



FIRST QUANTUM
MINERALS

Task Force on Climate-related
Financial Disclosures (TCFD) aligned

Climate Change Report May 2026



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All \$ values shown in this report are US dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Message from the CEO

At First Quantum, we take a tangible, action-oriented approach to addressing climate change. As global demand for copper and other critical minerals continues to grow, supporting electrification and the decarbonisation of energy systems, we are focused on producing the metals the world needs responsibly, while reducing the environmental footprint of our operations.

2025 was a year that required resilience. We navigated ongoing uncertainty in Panama and continued challenges in Zambia related to the impacts of the 2024 drought. Throughout the year, we advanced practical operational initiatives to improve efficiency, strengthen resilience and support long-term emissions reductions.

We have made measurable progress. Scope 1 and 2 emissions declined year-on-year, supported by improved operational efficiency and our electricity sourcing approach. Emissions intensity across copper and nickel production also decreased, demonstrating the impact of tangible, site-level projects.

Decarbonizing remains central to our pathway. In Zambia, we are advancing renewable energy initiatives, including a large-scale wind and solar project in partnership with TotalEnergies, alongside a long-term offtake agreement for domestic solar power. Together with regional advancement of hydroelectric generation, these initiatives are expected to strengthen the availability of renewable electricity over the coming decade while supporting the diversification and resilience of our energy strategy.

In Panama, Cobre Panamá remained in a state of Preservation and Safe Management throughout the year to maintain the environmental stability of the site and integrity of our assets until a resolution is reached with the Government of Panama. This has impacted the timing of our planned transition away from coal-fired power at the operation.

We continue to advance technologies that improve efficiency and reduce emissions. The expansion of trolley-assist infrastructure in Zambia, alongside initiatives such as in/hear-pit crushing and conveying and fuel optimization programs, are reducing diesel consumption and supporting lower-emissions mining. We are also working with equipment manufacturers and technology partners to assess emerging solutions, including electrified mining equipment, applying a disciplined approach as technologies mature.

While the pathway to lower-carbon mining will continue to evolve, our focus will remain on solutions that are proven, scalable and aligned with our operating environments. Internal carbon pricing is applied in the evaluation of new projects to support informed investment decisions and encourage lower-emission alternatives. We are also improving our scope 3 methodology and data quality to improve transparency and accuracy, while engaging with our value chain as we consider future developments to our scope 3 approach.

We continue to invest in initiatives that strengthen the resilience of the communities around our operations to climate-related impacts, including water security, sustainable agriculture and access to essential services.

Looking ahead, our focus remains on delivery. We will continue to advance a practical and credible pathway to reduce emissions through operational improvements, renewable energy development and the careful adoption of new technologies. These priorities are embedded in how we plan, operate and invest in our business.

By maintaining discipline, transparency and a long-term perspective, we believe we are well positioned to support the global transition to a lower-carbon economy while continuing to deliver value for our stakeholders.

Tristan Pascall
Chief Executive Officer

May 2026



Climate change strategy

At First Quantum, in keeping with our results-driven culture, we set tangible targets and focus on the identification and execution of projects that deliver real, measurable outcomes. The global macroeconomic environment in 2026, particularly in relation to oil and gas commodity markets, underscores the importance of maintaining a pragmatic and disciplined approach to delivering on our climate commitments. In this context, we recognize that copper and nickel are essential to the global energy transition and, as demand grows to support electrification, renewable energy, and digital infrastructure, we remain focused on producing these metals responsibly while minimizing our environmental footprint and supporting resilient and inclusive communities in our host regions.

Our climate strategy focuses on improving energy efficiency, increasing the use of renewable power and advancing innovative technologies that support the decarbonization of mining. These efforts strengthen the resilience of our operations while contributing to the broader transition to a lower-carbon economy.

We are progressing a number of initiatives across our operations to support this approach.



Expanding renewable energy use

We continue to pursue opportunities to increase renewable electricity across our operations. In Zambia, we are advancing a 10-year offtake agreement

with a power trader for a 100 MW domestic solar installation. We are also progressing the development of a 430 MW wind and solar project in partnership with TotalEnergies, alongside new hydropower developments in Zambia's Northwest and Northern Provinces, which are expected to be commissioned by the end of this decade and will strengthen renewable power supply in the region over the longer term.



Embedding climate considerations into decision-making

Climate-related considerations are incorporated into project planning and investment decisions. Internal carbon

pricing is applied when evaluating new projects to help support the adoption of lower-emission technologies and enhance readiness for potential future regulatory changes.



Advancing new technologies

We work closely with original equipment manufacturers and technology partners to evaluate and implement technologies that support

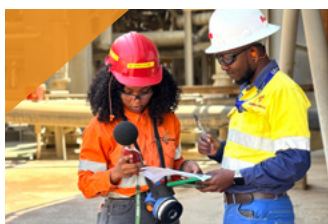
more efficient and lower-carbon mining operations. These include electrified mining equipment and other innovations designed to improve operational efficiency and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.



Driving operational efficiency through innovation

Energy efficiency improvements remain a key focus across our operations. Initiatives such as trolley-assist

haulage systems, in/near-pit crushing and conveying, rail-run conveyors and fuel optimization programs help reduce diesel consumption, improve productivity and lower the emissions intensity of mining activities.



Improving value chain reporting and transparency

We continue to develop our understanding of emissions across our value chain. Over recent years, we have expanded the calculation

and disclosure of scope 3 emissions and continue to refine the underlying data and methodologies to improve the reliability and transparency of our reporting.

Through these actions, we aim to support the global transition to a lower-carbon economy while maintaining reliable and efficient operations across our portfolio.

Climate change strategy (continued)



Our climate change commitments
At First Quantum, our climate change commitments guide how we manage climate-related risks and opportunities across our operations and value chain. These commitments support the implementation of our climate strategy and reinforce our focus on responsible mining and continuous improvement in environmental performance.

-  Improve efficiency, reduce energy intensity, wastage and emissions by leveraging our innovative culture and adopting new technologies as they become commercially viable.
-  Prioritize the use of renewable energy sources at new and existing operations where feasible and commercially viable.
-  Integrate internal carbon pricing into the evaluation of new projects to support informed investment decisions and encourage the adoption of lower-emission technologies.
-  Consider partnerships with customers and other stakeholders to better understand emissions across the value chain and identify opportunities to reduce the carbon footprint of our products.
-  Enhance our understanding of lifecycle emissions across the value chain and refine our scope 3 emissions calculations to improve data quality and reporting reliability.

-  Set tangible goals supported by the execution of operational initiatives and projects that contribute to improved energy performance and emissions reductions.
-  Maintain ongoing engagement with stakeholders on climate-related actions and progress.
-  Maintain transparent and evolving climate-related disclosures while continuing to improve the quality and reliability of reported data.
-  Ensure resilience to climate change through the identification and management of climate-related risks and the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures across our operations.



Climate change strategy (continued)

Pillars of our climate change strategy



Securing a Just Transition that supports the sustainable future of both our communities and operations



Strive for renewable power at our new and existing projects where possible



Produce essential, low-carbon copper and nickel for electricity networks, renewables, and electric vehicles

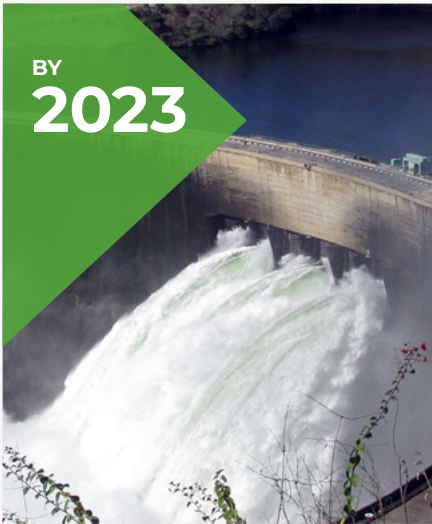
Our climate emission targets



BY
2022

~100 000

tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) saved per year by powering Cobre Panamá, when fully operational, with renewable energy



BY
2023

100%

renewable power agreement, primarily hydroelectric, was secured for ten-years, with ZESCO, Zambia's state-owned utility, in November 2023 for Trident and Kansanshi. Implementation is currently delayed under force majeure due to the ongoing impacts of the 2024 drought conditions



BY
2035

50%

reduction of our absolute GHG emissions*

50%

reduction target in the GHG intensity of the copper mined at our operations*

Achieving these targets will depend largely on the decarbonization of power supply across our operations, alongside continued improvements in operational efficiency and the adoption of new technologies that reduce emissions from mining activities.

Cobre Panamá is currently in a phase of Preservation and Safe Management (P&SM). When operational, the two-unit 300MW coal-fired power station at the site represents the Company's single largest source of greenhouse gas (GHG)

emissions, accounting for a significant proportion of the Company's scope 1 and 2 emissions. Prior to the suspension of operations, in November 2023, the Company secured a renewable power purchase agreement for an additional 64 MW of capacity to support the completed CP100 expansion. The long-term agreement with AES Corporation Panama provides renewable electricity from a diversified portfolio of solar, wind and hydroelectric generation and is supported by strong institutional ownership, enhancing confidence in the long-term delivery of lower-carbon power at the operation.

