



FIRST QUANTUM
MINERALS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

SECOND QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

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



INDEX

SECOND QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS	3
ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE	5
COBRE PANAMÁ UPDATE	6
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	6
EXPLORATION	7
OTHER DEVELOPMENTS	8
GUIDANCE	9
SUMMARY OPERATIONAL RESULTS	12
OPERATIONS REVIEW	18
SUMMARY FINANCIAL RESULTS	27
LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES	36
ZAMBIAN VAT	41
JOINT VENTURE	42
PRECIOUS METAL STREAM ARRANGEMENT	42
MATERIAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	44
REGULATORY DISCLOSURES	47
SUMMARY QUARTERLY INFORMATION	56
APPENDICES	57
CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION	61

First Quantum Minerals Ltd. (“First Quantum” or “the Company”) is engaged in the production of copper, nickel, gold and silver, and related activities including exploration and development. The Company has operating mines located in Zambia, Panamá, Turkey, Spain, Australia and Mauritania, and a development project in Zambia. The Company is progressing the Taca Taca copper-gold-molybdenum project in Argentina and is exploring the Haquira copper deposit in Peru.

The Company’s shares are publicly listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements of First Quantum for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023. The Company’s results have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) applicable to interim reporting, IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting, and are presented in United States dollars, tabular amounts in millions, except where noted.

For further information on First Quantum, reference should be made to its public filings (including its most recently filed Annual Information Form) which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Information is also available on the Company’s website at www.first-quantum.com. This MD&A contains forward-looking information that is subject to risk factors, see “Cautionary statement on forward-looking information” for further discussion. Information on risks associated with investing in the Company’s securities and technical and scientific information under National Instrument 43-101 – Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) concerning the Company’s material properties, including information about mineral resources and mineral reserves, are contained in its most recently filed Annual Information Form. This MD&A was prepared as of July 25, 2023.

SECOND QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

- > **Copper production and sales** of 187 thousand tonnes (“kt”), and 177kt, respectively:
 - Strong improvement from the previous quarter, with Sentinel achieving highest 2023 monthly production in May, and Kansanshi and Cobre Panamá achieving the same in June.
 - Higher production at Cobre Panamá with a continued strong ramp-up of the CP100 Expansion.
 - Steady recovery at Sentinel from the impact of the heavy rains experienced in the first quarter.
 - Improved grades at Kansanshi with continued focus on mining cutbacks with historically higher grades.
 - Production 5kt lower compared to second quarter of 2022, principally attributable to Kansanshi.
 - Production at the three major copper operations expected to be higher in the second half of the year.
- > **Copper C1 cash cost¹** of \$1.98 per lb and **AISC¹** of \$2.64 per lb for the quarter:
 - Higher than the same quarter of 2022, attributable to lower production and lower by-product credits, and higher treatment and refining charges, maintenance and contractor costs, but mitigated by lower fuel prices.
 - Unit cash costs¹ expected to decrease in the second half of the year with higher production and are expected to be toward upper end of guidance for the full year.
- > **Gold production** of 53 thousand ounces (“koz”), 22koz lower than second quarter of 2022.
- > **Ravensthorpe nickel production** of 6kt, 1kt higher than second quarter of 2022.
- > **First production of nickel concentrate** achieved at Enterprise at the end of May and first concentrate sale expected in the third quarter of 2023.
- > **Guidance** for copper, nickel, and gold production is unchanged and is expected to be towards the lower end of guidance, due to lower year-to-date production.

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

- > **Refreshed Concession Contract update:** The Refreshed Concession Contract was approved by the Cabinet Council on June 14, 2023. The contract has been signed by the Government of Panamá ("GOP") and the Company, and is currently under review by the National Comptroller.
 - Once countersigned by the Comptroller, the Refreshed Concession Contract will be presented before the National Assembly of Panamá.
 - The Refreshed Concession Contract provides for an initial 20-year term with a 20-year extension option and possible additional extension for life of mine.
- > **Conversion of ZCCM dividend rights to royalty rights:** The Company completed the transaction for the conversion of ZCCM Investment Holdings PLC ("ZCCM-IH") dividend rights in Kansanshi Mining Plc ("KMP") into a royalty interest on April 4, 2023.
- > **Net earnings** attributable to shareholders of the Company of \$93 million (\$0.13 net earnings per share) and adjusted earnings¹ of \$85 million (\$0.12 adjusted earnings per share²).
 - Gross profit of \$265 million and EBITDA¹ of \$568 million.
 - Cash flows from operating activities of \$719 million (\$1.04 per share²).
 - Representing decreases from the same quarter of 2022 due to lower sales volumes, by-product credits and realized metal prices², and higher costs overall.
- > **Net debt**¹ decreased by \$130 million during the quarter, bringing the net debt¹ level down to \$5,650 million as at June 30, 2023, with total debt at \$6,528 million.
- > **Offering of \$1.3 billion of Senior Notes due 2031** announced on May 17, 2023.
 - Proceeds used towards the repayment of \$970 million of the Company's existing revolving credit facility and a \$300 million redemption of the Company's outstanding Senior Notes due 2025.
- > **Interim dividend** of CDN\$0.08 per share, in respect of the financial year ended December 31, 2023 (July 26, 2022: CDN\$0.16 per share), to be paid on September 19, 2023 to shareholders of record on August 28, 2023.

