(90%)

Six months ended 30 June	2026 US$ million	2025 US$ million	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Revenue	**397.7**	**234.6**	**70%**
Mining expenses	(43.0)	(16.0)	(169%)
Processing expenses	(100.5)	(99.3)	(1%)
Other expenses	(61.2)	(48.5)	(26%)
Total production expenses	**(204.7)**	**(163.8)**	**(25%)**
Freight	(9.7)	(4.5)	(116%)
Royalties	(27.4)	(13.3)	(106%)
Other[3]	(32.7)	(17.8)	(84%)
Total operating expenses	**(274.5)**	**(199.4)**	**(38%)**
Other expenses	(1.7)	(4.8)	65%
EBITDA	**121.5**	**30.4**	**300%**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(36.2)	(15.2)	(138%)
EBIT	**85.3**	**15.2**	**461%**
EBITDA margin	**31%**	**13%**	**-**

1 Kinsevere's copper production includes copper contained in copper cathode, copper scrap, and tolling arrangements. In the second quarter of 2026, a limited volume of material was processed under tolling arrangements, with the resulting production included in the reported copper production figures.

2 Kinsevere sold copper includes copper cathode and copper scrap.

3 Other operating expenses include changes in inventories, corporate recharges and other costs of operations.

Mines Analysis: Kinsevere
Continued

Kinsevere produced 33,800 tonnes of copper cathode during the first half of 2026, representing a 33% increase compared to the same period in 2025, driven by the continuous ramp-up of the RGA, progress in the debottlenecking programme, and ongoing efforts to improve power reliability.

Kinsevere's revenue increased by US$163.1 million (70%) to US$397.7 million, driven by higher realised prices for copper (US$128.4 million) and cobalt (US$1.8 million) and increased copper sales volumes (US$75.0 million). This was partly offset by losses on copper commodity hedges (US$35.3 million) and lower cobalt sales volumes (US$6.8 million).

Total production expenses increased by US$40.9 million (25%) compared with the first half of 2025. This increase was mainly driven by the commencement of mining activities at Nambulwa in early 2026, which contributed additional mining cost of US$14.2 million, together with lower capitalised mining costs (US$12.2 million). Processing cost increased by US$1.2 million (1%), reflecting the full ramp-up of the sulphide plant and RGA and increased copper cathode production volumes (US$17.8 million), partly offset by lower external ore consumption (US$15.5 million).

Freight and royalty expenses were higher by 118% and 106%, respectively, reflecting higher sales volumes and higher commodity prices.

Other operating expenses increased by US$14.9 million, mainly due to an unfavourable movement in inventories (US$12.4 million) driven by a net drawdown of sulphide concentrate stocks during the period.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses increased by US$21.0 million (138%) following the commencement of depreciation of the Sulphide plant and RGA from 1 January 2026, together with higher mining and milling volumes.

C1 cost decreased to US$2.96/lb from US$3.17/lb in the first half of 2025, reflecting higher copper production and improved operating performance following the ramp-up of the sulphide operation.

2026 Outlook

Kinsevere's 2026 copper production guidance remains unchanged at 65,000–75,000 tonnes.

C1 cost guidance also remains unchanged at US$2.50–2.90/lb. Key input costs, including sulphuric acid and diesel, continue to be closely monitored in light of evolving market conditions, including developments in the Middle East.

Mines Analysis: Khoemacau

Khoemacau

Six months ended 30 June	2026	2025	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Production			
Ore mined (tonnes)	1,566,340	1,612,660	(3%)
Ore milled (tonnes)	1,517,176	1,616,882	(6%)
Copper in copper concentrate (tonnes)	22,083	22,043	0%
Silver (ounces)[1]	697,660	754,242	(8%)
Payable metal in product sold			
Copper (tonnes)	19,130	21,244	(10%)
Silver (ounces)	553,798	657,867	(16%)

1 The silver production is subject to a silver stream in favour of Royal Gold Inc. which covers 100% of the payable silver produced until the delivery of 40.0 million silver ounces, and 50% thereafter. Royal Gold Inc. pays a cash price equal to 20% of spot silver price for each ounce delivered. The stream covers Zone 5 and Mango North-East deposits, with other deposits unencumbered.

Six months ended 30 June	2026 US$ million	2025 US$ million	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Revenue	**238.8**	**199.9**	**19%**
Mining expenses	(55.1)	(66.3)	17%
Processing expenses	(17.4)	(15.8)	(10%)
Other expenses	(29.4)	(20.6)	(43%)
Total production expenses	**(101.9)**	**(102.7)**	**1%**
Freight	(4.8)	(0.2)	(2,300%)
Royalties	(10.0)	(6.6)	(52%)
Other[2]	8.0	(3.9)	305%
Total operating expenses	**(108.7)**	**(113.4)**	**4%**
Other (expenses)/income	(9.0)	3.1	(390%)
EBITDA	**121.1**	**89.6**	**35%**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(34.8)	(19.0)	(83%)
EBIT	**86.3**	**70.6**	**22%**
EBITDA margin	**51%**	**45%**	**-**

2 Other operating expenses include changes in inventories, corporate recharges and other costs of operations.

Mines Analysis: Khoemacau
Continued

Khoemacau produced 22,083 tonnes of copper in copper concentrate in the first half of 2026, broadly in line with the same period in 2025. Higher copper feed grades from the Zone 5 orebody largely offset lower ore mined and milled volumes, which were impacted by previous development delays, equipment availability constraints and workforce shortages.

Khoemacau's revenue increased by US$38.9 million, or 19%, to US$238.8 million, driven by higher realised prices for copper (US$88.8 million) and silver (US$3.2 million), including the impact of concentrate logistics costs no longer being treated as price discounts following changes to sales terms after the expiry of the Trafigura offtake agreement, partly offset by losses on copper commodity hedges (US$32.3 million), lower sales volumes of copper (US$18.4 million) and silver (US$2.4 million).

Total operating expenses were lower by US$4.7 million (4%) compared to the first half of 2025, mainly due to favourable inventory movements (US$12.3 million) associated with a net build-up of concentrate inventories and lower mining costs (US$11.2 million) following the transition to a new mining contractor in the second half of 2025, which delivered lower contractor rates. These were partly offset by higher underground development activity, increased ore haulage costs (US$3.8 million), higher royalty expenses (US$3.4 million), and the reclassification of concentrate logistics costs (US$6.2 million) and sea freight expenses (US$4.6 million) to operating expenses following changes to sales terms.