* The Company's GHG emissions reduction targets are based on scope 1 and 2, with 2020 as the base year

Climate change strategy (continued)

In November 2025, the power plant was successfully restarted following a structured recommissioning program. The facility now provides reliable energy for preservation activities while also delivering firm power to Panama's national grid, supporting overall system stability and strengthening available generation capacity. Operations also continue to sustain local employment and maintain specialized technical capabilities within the regional workforce.

We remain committed to constructive resolution of the situation at the Cobre Panamá mine in the best interests of all stakeholders and the people of Panama, and this includes the use of renewable energy at the right juncture.

In November 2023, the Company and ZESCO, announced a ten-year power supply agreement to provide renewable energy, primarily hydroelectricity, to the Company's Trident and Kansanshi operations. This agreement represents a significant milestone, marking the transition to 100% renewable power across the Company's Zambian operations. As part of the agreement, ZESCO committed to certifying the electricity as sourced from renewable generation. While the agreement is currently under force majeure due to ongoing drought conditions, it is expected to be reinstated once the power generation in Zambia stabilizes.

We recognize the importance of global efforts to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and acknowledge the role that mining must play in supporting this transition. While technologies required to fully decarbonize mining operations are still evolving, we continue to advance initiatives and evaluate emerging solutions that support the long-term reduction of emissions across our operations.

2035 target and our roadmap to achievement

Our roadmap to 2035 focuses on three key areas: the decarbonization of power supply, improvements in operational efficiency and energy intensity, and the advancement of new technologies that support the long-term reduction of emissions.

Across our operations, initiatives such as expanding renewable power sourcing, increasing the use of trolley-assist infrastructure, implementing in/near-pit crushing and conveying systems, and evaluating emerging mining technologies will play an important role in supporting progress toward our emissions reduction targets.

While the pathway to fully decarbonized mining operations will continue to evolve as technologies develop, these initiatives provide a clear and credible foundation for reducing emissions across our operations over time.



* The Company's GHG emissions reduction targets are based on scope 1 and 2, with 2020 as the base year

Copper's vital role in the global energy transition

Copper's role in the energy transition and First Quantum's opportunity

Mining plays an important role in supporting the global transition to a lower-carbon economy. Copper is a critical material for electrification, renewable energy systems and the expansion of electricity networks.

As one of the world's leading copper producers, First Quantum is well positioned to support the global energy transition while continuing to reduce the GHG intensity of our operations.

Drives efficiency, safety and lower-impact production through technological progress in mining.

First Quantum has been an early adopter of technologies such as trolley-assist, which significantly reduces diesel consumption in mining operations. Expanding the use of these innovations improves energy efficiency, lowers emissions intensity and helps position the Company to benefit from emerging low-carbon mining technologies.

Leading mining innovation with trolley-assist technology

TARGET FOR UP TO

50%

trolley-assist usage on up-ramps

UP TO

90%

reduction in diesel consumption on haul road up-ramps

~14km

of trolley lines installed in Zambia, ~4km added in 2025

128

trolley-enabled mining trucks in Zambia

OVER

130 000 tonnes

of CO₂e saved annually, through pit electrification technology in Zambia: trolley-assist, electric shovel, in/near-pit crushing and grade-control drilling

2-minute time saving

per trolley-assist stretch, reducing truck fleet requirements and improving safety by minimizing equipment interactions*

* Based on a typical 1 000-meter trolley stretch with a +10% gradient.

Working with communities to share benefits and strengthen resilience to climate impacts.

Examples of community empowering initiatives on climate change on page 14.

Mining projects support economic participation and development in the regions where we operate.

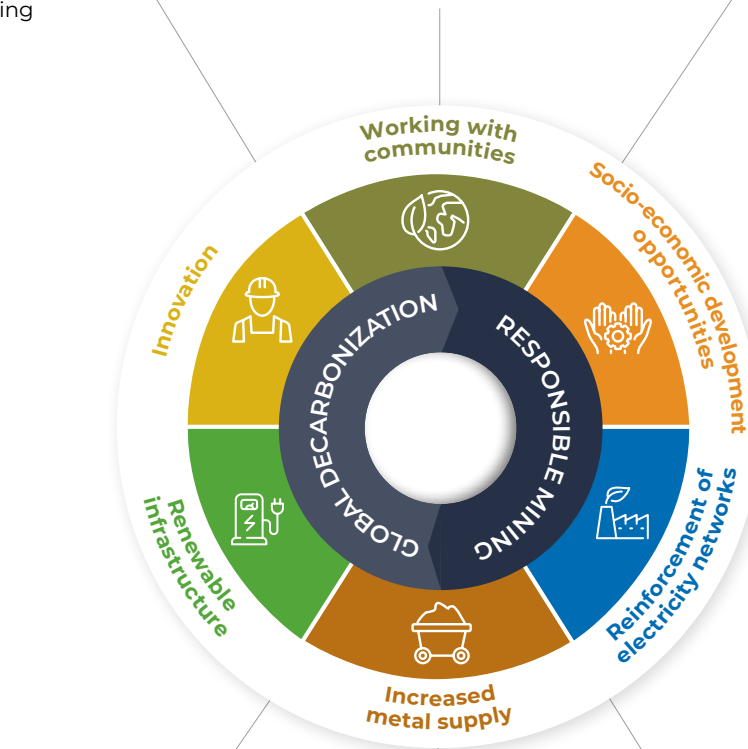
First Quantum has opportunities to expand renewable energy use across its operations, delivering environmental, operational and economic benefits.

95%

workforce are national in the countries where our operations are located

\$1 067 million

direct economic contributions to governments in our host countries in 2025



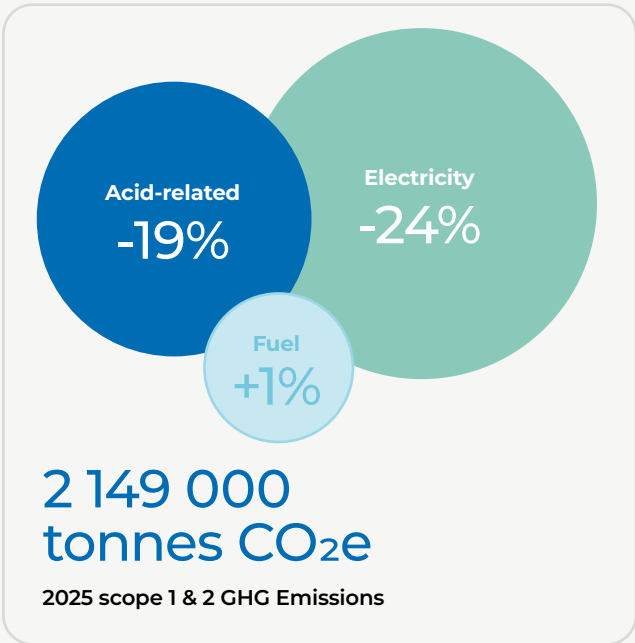
Renewable energy systems, storage and electric vehicles require significantly more copper than conventional technologies.

Responsible mining and recycling help ensure reliable metal supply to support the decarbonization of global energy systems.

Expansion and modernization of electricity networks are key contributors to rising copper demand.

Our efforts to reduce the GHG intensity of copper and nickel production, alongside responsible mining practices, position our products to benefit from growing demand for lower-carbon metals.

Performance and outlook 2025 vs 2024



1 925 000 tonnes CO₂e
2025 scope 3 GHG Emissions

Year-on-year change to our GHG emissions

6% decrease in scope 1 emissions

Scope 1 emissions decreased primarily due to lower ore leaching activities at Kansanshi, despite a 12% increase in copper equivalent production at the site. This reflects improved process efficiency and reduced emissions intensity in leaching operations.

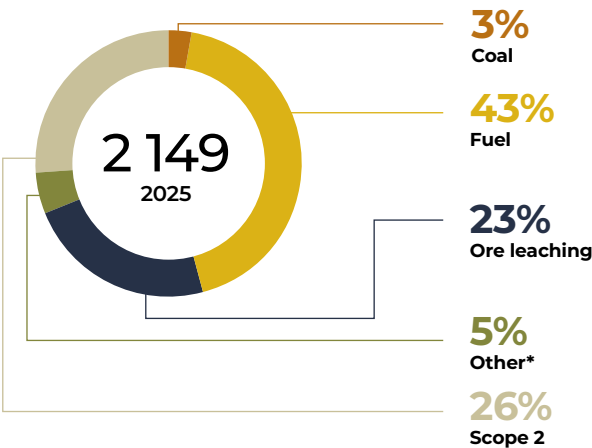
24% decrease in scope 2 emissions

Scope 2 emissions declined compared to 2024, when drought-related constraints in Zambia required supplementary electricity purchases from higher-emission regional traders. While similar grid pressures persisted in 2025, sourcing options for renewable power improved relative to the prior year, resulting in a lower emissions profile for purchased electricity.

Scope 3 emissions in line with 2024

Scope 3 emissions remained in line with the prior year as increased coverage from more activity-based calculations, which raised disclosed emissions, was offset by lower purchases of goods and services compared to the prior year.

2025 scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (kt CO₂e)



728 000 tonnes

of CO₂e avoided in 2025 through the operation of the Kansanshi smelter

131 000 tonnes

of CO₂e avoided in 2025 through Zambian pit electrification



↓ 12%

decrease in scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions



↓ 13%

decrease in scope 1 and 2 GHG copper intensity



↓ 33%

decrease in scope 1 and 2 GHG nickel intensity

* Other includes fuel oil, natural gas, petrol, butane and wood pellets.