CONSOLIDATED OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Copper production (tonnes) ¹	187,175	192,668	325,928	374,878
Copper sales (tonnes) ²	177,362	187,642	327,649	384,344
Gold production (ounces)	52,561	74,959	100,435	145,316
Gold sales (ounces) ³	48,640	69,998	100,581	146,193
Nickel production (contained tonnes) ⁴	5,976	4,853	11,893	9,975
Nickel sales (contained tonnes)	5,906	2,892	11,752	7,242

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

² Sales exclude the sale of copper anode produced from third-party concentrate purchased at Kansanshi. Sales of copper anode attributable to third-party concentrate purchases were 8,821 tonnes and 17,941 tonnes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively, (580 tonnes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022).

³ Excludes refinery-backed gold credits purchased and delivered under the precious metal streaming arrangement (see "Precious Metal Stream Arrangement").

⁴ Nickel production includes 220 tonnes of pre-commercial production from Enterprise, which is not included in earnings or C1, C3 and AISC calculations.

¹ EBITDA and adjusted earnings are non-GAAP financial measures and net debt is a supplementary financial measure. These measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

² Adjusted earnings per share, cash flows from operating activities per share, and realized metal prices are non-GAAP ratios, and do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Sales revenues	1,651	1,904	3,209	4,067
Gross profit	265	629	545	1,537
Net earnings attributable to shareholders of the Company	93	419	168	804
Basic net earnings per share	\$0.13	\$0.61	\$0.24	\$1.16
Diluted net earnings per share	\$0.13	\$0.60	\$0.24	\$1.16
Cash flows from operating activities	719	904	1,018	1,570
Net debt ¹	5,650	5,339	5,650	5,339
EBITDA ^{1,2}	568	906	1,086	2,086
Adjusted earnings ¹	85	337	161	817
Adjusted earnings per share ³	\$0.12	\$0.49	\$0.23	\$1.18
Cash cost of copper production (C1) (per lb) ^{3,4}	\$1.98	\$1.74	\$2.09	\$1.67
Total cost of copper production (C3) (per lb) ^{3,4,5}	\$2.92	\$2.73	\$3.08	\$2.69
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb) ^{3,4,5}	\$2.64	\$2.37	\$2.74	\$2.32
Realized copper price (per lb) ³	\$3.75	\$4.19	\$3.84	\$4.32
Net earnings attributable to shareholders of the Company	93	419	168	804
Adjustments attributable to shareholders of the Company:				
Adjustment for expected phasing of Zambian value-added tax ("VAT") receipts	(31)	106	(54)	128
Total adjustments to EBITDA ¹ excluding depreciation ²	15	(238)	37	(135)
Tax and minority interest adjustments	8	50	10	20
Adjusted earnings ¹	85	337	161	817

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

² Adjustments to EBITDA in 2023 relate principally to royalties payable to ZCCM-IH for the year ended December 31, 2022, and foreign exchange revaluations (2022 - foreign exchange revaluations and non-recurring costs relating to previously sold assets).

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

⁴ Excludes the sale of copper anode produced from third-party concentrate purchased at Kansanshi. Sales of copper anode attributable to third-party concentrate purchases were 8,821 tonnes and 17,941 tonnes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively, (580 tonnes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022).

⁵ Copper C3 and AISC for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 exclude \$18 million royalty attributable to ZCCM-IH relating to the year ended December 31, 2022.

ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE ("ESG")

Reporting

The Company published its primary sustainability report, the 2022 ESG Report, as well as the 2022 Tax Transparency and Contributions to Governments Report, in May 2023.

The latest reports can be found in the ESG Analyst Centre on the Company's website: <https://www.first-quantum.com/English/sustainability/esg-analyst-centre/default.aspx>. These include the TCFD-aligned Climate Change Reports, ESG Reports, Tax Transparency and Contributions to Government Reports, as well as the Company's sustainability policies.

Following the publication of the 2022 ESG Report, the Company hosted its inaugural virtual ESG Day in June 2023. A replay of the webcast can be found on the Presentations and Events page on the Company's website: <https://first-quantum.com/English/investors/presentations-and-events/default.aspx>.

Health & Safety

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

The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates ("LTIFR") is an area of continued focus and a key performance metric for the Company. The Company's rolling 12-month LTIFR is 0.06 per 200,000 hours worked as of June 30, 2023 (2022: 0.05).

COBRE PANAMÁ UPDATE

Refreshed Concession Agreement

On March 8, 2023, the Company and the GOP reached an agreement in respect of the terms and conditions for a Refreshed Concession Contract, which is subject to approval by law. The Refreshed Concession Contract provides for an initial 20-year term with a 20-year extension option and possible additional extension for life of mine. The Refreshed Concession Contract has been signed by the GOP and the Company on June 26, 2023, having completed the public consultation process, and is currently under the ordinary course of business review by the National Comptroller prior to its countersignature. Once counter signed by the Comptroller, it is expected to be presented before the National Assembly of Panamá during the current legislative term that commenced on July 1, 2023. The principal economic terms of the Refreshed Concession Contract are set out in the Guidance section under the heading of Taxation.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Brownfield Projects

CP100 Expansion

The CP100 Expansion project was completed and commissioned in the first quarter and is operational. Scope included the installation of a sixth ball mill, a new screening plant, a new process water pipeline, and other process plant facilities and infrastructure upgrades. With the expansion facilities periodically demonstrating nameplate capacity in the second quarter, the ramp-up to a throughput rate of 100 million tonnes per annum ("Mtpa") remains on schedule for the end of 2023.