Other expenses increased by US$12.1 million due to increased exploration and resource definition drilling activities associated with Khoemacau's expansion strategy. Drilling activities continued across the Kgwêbe and Zeta tenements to support the operation's expansion pathway towards approximately 200,000 tonnes of copper in concentrate per annum.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses increased by US$15.8 million (83%), mainly due to depreciation related to the buyout of the Barminco mine fleet as part of the mining contractor transition.

Khoemacau's C1 cost, on a post by-product and pre–silver stream basis, decreased to US$1.25/lb from US$2.05/lb in the first half of 2025, driven by higher by-product credits and lower treatment charges.

2026 Outlook

Khoemacau's 2026 copper production guidance remains unchanged at 48,000–53,000 tonnes. In the second half of 2026, the operation is expected to benefit from improved workforce availability, additional mining equipment, continued access to higher-grade mining areas and the gradual return of refurbished fleet units.

Consistent with the updated guidance announced in the 2026 Second Quarter Production Report, Khoemacau's 2026 C1 costs are expected to be in the range of US$1.70–2.00/lb for 2026.

Mines Analysis: Dugald River

Dugald River

Six months ended 30 June	2026	2025	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Production			
Ore mined (tonnes)	987,942	880,396	12%
Ore milled (tonnes)	1,004,847	930,142	8%
Zinc in zinc concentrate (tonnes)	87,186	84,426	3%
Silver (ounces)[1]	1,346,712	1,159,184	16%
Lead in lead concentrate (tonnes)	10,857	8,806	23%
Payable metal in product sold			
Zinc (tonnes)	74,055	70,153	6%
Silver (ounces)	885,992	691,884	28%
Lead (tonnes)	11,471	8,906	29%

Six months ended 30 June	2026 US$ million	2025 US$ million	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Revenue	**340.3**	**227.5**	**50%**
Mining expenses	(78.0)	(58.5)	(33%)
Processing expenses	(43.4)	(33.6)	(29%)
Other expenses	(57.0)	(41.6)	(37%)
Total production expenses	**(178.4)**	**(133.7)**	**(33%)**
Freight	(8.3)	(6.3)	(32%)
Royalties	(15.9)	(10.5)	(51%)
Other[2]	(7.8)	(7.2)	(8%)
Total operating expenses	**(210.4)**	**(157.7)**	**(33%)**
Other income/(expenses)	(3.0)	(3.8)	21%
EBITDA	**126.9**	**66.0**	**92%**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(29.8)	(28.2)	(6%)
EBIT	**97.1**	**37.8**	**157%**
EBITDA margin	**37%**	**29%**	**-**

1 Includes contained silver in zinc concentrate production and contained silver in lead concentrate production.

2 Other operating expenses include changes in inventories, corporate recharges, and other costs of operations.

Mines Analysis: Dugald River
Continued

Dugald River produced 87,186 tonnes of zinc in zinc concentrate during the first half of 2026, a 3% increase compared with the corresponding period in 2025. Higher ore mined and milled volumes more than offset lower zinc grades, despite significant weather-related challenges during the first quarter. Strong operational execution and consistently high zinc recoveries supported the result.

Dugald River's revenue increased by US$112.8 million (50%) to US$340.3 million in the first half of 2026, driven by higher realised prices for zinc (US$49.3 million), silver (US$37.5 million) and lead (US$3.0 million), together with increased sales volumes of zinc (US$10.6 million), silver (US$7.0 million) and lead (US$5.3 million).

Total production expenses were higher by US$44.7 million compared to the first half of 2025, mainly due to unfavourable foreign exchange rate movements (US$17.0 million), increased mining costs (US$11.9 million) associated with higher development meters, greater ground support requirements and higher ore mined volumes. Additional rail and trucking costs (US$9.8 million) were incurred following flooding-related rail disruptions during the period, while processing costs increased (US$5.9 million) in line with higher ore milled volumes.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses increased by US$1.6 million, driven by increased mining and milling activity levels.

Dugald River's zinc C1 cost was US$0.60/lb in the first half of 2026 compared to US$0.65/lb in 2025, with the decrease primarily due to higher precious metal by-products credits, partly offset by higher cash production expenses.

2026 Outlook

Dugald River remains on track to achieve its 2026 zinc production guidance of 170,000-180,000 tonnes of zinc in zinc concentrate.

2026 C1 cost guidance remains unchanged at US$0.80–0.95/lb. Silver prices continue to be a key driver of Dugald River C1 costs performance and the Company will continue to monitor market conditions and assess any potential impact on costs.

Mines Analysis: Rosebery

Rosebery

Six months ended 30 June	2026	2025	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Production			
Ore mined (tonnes)	489,285	468,775	4%
Ore milled (tonnes)	505,764	471,782	7%
Zinc in zinc concentrate (tonnes)	18,615	23,505	(21%)
Silver (ounces)	1,400,175	968,836	45%
Copper in precious metals concentrate (tonnes)	463	554	(16%)
Gold (ounces)	15,395	14,101	9%
Lead in lead concentrate (tonnes)	7,849	8,347	(6%)
Payable metal in product sold			
Copper (tonnes)	480	560	(14%)
Zinc (tonnes)	17,677	19,048	(7%)
Silver (ounces)	1,289,261	861,960	50%
Gold (ounces)	14,358	12,396	16%
Lead (tonnes)	7,231	7,155	1%

Six months ended 30 June	2026 US$ million	2025 US$ million	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Revenue	**244.0**	**141.0**	**73%**
Mining expenses	(43.2)	(45.7)	5%
Processing expenses	(20.5)	(17.4)	(18%)
Other expenses	(21.8)	(15.4)	(42%)
Total production expenses	**(85.5)**	**(78.5)**	**(9%)**
Freight	(3.0)	(3.0)	-
Royalties	(13.1)	(6.7)	(96%)
Other[1]	(8.8)	2.1	(519%)
Total operating expenses	**(110.4)**	**(86.1)**	**(28%)**
Other expenses	(3.5)	(0.1)	(3,400%)
EBITDA	**130.1**	**54.8**	**137%**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(14.2)	(15.0)	5%
EBIT	**115.9**	**39.8**	**191%**
EBITDA margin	**53%**	**39%**	**-**

1 Other operating expenses include changes in inventories, corporate recharges and other costs of operations.

Mines Analysis: Rosebery
Continued

Rosebery produced 18,615 tonnes of zinc in zinc concentrate during the first half of 2026, a 21% decrease compared to the same period in 2025. However, the mine's strategy focuses on maximising value from by-product metals, including silver, gold, copper and lead. As a result, Zinc Equivalent Production increased to 64,965 tonnes (2025: 63,058 tonnes) based on average 2025 metal prices.