Performance and outlook 2025 vs 2024 (continued)

Operating costs

Our company is fully committed to expanding the use of renewable energy across our operations, driven by our GHG emissions intensity reduction objectives. Ensuring the reliability and cost-effectiveness of power in the current market remains a key priority as we transition to cleaner energy solutions. Importantly, the operating costs associated with renewable energy required to support our emissions intensity reduction targets are expected to remain competitive with current power costs.

Recent shifts in the oil price outlook for the remainder of 2026 further reinforce the importance of maintaining a disciplined focus on fuel consumption, which remains a significant cost and emissions driver across our operations. In response, we continue to prioritise initiatives that improve fuel efficiency and reduce consumption as part of our broader, pragmatic approach to managing both costs and emissions.

Capital expenditure

Included within the Company's three-year capital expenditure guidance, approximately \$600 million relates to sustainability-focused capital expected to deliver climate change mitigation benefits.

These projects target improved energy efficiency, enhanced water management and reductions in the absolute and/or intensity of GHG emissions.

Key initiatives include:



Upgrade of the Kansanshi smelter to increase processing capacity, reducing downstream GHG emissions associated with the transport and refining of copper concentrate produced at Kansanshi and Sentinel.



Continued expansion of Quantum Electra-Haul™ trolley-assist infrastructure across the Zambian operations to reduce diesel consumption and associated mine fleet emissions, while enabling future integration with battery-electric haul trucks.



Relocation and installation of in/near-pit crushers to optimize haul cycle efficiency and reduce mine fleet diesel consumption.



Mining fleet modernization, including the replacement of the Kansanshi open-pit mining fleet with more efficient and trolley-compatible trucks.



Water management and treatment initiatives across operations to optimize water quality management and increase water reuse.



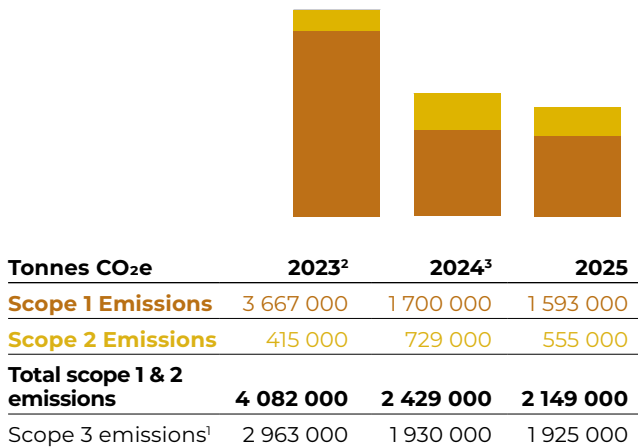
Due to Cobre Panamá being under Preservation and Safe Management, specific capital guidance for the site has been removed; however, several initiatives continue to be considered, including:

- ◆ **Solar panels on warehouse roofs at Cobre Panamá**, generating over 3 MW of renewable power to support administrative and camp facilities.
- ◆ **Investments in power efficiency software across dump trucks at Cobre Panamá**, reducing diesel consumption.



GHG and energy metrics: 2023 to 2025

First Quantum scope 1, 2 and 3 CO₂e emissions

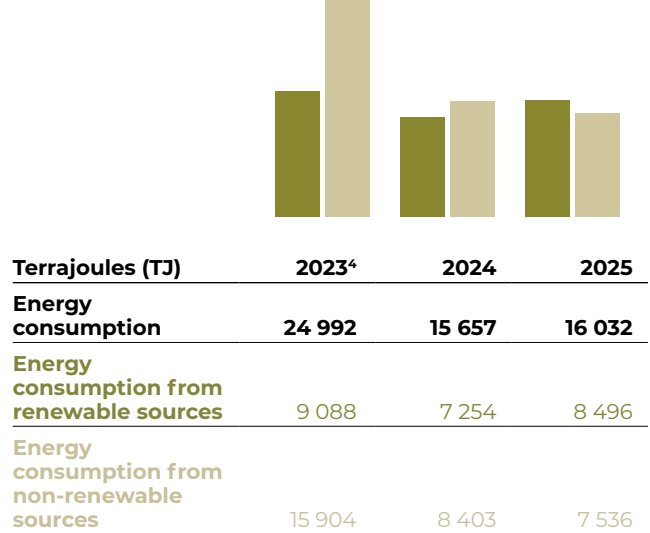


¹ Full scope 3 emissions first disclosed in 2022. Page 11 provides a breakdown of emissions by category and our approach to the calculation.

² Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for 2023 were restated in 2024 due to corrections to electricity and other fuel values.

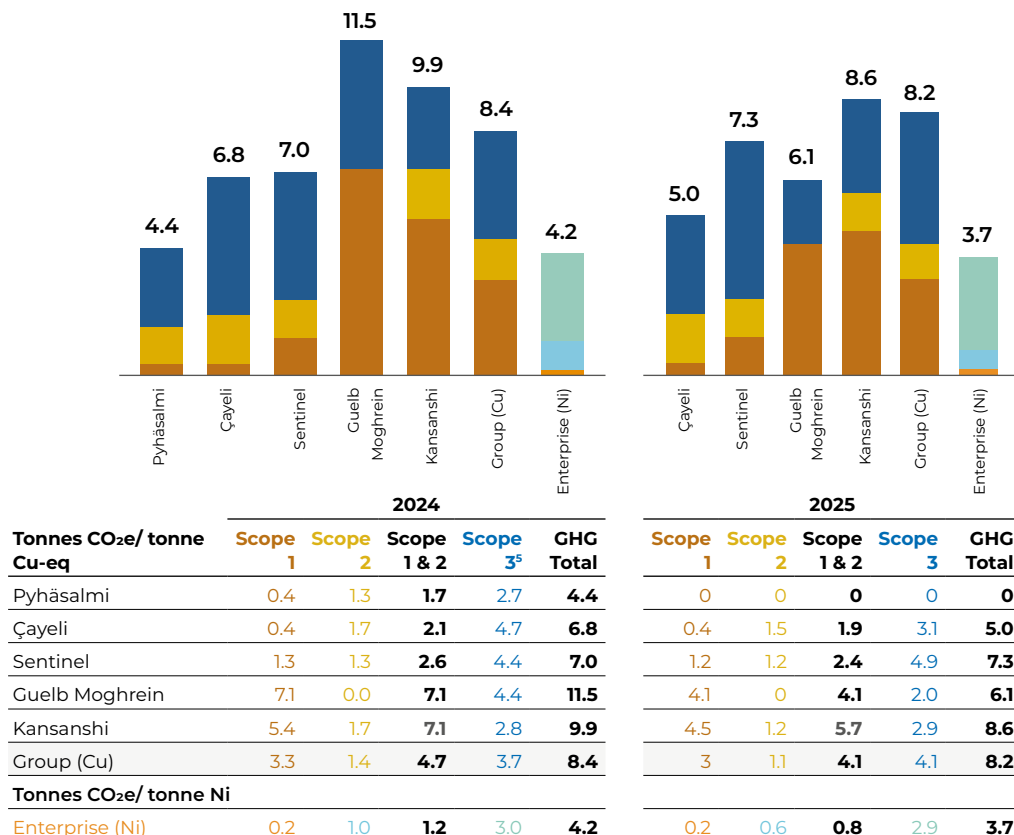
³ 2024 category 3 - fuel and energy emissions have been updated to reflect a refinement in calculation methodology applied in the current reporting year.

First Quantum Energy consumption



⁴ Energy consumption figures for 2023 were restated in 2024 due to revisions to electricity and other fuels.

First Quantum GHG INTENSITY



The analysis excludes Cobre Panamá, Cobre Las Cruces and Ravensthorpe due to their non-operating status in 2024 and 2025, and Pyhäsalmi, which had no copper production in 2025. Cobre Panamá, when in operation, represented 59% of the Group's Scope 1 GHG emissions due to the coal-fired power plant, which restarted in November 2025.

⁵ 2024 category 3 - fuel and energy emissions have been updated to reflect a refinement in calculation methodology applied in the current reporting year.

↓ 12%

Reduction in scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions

↓ 13%

Reduction in scope 1 and 2 GHG copper intensity

↓ 33%

Reduction in scope 1 and 2 GHG nickel intensity

GHG and energy metrics: 2023 to 2025 (continued)

Scope 3 emissions Methodology and enhancements

Scope 3 emissions represent the largest and most complex component of First Quantum's carbon footprint, reflecting the breadth of our mining value chain across upstream and downstream activities. Our assessment covers all 15 categories defined under the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard, with disclosure focused on categories that contribute more than 5% of total scope 3 emissions. Categories 1 and 2 (purchased goods and services, and capital goods) remain the most significant, accounting for over 50% of total scope 3 emissions, followed by Category 10 (processing of sold products) and Category 3 (fuel- and energy-related activities).

First Quantum first disclosed scope 3 emissions in 2023 (covering 2022 and 2023). We are now reporting scope 3 emissions for 2025 using a consistent methodology to support transparency and year-on-year comparability.