Kansanshi S3 Expansion

The S3 Expansion is expected to transition Kansanshi from the current, more selective high-grade, medium-scale operation to a medium-grade, larger-scale mining operation. The majority of the capital spend on the S3 Expansion is expected in late-2023 and 2024. Detailed design is progressing well and incorporates enhancements and efficiencies introduced by up to date equipment and the learnings of the Sentinel and Cobre Panamá operations. Long-lead mining fleet and long-lead process plant equipment have been ordered with deliveries expected to commence in the second half of 2023. Overall project procurement is approximately 33% committed as at the end of the quarter.

Work is also underway to increase throughput capacity of the Kansanshi smelter to 1.6 Mtpa from the current capacity level of 1.38 Mtpa. The capacity increase is expected to be achieved partly through enhancing copper concentrate grades by lowering the carbon and pyrite content of the Kansanshi and Sentinel concentrate feeds. In addition to increased capacity, the smelter expansion is expected to create greater flexibility should smelter capacity constraints in the Zambian Copperbelt arise, as well as reduce downstream Scope 3 greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions from the transport and refining of copper concentrate at third party smelters. Detailed engineering is continues for both projects with a focus on all remaining procurement. Site construction is underway with earthworks and concrete works in progress at both the smelter and S3 locations. First deliveries of steelwork to site are expected to commence in the third quarter.

Enterprise

Enterprise is a nickel deposit located 12 kilometres away from Sentinel in the North Western Province of Zambia. It is expected to be a low-cost, high-grade, low-GHG intensity nickel sulphide project. The Company's three-year capital expenditure guidance includes anticipated project capital of \$35 million for the completion of the Enterprise nickel project.

Plant refurbishment and commissioning activities were completed on schedule in the first quarter and nameplate capacity of the process plant was temporarily demonstrated during the second quarter. First production of nickel concentrate was achieved in the second quarter and first concentrate sale is expected in the third quarter of 2023. The ramp-up continues to commercial production and full plant throughput in 2024.

Las Cruces Underground Project

The Las Cruces Underground Project is awaiting Board approval, which is not expected before the end of 2023, and will take into consideration prevailing economic conditions and the Company's debt reduction objectives.

The Company published an updated technical report on January 17, 2022 with an updated mineral resource estimate of the Polymetallic Primary Sulphide to 41.2 million tonnes of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources, which includes 5.02 million tonnes of Indicated Mineral Resources tabled as stockpiles. There is an additional 7.1 million tonnes of Inferred Mineral Resources.

In 2021, the Las Cruces mine transitioned from open-pit mining to re-processing of high-grade tailings, with production now completed. Work on the Las Cruces Underground Project continues to advance, with the release of the NI 43-101 Technical Report on Reserves and Resources expected later in the year. The proposed underground project involves supplementing the existing copper facilities at Las Cruces with additional processing capacity for zinc, silver and lead.

The water concession license for the project was granted in March 2023.

Greenfield Projects

Taca Taca

Taca Taca, located in the Salta province of Argentina, is the most advanced of the Company's greenfield projects and is one of the largest, highest-quality copper projects globally. It will consist of an open-pit copper mine and ore processing plant to produce up to 275,000 tonnes of copper per year along with gold and molybdenum by-products. With an initial mine life of 32 years and a large resource base, Taca Taca is projected to be a long-life asset.

The Company is continuing with the project pre-development and feasibility activities. The primary Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA") for the project, which covers the principal proposed project sites, was submitted to the Secretariat of Mining of Salta Province in 2019 and supplementary information on tailings and waste management were filed to the authority during 2022. As a part of the revision process, in June 2023, the Company received a second set of observations to the ESIA and is currently working to provide the requested information. Approval of the ESIA is expected in 2023.

In November 2022, the Salta Production Minister signed Resolution 191/2022, approving the environmental pre-feasibility for the Taca Taca 345 kilovolt ("kV") power line development. The 345kV line still requires detailed construction permits and the final ESIA to be approved, but the preliminary environmental aspects have been approved. An additional environmental permit was filed with the relevant authorities during 2021 relating to the proposed bypass and access road construction for the project.

The project will also require approval of concessions for borefield water supply for the mine. The Phase III groundwater exploration campaign successfully concluded during the second quarter of 2023, with eighteen pumping wells constructed and tested, obtaining positive results. The initial water use permit applications were submitted during the second quarter of 2023 and the remaining will be submitted progressively in 2023.

Haquira

Haquira is located in the Apurímac region of Peru, and is a longer-dated greenfield project for the Company. Negotiations for land access to support a drill program were resumed during the second quarter and agreements were reached with three local communities. The Company is working on upgrading camp facilities, preparing required logistics including local suppliers and workers, renewing and/or progressing applicable environmental permits, and formalizing access contracts, with the aim of starting an in-fill drilling campaign at Haquira East deposit during the second half of 2023. The Company hopes to resume land access discussions with the remaining communities to extend the drilling program into Haquira West and other targets in the area of the project.