Rosebery's revenue increased by US$103.0 million (73%) to US$244.0 million, driven by higher realised prices for silver (US$52.2 million), gold (US$18.8 million), zinc (US$11.0 million), copper (US$2.0 million) and lead (US$0.8 million), together with increased sales volumes of silver (US$15.6 million) and gold (US$6.6 million). This was partly offset by lower sales volumes for zinc (US$3.6 million) and copper (US$0.7 million).

Total production expenses increased by US$7.0 million (9%) compared with the first half of 2025, primarily due to unfavourable foreign exchange rate movements (US$8.4 million) and higher processing costs (US$1.2 million) associated with increased mill throughput, partly offset by lower mining costs (US$7.0 million) resulting from higher capitalised mining costs in line with higher capital development metres.

Royalties increased by US$6.4 million (96%), reflecting higher revenue and profit during the period.

Other operating expenses increased mainly driven by unfavourable changes in inventory (US$10.0 million) due to a higher drawdown of ore stockpiles and a net drawdown of zinc concentrate inventories.

Other expenses increased by US$3.4 million due to increased exploration and study costs for the Rosebery life extension programme.

Rosebery's zinc C1 cost decreased significantly to negative US$2.23/lb from negative US$0.32/lb in the first half of 2025, reflecting substantially higher precious metal by-products credits, partly offset by higher cash production expenses and lower zinc production.

2026 Outlook

Rosebery's 2026 zinc production guidance remains unchanged at 45,000–55,000 tonnes of zinc in zinc concentrate. On a zinc equivalent basis, the operation remains well positioned to achieve its annual production target of 125,000–140,000 tonnes, supported by ongoing contributions from by-products.

Consistent with the updated guidance announced in the 2026 Second Quarter Production Report, Rosebery's 2026 C1 cost guidance is expected to be in the range of negative US$1.50/lb to negative US$1.00/lb.

Management discussion and analysis
Continued

Cash Flow Analysis

Net cash flow

Six months ended 30 June	2026 US$ million	2025 US$ million	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Net operating cash flows	2,233.9	1,185.0	89%
Net investing cash flows	(553.8)	(424.2)	(31%)
Net financing cash flows	1,122.6	(246.2)	556%
Net cash inflows	**2,802.7**	**514.6**	**445%**

Net operating cash inflows increased by US$1,048.9 million (89%) to US$2,233.9 million, largely attributable to higher realised commodity prices (US$1,365.8 million) and increased sales volumes at Las Bambas (US$269.0 million), Kinsevere (US$68.2 million), Dugald River (US$23.0 million) and Rosebery (US$18.0 million). This was partly offset by higher tax payments in Peru (US$397.5 million) and Australia (US$32.3 million), as well as the net settlement of commodity hedges (US$211.8 million).

Net investing cash outflows increased by US$129.6 million (31%) to US$553.8 million, reflecting higher capital expenditure at Las Bambas (US$91.3 million), Dugald River (US$17.1 million) and at Rosebery (US$12.4 million).

Net financing cash flows were favourable by US$1,368.8 million, or 556%, compared with the first half of 2025. The increase was primarily driven by net proceeds from the issuance of Convertible Bonds of US$813.6 million and the Share Placement of US$797.6 million in the first half of 2026. This compared with dividends of US$103.7 million paid to non-controlling interests in the Las Bambas Joint Venture in the first half of 2025. This was partly offset by lower net borrowings of US$323.8 million and lower non–controlling interest equity contributions relating to Khoemacau which decreased to US$301.5 million in 2026 from US$337.5 million in 2025.

Financial resources and liquidity

	30 June 2026 US$ million	31 December 2025 US$ million	Change US$ million
Total assets	17,924.7	15,300.5	2,624.2
Total liabilities	8,473.6	8,400.6	73.0
Total equity	**9,451.1**	**6,899.9**	**2,551.2**

Total equity increased by US$2,551.2 million to US$9,451.1 million as at 30 June 2026.

The gearing ratio for the Group is defined as net debt (total borrowings excluding finance charge prepayments, less cash and cash equivalents) divided by the aggregate of net debt and total equity as set out in the following table:

Management discussion and analysis
Continued

MMG Group	31 June 2026 US$ million	31 December 2025 US$ million
Total borrowings (excluding prepaid finance charges)[1]	2,566.4	3,278.9
Convertible bonds (debt component)	1,173.3	401.1
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(3,131.3)	(328.6)
Net debt	**608.4**	**3,351.4**
Total equity	9,451.1	6,899.9
Net debt +Total equity	**10,059.5**	**10,251.3**
Gearing ratio	**6%**	**33%**

1 Borrowings at an MMG Group level reflect 100% of the borrowings of the Las Bambas and Khoemacau Joint Venture Groups. Las Bambas Joint Venture Group borrowings as at 30 June 2026 were US$1,210.0 million (31 December 2025: US$1,302.0 million) and Las Bambas Joint Venture Group cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June 2026 were US$1,481.4 million (31 December 2025: US$215.2 million). Khoemacau Joint Venture Group borrowings as at 30 June 2026 were US$484.3 million (31 December 2025: US$504.7 million) and Khoemacau Joint Venture Group cash and cash equivalents 30 June 2026 were US$647.7 million (31 December 2025: US$53.9 million). For the purpose of calculating the gearing ratio, Las Bambas and Khoemacau Joint Venture Groups' borrowings have not been reduced to reflect the MMG Group's 62.5% and 55.0% equity interest, respectively. This is consistent with the basis of the preparation of MMG's financial statements.

Available debt facilities

As at 30 June 2026, the Group had available in its undrawn debt facilities an amount of US$4,623.0 million (31 December 2025: US$4,047.8 million).

Some of the Group's available external debt facilities are subject to covenant compliance requirements. The Group was not in breach of covenant requirements in respect of the Group's borrowings at 30 June 2026. Certain financial covenants are measured with reference to the financial performance of the Group or its subsidiaries and may be influenced by future operational performance.