Our methodology aligns with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard and is designed to prioritize accuracy, transparency and decision-useful data. We begin with a detailed Group-wide supplier spend analysis, mapped to relevant scope 3 categories. Suppliers with annual spend exceeding \$500 000 are prioritized to focus analysis on the most material emissions sources.

To support this process, First Quantum engages a global sustainability consulting firm, to assist with the calculation of scope 3 emissions using recognized methodologies and industry best practices. This supports the application of appropriate emission factors, sampling approaches and calculation techniques in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.



Where available, activity-based (unit-based) emission factors are applied to improve accuracy. Where primary data is unavailable, spend-based emission factors are used. For downstream processing (Category 10), the average data method is applied using smelting and electro-refining emission factors together with average metal content in shipped materials. Results are scaled to reflect total category spend, while low-confidence or heavily extrapolated estimates are excluded to maintain the integrity of reported results.

This structured approach supports the development of a robust scope 3 inventory and provides a foundation for improving emissions transparency across our value chain as data maturity continues to increase.



GHG and energy metrics: 2023 to 2025 (continued)

Improvements over the last three years

Since first publishing scope 3 emissions data for 2022, we have focused on strengthening data quality, methodological consistency and internal governance. Key improvements include:



Consistent methodology and enhanced comparability: application of a stable calculation framework through to 2025 to support reliable trend analysis.



Refined supplier prioritization: continued focus on material suppliers (>\$500 000 spend) to concentrate analysis on the most significant emissions sources.



Improved internal data systems: development of enhanced internal systems to improve the accuracy, traceability and completeness of supplier and operational data used in scope 3 calculations.



Independent expert support: to strengthen methodological assumptions and refine calculation approaches, including reassessment of acid-related emissions and category 10 emission factors to align with current best practice.



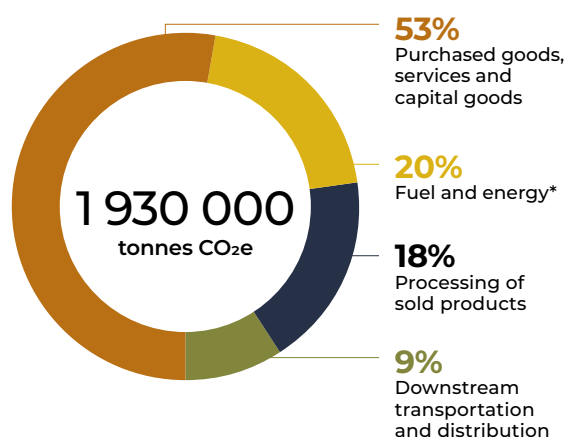
Expanded use of activity-based data: larger sample sizes under the activity-based method, reducing reliance on generic spend-based emission factors and improving calculation precision, with activity data covering 57% of emissions in 2025 compared to 46% in 2024.



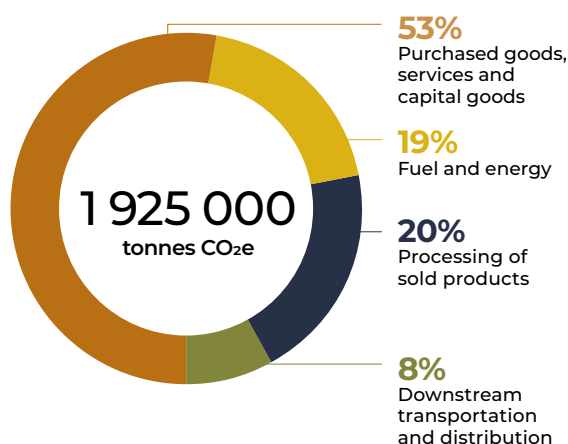
Improved reporting integrity: exclusion of low-confidence or heavily extrapolated estimates from reported totals to improve transparency and credibility.

The Company's current priority is to ensure emissions data is as accurate as possible, transparent and decision-useful. As internal systems mature and data quality improves, we will continue to evaluate opportunities for further development of the Company's scope 3 emissions strategy in line with stakeholder expectations and evolving global climate frameworks.

2024 scope 3 GHG Emission



2025 scope 3 GHG Emission



In 2025, explosives accounted for **54%** of total disclosed Category 1 and 2 emissions, followed by lime (7%), mill balls (6%) and tyres (4%).

Scope 3 category	Source	2024*		2025	
		tCO2e	%	tCO2e	%
1&2	Purchased goods, services and capital goods	1 027 000	53%	1 026 000	53%
3	Fuel and energy	383 000	20%	369 000	19%
9	Downstream transportation and distribution	171 000	9%	152 000	8%
10	Processing of sold products	349 000	18%	378 000	20%
Total		1 930 000		1 925 000	

* 2024 category 3 - fuel and energy emissions have been updated to reflect a refinement in calculation methodology applied in the current reporting year.

Governance

Safety, Environment and Social Performance Committee



Geoff Chater



Kathleen Hogenson



Hanjun (Kevin) Xia



Juanita Montalvo

The Safety, Environment and Social Performance Committee, comprised of independent directors, oversees the review and monitoring of the Company’s risk management policies and processes relating to climate change, as defined in the Committee’s charter.

The Safety, Environment and Social Performance Committee, comprised of independent directors, oversees the Company’s environmental, health and safety, climate-related and social performance matters. The Committee reviews adherence to sustainability-related policies and practices in accordance with applicable laws, standards and regulations in the jurisdictions where the Company operates, and reviews the effectiveness of risk management processes related to sustainability, including emerging physical and market-related risks associated with climate change.

The Committee reviews the Company’s environmental, health, safety and social performance, including community and Indigenous Peoples engagement, tailings management

and human rights. It also oversees the Company’s corporate social responsibility strategy and programs and monitors the Company’s record in providing healthy, safe and environmentally responsible working conditions.

Members of management responsible for environmental, health and safety, climate change, ESG reporting and corporate social responsibility provide regular updates to the Committee and respond to questions raised by Committee members.

The Committee also reviews and approves the Company’s corporate social responsibility, environmental and social disclosures and reports. The Committee met four times in 2025.

The Human Resources Committee



Alison Beckett



Brian Nichols



Juanita Montalvo



Simon Scott

The Human Resources Committee, which met four times in 2025, is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations to the Board regarding executive compensation. The Committee also reviews the Company’s overall compensation philosophy and considers the implications of risks associated with compensation policies and practices.

In carrying out these responsibilities, the Committee reviews public disclosures relating to executive compensation and approves plans relating to equity or equity-based compensation. The Committee also oversees management’s efforts to foster an inclusive workplace culture where diversity is valued and respected and reviews the effectiveness of risk management related to human resources and talent.

The Human Resources Committee is responsible for obtaining external advice and sources information from a variety of sources, including independent consultants, compensation surveys and publicly available information from comparable companies.

Our business strategy, operating practices and incentive plan objectives are aligned with ESG priorities. As part of the incentive programs, specific ESG elements are incorporated into executive compensation performance objectives and monitored through the Company’s governance processes.

Governance (continued)



Environment

Long-term business strategy and project approvals consider potential environmental and climate-related impacts.

Measures support sustainable and innovative mining practices aimed at minimizing the Company’s environmental footprint.



Social

Measures linked to workforce engagement and development.

Measures supporting strong relationships with external stakeholders, including the communities where we operate.



Governance

Measures linked to safe operating practices and minimizing workplace injuries.

Ensuring business practices and decision-making are conducted with appropriate oversight.

Ensuring compensation decisions are made within an effective governance framework.

The assessment and management of climate-related issues are actively monitored by the Company’s management as part of regular operational and technical planning at each operation.

Considerations include regulatory, market and policy developments, as well as the integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into strategic and financial planning. Climate-related considerations also inform the identification

of innovation projects aimed at improving operational, environmental and social performance.

GHG emissions are reviewed as part of the annual budgeting process and aligned with site-level operational planning. Internal carbon pricing is applied in the evaluation of new projects to support resilience to transition-related climate risks and encourage the adoption of lower-carbon alternatives.



Board of Directors

Audit Committee

Safety, Environment and Social Performance Committee

Human Resources Committee

Reviews the suitability and monitors the effectiveness of policies, processes and reporting related to climate change



Executive Management

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

Chief Operating Officer

Management and direct oversight of the implementation of operational approach and strategy on climate change



Group Functions and Site Operations

Site Operational Management

Environmental, Social Performance and Community Relations

Safety

Human Resources

Risk Management and Internal Audit

Legal and Governance

Responsibility for performance and compliance is delegated to the relevant managers and teams across the business as well as the identification of climate-related risks and opportunities and the implementation of related policies and practices

For more information on the highlights of activities of the Safety, Environment and Social Performance Committee and the Human Resources Committee, the Management Information Circular can be found on our website: <https://www.first-quantum.com/investors/2025-annual-general-meeting/>

Climate resilience is central to our transition planning

At First Quantum, building climate resilient communities remains central to our sustainability strategy. As climate risks increase, we continue to integrate resilience initiatives into our operations and partnerships with host communities to help reduce vulnerability and support long-term stability.

Physical risk keys

- Temperature averages and extremes
 - Water stress and drought
 - Flooding
 - Storms and wind
 - Wildfires
 - Landslides
 - Coastal and offshore
- Acute ● Chronic

We focus on practical, locally-driven initiatives that strengthen water security, climate-smart agriculture, resilient infrastructure, and access to essential services. By working directly with community partners and local institutions, we help expand technical capacity, reduce climate-related impacts, and support livelihoods.