EXPLORATION

The Company's global exploration program is focused on identifying high-quality porphyry and sediment-hosted copper deposits in prospective belts around the world.

The Company is engaged in the assessment and early stage exploration of a number of properties around the world, particularly focused on the Andean porphyry belt of Argentina, Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, as well as specific

targets in other jurisdictions including Finland and Australia. Near-mine exploration programs are focused on Las Cruces in Spain, Çayeli in Turkey, as well as on satellite targets around Kansanshi in Zambia. Some encouraging targets have emerged from reconnaissance surveys around Çayeli with follow-up drilling currently in progress.

During the quarter, reconnaissance surveys continued on greenfield porphyry targets in Peru, Chile, and Argentina. More substantial drill programs are active on a copper-gold porphyry prospect in Argentina and a zinc project in Turkey. A series of mafic-hosted nickel-copper targets in Finland and Western Australia will undergo initial drill programs in 2023.

With the improved investment climate in Zambia, an increase of exploration activities in Zambia is currently in progress. A number of regional and near-mine exploration initiatives are planned, including drill testing of new early stage joint venture projects.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

La Granja

On March 30, 2023, the Company entered into an agreement with Rio Tinto to progress the La Granja copper project in northern Peru. La Granja is one of the largest undeveloped copper resources in the world with a published Inferred Mineral Resource of 4.32 billion tonnes at 0.51% copper, and has potential for substantial expansion. La Granja is located in the district of Querocoto in the northern region of Cajamarca, Peru, approximately 90 kilometres northeast of Chiclayo, at an altitude of between 2,000 and 2,800 metres.

Under the terms of the agreement, on completion, the Company will acquire a 55% interest in La Granja for a consideration of \$105 million and will become the operator of the project. The Company will then be responsible for the next \$546 million of initial funding. Part of the initial funding will be used to complete a feasibility study, following which the remaining majority of the initial funding is expected to be spent on construction of the project following a positive investment decision. Upon satisfaction of the initial funding amount, all subsequent expenditures would be applied on a pro-rata basis according to equity ownership of the project.

The completion of the transaction is subject to certain conditions, including regulatory approvals by the Government of Peru which are currently underway. The transaction is expected to close in the third quarter. As part of this process, an addendum to the La Granja Transfer Agreement was signed by Peruvian government agencies Activos Mineros SAC and Proinversión, Rio Tinto, and First Quantum on April 3, 2023. The addendum from the regulator formalizes the Company's involvement in the project, and also permits the Company to carry out an in-house feasibility study, as well as extending the deadline to complete the study phase of the project.

Work over the initial years is planned to continue to progress community engagement and the feasibility study. The feasibility study will focus on developing an updated geological resource and reserve model, which will require additional infill drilling to upgrade Inferred Resources to Measured and Indicated categories. Additional metallurgical studies to establish optimal processing configurations are expected to be carried out in parallel, together with a high-level project layout and configuration of associated infrastructure requirements and logistical routes.

Kansanshi – conversion of ZCCM dividend rights to royalty rights

On April 4, 2023 the Company's subsidiary, KMP, and ZCCM-IH completed the agreement to convert ZCCM-IH's dividend rights to a 3.1% royalty interest in KMP. The transaction also provides for 20% of the KMP VAT refunds as at June 30, 2022 to be paid to ZCCM-IH, as and when these are received by KMP from the Zambia Revenue Authority.

Zambian Power Supply

Water levels at the Kariba Dam are 5% below last year, with lower than average rainfall experienced in the catchment area during the rainy season. However, the national energy balance resilience has improved significantly since the commissioning of the 750MW Kafue Gorge Lower Power Station, which was completed in March 2023. The Company continues to work closely with ZESCO Limited, including discussions on potential renewable energy projects in the country.

Zambian VAT

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

During the six months ended June 30, 2023, the Company was granted total offsets of \$114 million and cash refunds of \$2 million with respect to VAT receivable balances. In the same period of 2022, offsets of \$38 million were granted. For a detailed summary of the VAT receivable balance due to the Company's Zambian operations, please see "Zambian VAT" on page 41.

GUIDANCE

Guidance provided below is based on a number of assumptions and estimates as of June 30, 2023, including among other things, assumptions about metal prices and anticipated costs and expenditures. Guidance involves estimates of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results to be materially different.

PRODUCTION GUIDANCE

000's	2023
Copper (tonnes)	770 – 840
Gold (ounces)	265 – 295
Nickel (contained tonnes)	28 – 38

Production at the three major copper operations is expected to be higher in the second half of the year, following a challenging start to the year. Guidance for copper, gold and nickel production remains unchanged, however, full year production for each metal is expected to be towards the lower end of guidance, reflecting year-to-date production. The outlook section of each operation provides more information.

At Enterprise, ramp-up continues towards commercial production and full plant throughput in 2024. As a result of recent changes to IFRS, sales proceeds and related costs associated with nickel sold during the pre-commercial ramp-up phase are required to be recognized through earnings rather than being capitalized.

