Management Discussion and Analysis

Results for the six months ended 30 June 2025

For the purpose of the management discussion and analysis, the Group's results for the six months ended 30 June 2025 are compared with results for the six months ended 30 June 2024.

Six months ended 30 June	2025 US$ million	2024 US$ million	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Revenue	2,817.0	1,918.2	47%
Operating expenses	(1,258.2)	(1,063.2)	(18%)
Exploration expenses	(42.5)	(27.2)	(56%)
Administrative expenses	(15.6)	(16.2)	4%
Transaction and integration expenses for Khoemacau acquisitions	(0.3)	(20.2)	99%
Net other income/(expenses)	39.5	(12.4)	419%
EBITDA	**1,539.9**	**779.0**	**98%**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(481.1)	(467.9)	(3%)
EBIT	**1,058.8**	**311.1**	**240%**
Net finance costs	(139.5)	(168.0)	17%
Profit before income tax	**919.3**	**143.1**	**542%**
Income tax expense	(353.0)	(63.6)	(455%)
Profit after income tax for the period	**566.3**	**79.5**	**612%**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company	340.0	21.1	1,511%
Non-controlling interests[1]	226.3	58.4	288%
Profit after income tax for the period	**566.3**	**79.5**	**612%**

1 Amounts attributable to non-controlling interests related to the 37.5% interest in Las Bambas and the 45.0% interest in Khoemacau (from 6 June 2024) not owned by the Company.

Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company

MMG's profit of US$566.3 million for the period ended 30 June 2025 includes profit attributable to equity holders of US$340.0 million and profit attributable to non-controlling interests of US$226.3 million. This compares to a profit attributable to equity holders of US$21.1 million and profit attributable to non-controlling interests of US$58.4 million for the period ended 30 June 2024.

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

Six months ended 30 June	2025 US$ million	2024 US$ million	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Profit after tax – Las Bambas 62.5% interest	366.6	100.3	266%
Profit/(loss) after tax – Khoemacau 55.0% interest	7.7	(7.8)	199%
Profit after tax – other operations	43.5	35.6	22%
Administrative expenses	(15.6)	(16.2)	4%
Transaction and integration expenses for Khoemacau acquisitions	(0.3)	(20.2)	99%
Net finance costs (excluding Las Bambas and Khoemacau)	(63.7)	(70.9)	10%
Other	1.8	0.3	500%
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders	**340.0**	**21.1**	**1,511%**

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			EBITDA		
Six months ended 30 June	2025 US$ million	2024 US$ million	Change % fav/(unfav)	2025 US$ million	2024 US$ million	Change % fav/(unfav)
Las Bambas	2,006.8	1,256.0	60%	1,310.5	590.3	122%
Kinsevere	234.6	188.3	25%	30.4	41.4	(27%)
Khoemacau	199.9	90.2	122%	89.6	33.5	167%
Dugald River	227.5	226.1	1%	66.0	80.2	(18%)
Rosebery	141.0	152.7	(8%)	54.8	68.3	(20%)
Other	7.2	4.9	47%	(11.4)	(34.7)	67%
Total	**2,817.0**	**1,918.2**	**47%**	**1,539.9**	**779.0**	**98%**

1 Operating results of Khoemacau in the first half of 2024 are for the period starting from 23 March 2024 following MMG's acquisition.

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

Revenue increased by US$898.8 million (47%) to US$2,817.0 million compared to 2024, driven by higher sales volumes (US$678.1 million) and higher commodity prices (US$220.7 million).

Favourable sales volume variances of US$678.1 million were primarily due to higher copper concentrate sales volume at Las Bambas (US$603.0 million), higher copper concentrate sales from Khoemacau (US$106.9 million), and higher copper cathode sales from Kinsevere (US$33.1 million). This was partly offset by lower zinc and lead concentrate sales at Rosebery (US$36.1 million), lower lead concentrate sales at Dugald River (US$8.4 million) and lower molybdenum sales volume at Las Bambas (US$17.9 million).

Favourable commodity price variances of US$220.7 million were primarily due to higher prices for copper (US$140.6 million), gold (US$40.2 million), silver (US$27.9 million),zinc (US$16.7 million) and cobalt (US$0.6 million). This was partly offset by lower prices for molybdenum (US$3.7 million) and lead (US$1.6 million). Price variances include mark-to-market adjustments on open sales contracts and impacts of commodity hedging.

Revenue by commodity six months ended 30 June	2025 US$ million	2024 US$ million	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Copper	2,208.6	1,373.0	61%
Zinc	233.5	224.2	4%
Lead	32.0	50.0	(36%)
Gold	148.6	89.0	67%
Silver	139.9	112.2	25%
Molybdenum	46.9	68.5	(32%)
Cobalt	7.5	1.3	477%
Total	**2,817.0**	**1,918.2**	**47%**

Management Discussion and Analysis Continued

Price

Average LME base metals prices for copper, zinc, gold, silver and cobalt were higher for the six months ended 30 June 2025 compared to the prior corresponding period. The average prices for lead and molybdenum were lower.

Average LME cash price[1] Six months ended 30 June	2025	2024	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Copper (US$/tonne)	9,432	9,097	4%
Zinc (US$/tonne)	2,739	2,641	4%
Lead (US$/tonne)	1,959	2,121	(8%)
Gold (US$/ounce)	3,071	2,205	39%
Silver (US$/ounce)	32.77	26.11	26%
Molybdenum (US$/tonne)	45,444	45,994	(1%)
Cobalt (US$/tonne)	29,019	27,174	7%

1 Sources: zinc, lead, cobalt and copper: 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	2025	2024	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Copper (tonnes)	237,651	157,503	51%
Zinc (tonnes)	89,201	92,464	(4%)
Lead (tonnes)	16,061	23,961	(33%)
Gold (ounces)	47,968	39,311	22%
Silver (ounces)	4,337,251	4,245,706	2%
Molybdenum (tonnes)	1,207	1,635	(26%)
Cobalt (tonnes)	482	92	424%