Our collaborative approach ensures that resilience projects reflect community priorities and deliver lasting benefits. Together, we aim to enhance adaptive capacity and help communities prepare for a more climate secure future.



Zambia

The Agriculture Input Support Program continues to strengthen regional food security through its Climate Smart Agriculture initiative, which promotes conservation farming practices such as minimal soil disturbance, crop rotation and precise nutrient management. These techniques improve soil health, reduce reliance on costly synthetic inputs and help farmers adapt to increasingly unpredictable weather patterns. Through the Agriculture Input Support Program, farmers receive tailored starter packs of seed and fertilizer suited to local conditions, boosting maize and legume production for local families, enabling surplus sales to the Food Reserve Agency and local markets, and supporting stable harvests even in challenging seasons. Together, these initiatives benefit over 7 000 farmers and enhance long term agricultural resilience across the region.



Across surrounding communities, climate resilience was strengthened through programs that protect forests, restore degraded land and expand adaptive livelihood options. Sustainable charcoal production using improved Casamance kiln technology brought 50 hectares of customary land under responsible forest management while supporting household incomes. Community and school tree planting restored 100 hectares of degraded land, expanded orchards and woodlots and improved local climate buffering. Women's groups were trained in sustainable harvesting and value addition of non-wood forest products, creating more diverse and climate resilient income streams. Together, these initiatives help safeguard local ecosystems and build stronger community resilience.



Access to safe water and sanitation was improved across surrounding communities through the development of new boreholes, handpumps and solar powered water systems. These investments improve climate resilience by securing reliable water supplies during periods of drought and reducing dependence on vulnerable surface sources. Expanded water access now supports thousands of households, schools and health facilities, contributing to significant reductions in waterborne diseases and enhancing overall community health. Local water committees and hygiene promoters were also trained to maintain the systems, helping ensure long-term reliability and adaptive capacity as climate pressures intensify.



Climate resilience central to our transition planning (continued)



Panama

Community climate resilience was strengthened through programs that reduce deforestation and promote sustainable, high yield farming practices. Local farmers received training in agroforestry, soil conservation and efficient water management, which helped improve crop productivity while reducing pressure on surrounding forests. The program also emphasizes farmer participation, monitoring and collaboration, supporting a more resilient landscape and a positive relationship between local communities and the operation.



Water stewardship remains a core focus during the site's current period of P&SM. When fully operational, the operation demonstrates a strong water management performance supported by a naturally high water recharge rate, receiving 4–5 meters of rainfall annually. Water discharge is subject to strict compliance, monitoring and regulatory oversight, and 99% of the water used is sourced from rainfall within the surrounding catchment. Importantly, operations do not draw water from the Panama Canal's water harvesting areas, helping safeguard critical national water resources.



Climate resilience in nearby communities was strengthened through upgrades to local aqueduct systems, improving access to safe and reliable water as weather patterns become more variable. A new filtration system and protective housing were installed for the Miguel de la Borda aqueduct, benefiting 2 000 residents. In Nueva Esperanza, trained community members carried out full aqueduct maintenance, securing consistent water supply for over 240 people, while technical support and materials improved the Boca de Toabré system, which serves 150 residents. These investments enhance water security and community health as climate pressures intensify.



Mauritania

Climate resilience for farming and pastoral communities was strengthened through expanded access to reliable water sources. New community boreholes were drilled to support agricultural and livestock activities, improving water availability for more than 400 families. In Bennichab, an agricultural project equipped 80 hectares with water for cultivation, benefiting a further 200 families and helping stabilize livelihoods as drought conditions intensify. These initiatives enhance water security, support food production and improve the ability of rural households to adapt to shifting climate patterns.



Tree planting efforts in Akjoujt were supported through logistical assistance that helped the municipality plant trees along the town's main road. These trees provide shade, improve local cooling and help stabilize soils in an increasingly dry environment. The initiative adds green cover to the town and supports community resilience as temperatures continue to rise.



Climate resilience central to our transition planning (continued)

Physical resilience

Our operations are subject to a range of climate and physical risks, and we work across all sites to strengthen resilience to these changing conditions. By integrating physical risk management into planning, operations and closure activities, we help reduce vulnerability to extreme weather, shifting temperature patterns and long-term water stress.

The following examples highlight how these risks have been experienced in the countries where we operate and the measures in place to manage them and support community and operational resilience.

Panama

Cobre Panamá's water management and dewatering systems continue to undergo routine technical assessments to ensure they remain effective under changing climate conditions. Independent specialists in geotechnical engineering and hydrogeology conduct detailed reviews of water flows, storage capacity and dewatering performance, helping maintain safe and stable conditions across the site. These evaluations support long-term water stewardship and strengthen resilience to the intense rainfall and seasonal variability characteristic of the region.

Argentina

At Taca Taca, environmental monitoring plans and pilot tests are underway to validate revegetation methods, waste material management approaches and planning for the Tailings Storage Facility. Water management planning is also focused on improving efficiency by increasing recycling rates and assessing water sources. These efforts are helping strengthen the project's ability to operate under more variable weather conditions and to adapt to climate-related stresses over time.

Spain*

Electrical facilities continue to be equipped with protective systems to reduce the risk of lightning related power outages. These systems are routinely inspected by internal teams and external specialists to maintain safe and reliable performance.

* Site sale in progress

Turkiye**

Çayeli continued work to improve resilience to rainfall related ground movement. A study on the relationship between rainfall, humidity and mine stability informed the installation of inclinometers, early warning systems and instant displacement laser monitoring. These measures strengthen landslide management and support safer operations as weather patterns become more variable.

** Site sold in April 2026

Mauritania

To address water scarcity in the arid Guelb Moghrein region, operations continued to replace freshwater use with saline water for key processes. This shift reduces pressure on local aquifers and helps protect limited freshwater resources for community use. By relying more on saline water, the site strengthens its ability to operate under prolonged dry conditions and improves resilience to ongoing drought and climate variability.

Zambia

Lower rainfall and reduced reservoir levels have continued to affect national power supply and water availability. To support resilience in these conditions, Kansanshi began recycling supernatant water from the tailings dam in 2025, reducing the need for freshwater abstraction. Within the first two months, around 3 million m³ of water were recovered and reused, with recycling averaging about 75 000 m³ per day.

These water recycling efforts help secure supply for operational needs and reduce pressure on local freshwater sources during periods of climate driven variability.

In parallel, First Quantum is progressing renewable energy initiatives that will help reduce reliance on hydropower. This includes the 430 MW wind and solar project developed with TotalEnergies, as well as a 10 year offtake agreement for a 100 MW domestic solar installation. New hydropower initiatives in Zambia's Northwest and Northern Provinces are also advancing on schedule for commissioning by the end of the decade, supporting long-term energy stability and resilience.

Physical risk keys

-  Temperature averages and extremes
-  Water Stress and Drought
-  Flooding
-  Storms and wind
-  Wildfires
-  Landslides
-  Coastal and Offshore
- Acute ● Chronic



Finland

Closure activities at Pyhäsalmi continued with a strong focus on managing the site's exposure to increasing rainfall and runoff. Building on prior work to raise pumping capacity in response to heavier rain events, preparatory works for covering the tailings ponds progressed, including clearing at the moraine intake area to support long-term water control.

Successful test runs of the Actiflo® water treatment system were completed during the year. The facility is now ready to support water treatment throughout closure and post closure, helping ensure effective management of runoff and surface water as weather patterns continue to shift.

Australia

In our rural Australian operations, work continues to strengthen resilience to flooding and severe storms. High risk infrastructure on site has been identified and reinforced to better withstand intense rainfall and storm events, helping maintain safe and stable conditions as extreme weather patterns become more frequent.

Risk management

Our evaluation of how climate change may affect our operations and the broader business is grounded in scenario analysis informed by the IEA World Energy Outlook 2025 and climate projections from the IPCC, in line with TCFD guidance. Climate-related risks are integrated into the Company’s biannual risk assessment framework to support strategic planning.



Climate risk management process

First Quantum’s operations and growth pipeline extend across four continents, encompassing a wide range of operating environments. As a result, the potential impacts of climate change differ across the business and are closely linked to the specific geographies in which we operate. An initial assessment of these potential impacts was first conducted in 2021, supported by specialist climate advisors and input from site-level operational teams.

For this report, a comparable approach was followed, building on the findings and analysis of the previous assessments. Risks were identified through internal consultation with both operational and group management teams and subsequently assessed under three climate scenarios. The evaluation, updating, and ongoing monitoring of climate-related risks are embedded within the Company’s bi-annual risk assessment process. As part of this framework, responsibility for risk controls and management is allocated to operational and group management. The Audit Committee receives risk updates twice per year, while the Climate Change Report is reviewed each year by the Safety, Environment and Social Performance Committee.

Oversight and consultation of climate risks are undertaken with:

-  Management of our operating assets
-  Senior group and operational management
-  Safety, Environment and Social Performance Committee
-  Executive management

Areas considered in climate risk assessment:

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|
|  | Operational activity |  | Access to capital |  | Requirements of commodity markets |
|  | Supply chain |  | Availability of natural resources |  | Availability of appropriate technology |
|  | Legal and regulatory | | | | |

Risk management (continued)

Scenario analysis

A key component of assessing climate change impacts on our business is the consideration of assumptions and limitations associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy, and how this transition itself influences climate outcomes.