PRODUCTION GUIDANCE BY OPERATION¹

Copper production guidance (000's tonnes)	2023
Cobre Panamá	350 – 380
Kansanshi	130 – 150
Sentinel	260 – 280
Other sites	30
Gold production guidance (000's ounces)	
Cobre Panamá	140 – 160
Kansanshi	95 – 105
Other sites	30
Nickel production guidance (000's contained tonnes)	
Ravensthorpe	23 – 28
Enterprise	5 – 10

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

CASH COST¹ AND ALL-IN SUSTAINING COST¹

Copper	2023
C1 ¹ (per lb)	\$1.65 – \$1.85
AISC ¹ (per lb)	\$2.25 – \$2.45
Ravensthorpe Nickel	2023
C1 ¹ (per lb)	\$7.00 – \$8.50
AISC ¹ (per lb)	\$9.00 – \$10.50

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

Costs continue to benefit from lower Brent crude prices as well as a favourable ZMW/US dollar exchange rate. Sulphur prices declined from an average of \$235 per tonne in the first quarter to \$185 per tonne, quarter-over-quarter.

C1 cash cost¹ and AISC¹ for both copper and nickel remains unchanged, however, full year costs are expected to be towards the upper end of guidance. Unit cash costs¹ expected to decrease in the second half of the year with higher production.

C1 cash costs¹ guidance assumed gold price of between \$1,700 per ounce and \$1,750 per ounce, average Brent crude oil price of \$100 per barrel and a Zambian kwacha/US dollar exchange rate of 16. Ravensthorpe unit cost guidance was based on a sulphur price of \$150 per tonne.

Any non-profit based top-up tax to meet the minimum contribution at Cobre Panamá is expected to be recognized within operating profit and AISC¹. The AISC¹ range remains unchanged and is able to accommodate the expected impact of between \$0.00 per lb to \$0.05 per lb.

PURCHASE AND DEPOSITS ON PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	2023
Capitalized stripping ¹	300
Sustaining capital ¹	430
Project capital ¹	870
Total capital expenditure	1,600

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

Guidance for total capital expenditure remains unchanged at \$1,600 million. Guidance excludes any capitalized pre-commercial production costs.

Capital expenditure for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 was \$321 million and \$586 million, respectively. Expenditure on the S3 Expansion project to date is approximately \$76 million, with \$35 million spent this year.

Interest

Interest expense on debt for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 was \$139 million and \$276 million, respectively. Interest expense on debt for the full year 2023 is expected to be approximately \$510 million and excludes interest accrued on related party loans to Cobre Panamá and Ravensthorpe, a finance cost accreted on the precious metal streaming arrangement, capitalized interest expense and accretion on asset retirement obligation ("ARO").

Cash outflow on interest paid for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 was \$157 million and \$269 million, respectively, and is expected to be approximately \$505 million for the full year 2023. This excludes interest paid on related party loans to Cobre Panamá and Ravensthorpe as well as capitalized interest paid.

Capitalized interest for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 was \$5 million and \$13 million, respectively, and is expected to be at approximately \$35 million for the full year 2023.

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

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

Tax

The effective tax rate, on an adjusted basis, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 was 16% and 19%, respectively, which is based on Law 9 legislation in Panamá.

On March 8, 2023, the Company announced that Minera Panamá S.A. ("MPSA") had agreed and finalized the draft of the Refreshed Concession Contract with the GOP for the Cobre Panamá mine, which will include the following principal economic terms once it takes effect.

- Payment by MPSA of \$375 million plus an additional \$20 million to cover taxes and royalties up to the year-end 2022.
- Payment by MPSA starting in 2023 of an annual minimum contribution of \$375 million in Government income, comprised of corporate taxes, withholding taxes and a profit-based mineral royalty of 12% to 16%, with downside protections.
- Downside protections to the annual minimum contribution under the following conditions:
 - Until the end of 2025, copper price below \$3.25 per pound.
 - From 2026 and beyond, a total tax contribution for that year of less than \$300 million.
- Applicable royalty rate at various operating margins as shown below:

Operating Margin	Effective Royalty Rate
0% - 20%	12%
>20% - 30%	13%
>30% - 40%	14%
>40% - 50%	15%
> 50%	16%

- Application of the general regime of income tax, including deductions for depletion, and withholding taxes in Panamá.
- The income tax deduction for depletion is expected to be 70% of taxable income up until the end of 2031 and 30% of taxable income for years 2032 and later. This deduction applies only to income taxes and not royalties.

Once the agreement is signed and passed into law as expected, payments to cover taxes and royalties up to the year-end 2022 of approximately \$395 million are expected to be made within 30 days of the Refreshed Concession Contract being enacted into law. In addition, past due amounts payable for 2023 corporate tax instalments, withholding taxes and quarterly royalty payments will also be due 30 days after being enacted, without penalty or interest. It is intended that the charge relating to taxes and royalties up to the year-end 2022 be excluded from 2023 adjusted earnings. The expected taxes and royalties to the GOP relating to 2023 is \$375 million. Any non-profit based top-up tax to meet the proposed minimum contribution is expected to be recognized within operating profit and impact AISC¹. The AISC¹ range is unchanged and is able to accommodate the expected impact of between \$0.00 per lb to \$0.05 per lb.