Payable metal in products sold Six months ended 30 June 2025	Copper Tonnes	Zinc Tonnes	Lead Tonnes	Gold Ounces	Silver Ounces	Molybdenum 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	8,906	-	691,884	-	-
Rosebery	560	19,048	7,155	12,396	861,960	-	-
Total	**237,651**	**89,201**	**16,061**	**47,968**	**4,337,251**	**1,207**	**482**

Payable metal in products sold Six months ended 30 June 2024	Copper Tonnes	Zinc Tonnes	Lead Tonnes	Gold Ounces	Silver Ounces	Molybdenum Tonnes	Cobalt Tonnes
Las Bambas	125,668	-	-	24,389	1,586,385	1,635	-
Kinsevere	21,465	-	-	-	-	-	92
Khoemacau	9,717	-	-	-	301,929	-	
Dugald River	-	69,353	12,785	-	1,086,005	-	-
Rosebery	653	23,111	11,176	14,922	1,271,387	-	-
Total	**157,503**	**92,464**	**23,961**	**39,311**	**4,245,706**	**1,635**	**92**

Management Discussion and Analysis
Continued

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$195.0 million (18%) to US$1,258.2 million. This was due to higher operating expenses at Las Bambas (US$59.5 million) driven by higher production expenses (US$127.9 million) attributable to lower deferred mining costs and increased profit share incentives, increased tax related provisions (US$30.6 million) and higher freight and royalty expenses (US$33.9 million) with increased sales volumes. This was partly offset by a favourable inventory movement (US$139.7 million) largely due to the build-up of ore stocks.

At Kinsevere, operating expenses were higher by US$61.5 million, mainly due to unfavourable stock movement (US$43.4 million). This was driven by a lower net build-up of ore stocks compared to 2024, as higher mining volume that year built up sulphide ore stockpiles for processing after the commissioning of the sulphide concentrator.

Operating expenses were higher at Khoemacau (US$56.8 million), reflecting a full six months of operations under MMG ownership, compared to approximately three months in 2024.

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

Exploration expenses increased by US$15.3 million (56%) to US$42.5 million, attributable to increased drilling activity at Las Bambas (US$16.6 million). The drilling program focused on near-surface skarn and porphyry copper mineralisation across key targets referred to as the "Ring of Fire" targets.

Administrative expenses of US$15.6 million were in line with 2024. Lower employee benefits expenses driven by lower long-term incentives (US$7.3 million) were mostly offset by Nickel Brazil due diligence and transaction costs (US$5.9 million).

Transaction and integration expenses for Khoemacau acquisitions were lower by US$19.9 million due to acquisition costs in 2024 and the ramp–down of integration expenses in 2025 following the successful integration of the asset.

Net other income increased by US$51.9 million (419%) to US$39.5 million, attributable to favourable foreign exchange rate impacts also at Las Bambas (US$19.5 million) due to the revaluation of monetary assets, contrasting with US$10.9 million foreign exchange losses in 2024 and a release of tax related provisions at Las Bambas (US$19.3 million).

Depreciation and amortisation expenses increased by US$13.2 million (3%) to US$481.1 million, primarily attributable to the increased mining volumes at Las Bambas (US$44.1 million) and the inclusion of an additional 3 months of Khoemacau's depreciation and amortisation expenses (US$8.6 million). This was partly offset by lower depreciation expenses at Rosebery attributable to an uplift in units of production with extension of life of mine ($23.1 million) and lower mining volumes at Kinsevere (US$20.0 million). No impairments were recognised for the reporting period.

Net finance costs decreased by US$28.5 million (17%) to US$139.5 million, primarily due to lower debt balances (US$69.2 million) and lower interest rates (US$14.7 million). This was partly offset by an unwind of a gain on the interest rate swap in 2024 (US$26.5 million) when the Las Bambas project facility was fully repaid and recognition of an interest receivable in 2024 from SUNAT (US$23.0 million) following a favourable Judiciary outcome on the 2009 Income Tax matter.

Income tax expense increased by US$289.4 million due to higher underlying profit before tax. Underlying income tax expense of US$353.0 million includes dividend withholding tax (US$15.0 million) and non-creditable withholding tax expenses in Peru of US$7.8 million.

Mines Analysis
Las Bambas

Mines analysis

Las Bambas

Six months ended 30 June	2025	2024	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Production			
Ore mined (tonnes)	42,131,755	24,792,754	70%
Ore milled (tonnes)	25,909,107	25,685,454	1%
Waste movement (tonnes)	51,052,078	63,369,020	(19%)
Copper in copper concentrate (tonnes)	210,637	126,198	67%
Gold in copper concentrate (ounces)	42,535	25,043	70%
Silver in copper concentrate (ounces)	2,437,700	1,631,078	49%
Molybdenum in copper concentrate (tonnes)	1,383	1,667	(17%)
Payable metal in product sold			
Copper (tonnes)	190,577	125,668	52%
Gold (ounces)	35,572	24,389	46%
Silver (ounces)	2,125,540	1,586,385	34%
Molybdenum (tonnes)	1,207	1,635	(26%)

Six months ended 30 June	2025 US$ million	2024 US$ million	Change% Fav/(Unfav)
Revenue	**2,006.8**	**1,256.0**	**60%**
Operating expenses			
Production expenses			
Mining	(279.1)	(221.2)	(26%)
Processing	(147.0)	(160.9)	9%
Other	(276.8)	(192.9)	(43%)
Total production expenses	**(702.9)**	**(575.0)**	**(22%)**
Freight	(48.4)	(35.7)	(36%)
Royalties	(59.6)	(38.4)	(55%)
Other[1]	106.4	4.1	2,495%
Total operating expenses	**(704.5)**	**(645.0)**	**(9%)**
Other income/(expenses)	8.2	(20.7)	140%
EBITDA	**1,310.5**	**590.3**	**122%**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(397.9)	(353.9)	(12%)
EBIT	**912.6**	**236.4**	**286%**
EBITDA margin	**65%**	**47%**	**-**

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

Mines Analysis Las Bambas Continued

Las Bambas produced 210,637 tonnes of copper in copper concentrate in the first half of 2025, a 67% increase compared to the same period in 2024. The strong performance was driven by improved ore milled grades of 0.91% supported by stable ore supply from both Chalcobamba pit and Ferrobamba pit. A strong copper recovery rate of 89.8% further boosted production results.