Material acquisitions and disposals

Acquisition of Anglo American's Nickel Business in Brazil

On 18 February 2025, MMG announced that its wholly-owned subsidiary entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of Anglo American's nickel business in Brazil ("Nickel Brazil") for an aggregate cash consideration of up to US$500 million. This includes an upfront cash consideration of US$350 million, contingent consideration of up to US$100 million linked to the realised nickel price[1], and contingent consideration of up to US$50 million linked to a final investment decision at development projects, Jacaré and Morro Sem Boné[2]. The acquisition aligns with the Group's growth strategy to expand its earnings, geographical footprint, and base metal commodity exposure, marking the Group's first investment in Brazil and the addition of nickel to its mineral resources and ore reserves.

The acquisition constitutes a disclosable transaction of the Company and is subject to the reporting and announcement requirements, but exempt from the Shareholders' approval requirements, under Chapter 14 of the Listing Rules.

Closing of the transaction is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions precedent including merger control clearance in several jurisdictions, acceptance of a filing with the National Development and Reform Commission, PRC (NDRC), and acceptance of a filing with Ministry of Commerce, PRC (MOFCOM). Whereas all other conditions have been satisfied, in November 2025 the European Commission extended its review to a Phase II review. The parties continue to work with the European Commission to facilitate its review. The latest date by which the Conditions may be completed under the Share Purchase Agreement was 18 November 2025 (Long Stop Date), but the parties have agreed to extend the Long Stop Date to 31 October 2026.

Management discussion and analysis
Continued

As closing is subject to the fulfilment (or waiver, where applicable) of conditions, the acquisition may or may not proceed to closing. Shareholders and potential investors are reminded to exercise caution when dealing in the securities of the Company.

Notes:

1. The payment will be calculated as 50% of incremental, post-tax revenue from nickel sales above the agreed realised nickel price of US$7.10/lb contained nickel, i.e. after the typical discounts for ferronickel products has been applied to the benchmark price for a period of 48 months.
2. A total of US$40 million is payable upon the Group making a final investment decision on the full-scale development of the Jacaré greenfield development project and US$10 million upon the Group making a final investment decision on the full-scale development of the Morro Sem Boné greenfield development project.

Placing and Convertible Bonds

On 15 June 2026, the Company entered into a subscription agreement with CLSA Limited, Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc, Merrill Lynch (Asia Pacific) Limited and Citigroup Global Markets Limited (collectively, the Managers), pursuant to which the Company has agreed to issue, and the Managers have agreed to subscribe and pay for, or to procure subscribers to subscribe and pay for, US$800 million zero coupon Convertible Bonds due in 2027 (Convertible Bonds). The issuance of the Convertible Bonds was completed on 23 June 2026. The net proceeds from the offering of the Convertible Bonds, after deduction of fees and commissions and other estimated expenses, were approximately US$813 million. The maturity date of the Convertible Bonds is 21 June 2027.

On 16 June 2026, the Company and the Managers entered into a placing agreement pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue and allot new shares of the Company (Placing Shares), and Managers have agreed to procure on a best effort basis the placees (Placees) to subscribe for the Placing Shares at a placing price. The Placing Shares were allotted and issued on 18 June 2026 pursuant to the General Mandate. The net proceeds from the Share Placement, after deduction of related costs and expenses, details of the Convertible Bonds and Share Placement are set out in the announcements of the Company dated 16 June 2026, 18 June 2026 and 23 June 2026. The Company intends to use its proceeds from the Share Placement and the Convertible Bonds as set out below:

Items	Proportion of net proceeds allocated	Amount (US$ million)	Expected time of usage
To refinance the Group's existing loans from shareholder and external borrowings	43%	693	On or before 30 September 2026
To support and finance the development of existing projects and expansion plans pursuant to the Group's growth strategy and objectives	29%	467	On or before 31 December 2027
To fund strategic acquisitions and investments in furtherance of the Group's long-term development goals	22%	354	On or before 31 December 2028
Replenishment of working capital and general corporate purposes	6%	97	On or before 31 December 2026

Management discussion and analysis
Continued

As at 30 June 2026, the Group has utilised the net proceeds from the Convertible Bonds and Share Placement as follows:

Items	Intended use of the net proceeds (US$ million)	Actual use of the net proceeds up to 30 June (US$ million)	Unutilised proceeds up to 30 June (US$ million)
To refinance the Group's existing loans from shareholder and external borrowings	693	260	433
To support and finance the development of existing projects and expansion plans pursuant to the Group's growth strategy and objectives	467	0	467
To fund strategic acquisitions and investments in furtherance of the Group's long-term development goals	354	0	354
Replenishment of working capital and general corporate purposes	97	0	97

As at the date of this report, the Company has not completed the intended utilisation of the proceeds and will keep monitoring the use of proceeds.

The Group considers the Share Placement and Convertible Bonds as an opportunity to enhance its financial flexibility and decrease leverage, thereby facilitating sustainable and stable growth of the Group. The proceeds provide the Group with the financial resources for supporting the continued development and expansion of its projects. In addition, the use of proceeds is expected to equip the Group with the financial capacity to pursue acquisitions and investment opportunities, while also facilitating the repayment of existing indebtedness with higher interest rates compared to the zero-coupon rate of the Convertible Bonds. This is expected to lower the Company's ongoing interest expense, improve the Company's ongoing cashflows and strengthen the Group's overall gearing position.

To the best of the Directors' knowledge, having made all reasonable enquiries and having considered the financial and liquidity position of the Group, the Directors expected that the Company has the ability to meet its redemption obligations in respect of all outstanding convertible securities under the 2025 Convertible Bonds and the 2026 Convertible Bonds when they become due. It would be equally financially advantageous for the securityholders of the 2025 Convertible Bonds and the 2026 Convertible Bonds to convert or redeem the convertible securities thereunder based on the implied internal rate of return thereof, when the Company's share price is in excess of the conversion price in the future.

Development projects

Khoemacau Expansion Project

The Company plans to increase Khoemacau's copper production to 130,000 tonnes of copper in copper concentrate per annum with associated annual silver output exceeding 4 million ounces by constructing a new 4.5 million tonnes per annum processing plant, extending mining operations to Zone 5 North, Mango and Zeta North-East deposits.