At current consensus pricing, the adjusted effective tax rate for the Group for the full year 2023 is expected to be between 35% and 40%. It is anticipated that the effective tax rate for the Group in the second half of the year will be higher than this rate as the income tax expense is adjusted to the full year rate under the Refreshed Concession Contract when the agreement is passed into law, rather than the Law 9 basis used in the current quarter.

Depreciation

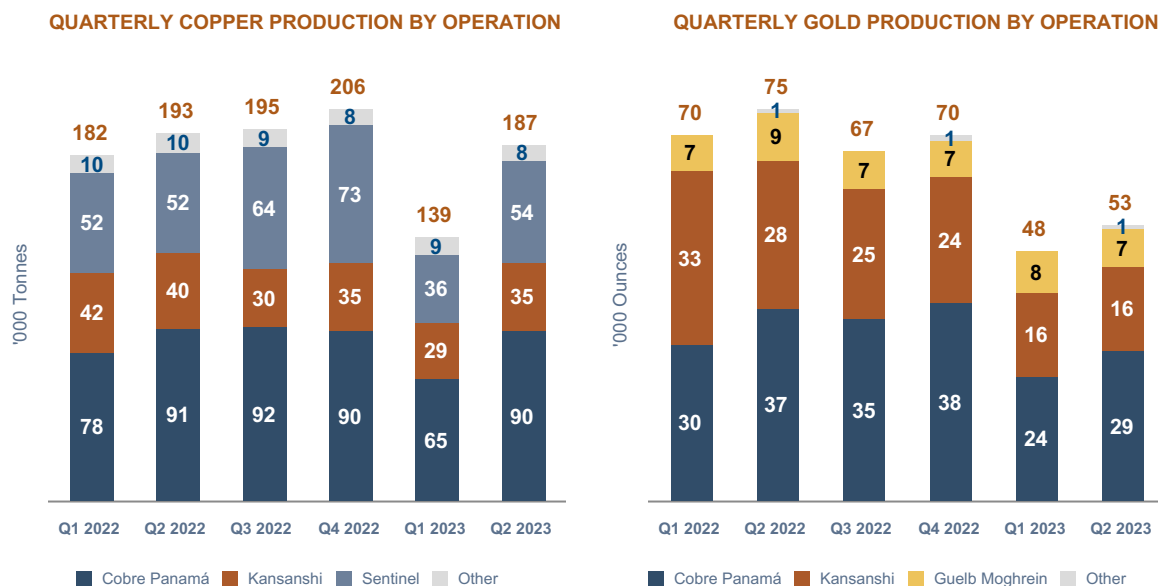
Depreciation expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 was \$301 million and \$572 million respectively. The full year 2023 depreciation expense is expected to be between \$1,250 million to \$1,275 million.

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

SUMMARY OPERATIONAL RESULTS

Production

SECOND QUARTER

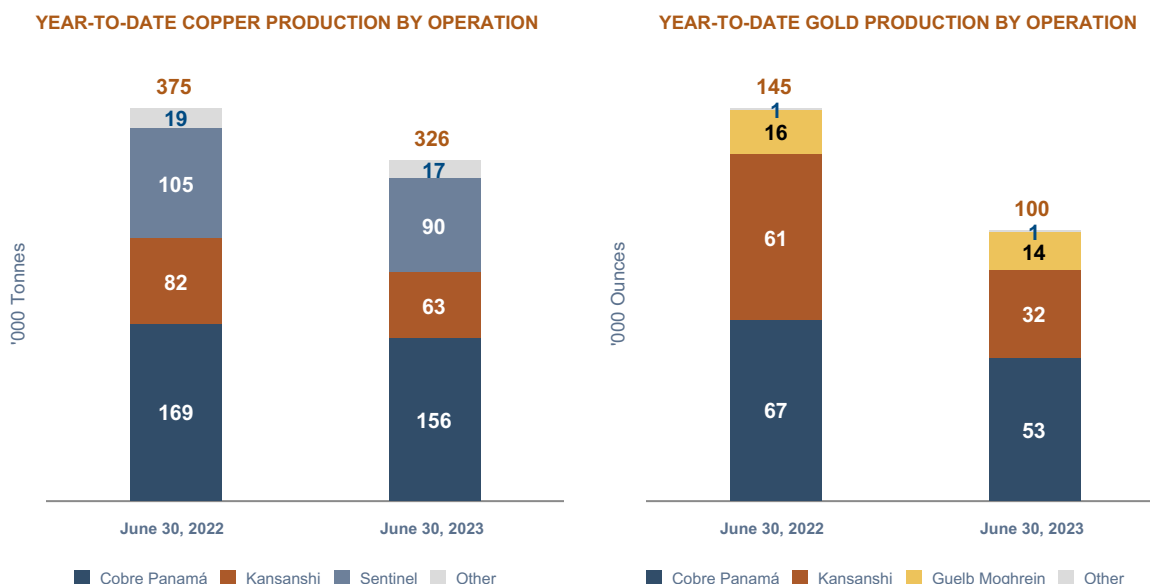


Total copper production of 187kt for the second quarter of 2023 was a notable improvement from the previous quarter. Cobre Panamá delivered strong performance following the 15-day interruption to production in the first quarter and the CP100 Expansion project is ramping up successfully. Sentinel is steadily recovering from the impacts of record heavy rains experienced during the first quarter. Mining activities continued to be impacted by excess water in Stage 1 until mid-May, however, volumes improved as dewatering activities reduced water levels in the pit and operations gained access to higher grade ore. Kansanshi production improved in the second quarter with mining cutbacks at upper elevations where mineralization is predominantly disseminated in stratigraphy and with wider veins, therefore higher grades. This continues to be the focus for the remainder of the year. Copper production for the quarter was 3% lower than the same quarter of 2022, mainly due to lower production at Kansanshi.