Revenue of US$2,006.8 million was US$750.8 million (60%) higher than 2024 due to higher copper (US$564.1 million), gold (US$25.2 million) and silver (US$13.7 million) sales volumes, along with higher prices for copper (US$128.6 million), gold (US$26.9 million) and silver (US$13.9 million). This was partly offset by lower molybdenum sales volumes (US$17.9 million) due to lower production as well as decreased prices for molybdenum (US$3.7 million).

Higher copper sales volumes were attributable to increased production, partly offset by the net build-up of concentrate stockpiles due to the community disruptions and port closure at the end of June 2025. Increased production in the first half of 2025 was not fully reflected in increased sales volumes due to disruptions to concentrate logistics.

Total production expenses were US$702.9 million, representing an increase of US$127.9 million (22%) compared to 2024. This increase was primarily attributable to lower deferred mining costs (US$62.9 million) due to Chalcobamba pre-stripping activities in 2024, increased profit share incentives (US$61.7 million) reflecting higher profit and increased road and rail copper concentrate transportation costs (US$29.2 million).

Sea freight and royalty expenses were higher by 36% and 55% respectively, reflecting higher sales volume and revenue.

Operating expenses were favourably impacted by stock movement, with a build-up of concentrate inventory (US$33.3 million) due to community blockades impacting concentrate logistics, compared to drawdowns of concentrate (US$10.7 million) in 2024. Additionally, low-grade ore inventory increased by US$95.7 million due to a net build-up of ore stockpiles. This was partly offset by an increase in tax related provisions (US$30.6 million).

Other income of US$8.2 million, increased by US$28.9 million, compared to an expense of US$20.7 million in 2024. The increase is primarily attributable foreign exchange gains of US$19.9 million, contrasting with US$10.9 million foreign exchange losses in 2024 due to fluctuations in the Peruvian Sol and a release of tax related provisions (US$19.3 million). This was partly offset by higher exploration costs (US$17.9 million), reflecting expanded land access for drilling activities.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses increased by US$44.0 million (12%) compared to 2024, reflecting higher ore mined and copper production volumes.

The C1 cost of US$1.06/lb for the first half of 2025 was lower than the 2024 C1 cost of US$1.81/lb due to higher copper production and higher by-product credits, partly offset by higher cash production expenses.

2025 Outlook

Las Bambas copper production for 2025 is expected to remain within the range of 360,000 to 400,000 tonnes. The lower end of this range reflects the potential risk related to unrest in Peru in the second half of the year.

C1 cost guidance for 2025 has been revised downward to US$1.40 – US$1.60/lb, compared to the previous estimate of US$1.50–US$1.70/lb. This improvement is supported by favourable metal prices for gold, silver, and molybdenum along with lower treatment charges.

Mines Analysis
Kinsevere

Kinsevere

Six months ended 30 June	2025	2024	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Production			
Ore mined (tonnes)	546,536	1,599,920	(66%)
Ore milled (tonnes)	1,895,986	1,051,925	80%
Waste movement (tonnes)	6,071,674	11,450,129	(47%)
Copper cathode (tonnes)	25,425	21,278	19%
Cobalt (tonnes)	-	1,390	(100%)
Payable metal in product sold			
Copper (tonnes)[1]	25,270	21,465	18%
Cobalt (tonnes)	482	92	424%

Six months ended 30 June	2025 US$ million	2024 US$ million	Change% Fav/(Unfav)
Revenue	**234.6**	**188.3**	**25%**
Operating expenses			
Production expenses			
Mining	(16.0)	(23.5)	32%
Processing	(99.3)	(85.6)	(16%)
Other	(48.5)	(43.9)	(10%)
Total production expenses	**(163.8)**	**(153.0)**	**(7%)**
Freight	(4.5)	(4.4)	(2%)
Royalties	(13.3)	(12.5)	(6%)
Other[2]	(17.8)	32.0	(156%)
Total operating expenses	**(199.4)**	**(137.9)**	**(45%)**
Other expenses	(4.8)	(9.0)	47%
EBITDA	**30.4**	**41.4**	**(27%)**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(15.2)	(35.2)	57%
EBIT	**15.2**	**6.2**	**145%**
EBITDA margin	**13%**	**22%**	**-**

1 Kinsevere sold copper includes copper cathode, copper scrap and copper ore.

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

Mines Analysis Kinsevere Continued

Kinsevere produced 25,425 tonnes of copper cathode during the first half of 2025, representing a 19% increase compared to the same period in 2024, driven by the ramp-up of the Kinsevere Expansion Project (KEP), although country-wide power instability limited the pace of the production ramp-up process.

Kinsevere revenue increased by US$46.3 million (25%) to US$234.6 million compared to 2024, driven by higher sales volumes for copper (US$33.1 million) and cobalt (US$5.6 million) and higher copper prices (US$8.5 million).

Total production expenses increased by US$10.8 million (7%) compared to 2024. This increase was mainly due to the commencement of costs associated with the sulphide plant (US$24.8 million) and higher consumption of third-party ore (US$17.3 million). This was partly offset by lower cobalt processing cost (US$16.2 million) due to the cobalt plant being placed into care and maintenance in December 2024, lower acid consumption (US$9.8 million) due to in-house acid production from the sulphide plant and lower mining volumes (US$7.5 million).

Other operating expenses were US$49.8 million higher than in 2024, mainly due to an unfavourable movement in inventories (US$43.4 million) driven by a lower net build-up of ore stocks (US$38.0 million) reflecting lower mining volumes.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses decreased by US$20.0 million (57%) compared to 2024 driven by lower mining volumes driven by the completion of mining activities at the Sokoroshe satellite deposit in November 2024.

C1 cost in the first half of 2025 of US$3.17/lb was higher than the US$3.14/lb in 2024 driven by higher cash production expenses, which was partly offset by higher copper production.

2025 Outlook

Kinsevere's copper cathode production guidance for 2025 remains between 63,000 and 69,000 tonnes, with the impact of ongoing power supply constraints in the region potentially caused production to trend toward the lower end of the guidance range.