First Quantum applies climate-related scenario analysis to deepen its understanding of potential physical and transition risks and opportunities, as well as how these factors may affect the business over time. Building on earlier work, risks and opportunities were assessed across three distinct scenarios, each developed using IEA scenario assumptions alongside complementary climate projections from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The analysis considers three time horizons: 2028 (short term), 2035 (medium term), and 2045 (long term).

The scenarios used during the 2025 climate risk analysis are as follows:



Overview	IEA Scenario	IPCC Dataset
Current	Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) Representative of current policy settings, this scenario excludes Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and longer-term net zero targets. Energy-related objectives, including existing policies and measures under development across sectors, are included.	8.5 RCP
Moderate Transition	Announced pledges scenario (APS) Serves as the Company’s comparative scenario and is broadly aligned with a pathway consistent with the objectives of the 2015 Paris Agreement, aiming to limit global temperature rise to below 2°C and pursue efforts toward 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.	4.5* RCP
Accelerated Transition	Net Zero (NZE) Represents a pathway in which the global energy sector reaches net zero CO ₂ emissions by 2050, driven primarily by substantial emissions reductions within the energy system.	2.6 RCP

* Most closely aligned scenario with the IPCC dataset.



Replacement of old water pipes in Shinenegene, Zambia

Risk management (continued)

Physical risk analysis

The most significant physical climate risks to First Quantum are summarized in the following tables and reflect the residual risk after considering the controls implemented to mitigate the underlying exposures.

Our risk assessment framework evaluates both likelihood and impact across the following timeframes for each climate scenario assessed:

- ◆ Short term: to 2028
- ◆ Medium term: to 2035
- ◆ Long term: to 2045

Physical and transition risks are rated on a 1–5 scale for both potential impact and likelihood, where 1 represents low risk and 5 represents high risk.

Physical risk keys

-  Temperature averages and extremes
-  Water stress and drought
-  Flooding
-  Storms and wind
-  Wildfires
-  Landslides
-  Coastal and offshore
- Acute ● Chronic

	Description	Mitigating management strategy	Risk
Tailings storage facilities and dams 	The potential risk of a tailings storage facility or dam failure can be influenced by rising precipitation or fluctuations in persistent rainfall patterns. Alterations in the frequency or intensity of extreme weather events may affect the functionality and stability of these facilities, including through elevated water levels, increased seepage or heightened phreatic pressures. These climate-driven impacts require additional planning, monitoring and operational resilience to ensure the safe performance of tailings storage facilities across the portfolio.	◆ Consistent scenario modeling using updated climate data and rainfall projections to inform the design, operation and long-term planning of tailings storage facilities. ◆ Integration of resilience and capacity considerations into facility design and operating procedures, including the use of extreme-weather thresholds such as Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) in engineering studies and water-management planning. ◆ Enhanced geotechnical and performance monitoring, including expanded instrumentation, groundwater-pressure management measures and routine inspections by on-site and corporate teams. ◆ Regular independent reviews and audits conducted by external specialists to evaluate facility integrity, identify emerging risks and confirm alignment with international standards. ◆ Continuous improvement and alignment with global best practice, including the Company's commitment to achieve GISTM conformance for high-risk facilities by 2028 and for all remaining facilities by 2030.	   
Mining activities 	Mining activities across our operations are susceptible to climate-related risks, including extended periods of heavy rainfall, sudden surge events and increased storm intensity. In Zambia, changing rainfall patterns can result in flooding in and around the mining areas, affecting pit access and processing infrastructure. In Panama, extreme rainfall and storm events can increase dewatering requirements and disrupt mining activities. In Australia, a drying climate and increased storm variability can affect site access and contribute to bushfire risk. These conditions have the potential to hinder normal operational levels, while variability in rainfall intensity and volume may contribute to elevated maintenance demands.	◆ Engineering design and construction of mining infrastructure incorporate local climatic conditions across Zambia, Panama and Australia, ensuring resilience to heavy rainfall, storms and variable weather. ◆ Weather-monitoring and response planning is carried out at all sites, including rainfall tracking, storm alerts and integration of extreme-weather scenarios into mine planning. ◆ Operational measures to manage heavy rainfall and surge events, including well-designed drainage systems, stormwater diversion channels, enhanced pit dewatering capacity and clear trigger-action response protocols. ◆ Continuous review and improvement, with site teams regularly evaluating mitigation actions, updating mine plans and maintaining infrastructure to reduce exposure to extreme weather-related disruptions.	   

Risk management (continued)

Power supply



Zambia relies heavily on hydropower, making electricity supply sensitive to climate-driven droughts and prolonged dry spells that reduce reservoir levels and restrict national generation capacity. As a result, both Trident and Kansanshi may experience power constraints when rainfall is below seasonal averages. In Panama, the transmission line connecting the Punta Rincón power station to the Cobre Panamá site crosses remote, rugged terrain that is exposed to landslides, heavy rainfall and storm events, increasing the risk of outages or temporary interruptions. Climate-related impacts on hydropower availability and transmission infrastructure have the potential to affect operational continuity, increase reliance on backup or imported power and raise overall energy-supply risks.

- ◆ Purpose-built and climate-resilient power infrastructure is maintained across operations, including dual-feed transmission lines and reinforced electrical systems at Zambian sites to improve reliability during drought-related hydropower constraints.
- ◆ Active collaboration with local and national governments in Zambia supports continuity of electricity supply during periods of low reservoir levels, ensuring that operational needs are incorporated into national power-allocation planning.
- ◆ Diversification into renewable and alternative energy sources continues, including the Company's collaborative project with TotalEnergies to develop a large-scale solar and wind facility in Zambia, alongside additional renewable initiatives aimed at reducing reliance on hydropower-dependent grids.
- ◆ Contingency power arrangements, including the ability to import electricity from neighboring markets and maintain emergency backup systems, provide operational flexibility during extreme weather or drought conditions.
- ◆ Energy-efficiency initiatives across mining and processing operations further support power-supply resilience by reducing overall demand during system-constrained periods.



Communities



Host communities across our operating regions, particularly in countries where livelihoods are heavily reliant on agriculture or local water systems, such as Zambia, Panama and Mauritania, may face increasing pressure from shifts in rainfall patterns, temperature extremes and water availability. These climate-related stresses can affect access to safe water, influence agricultural productivity and increase expectations for Company support during periods of disruption. As a significant contributor to local and national economic development, the Company may experience heightened community expectations where climate variability affects local resources or infrastructure.

- ◆ Regular engagement with host communities and traditional leaders across all operating regions to understand concerns and collaboratively address the impacts of changing weather patterns on livelihoods, water access and local infrastructure.
- ◆ Investment in community resilience initiatives, including enhanced access to safe water through boreholes and wells, support for sustainable agricultural practices and livelihood-diversification programs that reduce dependency on climate-sensitive sectors.
- ◆ Ongoing monitoring of water systems and environmental conditions around our operations to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and to help safeguard community water quality and availability.
- ◆ Collaboration with local and national authorities, including the development of community risk-management plans and support for preparedness and response mechanisms during extreme rainfall or storm events.
- ◆ Continual review of community-support programs to align with evolving climate-related needs and expectations, ensuring that initiatives remain effective in reducing the potential adverse impacts on host communities.



Supply chain



Severe weather events, such as storms, heavy rainfall and flooding, have the potential to disrupt supply-chain routes that are essential for the delivery of critical inputs to mining operations. In Zambia, where remote sites often rely on single major access roads, extreme weather can affect the viability of road transport and delay deliveries. In Panama, heavy rainfall and storm surge can temporarily disrupt port operations, affecting inbound supplies and outbound shipments. These climate-related impacts on transport infrastructure may cause operational delays, interruptions to production or increased logistics costs.

- ◆ Active management of essential inventory, including increased stockholding of critical materials and forward-planning of deliveries to maintain operational continuity during weather-related disruptions.
- ◆ Weather-informed logistics management, with close monitoring of rainfall and storm forecasts to proactively adjust transport schedules and safeguard supply routes.
- ◆ Collaboration with host governments and infrastructure partners in Zambia and Panama to support the maintenance, resilience and, where required, upgrading of key roads, bridges and port facilities important to mine operations.
- ◆ Diversification of transport options, including alternative access routes, strengthened road networks and expanded storage capacity at ports or onsite, helping reduce reliance on single supply pathways.
- ◆ Regular review of supply-chain contingency plans to ensure rapid response capability and resilience to acute weather events.



Risk management (continued)

Health & safety



The primary consequences of climate risks may also present direct health and safety challenges for our workforce. Elevated temperatures, particularly in regions such as Zambia, Mauritania and Australia, can increase the risk of heat stress for employees working outdoors. Severe weather events including storms, heavy rainfall and lightning, may temporarily heighten safety hazards, affecting pit operations, equipment use and site access, including at operations in Panama. These changing climatic conditions can increase exposure to heat exhaustion, reduce visibility and elevate the risks associated with working in open-pit environments, thereby requiring additional vigilance to safeguard workforce wellbeing.