Construction activities continued to advance in the first half of 2026, with steady progress across engineering, procurement and site works. Key milestones achieved included completion of foundation backfilling in the milling area and flotation area excavation, while bulk earthworks and boxcut development progressed in line with plan.

First concentrate production is expected in the first half of 2028. The life-of-mine average C1 cost is expected to be below US$1.60/lb, subject to prevailing silver prices and other planning assumptions.

Looking ahead, Khoemacau has identified further expansion potential of up to 200,000 tonnes of copper in copper concentrate per annum. A pre-feasibility study is currently underway to evaluate the scope, development pathways and economics of a potential expansion beyond the approved 130,000-tonne-per-annum project.

Management discussion and analysis
Continued

There were no other major development projects noted during the six months ended 30 June 2026.

Contracts and commitments

During the six months ended 30 June 2026, 583 contracts were established, through market engagements and in-contract renegotiations, representing approximately US$1.27 billion of in-year operational and capital expenditure commitments.

Las Bambas

Las Bambas established new and revised agreements to support operations and mine development. Key contracts covered studies and project engineering and construction services, exploration drilling, fuel supply, equipment maintenance, catering and camp services, logistics, health and medical services, road maintenance, customs and freight forwarding, plant maintenance, grinding media and consumables. Several major procurement processes remain underway, including the Power Purchase Agreement, Major Earth Movement Mining Services, and Blasting and Drilling contracts. During the period, a contract for a fleet of large-scale mining equipment was awarded. The operation also implemented contingency measures for critical supplies, strengthened contract governance and enhanced procurement efficiency through increased sourcing from China and competitive tendering processes.

Kinsevere

Kinsevere awarded several contracts to support production growth, infrastructure development and operational reliability. Key agreements included mining and drilling services, civil works, camp expansion, heap leach operations, transportation services, equipment rental and warehouse development. Progress continued on major infrastructure projects, including the Grid-Forming Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and the Centralised Warehouse and Strategic Storage Area. Stage 3 raising of Tailing Storage Facility No. 3 also advanced during the period. In addition, Kinsevere continued its community investment programme through education, water and social development initiatives in surrounding communities.

Khoemacau

Khoemacau continued to advance its supply chain optimisation programme, focusing on operational efficiency, cost competitiveness and supply security. Key contracts supported underground mining, diesel supply, ore haulage, drilling services and tailings backhaul services. The operation also strengthened supplier diversification and framework contracting arrangements to improve supply chain resilience.

The Khoemacau expansion project progressed steadily during the first half of 2026, with continued advancement of detailed engineering, procurement activities, site construction works and contractor mobilisation.

As part of its commitment to local content and economic development in Botswana, Khoemacau continued to expand local procurement initiatives and support broad community development objectives.

Dugald River

Dugald River entered into several new contracts and contract extensions to improve operational efficiency and mitigate logistics disruptions caused by flooding in Queensland. These included interim additional rail, road transport and concentrate storage solutions, together with capital camp improvements and upgrades to surface electrical power distribution infrastructure. The operation continued to evaluate long-term energy solutions, including renewable power opportunities like wind power. Potential impacts on diesel supply arising from global geopolitical development were closely monitored, with no requirement to vary existing contracts.

Management discussion and analysis
Continued

Rosebery

Rosebery signed new contracts and contract extensions to support operational performance and resource growth. Key agreements included the acquisition of additional hybrid diesel-electric mining equipment, supply of some bulk reagents used in ore processing, offsite maintenance services, and processing plant improvement projects. Potential impacts on diesel supply arising from global geopolitical development were closely monitored, with no requirement to vary existing contracts.

Group

Across the Group, new and revised agreements were completed covering finance, external audit, information technology, office facilities and professional advisory services. These included finance-related professional services, external audit services, IT-related goods and services, Beijing office leasing arrangements, and consultancy services supporting Legal, Human Resources, Corporate Affairs, Supply Chain, and Risk and Audit functions.

People

As at 30 June 2026, the Group employed 5,595 full-time equivalent staff (2025: 5,220) in its continuing operations, excluding contractors and casual employees. The increase in headcount was primarily driven by additional staffing recruited to support Khoemacau expansion project. The majority of personnel are located in Australia, Peru, the DRC, Botswana, China and Laos.

Employee benefits expenses, including Directors' emoluments, totalled US$393.2 million for the six months ended 30 June 2026 (2025: US$271.5 million). The increase was primarily due to the MLB profit sharing expense of US$85.2 million, reflecting the operation's significantly improved profitability.

The Group has remuneration policies that align with market practice and remunerates its employees based on the accountabilities of their role, their performance, market practice, legislative requirements and the performance of the Group. Employee benefits include market-competitive fixed remuneration, performance-related incentives, and, in specific cases, insurance and medical support. A range of targeted training and development programmes are provided across the Group to enhance individual capability and support employee and organisational performance.

Growth exploration activities

Las Bambas

Las Bambas completed 25,933m of exploration drilling during the first half of 2026, which focused on Chalcobamba Stage 3, targeting near surface copper mineralisation hosted in both skarn and porphyry systems. Drilling also continued at the Chalcobamba South and Ferrobamba North pit extensions with the objective of expanding the current Mineral Resource base and supporting future mine development.

Kinsevere

Kinsevere's exploration activities during the period focused on extensions to the Kinsevere deposit. A total of 783 metres of drilling was completed to support resource growth at the Kinsevere operation during the period.

The 2026 drilling programme has commenced, targeting both resource growth and resource conversion through upgrade of unclassified and Inferred material to Indicated resources.

Management discussion and analysis
Continued

Khoemacau

Khoemacau's regional exploration drilling focused on Kgwêbe (55,501m), Zeta Corridor (3,135m), and the Ngami (226m) prospect for long-term resource growth.

At Kgwêbe, drilling followed the 2025 programme that delineated six kilometres of copper-silver mineralisation. The current programme is testing continuity of mineralisation along strike and at depth to support future resource definition.

At the Zeta Corridor, drilling targeted areas identified through airborne electromagnetic surveys completed in 2025, testing the potential extension of copper-silver mineralisation between existing deposits.

At the Ngami prospect, exploration focused on testing a geophysical anomaly identified from the 2025 airborne electromagnetic surveys.