C1 costs in 2025 are expected to trend toward the higher end of the guidance range of US$2.50 – US$2.90/lb if production growth is restricted by power supply constraints.

Mines Analysis
Khoemacau

Khoemacau

Six months ended 30 June	2025	2024	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Production			
Ore mined (tonnes)	1,612,660	756,169	113%
Ore milled (tonnes)	1,616,882	744,699	117%
Copper in copper concentrate (tonnes)	22,043	9,982	121%
Silver (ounces)[1]	754,242	338,681	123%
Payable metal in product sold			
Copper (tonnes)	21,244	9,717	119%
Silver (ounces)	657,867	301,929	118%

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	2025 US$ million	2024 US$ million	Change% Fav/(Unfav)
Revenue	**199.9**	**90.2**	**122%**
Operating expenses			
Production expenses			
Mining	(66.3)	(34.8)	(91%)
Processing	(15.8)	(10.1)	(56%)
Other	(20.6)	(9.3)	(122%)
Total production expenses	**(102.7)**	**(54.2)**	**(89%)**
Freight	(0.2)	(0.1)	(100%)
Royalties	(6.6)	(2.9)	(128%)
Other[2]	(3.9)	0.6	(750%)
Total operating expenses	**(113.4)**	**(56.6)**	**(100%)**
Other income/(expenses)	3.1	(0.1)	3,200%
EBITDA	**89.6**	**33.5**	**167%**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(19.0)	(10.4)	(83%)
EBIT	**70.6**	**23.1**	**206%**
EBITDA margin	**45%**	**37%**	**-**

2 Operating results of Khoemacau in the first half of 2024 are for the period starting from 23 March 2024 following MMG's acquisition.

Mines Analysis Khoemacau Continued

Khoemacau produced 22,043 tonnes of copper in copper concentrate in the first half of 2025, representing a 121% increase compared to the same period in 2024. This growth was driven by higher ore mined volumes in the second quarter of this year, following fewer production days in the prior year due to the completion of the acquisition on 22 March 2024. The same period last year was also impacted by equipment availability issues and high turnover of skilled labour.

Khoemacau revenue increased by US$109.7 million or 122% to US$199.9 million reflecting a full six months of ownership, compared to approximately three months in 2024 following MMG's acquisition on 22 March 2024.

Total production expenses were US$48.5 million (89%) higher compared to the first half 2024, mainly due to an additional three months of ownership.

Khoemacau's C1 cost on a post by-product and pre–silver stream basis was US$2.05/lb in the first half of 2025 compared to $US2.65/lb in 2024.

2025 Outlook

Consistent with prior guidance, Khoemacau copper production for 2025 is expected to be between 43,000 and 53,000 tonnes, with C1 costs are expected to be within the range of US$2.30 - US$2.65/lb.

Mines Analysis
Dugald River

Dugald River

Six months ended 30 June	2025	2024	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Production			
Ore mined (tonnes)	880,396	908,512	(3%)
Ore milled (tonnes)	930,141	884,546	5%
Zinc in zinc concentrate (tonnes)	84,426	79,284	6%
Lead in lead concentrate (tonnes)	8,805	10,799	(18%)
Silver (ounces)	1,159,184	1,459,811	(21%)
Payable metal in product sold			
Zinc (tonnes)	70,153	69,353	1%
Lead (tonnes)	8,906	12,785	(30%)
Silver (ounces)	691,884	1,086,005	(36%)

Six months ended 30 June	2025 US$ million	2024 US$ million	Change% Fav/(Unfav)
Revenue	**227.5**	**226.1**	**1%**
Operating expenses			
Production expenses			
Mining	(58.5)	(56.8)	(3%)
Processing	(33.6)	(33.8)	1%
Other	(41.6)	(36.4)	(14%)
Total production expenses	**(133.7)**	**(127.0)**	**(5%)**
Freight	(6.3)	(9.9)	36%
Royalties	(10.5)	(10.0)	(5%)
Other[1]	(7.2)	0.5	(1,540%)
Total operating expenses	**(157.7)**	**(146.4)**	**(8%)**
Other (expenses)/income	(3.8)	0.5	(860%)
EBITDA	**66.0**	**80.2**	**(18%)**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(28.2)	(26.4)	(7%)
EBIT	**37.8**	**53.8**	**(30%)**
EBITDA margin	**29%**	**35%**	**-**

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

Mines Analysis
Dugald River
Continued

Dugald River produced 84,426 tonnes of zinc in zinc concentrate during the first half of 2025, an increase of 6% above the same period last year. This year-on-year growth was primarily driven by a significant increase in the volume of ore milled, as the second quarter of last year was impacted by downtime caused by issues with the SAG mill bearing pads.

Dugald River revenue of US$227.5 million was largely in line with 2024. Higher prices for zinc (US$11.9 million) and silver (US$6.7 million) and higher zinc sales volumes (US$2.3 million) were mostly offset by lower sales volumes for lead (US$8.4 million) and silver (US$10.5 million).

Total production expenses were higher by US$6.7 million compared to the first half of 2024, mainly due to higher employee benefits expenses (US$4.9 million) and increased ground support costs (US$1.5 million) incurred this year.

Other operating expenses were higher by US$7.7 million attributable to unfavourable stock movement due to net drawdown of zinc ore stocks.

Dugald River's zinc C1 cost was US$0.65/lb in the first half of 2025 compared to US$0.67lb in 2024, primarily due to higher zinc production, lower treatment charges and lower selling expenses.

2025 Outlook

The 2025 full-year zinc production remains on track with prior guidance, expected to be in the range of 170,000 to 185,000 tonnes of zinc in zinc concentrate. C1 costs are now anticipated to trend towards the lower end of the previously issued guidance of US$0.75 - US$0.90/lb, largely driven by higher silver prices and lower treatment charges.