Gold production was 30% lower than the same quarter of 2022, mainly attributable to lower production at Kansanshi and Cobre Panamá.

Ravensthorpe produced 6kt of nickel, a 19% increase from the same quarter of 2022.

SIX MONTHS



Copper production in the six months ended June 30, 2023 was a 13% reduction from the same period in 2022. Production at Cobre Panamá was interrupted on February 23, 2023, for 15 days as a result of the temporary suspension of concentrate loading operations by the Panama Maritime Authority (“AMP”). Concentrate loading recommenced on March 9, 2023 and the operation successfully ramped-up back to full production and delivered a strong second quarter. Sentinel experienced excessive rainfall during the first quarter of 2023, which resulted in high levels of water in the pit, creating challenging mining conditions and restricted access to areas with higher grade ore. Mining production continued to be impacted by excess water until mid-May, but the operation is steadily recovering from the impacts of the rainy season. Kansanshi’s production was impacted by lower feed grades, which were mined from narrow-veined regions. Kansanshi continues to focus on mining cutbacks with historically higher grades at upper elevations, where mineralization is predominantly disseminated in stratigraphy and with wider veins.

Total gold production was 31% lower than the comparable period in 2022 mainly attributable to lower production at Kansanshi and Cobre Panamá.

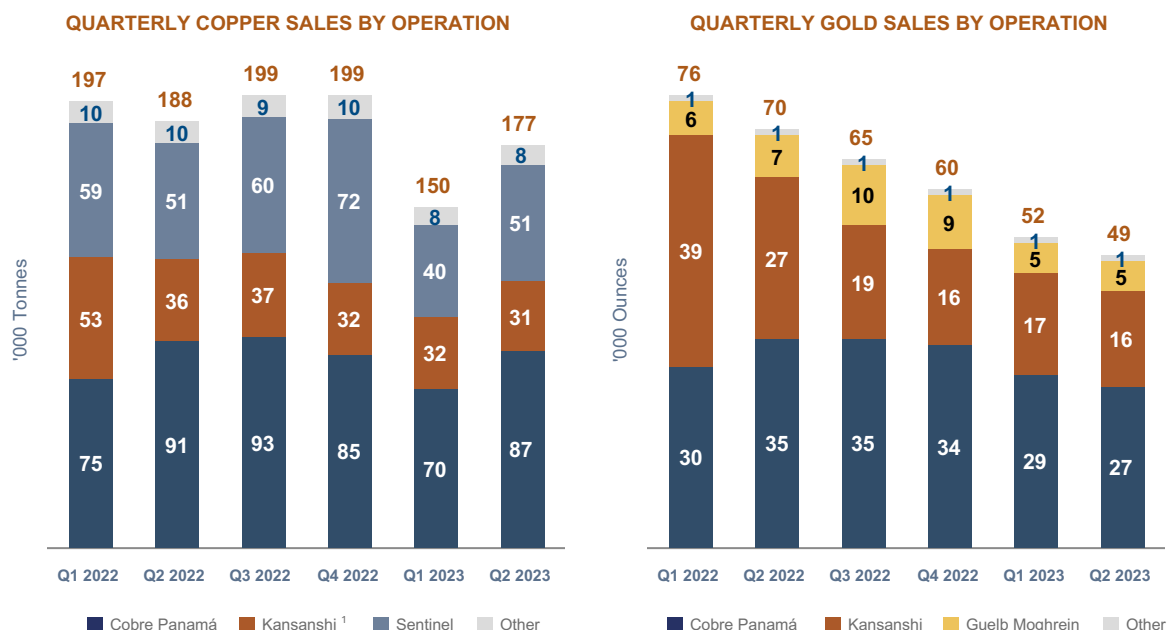
Ravensthorpe produced 12kt of nickel, a 17% increase from the comparable period in 2022.



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

Sales Volumes

SECOND QUARTER



¹ Copper sales include third-party sales of concentrate, cathode and anode attributable to Kansanshi. Sales exclude the sale of copper anode produced from third-party concentrate purchased at Kansanshi. Sales of copper anode attributable to third-party concentrate purchases were 8,821 tonnes for the three months ended June 30, 2023 (580 tonnes for the three months ended June 30, 2022).

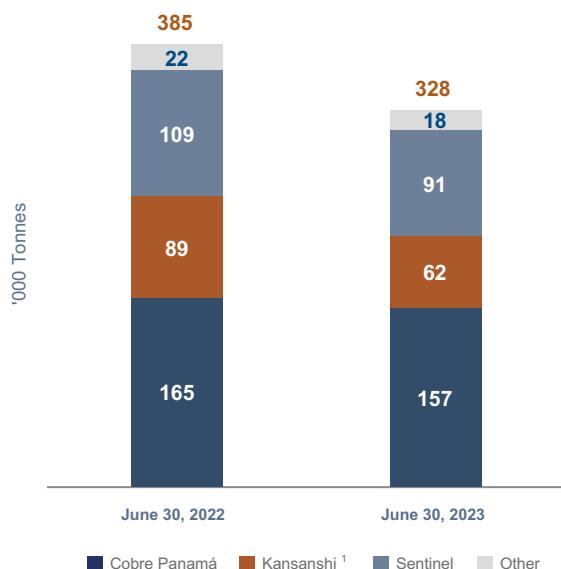
Total copper sales volumes of 177kt for the second quarter of 2023 were 5% lower than the same quarter of 2022.