Dugald River

Dugald River's growth exploration drilling continued to focus underground on the Extended Dugald River (EDR) Zn-Pb-Ag targets. These current targets cluster down-dip along the southern extent of the Dugald River Lode. Surface exploration diamond drilling resumed during the second quarter of 2026, with exploration focused on the Linus prospect. Linus hosts a historic copper working with secondary copper minerals and an extensive copper vegetation anomaly at surface. Drill targets occur along intersecting structures interpreted from data collected during magnetic and gravity surveys in 2025. Geological data collected during these drilling programmes continue to inform model updates and future target development.

Rosebery

Rosebery completed 59,866 metres of drilling during the first half of 2026, including 27,359 metres targeting growth areas. Underground extensional drilling primarily focused on the growth of the V- and Z- Lenses with exploration occurring within the Dundas Group west of the Rosebery Fault and at a new target known as Proxima, located approximately 200 metres up-dip from K- Lens testing for shallower resources.

Surface exploration focused on extensions to the Hercules deposit, together with follow-up exploration at Snake Gully and Lake Rosebery. Ongoing Hercules and Snake Gully exploration is planned throughout 2026 followed by the step out exploration into the RAD10 targets, including Burns Peak and Farrell, located within 10 kilometres of the Rosebery processing plant.

Izok

Fieldwork is currently underway for the 2026 summer season, based out of Ulu camp in Nunavut, Canada. The 2026 field programme consists of diamond drilling, geophysics, mapping and prospecting and environmental baseline studies. Drilling is focused on resource extension at High Lake and High Lake East, followed by regional exploration at the Anialik mineral claims. Mapping and prospecting are focused on upgrading regional showings and generating drill targets for future drill programmes supporting a long-term deposit pipeline. Preliminary results from both drill and surface programmes are encouraging, with assay results pending.

Management discussion and analysis
Continued

The following table provides a summary of the growth drilling data as of 30 June 2026, excluding data related to resource or reserve delineation and definition drilling:

Project	Hole type (target)	Meterage (metres)	Number of holes	Average length (metres)
Americas				
Las Bambas	Diamond (Charcas)	11,466	34	337
	Diamond (Jatun Charcas)	195	2	98
	Diamond (Chalcobamba South)	8,046	28	287
	Diamond (Chalcobamba Deeps)	519	1	519
	Diamond (Ferrobamba Pit Extension)	4,879	12	407
	Diamond (Nueva Planta EX)	828	2	414
Africa				
Kinsevere	Diamond (Kinsevere Deep)	783	3	261
Khoemacau	Diamond (Kgwêbe)	55,501	176	315
	Diamond (Zeta Corridor)	3,135	9	348
	Diamond (Ngami)	226	1	226
Australia				
Dugald River	Diamond (Linus)	4,008	4	1,002
	Diamond (EDR Zn-Pb-Ag)	7,213	6	1,202
Rosebery	Diamond – surface exploration	16,866	68	248
	Diamond – underground exploration	10,493	53	198
Canada				
Izok	Diamond (High Lake East Zinc Rim)	2,082	4	521
Total		**126,240**	**403**	**313**

Events after the reporting date

Other than the matters outlined below, there have been no matters that have occurred subsequent to the reporting date, which have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Group's operations, results or state of affairs in future years.

- The Group made an early prepayment of US$474.3 million towards the outstanding term loan amount owed to CDB;
- The Group repaid shareholder loans of US$685.0 million (Tranche I and Tranche II) owed to Minmetals HK including an early repayment of US$525.0 million which was maturing in July 2027;
- MMG South America Management Company Limited ("Las Bambas JV Co.") paid a dividend of US$274.3 million to its non-controlling shareholders.

Management discussion and analysis
Continued

Financial and other risk management

Financial risk factors

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

There have been no changes in the risk management policies since 31 December 2025.

(a) Commodity price risk

The prices of copper, zinc, lead, gold, silver, molybdenum and cobalt are affected by numerous factors and events that are beyond the control of the Group. These metal prices change on daily basis and can vary significantly up and down over time. The factors impacting metal prices include both broader macro-economic developments and micro-economic considerations relating more specifically to the particular metal concerned.

During the six months ended 30 June 2026, the Group entered into various commodity trades to hedge the sales prices for copper and zinc. Unsettled commodity trades as of 30 June 2026 included:

- Zero/low-cost collar hedge:
  - 35,600 tonnes of copper with put strike price ranging from US$10,600/tonne to US$12,500/tonne and call strike price ranging from US$11,200/tonne to US$15,970/tonne.
- Fixed price swap hedge:
  - 29,375 tonnes of zinc with fixed price ranging from US$3,000/tonne to US$3,070/tonne.

These hedges' settlement dates range from July 2026 to December 2026.

A change in commodity prices during the reporting period can result in favourable or unfavourable financial impact for the Group.

The following table contains details of the hedging instruments used in the Group's hedging strategy:

			Favourable/(Unfavourable) changes in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness				
US$ million	Term	Carrying amount of hedging instrument	Hedging instrument	Hedged item	Settled portion of hedging instrument realised losses	Hedging gain/(loss) recognised in cash flow hedge reserve[1]	Cost of hedging reserve
Cash flow hedges:							
At 30 June 2026 and for six months ended 30 June 2026							
Derivative financial liabilities	**July 2026 to December 2026**	(36.7)	47.3	(47.3)	(70.0)	37.0	1.6
At 30 June 2025 and for six months ended 30 June 2025							
Derivative financial liabilities	**July 2025 to February 2026**	(20.7)	(20.7)	20.7	(8.3)	(14.5)	-

1 The hedging gain/(loss) recognised in cash flow hedge reserve is the amount after tax.

Management discussion and analysis
Continued

The following table details the sensitivity of the Group's financial assets and liabilities balance to movements in commodity prices. Financial assets arising from revenue on provisionally priced sales are recognised at the estimated fair value of the total consideration of the receivable and subsequently remeasured at each reporting date. At the reporting date, if the commodity prices increased/(decreased) by 10% and all other variables were held constant, the Group's post-tax profit and OCI would have changed as set out below:

	For six months ended 30 June					
	2026			2025		
Commodity	Commodity price movement	Increase in profit US$ million	Decrease in OCI US$ million	Commodity price movement	Increase in profit US$ million	Decrease in OCI US$ million
Copper	+10%	96.4	(24.5)	+10%	37.0	(57.7)
Zinc	+10%	8.1	(7.1)	+10%	2.6	-
Total		**104.5**	**(31.6)**		**39.6**	**(57.7)**

Commodity	Commodity price movement	Decrease in profit US$ million	Increase in OCI US$ million	Commodity price movement	Decrease in profit US$ million	Increase in OCI US$ million
Copper	-10%	(96.4)	21.1	-10%	(37.0)	57.7
Zinc	-10%	(8.1)	7.1	-10%	(2.6)	-
Total		**(104.5)**	**28.2**		**(39.6)**	**57.7**

(b) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through interest bearing borrowings and investment of surplus cash holdings. Deposits and borrowings at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Deposits and borrowings at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk.