Mines Analysis
Rosebery

Rosebery

Six months ended 30 June	2025	2024	Change % Fav/(Unfav)
Production			
Ore mined (tonnes)	468,775	518,611	(10%)
Ore milled (tonnes)	471,782	518,234	(9%)
Zinc in zinc concentrate (tonnes)	23,505	30,263	(22%)
Lead in lead concentrate (tonnes)	8,347	10,970	(24%)
Copper in precious metals concentrate (tonnes)	554	643	(14%)
Gold (ounces)	14,101	16,646	(15%)
Silver (ounces)	968,836	1,297,618	(25%)
Payable metal in product sold			
Copper (tonnes)	560	653	(14%)
Zinc (tonnes)	19,048	23,111	(18%)
Lead (tonnes)	7,155	11,176	(36%)
Gold (ounces)	12,396	14,922	(17%)
Silver (ounces)	861,960	1,271,387	(32%)

Six months ended 30 June	2025 US$ million	2024 US$ million	Change% Fav/(Unfav)
Revenue	**141.0**	**152.7**	**(8%)**
Operating expenses			
Production expenses			
Mining	(45.7)	(45.3)	(1%)
Processing	(17.4)	(17.7)	2%
Other	(15.4)	(15.8)	3%
Total production expenses	**(78.5)**	**(78.8)**	**0%**
Freight	(3.0)	(4.3)	30%
Royalties	(6.7)	(6.5)	(3%)
Other[1]	2.1	5.1	(59%)
Total operating expenses	**(86.1)**	**(84.5)**	**(2%)**
Other (expenses)/income	(0.1)	0.1	(200%)
EBITDA	**54.8**	**68.3**	**(20%)**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(15.0)	(38.1)	61%
EBIT	**39.8**	**30.2**	**32%**
EBITDA margin	**39%**	**45%**	**–**

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

Mines Analysis Rosebery Continued

Rosebery produced 23,505 tonnes of zinc in zinc concentrate during the first half of 2025, a 22% decrease compared to the same period in 2024. This decline was primarily attributed to lower grades resulting from the mining sequence and equipment reliability challenges in the second quarter. Based on 2024 average metal prices, zinc equivalent production for the period was 55,036 tonnes, highlighting the significant revenue contribution from by-product metals, including copper, silver, gold, and lead.

Rosebery's revenue decreased by US$11.7 million (8%) to US$141.0 million, driven by lower sales volumes of silver (US$11.6 million), zinc (US$9.8 million), lead (US$8.1 million), gold (US$5.8 million) and copper (US$0.8 million), and lower lead prices (US$0.9 million). This was partially offset by higher prices for gold (US$13.3 million), silver (US$6.9 million) and zinc (US$4.9 million).

Total production expenses were in line with 2024.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses were lower than 2024 by US$23.1 million (61%) driven by the extension of life of mine.

Rosebery's zinc C1 cost of negative US$0.32/lb in the first half of 2025 was unfavourable compared to the 2024 C1 costs of negative US$0.42/lb, reflecting lower zinc production.

2025 Outlook

Rosebery remains aligned with full-year guidance, with zinc production for 2025 expected to be in the range of 45,000 to 55,000 tonnes of zinc in zinc concentrate. On a zinc equivalent basis, 2025 production is expected to fall within the 110,000 to 125,000 tonne range.

C1 costs are now forecast to be in the range of negative US$0.10 to positive US$0.15/lb, revised from the earlier forecast range of positive US$0.25 to 0.40/lb, due to the increased prices for precious metals.

Management Discussion and Analysis
Continued

Cash Flow Analysis

Net cash flow

Six months ended 30 June	2025 US$ million	2024 US$ million	Change% Fav/(Unfav)
Net operating cash flows	1,185.0	515.3	130%
Net investing cash flows	(424.2)	(2,464.9)	83%
Net financing cash flows	(246.2)	2,123.6	(112%)
Net cash inflows	**514.6**	**174.0**	**196%**

Net operating cash inflows increased by US$669.7 million (130%) to US$1,185.0 million, largely attributable to increased sales volumes at Las Bambas (US$603.0 million) and higher commodity prices (US$220.7 million) across the group. This was further supported by favourable trade receivable movements (US$132.2 million) due to the timing of sales at Las Bambas. This was partly offset by higher tax payments in Peru (US$204.7 million) and Australia (US$29.0 million).

Net investing cash outflows decreased by US$2,040.7 million (83%) to US$424.2 million. This reflects the US$2,042.8 million acquisition cost (net of cash acquired) for the 100% share capital of Khoemacau Copper Mine in Botswana in 2024.

Net financing cash flows were unfavourable by US$2,369.8 million (112%) compared to 2024. This decrease was due to net repayment of borrowings (US$388.8 million) in the first half of 2025, in contrast to a net drawdown of borrowings (US$1,889.8 million) in 2024, which included the Khoemacau acquisition loans (US$1,661.0 million) and lower non–controlling interest equity contribution in the first half of 2025 attributable to Khoemacau (2025: US$337.5 million, 2024: US$482.9 million). Additionally, dividends of US$103.7 million were paid to non-controlling interests of the Las Bambas Joint Venture in the first half of 2025. This was partly offset by lower financing costs paid in the first half of 2025 (US$156.2 million).

Financial resources and liquidity

	30 June 2025 US$ Million	31 December 2024 US$ Million	Change US$ Million
Total assets	15,486.3	14,985.9	500.4
Total liabilities	(8,425.4)	(8,707.4)	282.0
Total equity	**7,060.9**	**6,278.5**	**782.4**

Total equity increased by US$782.4 million to US$7,060.9 million as at 30 June 2025.

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	30 June 2025 US$ Million	31 December 2024 US$ Million
Total borrowings (excluding prepaid finance charges)[1]	4,246.4	4,635.1
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(707.3)	(192.7)
Net debt	**3,539.1**	**4,442.4**
Total equity	7,060.9	6,278.5
Net debt +Total equity	**10,600.0**	**10,720.9**
Gearing ratio	**0.33**	**0.41**

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 2025 were US$1,120.0 million (31 December 2024: US$1,040.0 million) and Las Bambas Joint Venture Group cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June 2025 were US$467.6 million (31 December 2024: US$60.7 million). Khoemacau Joint Venture Group borrowings as at 30 June 2025 were US$521.3 million (31 December 2024: US$1,028.9 million) and Khoemacau Joint Venture Group cash and cash equivalents 30 June 2025 were US$108.7 million (31 December 2024: US$19.5 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 2025, the Group had available in its undrawn debt facilities an amount of US$2,841 million (31 December 2024: US$2,950 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 2025. 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.