- ♦ Execution of health and safety protocols tailored to extreme weather conditions, including heat-stress prevention procedures, hydration programs, and work-rest cycles to support employee wellbeing during periods of elevated temperature.
- ♦ Active monitoring of working conditions by on-site teams, supported by weather-alert systems and environmental surveillance that inform decisions about modifying work schedules, limiting exposure or temporarily suspending activities during severe storms or lightning events.
- ♦ Provision of appropriate protective equipment and facilities, such as shaded rest areas, climate-controlled environments and reliable access to drinking water, to reduce the physical strain associated with high temperatures.
- ♦ Regular training and awareness programs to ensure all employees understand heat-related risks, storm-response procedures and broader safety protocols linked to changing weather conditions.
- ♦ Continuous review and enhancement of health and safety measures, ensuring alignment with updated climate projections, regulatory expectations and best practice in occupational health management.



Water management



Surge events and fluctuating rainfall patterns can create operational challenges in managing water at our operations. In regions such as Zambia and Panama, periods of intense rainfall may increase water-handling requirements, while in countries such as Mauritania and Australia, extended dry spells or drought conditions can affect the availability of water needed for processing and site activities. These climate-driven shifts can complicate water-management planning, heighten the risk of non-compliance with water-quality requirements and increase reliance on water-reuse systems or alternative supply sources.

- ♦ Continuous monitoring of water systems, including rainfall trends, groundwater levels and catchment behavior, with climate variability incorporated into design, planning and operational controls.
- ♦ Optimization of water use, through increased recycling and reuse of process water, reduced freshwater withdrawals and improvements to efficiency to support resilience under variable weather conditions.
- ♦ Strengthened water-treatment, storage and stormwater-management infrastructure, helping ensure facilities can accommodate both high-rainfall periods and drought-related constraints.
- ♦ Collaboration with authorities and communities to support water access, protect local water resources and maintain compliance with regulatory and environmental standards.
- ♦ Assessment of supplementary water-supply options, providing flexibility and additional security where long-term climatic shifts may influence local availability.



Infrastructure damage



The heightened intensity and severity of storms, flooding, or extreme weather events can pose risks to buildings, processing infrastructure and equipment at our operations. In Zambia, heavy rainfall and surge events may temporarily affect the stability of pit areas and critical facilities. In Panama, severe storms and lightning events can influence the safe operation of open-pit activities. In Australia, extreme wind or storm events may elevate the risk of damage to structures or site infrastructure. Such events may disrupt operations, cause equipment damage or create temporary health and safety hazards for employees, requiring additional planning and protective measures.

- ♦ Operational readiness for acute weather events, supported by continuous monitoring of climatic conditions and the integration of weather alerts into contingency planning to minimize disruption to work.
- ♦ Regular reviews and maintenance of site infrastructure to assess potential vulnerabilities and reinforce buildings or equipment where required to enhance resilience to severe weather.
- ♦ Well-established evacuation procedures and early-warning systems, enabling prompt withdrawal of staff and equipment in response to lightning, severe storms or flooding risks.
- ♦ Training and awareness programs to ensure the workforce understands emergency protocols and safety procedures associated with extreme weather events.



Risk management (continued)

Transition risk analysis

Similar to the physical risk analysis, transition risks are evaluated across each of the scenarios. While physical risks are assessed at the operational level, transition risks are considered on a company-wide basis.

The most significant transition risks to First Quantum are summarized in the table below:

Transition risk keys

-  Policy and Legal Risks
-  Technology Risk
-  Market Risk
-  Reputation Risk

Risk	Description	Mitigating management strategy
GHG emissions pricing and reporting requirements 	As global commitments to decarbonization intensify, governments and regulatory bodies are expected to introduce increasingly stringent requirements for GHG emissions reporting and carbon pricing. These measures are anticipated to become more rigorous as jurisdictions advance toward lower-carbon economies.	◆ The Company maintains active engagement with government authorities to anticipate changes in regulatory and policy frameworks. ◆ Carbon pricing is incorporated into the assessment of new projects to evaluate resilience under potential future carbon tax scenarios and to support investment in lower-carbon technologies. ◆ The Company has established medium-term decarbonization targets aimed at materially reducing the carbon footprint of metal production.
Shifts in energy policies 	Changes in energy policies could influence electricity prices in the jurisdictions where the Company operates. This risk is particularly relevant where power is generated from non-renewable sources, and increasing demand for renewable energy may place additional pressure on supply and pricing.	◆ The Company monitors electricity market conditions and pursues long-term offtake agreements and self-supply opportunities where they are viable and cost-competitive. ◆ Operations prioritize efficiency initiatives that reduce energy use, lower emissions, and mitigate exposure to energy cost fluctuations.
Costs to transition to new technology 	Decarbonizing mining fleets and shifting to renewable energy sources will require significant capital investment, including costs associated with equipment upgrades, workforce training, and ongoing maintenance.	◆ The Company is committed to reducing reliance on high-carbon fuels as part of its GHG emissions intensity reduction pathway. ◆ The Company continues to lead the industry in the deployment of trolley-assist technology, which delivers significant reductions in diesel consumption and emissions. Trolley assist serves as a key pillar of the Company's broader pit-electrification strategy and provides a scalable platform for the future adoption of next-generation battery and electric haulage solutions. Complementing this, the Company is advancing additional efficiency initiatives, including autonomous drilling to improve energy performance, battery truck trials to accelerate the shift toward low-emission mining fleets, and the implementation of a rail-running conveyor system to reduce diesel haulage. Together with ongoing improvements in water treatment, these initiatives form an integrated approach to enhancing operational efficiency and reducing environmental impact across our operations.
Risk of success of new technologies 	New technologies may face performance challenges during or after implementation, leading to downtime, increased costs, or lower-than-expected efficiency gains. Even with proven technologies, adoption may be constrained by emerging supply chains that may take several years to mature.	◆ The Company works closely with original equipment manufacturers to monitor the readiness and commercial viability of new fleet technologies, including participation in the trial of Hitachi's first battery dump truck at Kansanshi. ◆ Trolley assist also provides an interim solution to support future adoption of fully electrified fleets.

Risk management (continued)

Just transition



A just transition requires managing the economic, social, and operational implications of shifting to a low-carbon economy. This includes workforce reskilling, community resilience, energy security, regulatory uncertainty, and supply chain impacts. Decarbonizing Cobre Panamá's power supply remains central to the Company's GHG reduction targets and its commitment to minimizing potential adverse social and economic impacts.

- ◆ The Company is working with the Government of Panama and other stakeholders to develop just transition plans that support affected regions, including investment in climate-resilient infrastructure and price stability.
- ◆ Partnerships with TotalEnergies in Zambia and solar installations in Mauritania expand access to renewable power across the portfolio.
- ◆ The Company supports the development of new energy sources through power purchase agreements.
- ◆ Progress is continuously monitored to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures and inform future adjustments.

Changing customer behavior



Changing customer and end-market expectations may increase demand for products with lower embedded GHG emissions, potentially affecting pricing mechanisms over time.

- ◆ The GHG intensity of copper produced at the Company's Zambian operations is lower than, or comparable to, the global average.
- ◆ Ongoing initiatives to reduce energy consumption, improve productivity, and increase renewable energy penetration are expected to further improve production intensity.

The increased cost of input materials



Shifts in the global energy mix and the evolving oil price outlook for the remainder of 2026 may influence the cost of key inputs such as fuel, sulphur and ammonium nitrate, resulting in second-order cost impacts for mining operations.

- ◆ Prices for key inputs are actively monitored, and commercial teams work to secure competitive offtake agreements to manage cost exposure.
- ◆ We are prioritizing targeted initiatives to reduce fuel consumption and improve energy efficiency across our operations, including the continued roll-out of trolley assist systems and the advancement of rail-run conveyor solutions, which require approximately 20–30% of the energy of conventional conveying. These initiatives support a disciplined approach to managing both cost and emissions exposure in a volatile energy price environment.

Sector stigmatization and reduced capital availability



The continued use of coal-fired power in Panama could limit the Company's ability to capitalize on strategic opportunities or access capital markets, as stakeholder expectations around decarbonization continue to rise.

- ◆ The Company regularly reports climate-related metrics and continues to enhance the transparency of its ESG disclosures.
- ◆ Engagement with stakeholders and ratings agencies helps ensure clear communication of the Company's climate strategy and progress.
- ◆ A defined plan to decarbonize power at Cobre Panamá is underway, including the integration of renewable energy sources, subject to direction from the Government of Panama.

Increasing expectations for transition plan disclosure



Stakeholders are seeking greater transparency around how mining companies plan for, and navigate, the shift to a lower-carbon economy. This includes clearer articulation of long-term decarbonization pathways, assumptions, and underlying data. Meeting these rising expectations requires well-developed planning, strong data systems, and effective communication to demonstrate how the Company is preparing for a lower-carbon operating environment.

- ◆ The Company's GHG-reduction strategy is anchored in a clear, pragmatic transition plan based on actions that are technically proven and achievable across its operating portfolio.
- ◆ Decarbonization efforts are centered on material emissions sources, including the expansion of renewable power in Zambia and the planned transition away from coal-fired generation at Cobre Panamá, subject to government direction.
- ◆ The Company continues to advance high-impact initiatives such as trolley-assist expansion, pit electrification, and energy-efficiency programs, ensuring emissions reductions are backed by operational capability rather than assumptions.
- ◆ Climate-related data systems and governance processes are being strengthened to support transparent, reliable reporting on progress.
- ◆ Ongoing engagement with investors, customers, and ESG ratings agencies helps maintain confidence in the Company's transition pathway and reinforces the credibility of its approach.