The Group regularly monitors its interest rate risk to ensure there are no undue exposures to significant interest rate movements. Any decision to hedge interest rate risk is assessed periodically in light of the overall Group's exposure, the prevailing interest rate market and any funding counterparty requirements. Regular reporting of the Group's debt and interest rates is provided to the MMG Executive Committee. The Group is exposed to the risk-free rate of Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"). The exposures arise on derivative and non-derivative financial assets and liabilities. The current exposures mainly arise on non-derivative financial assets and liabilities.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

If the interest rate had increased/(decreased) by 100 basis points, with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit would have changed as follows:

Management discussion and analysis
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US$ million	For six months ended 30 June 2026 +100 basis points Increase/(decrease) in profit after tax	2026 -100 basis points Increase/(decrease) in profit after tax	2025 +100 basis points Increase/(decrease) in profit after tax	2025 -100 basis points Increase/(decrease) in profit after tax
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4.9	(4.9)	1.9	(1.9)
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings				
- variable interest rate	(15.1)	15.1	(18.8)	18.8
Total	**(10.2)**	**10.2**	**(16.9)**	**16.9**

(c) Liquidity risk

Compared to 31 December 2025, there was no material change in the contractual undiscounted cash outflows for financial liabilities.

The Group has sufficient debt facilities to manage liquidity. The Group's available external debt facilities are subject to covenant compliance requirements. The Group was not in breach of covenant requirements in respect of the Group's borrowings at 30 June 2026. Certain financial covenants are measured with reference to the financial performance of the Group or its subsidiaries and may be influenced by future operational performance.

Country and community risks

The Group conducts its operations in various countries, as such, it is exposed to various levels of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties vary from country to country. Material risks include, but are not limited to, regime or policy change, fluctuation in currency exchange rates, changes to licensing regimes and amendments to concessions, licences, permits and contracts, changing political conditions and governmental regulations and community disruptions. Changes in any aspects above and in the country where the Group operates may adversely affect the Group's operations and profitability. The decline in growth and macroeconomic activity in many developing nations has resulted in governments seeking alternative means of increasing their income, including increases to corporate tax, VAT and royalty rates, coupled with increased audit and compliance activity.

The main country and community risks that affect the Group include:

- The DRC Government during 2018 made changes to the 2002 Mining Code and Mining Regulations. These changes were enacted (2018 Mining Code) and continue to result in an increased tax burden on mining companies;
- In Peru, over the past decades, Las Bambas has experienced heightened political instability with succession of regimes with differing political policies. As the community disruptions and political situation are expected to evolve in the near future, the Group will continue to work closely with the relevant authorities and community groups to minimise the potential risk of social instability and disruptions to the Las Bambas operations;

Management discussion and analysis
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- Botswana's new Income Tax Act 2026 was gazetted on 30 June 2026 and became effective on 1 July 2026. Certain transitional rules and legislative provisions remain subject to technical interpretation and have yet to be supported by published administrative guidance. The Group is continuously monitoring these developments to assess any potential impact on its future taxable earnings and tax position.

The Group has processes in place to monitor above risks and implement responses accordingly.

Contingencies

Bank guarantees

Certain bank guarantees have been provided in connection with the operations of certain subsidiaries of the Company primarily associated with the terms of mining leases, mining concessions, exploration licences or key contracting arrangements. At the end of the reporting period, no material claims have been made under these guarantees. The amount of these guarantees may vary from time to time depending upon the requirements of the relevant regulatory authorities.

At 30 June 2026, these guarantees amounted to US$385.3 million (31 December 2025: US$328.2 million).

Contingent liabilities – tax related contingencies

The Group has operations in multiple countries, each with its own taxation regime. The nature of the Group's activities requires it to comply with various taxation obligations including corporation tax, royalties, withholding taxes, transfer pricing arrangements with related parties, resource and production-based taxes, environmental taxes and employment related taxes. Application of tax laws and interpretation of tax laws may require judgement to assess risk and estimate outcomes, particularly in relation to the application of income taxes and withholding tax to the Group's cross-border operations and transactions. The evaluation of tax risks considers both assessments received and potential sources of challenge from tax authorities. Additionally, the Group is currently subject to a range of audits and reviews by taxation authorities in Australia, Peru, Botswana, Laos and DRC. Except for the financial impacts disclosed for the Peruvian and Botswanan tax matters in subsequent paragraphs, no disclosure of an estimate of financial effect of the subject matter has been made in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements as, in the opinion of the management of the Group, such disclosure may seriously prejudice the position of the Group in dealing with those matters. Tax matters with uncertain outcomes arise in the normal course of business and occur due to changes in tax law, changes in interpretation of tax law, periodic challenges and disagreements with tax authorities, and legal proceedings. The status of proceedings for such uncertain tax matters will impact the ability to determine the potential exposure, and in some cases, it may not be possible to determine a range of possible outcomes, including timing of resolution or determining a reliable estimate of the potential exposure.

Peru – Withholding Taxes (2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017)

Included within such uncertain tax matters are audits of the 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 tax periods for Las Bambas in relation to withholding taxes on interest and fees paid under certain loans, which were provided to Las Bambas pursuant to facility agreements entered into among Las Bambas and a consortium of Chinese banks in connection with the acquisition of the Las Bambas mine in 2014. Las Bambas received assessment notices from the National Superintendence of Tax Administration of Peru (SUNAT), which advised that, in its opinion, Las Bambas and the Chinese banks are related parties and thus a 30% withholding tax rate ought to be imposed rather than the 4.99% applied. In 2024, Las Bambas received favourable decisions of the Tax Court in Peru determining that Las Bambas is not liable to penalty withholding tax at a 30% rate. The Court concluded that the interpretation of SUNAT was against the law and revoked the appealed Assessments in relation to the 2014 to 2017 tax periods in the amount of US$573.0 million. The assessments for omitted taxes, along with the corresponding penalties and interest, have

Management discussion and analysis
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been revoked, and the outstanding debt is currently recorded as zero in SUNAT's system. However, SUNAT filed judicial lawsuits challenging the Tax Court's decisions which have been responded to by Las Bambas. In February 2026, the Peru Judiciary (Second Level) issued its decision in relation to the appeal filed on the withholding tax case for the financial year ended 31 December 2017. The Judiciary Court directed the matter to be considered by the Peru Tax Court in a new trial. Las Bambas has filed a cassation appeal before the Peru Supreme Court, which is currently pending.