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.

Subject to the terms of the agreement and the applicable regulatory approval processes, MMG and Anglo American are aiming to complete the transaction by the end of 2025.

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.

Management Discussion and Analysis
Continued

Development projects

Kinsevere Expansion Project (KEP), which includes transitioning to the mining and processing of sulphide ore and commencing cobalt production, continued its ramp-up, with key technical indicators nearing design parameters - copper recovery rate at the sulphide ore concentrator exceeded 75% in June 2025, and the roaster achieved a calcine conversion rate of 88%.

Country-wide power instability continued to impact Kinsevere, affecting the production ramp-up. To mitigate this, Kinsevere is procuring an additional 12 MW of diesel generator capacity to supplement production energy demands.

With a nameplate capacity of 80,000 tonnes of copper cathode per annum, KEP will extend Kinsevere's mine life to at least 2035.

Khoemacau Expansion Project - the Company plans to expand the mine's capacity to 130,000 tonnes of copper in copper concentrate per annum by building a new 4.5Mtpa process plant, increasing Zone 5 output, and developing expansion deposits.

A feasibility study regarding this expansion is underway and is expected to be completed by the end of 2025. Early works including camp and road construction, land acquisition, and personnel recruitment, have commenced. Construction is scheduled to begin following the approval of the feasibility study, with first concentrate production expected in 2028.

As operations scale up, Khoemacau's C1 costs are expected to improve, subject to the outcomes of the feasibility study.

There were no other major development projects noted during the six months ended 30 June 2025.

Contracts and commitments

During the six months ended 30 June 2025, a total of 479 contracts were established through both market engagements and in-contract renegotiations. The associated annual operational or capital values for these activities total US$607.8 million.

Las Bambas

New and revised agreements optimised production and development options at Las Bambas, with Chalcobamba contracts prioritising local community involvement. The agreements cover a wide range of services, including studies and engineering via a consolidated head contractor, project construction, exploration drilling, mining services (blasting and drilling), fuel supply, equipment maintenance, catering and camp services, transportation, health and medical services, road maintenance, customs and freight forwarding, plant shutdown services, grinding media, major component repair, and parts and consumables. Investments were made to increase on-site storage capacity for critical items to maintain operational continuity and flexibility. Streamlined procedures and strategic contracting for 2025, finalised at the end of 2024, are set to optimise workloads and leverage contract synergies for significant cost savings.

Kinsevere

Several new and extended agreements were finalised, covering ore rehandling, heap leach-related works, anode refurbishment, and supplies of key materials such as flotation reagents and grinding media. These contracts ensure operational continuity for plants and support ongoing community projects, such as building classrooms and health centres, underscoring the Company's commitment to responsible growth.

Management Discussion and Analysis
Continued

Khoemacau

Khoemacau is continuing to develop its supply chain in 2025, following principles of safety, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness. Contracts have been signed to support mining operations, covering areas such as mining services, road upgrades, fuel supply, drilling, and explosives.

Dugald River

The 2025 contracts and commitments update for the Dugald River outlines developments in supply chain management and operational efficiency. These included an assessment of long-term energy solutions, with a focus on expanding the use of renewable sources such as wind power. Additionally, a new outbound concentrate logistics chain was implemented, enabling rail delivery to the Port of Townsville and providing an alternative approach to service safety and cost management.

Rosebery

The 2025 contracts and commitments update for the Rosebery outlines measures aimed at operational efficiency and resource growth. Finalised contracts for 2025 include those related to exploration drilling, labour hire, maintenance, and explosives supply.

Group

New and revised agreements were concluded for a range of goods and services, including IT-related goods and services as well as several professional services and consultancy contracts in areas such as Supply Chain, Legal, Human Resources, Mergers & Acquisitions, Marketing, Assurance Risk & Audit, and Sustainability).

People

As at 30 June 2025, the Group employed 5,220 full-time equivalent staff (2024: 5,092) in its continuing operations, excluding contractors and casual employees. The majority of personnel are located in Australia, Peru, the DRC, Botswana, China and Laos.

The total employee benefits expenses for the Group's operations for the six months ended 30 June 2025, including Directors' emoluments, totalled US$271.5 million (2024: US$190.4 million). The increase was primarily due to the MLB profit sharing expense, amounting to US$65.2 million.

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 programs are provided to employees across the Group that are designed to improve individual capability and enhance employee and Group performance.

Growth exploration activities

Las Bambas

During the first half of 2025, exploration drilling targeted near-surface skarn and porphyry copper mineralisation in key areas. The objective was to access and advance the mineral potential in the area situated between the Chalcobamba pit and the Sulfobamba pit.

Additionally, 550 metres were drilled at Ferrobamba East in January, continuing a campaign delayed from late 2024.

Management Discussion and Analysis
Continued

Kinsevere

During the first half of 2025, exploration activities in the DRC accounted for 17.4% of the planned 16.5 kilometres for the year. Drilling was conducted on the Kinsevere and Nambulwa tenements, focusing on the Mashi Extension prospects and the Kimbwe Trend at the resource testing stage.

Mineralisation and preliminary assay results have been documented for drill holes in the Mashi Extension prospect. The resource model will be updated after the completion of the drilling campaign.

Khoemacau

The Zone 5 Deep drilling program was completed during the first quarter in 2025. This drilling obtained geological and resource data extending beyond the previous deepest drill hole at Zone 5, which reached a depth of 1,300 metres. Two drill holes were completed that confirmed mineralisation continuity down to 1,800 metres depths.