Methodology

First Quantum is committed to transparency and ongoing development of its Climate Change reporting in line with the expectations of key stakeholders. The following section outlines the methodology undertaken to compile the Climate Change Report.

Energy consumption

- ♦ Energy consumption data is presented in terms of electrical power consumption.
- ♦ The United Kingdom Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting conversion factors were used for all fuel to energy conversions.
- ♦ Where specific power generation efficiency factors were not known for on-site power generation, a 40% efficiency factor was applied to allow for generation losses to determine real energy consumption.
- ♦ Energy associated with the electrical power sold by Cobre Panamá is excluded. Cobre Panamá remained in Preservation and Safe Management in 2025. Unit 2 of the thermoelectric power plant was recommissioned in November 2025 and synchronized to the grid following the approval from the Government of Panama.
- ♦ Scope 2 Energy consumption is measured in megawatt hour (MWh) as it is consumed on site and converted to GJ in accordance with the above mentioned conversion factors.
- ♦ Electricity consumed by operations and other sites are split based on data obtained from The World Energy Statistics 2025 (or latest available) by the International Energy Agency (IEA).

Purchased electricity

- ♦ Electricity generation by source values were obtained from 2025 (or latest available) International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Statistic.

Greenhouse gas emissions

- ♦ All our carbon emissions are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (WRI, WBCSD, 2001).
- ♦ Scope 1: For the conversion of Fuels to GHG, we have used the 2025 United Kingdom Government Greenhouse Conversion Factors.
- ♦ Scope 2: The 2025 International Energy Association's World Energy Statistics coefficients were used to calculate emissions from National Energy Grid. Emissions from previous years are restated as based on updated emission factors.
- ♦ Scope 2: All scope 2 data is location based.
- ♦ The data provided was collected by our staff and represents the best effort of our teams.

Scope 3 emissions

- ♦ First Quantum's assessment of scope 3 emissions involves scrutinizing a vast network of upstream and downstream activities, from purchasing goods and services to product distribution and processing. The Company emphasizes comprehensive environmental impact disclosure and focuses on specific calculations to ensure accuracy and reliability in reporting.
- ♦ Where available, the GHG gas emissions (CO₂e) were calculated based on relevant emission factors. Estimations were made where data was unavailable.
- ♦ The approach is aligned to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Methodology Framework, which provides a comprehensive and recognized approach to measuring value chain GHG emissions.
- ♦ Third-party experts are engaged to perform the scope 3 calculations enhancing the credibility of the reported figures.
- ♦ Purchased goods and services (Category 1), both spend and unit based methods of estimating emissions were used.
- ♦ Spend based: spend data was assigned environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) emissions factors from Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.4 by NAICS-6, US EPA. EEIO factors were adjusted for inflation.

- ♦ Unit based: emissions factors were assigned based on material and unit data provided by FQM. Sources include: EcolInvent 3.11. Extraction method: ERM - IPCC AR6 GWP100 - including biogenic CO₂ v2 V2.00 and Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2025, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy.
- ♦ Capital goods (Category 2), spend based: spend data was assigned EEIO emissions factors from Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.4 by NAICS-6, US EPA. EEIO factors were adjusted for inflation.
- ♦ Fuel and energy, unit based: for upstream emissions of fuels, Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2025 WTT factors were applied to fuel volume data. Well to tank (WTT) – Emissions associated with production, processing and transport of fuels and energy. For emissions associated with upstream production of fuels used for electricity generation, transmission and distribution (T&D) and T&D losses, country-specific average emission factors (kgCO₂/kWh) were obtained from the IEA 2025 dataset, and were used to calculate the upstream electricity emissions.
- ♦ Downstream transportation and distribution, unit based: journey distances, tonnages and modes of transport assumptions were used to calculate tonne-kilometer by multiplying average journey distance with total tonnage delivered. UK Government tonne-kilometer emission factors applied to tonne-kilometer values.
- ♦ Processing of sold products, average data method: emissions associated with producing cathode and anode using smelting and electro-refining emission factors and the average metal contained in the quantity of materials shipped.
- ♦ While excluding uncertain amounts due to scale-up methods, the methodology sets the stage for future enhancements in emission accounting practices. The most material categories of scope 3 emissions, each contributing over 5% to the total, are presented to reflect transparency and accountability.
- ♦ Purchases of goods, services, and capital goods (Categories 1 & 2) account for over 50% of the total spend, underscoring the thoroughness of calculations and the commitment to addressing environmental impact comprehensively.

Energy intensity

- ♦ For the conversion of fuels to energy, we have used the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for our Company reporting.
- ♦ Country electricity generation source values were obtained from the International Energy Association's Emission Factors for 2025.
- ♦ It was assumed that electricity generation of all other activities (exploration and projects) have a 50:50 split between coal and gas.

Emissions intensity

- ♦ Scope 1 and scope 2: Only emissions from our operating sites and not our closed properties, development projects, exploration activities and support offices. Cobre Panamá, Cobre Las Cruces, and Ravensthorpe have been excluded due to their non-operating status in 2025, and Pyhäsalmi, which had no copper production during the reporting period. Emissions associated with smelting Sentinel concentrate at Kansanshi are included as Kansanshi emissions.
- ♦ Cu-eq: All non copper by-product commodities were scaled by the number of equivalent units of copper they represent in value. Relative commodity prices were averaged over the reporting period. Data for Ravensthorpe and Enterprise are not included on a copper equivalent basis as nickel is the primary product.
- ♦ Emission intensities for scope 1, 2 and 3 were calculated by dividing the respective GHG emissions (in KT of CO₂e) by the production output (in tonnes of copper equivalent).

Cautionary statement on forward-looking information

Certain statements and information herein, including all statements that are not historical facts, contain forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, estimates, forecasts, and statements as to the Company's future production levels; plans, targets, and commitments regarding climate change-related physical and transition risks and opportunities, and other environmental risks and opportunities (including intended actions to address such risks and opportunities); the Company's climate risk management process; the expected growth in levels of demand for copper and nickel, the causes thereof and the impact thereof on the Company's business and prospects; the Company's expectations regarding the role of copper and nickel in the global transition to a low-carbon economy; the Company's ability to supply essential metals for the shift to a low-carbon economy and socioeconomic progress; the Company's climate change commitments and the pillars of its climate change strategy; greenhouse gas emissions and emissions reductions targets, including the Company's 2035 target emissions and targeted scope 1 and scope 2 emissions; the full transition away from coal-fired power at Cobre Panamá by 2035; the Company's energy efficiency initiatives across its operations and solutions to reduce its environmental footprint, including the ongoing trial of ultra-class battery electric haul truck at Kansanshi; initiatives to improve water quality management including adopting new technologies and augmenting reuse practices; the use of renewable and sustainable energy sources; the Company's engagement with local stakeholders in Panama, Mauritania and Zambia; the design, development, and operation of the Company's projects; the Company's approach to ESG reporting; the Company's ability to adapt to evolving ESG standards and expectations; the Company's project pipeline and development and related growth plans; the status of Cobre Panamá and the P&SM program; and the curtailment of the power supply in Zambia and the Company's ability to continue to source sufficient power and avoid interruptions to operations, including through collaboration with ZESCO and the implementation of renewable power projects.

Often, but not always, forward-looking statements or information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", "believes", "targets" or "intends" or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

With respect to forward-looking statements and information contained herein, the Company has made numerous assumptions about, among other things, the geopolitical, economic, permitting and legal climate in which the Company operates; continuing production at all operating facilities; the future price of copper, gold, nickel, silver, iron, cobalt, pyrite, zinc, sulphuric acid and other commodities; exchange rates; anticipated costs and expenditures; mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates; the impact of acquisitions, dispositions, suspensions or delays in the Company's business; the success of the Company's actions and plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and carbon intensity of its operations; the ability to achieve the Company's goals, the scale and pace of decarbonization and certain climate data projections; the Company's ability to decarbonize the supply of power at its Zambian and Panamanian operations; and technological development.

Forward-looking statements and information by their nature are based on assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information. These factors include, but are not limited to, future production volumes and costs; the temporary or permanent closure of uneconomic operations; costs for inputs such as oil, power and sulphur; political stability in Panama, Zambia, Peru, Mauritania, Finland, Spain, Turkey, Argentina and Australia; adverse weather conditions in Panama, Zambia, Finland, Spain, Turkey, Mauritania, and Australia; labor disruptions; potential social and environmental challenges (including the impact of climate change); power supply; mechanical failures; water supply; procurement and delivery of parts and supplies to the operations; and events generally impacting global economic, political and social stability.

See the Company's Annual Information Form for additional information on risks, uncertainties and other factors relating to the forward-looking statements and information. Although the Company has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in the forward-looking statements or information, there may be other factors that cause actual results, performances, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Also, many of these factors are beyond First Quantum's control. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on

forward-looking statements or information. The Company undertakes no obligation to reissue or update forward-looking statements or information as a result of new information or events after the date hereof except as may be required by law.

All forward-looking statements made and information contained herein are qualified by this cautionary statement.



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