The Group has the continued point of view that the Company and its controlled entities do not qualify as related parties to Chinese banks under Peruvian tax law.

Peru – Income Taxes (2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019)

During Income Tax audits, SUNAT challenged the deductibility of interest expenses arising from loans granted by Chinese banks on the grounds that such lenders were considered to be related parties to Las Bambas. In addition, SUNAT denied the deductibility of interest expenses derived from the shareholder loan granted by MMG Swiss Finance, arguing that such financing did not comply with the causality principle.

In 2024, the Tax Court's rulings on Income Tax for the 2016 and 2017 financial years confirmed Las Bambas' entitlement to deduct expenses related to loans from Chinese banks and MMG Swiss Finance. In reaching its decisions, the Tax Court held that the income tax regulations are intended only to counter situations of tax avoidance, which were not present in this case, and that the related-party provisions cannot be applied to State-owned enterprises, namely the Chinese lender banks, solely by reason of the Company's governmental relationship with the State. Accordingly, SUNAT's negative equity argument was also disregarded, as the parties (Las Bambas and the Chinese lender banks) were not found to be related. With respect to the causality principle, the Tax Court further concluded that the shareholder loan granted by MMG Swiss Finance was deductible, as the ultimate purpose of the loan related to the acquisition of the Las Bambas mine. As a result of these rulings, the assessed tax liabilities of US$178 million (2016) and US$954 million (2017) were set aside. SUNAT subsequently filed appeals to the Peru Judiciary challenging these favourable resolutions, and Las Bambas submitted its responses.

In 2025, with respect to the 2018 financial year, Las Bambas received a Tax Court Resolution that upheld Las Bambas' position on the deductibility of finance expenses and entitled Las Bambas to tax losses claimed of US$429 million; and interest deductions on loans from Chinese lender banks and a loan from a shareholder in the amount of US$620 million. The reinstated tax losses for 2014 to 2018 amount to US$2,575 million. This decision has removed a tax exposure of US$912 million on similar grounds to the previously reported Tax Court decision in relation to the 2017 income tax assessment. The cumulative effect of the decisions of the Tax Court and Peru Judiciary to date, as announced by MMG, have removed the uncertainty of income tax, interest and penalties payments of US$2,044 million as claimed by SUNAT.

The decision was subsequently appealed by SUNAT to the Peru Judiciary. In January 2026, the Superior Court instructed the judge in the Peru Judiciary 1st Instance to re-consider SUNAT's arguments in a new decision. A new decision from the Peru Judiciary (1st Instance) is expected in late 2026. Appeals in the Peruvian tax administration and judicial systems can take many years to resolve.

In December 2025, Las Bambas received assessment notices from SUNAT in connection with 2019 financial year. SUNAT's assessment and interpretation include denying the deductibility of interest expenditure on Chinese lender banks of US$371 million and MMG Swiss Finance of US$273 million; and denying tax losses carried forward from the financial year ended 31 December 2018 based on its position in the previous audit. The assessment issued by SUNAT for tax, interest and penalties for the tax periods above totalled US$162 million. In January 2026, Las Bambas appealed the assessment to SUNAT and may appeal to the Tax Court in due course.

Management discussion and analysis
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While MMG remains confident in its position, the matters remain subject to ongoing judicial processes and the timing remains uncertain. Considering the advice from the tax and legal advisors, the Group did not recognise a liability in its condensed consolidated interim financial statements for any assessed amount. If Las Bambas' defence is unsuccessful in the Peru Judiciary, it could result in significant liabilities being recognised.

Botswana – Transfer Pricing (2019 to 2024)

Khoemacau was subject to an audit of its income tax years 2019 to 2024 by the local tax authority, the Botswana Unified Revenue Service ("BURS"). As part of the audit, BURS has challenged the deductibility of interest expense incurred on third-party loan facilities, on the basis that the interest does not satisfy the deductibility requirements under the Income Tax Act, with dual purpose being the point of dispute.

On 30 June 2026, BURS issued a Notice of Assessment in respect of the remaining audit issues (as one was settled in the notice of assessment issued on 31 March 2026). The assessment includes additional interest income of USD1.3 million (BWP17.4 million) relating to related-party loans and a disallowance amounting to USD62.2 million (BWP846.5 million) of finance costs claimed for income tax purposes during the 2019 to 2024 financial years. BURS has also indicated that the disallowed finance costs will not be available for future tax deductions from the 2025 financial year onwards. Khoemacau is intending to object to BURS' assessment and is of the view that the finance costs incurred on the third-party loan facilities satisfy the deductibility requirements under the Income Tax Act.

Considering the advice from the tax and legal advisors, management of the Group believes there are strong technical arguments in favour of the position taken by Khoemacau and any future payments under this matter are unlikely. Accordingly, no provision has been recognised in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for this matter.

Future prospects

MMG remains committed to long-term, disciplined growth, supported by ambitious production targets for metals essential to a low-carbon future. This strategy is underpinned by a focus on prudent cost and risk management, as well as exceptional operational planning. Clear targets and high-quality execution will continue to drive the Company's progress.

With a portfolio spanning South America, Africa, and Australia, MMG is well-positioned in these key mining jurisdictions that are forecast to experience significant production growth. The Company focus remains on generating more value from its operations and maximising the growth potential of its assets, while also exploring opportunities to diversify within existing regions and commodities. MMG's ambition is made possible through the continued support of its major shareholder, China Minmetals Corporation.

MMG's strong governance standards remain a cornerstone of its success. The Company will continue to engage and leverage the strengths of its board, management, employees, partners, and stakeholders to ensure sustainable growth and long-term value creation.