Dugald River

During the first half of 2025, underground drilling at Dugald River focused on the Extended Dugald River (EDR) Zn-Pb-Ag target. An underground exploration rig was utilised, which resulted in reduced drilling metres and increased drilling efficiency. Drilling intersected new extensions of Dugald River lode-type mineralisation in previously undrilled zones below the Zn-Pb-Ag lode, increasing the known depth of sulphide mineralisation. Surface diamond drilling recommenced in mid-April 2025, focusing on two broader targets: Clayton's Creek, where work targeted geophysical anomalies and structural features, and Godkin, above historical copper workings to the south, where drilling focused on a key geophysical anomaly near intersecting structures. Surface exploration continues at the Wallaroo prospect. Results from these programs will enhance understanding of the area's geology and factors influencing potential mineralisation.

Rosebery

During the first half of 2025, a total of 43,405 metres of drilling were completed at Rosebery, with 36,161 meters focused on growth targets, extending the U- and T-lenses southward. Additional drilling targeted previously mined lenses (AB, H, F, B, V, P, and K-lenses) and new targets within the Dundas Group west of the Rosebery Fault.

Surface exploration cantered on the Hercules and South Hercules mines, with extra drilling at Bastyan, Lake Rosebery (north), and at Snake Gully (south). Work at Hercules, Lake Rosebery, and Snake Gully will continue throughout 2025.

Management Discussion and Analysis
Continued

The following table provides a summary of the growth drilling data as of 30 June 2025, excluding data related to resource or reserve delineation and definition drilling:

Project	Hole type	Meterage (metres)	Number of holes	Average length (metres)
Americas				
Las Bambas	Diamond (Chalcobamba Northwest)	2,215	6	369
	Diamond (Charcas)	4,556	12	380
	Diamond (Jatun Charcas)	3,523	9	391
	Diamond (Jatun Charcas North)	14,792	33	448
	Diamond (Jatun Charcas West)	2,490	4	623
	Diamond (Ferrobamba East)	550	1	550
Africa				
Kinsevere	Diamond (Mashi Extension)	2,005	7	286
	Diamond (Kimbwe North)	870	4	217
Khoemacau	Diamond (Zone 5)	471	2	236
Australia				
Dugald River	Diamond (Clayton's Creek)	1,217	2	609
	Diamond (Godkin)	1,464	2	732
	Diamond (Wallaroo)	255	1	255
	Diamond (EDR Zn-Pb-Ag)	7,380	8	923
Rosebery	Diamond – surface exploration	10,632	66	161
	Diamond – underground exploration	25,529	92	277
Total		**77,949**	**249**	**313**

Events after the reporting date

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.

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 2024.

There have been no changes in the risk management policies since 31 December 2024.

(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.

Management Discussion and Analysis
Continued

During the six months ended 30 June 2025, the Group entered into various commodity trades to hedge the sales prices for copper and zinc. Unsettled commodity trades as of 30 June 2025 included:

- Fixed price swap:
  - 93,100 tonnes of copper with fixed price ranging from US$9,000/tonne to US $10,093/tonne.
- These commodity trades' settlement periods ranging from July 2025 to February 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:

			(Unfavourable)/favourable changes in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness				
	Term	Carrying amount of hedging instrument US$ million	Hedging instrument US$ million	Hedged item US$ million	Settled portion of hedging instrument realised losses US$ million	Hedging loss recognised in cash flow hedge reserve[1] US$ million	Cost of hedging reserve US$ million
Cash flow hedges:							
At 30 June 2025 and for six months ended 30 June 2025							
Derivative financial assets/(liabilities)	**July 2025 to February 2026**	(20.7)	(20.7)	20.7	(8.3)	(14.5)	-
At 30 June 2024 and for six months ended 30 June 2024							
Derivative financial assets/(liabilities)	**March 2024 to December 2024**	(15.9)	(16.5)	16.5	(9.4)	(9.9)	0.5

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

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					
	2025			2024		
Commodity	Commodity price movement	Increase in profit US$ million	Decrease in OCI US$ million	Commodity price movement	Increase/ (decrease) in profit US$ million	Decrease in OCI US$ million
Copper	+10%	3.0	(57.7)	+10%	12.5	(72.6)
Zinc	+10%	2.6	-	+10%	(1.0)	(9.8)
Total		**5.6**	**(57.7)**		**11.5**	**(82.4)**

Commodity	Commodity price movement	Decrease in profit US$ million	Increase in OCI US$ million	Commodity price movement	(Decrease)/ increase in profit US$ million	Increase in OCI US$ million
Copper	-10%	(3.0)	57.7	-10%	(12.5)	73.0
Zinc	-10%	(2.6)	-	-10%	1.0	9.9
Total		**(5.6)**	**57.7**		**(11.5)**	**82.9**

Management Discussion and Analysis
Continued

(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:

	For six months ended 30 June			
	2025		2024	
	+100 basis points	-100 basis points	+100 basis points	-100 basis points
US$ million	Increase/ (decrease) in profit after tax	Increase/ (decrease) in profit after tax	Increase/ (decrease) in profit after tax	Increase/ (decrease) in profit after tax
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1.9	(1.9)	4.2	(4.2)
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings				
- variable interest rate	(18.8)	18.8	(30.4)	30.4
Total	**(16.9)**	**16.9**	**(26.2)**	**26.2**

(c) Liquidity risk

Compared to 31 December 2024, 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 2025. 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.

In addition, for six months ended 30 June 2025, the Group had an agreement with CMN and CITIC Metal Peru Investment Limited ("CITIC") which was renewed for another year to 30 June 2026, each as direct or indirect off-takers of Las Bambas production, for early payment on cargoes already shipped and invoiced as well as pre-payments for inventory held at both port and site. Early payment and pre-payments are permitted up to an aggregate amount of US$280.0 million, allocated to each party in their respective off-take proportions. There was no early payment from CMN and CITIC under this agreement as at 30 June 2025.

Management Discussion and Analysis
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Country and community risks

The Group conducts all of its operations outside of Hong Kong and, 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 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.

Some of the countries in which the Group operates carry higher levels of sovereign risk. Political and administrative changes and reforms in law, regulations or taxation may impact sovereign risk. Political and administrative systems can be slow or uncertain and may result in risks to the Group including the ability to obtain tax refunds in a timely manner. The Group has processes in place to monitor any impact on the Group and implement responses to such changes.

Contingent liabilities

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 2025, these guarantees amounted to US$351.0 million (31 December 2024: US$330.7 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 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

Management Discussion and Analysis
Continued

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 Minera Las Bambas S.A ("MLB") in relation to withholding taxes on interest and fees paid under certain loans, which were provided to MLB pursuant to facility agreements entered into among MLB and a consortium of Chinese banks in connection with the acquisition of the Las Bambas mine in 2014. MLB received assessment notices from The National Superintendence of Tax Administration of Peru ("SUNAT"), which advised that, in its opinion, MLB 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, MLB received favourable decisions of the Tax Court in Peru determining that MLB is not liable to penalty withholding tax at a 30% rate. The Court concluded that the interpretation of SUNAT was against the law and dismissed it and revoked the appealed Assessments in relation to the 2014 to 2017 tax periods in the amount of US$557.0 million. The assessments for omitted taxes, along with the corresponding penalties and interest, have been revoked, and the outstanding debt is currently recorded as zero in SUNAT's system. SUNAT filed judicial lawsuits challenging the Tax Court's decisions which has been responded by MLB. A final decision in the Judiciary may take several years.

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

Peru – Income Taxes (2016, 2017 and 2018)

In March 2025, MLB received Tax Court Resolution related to the 2018 income tax audit. The Tax Court upheld MLB's position regarding the deductibility of finance expenses and entitled Las Bambas to:

- Tax losses claimed in the 2018 tax year of US$429 million; and
- Interest deductions on loans from a consortium of Chinese lender banks of US$378 million and a shareholder loan from a shareholder of Las Bambas, MMG Swiss Finance A.G. in the amount of US$242 million in 2018.

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 that the income tax regulations are intended only to counter situations of tax avoidance which was not present in this case, and that the related party provisions cannot be applied to State owned enterprises (being the Chinese lender banks) only by reason of the relationship of the Company to the State. SUNAT's negative equity argument was disregarded also as the parties (being Las Bambas and the Chinese lender banks) were not found to be related. In relation to the causality principle, the Tax Court found that the shareholder loan was deductible as the ultimate purpose of the loan related to the acquisition of Las Bambas.

The cumulative effect of the decisions of the Tax Court to date, as announced by MMG, have removed the uncertainty of income tax, interest and penalties payments of US$2,016 million as alleged by SUNAT. SUNAT filed appeal to the Judiciary and MLB is waiting for the judicial hearing. We note that appeals in the Peruvian tax administration and judicial systems can take many years to resolve.

Considering Las Bambas' positive results and advice from the Las Bambas' tax and legal advisers, the Group did not recognise a liability in its condensed consolidated interim financial statements for any assessed amount. However, SUNAT have appealed as mentioned above. If Las Bambas' defence is unsuccessful in the appeal, it could result in significant liabilities being recognised.

Management Discussion and Analysis
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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 regions experiencing significant 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.

Las Bambas copper production for 2025 is expected to reach 360,000 - 400,000 tonnes. Kinsevere copper cathode production is expected at 63,000 - 69,000 tonnes. Khoemacau copper production for 2025 is expected to be between 43,000 and 53,000 tonnes. For zinc, Dugald River zinc production for 2025 is expected to be in the range of 170,000 and 185,000 tonnes of zinc in zinc concentrate. Rosebery zinc production for 2025 is expected to be in the range of 45,000 to 55,000 tonnes of zinc in zinc concentrate.

Las Bambas

Las Bambas, one of the world's largest copper mines, has been a major contributor to Peru's economy since commencing production in 2016, while maintaining a strong commitment to sustainable and responsible mining practices.

Mining activities at Las Bambas will continue at both the Chalcobamba and Ferrobamba pits, with ongoing community engagement and support for various social programs related to local business development, education, health, infrastructure, and agriculture.

Based on the latest ore reserve estimates and mine plan, the mine is expected to produce between 350,000 and 400,000 tonnes of copper in copper concentrate annually over the short-to-medium term. The area surrounding Las Bambas contains significant mineral endowment, with only 20% of its concession having reached the pre-exploration stage. The mine is conducting exploration programs within its existing concession to identify new targets, with further development dependent on the outcomes of these activities.

Kinsevere

In recent years, MMG has worked on the expansion project, which is expected to extend the mine's life to at least 2035 and, when fully ramped up, to achieve a total annual production of approximately 80,000 tonnes of copper cathode.

The mechanical construction of the project was completed on 15 September 2024, and the mine has since continued its ramp-up process. To address national power instability, Kinsevere is adding 12 MW of diesel generator capacity to supplement energy demands and support increased production.

MMG remains committed to regional exploration programs, focusing on advancing discoveries within the operating radius of the Kinsevere mine to further enhance its resource base and long-term sustainability.

Khoemacau

Khoemacau is a rare, high-grade copper producing asset with a planned expansion that will leverage existing skills and infrastructure at a low capital intensity and in the bottom half of the global cost curve. The mine's 4,040 km^2

Management Discussion and Analysis
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tenement package hosts the 10th largest African copper Mineral Resource by total contained copper metal and is one of the largest copper sedimentary systems in the world outside of the Central African Copperbelt.

Subsequent to the acquisition completed on 22 March, 2024, the Company is implementing a comprehensive plan to increase annual copper concentrate production to 130,000 tonnes by 2028. This will involve constructing a new 4.5 Mtpa process plant, expanding Zone 5 output, and developing expansion deposits.

Dugald River

Dugald River remains committed to safe, greener and sustainable production to support the delivery of 2,000,000 tonnes of ore mined per year. This will pave the way for targeted zinc equivalent production to remain at around 200,000 tonnes annually.

Dugald River is looking at the feasibility of building a wind farm to complement the long-term solar offtake agreement with energy provider APA. This is part of our ongoing commitment to reduce our carbon footprint.

Rosebery

At Rosebery, MMG's strategic objective is to realise the mine's full potential by prioritising zinc-equivalent production, updating the resource model, and advancing a sustainable tailings storage solution. Through ongoing exploration initiatives – including an accelerated program for resource extension and near-mine exploration drilling launched in 2023 – combined with progress on sustainable tailings management, MMG aims to extend the operational life of the mine and optimise its long-term value.