Gold sales volumes of 49koz for the second quarter of 2023 were 31% lower than the same quarter of 2022, principally due to lower production.

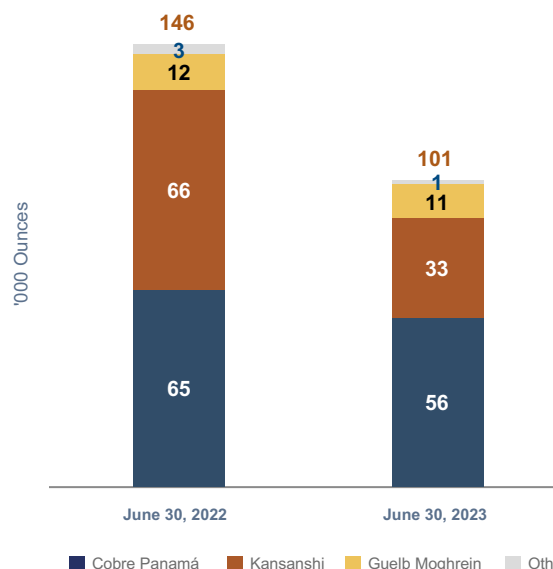
Nickel sales volumes were 6kt at Ravensthorpe, a 104% increase from the same quarter of 2022, attributable to higher production as well as timing of shipments.

SIX MONTHS

YEAR-TO-DATE COPPER SALES BY OPERATION



YEAR-TO-DATE GOLD PRODUCTION BY OPERATION



¹ Copper sales include third-party sales of concentrate, cathode and anode attributable to Kansanshi. Sales of copper anode attributable to third-party concentrate purchases were 17,941 tonnes for the six months ended June 30, 2023 (580 tonnes for the six months ended June 30, 2022).

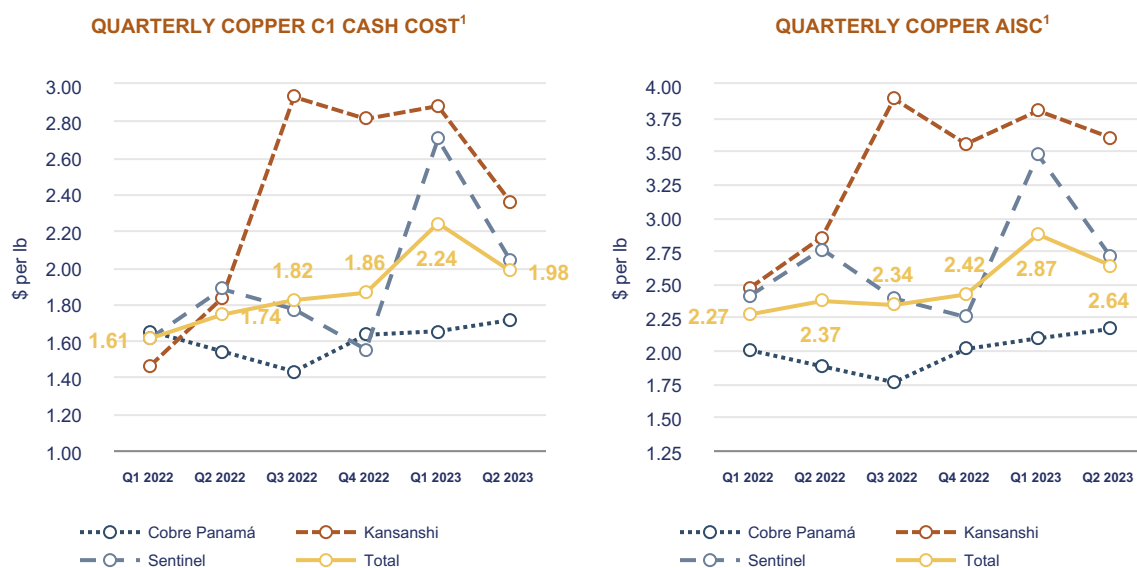
Copper sales in the six months ended June 30, 2023 were 15% lower compared to the same period in 2022. This reflects the decreases in production at Sentinel, Kansanshi and Cobre Panamá, as well as expected decreases at shorter life operations.

Gold sales volumes decreased by 31% compared to the same period in 2022, reflecting the decreases in gold production at Kansanshi and Cobre Panamá.

Nickel sales volumes were 12kt at Ravensthorpe, which reflects the increase in production.

Cash Costs¹

SECOND QUARTER



Total copper C1 cash cost¹ of \$1.98 per lb for the second quarter of 2023 was \$0.24 per lb higher than the same quarter of 2022, mainly due to lower production and lower by-product credits, higher treatment and refining charges, elevated contractor and maintenance costs, which were mitigated by lower fuel costs.

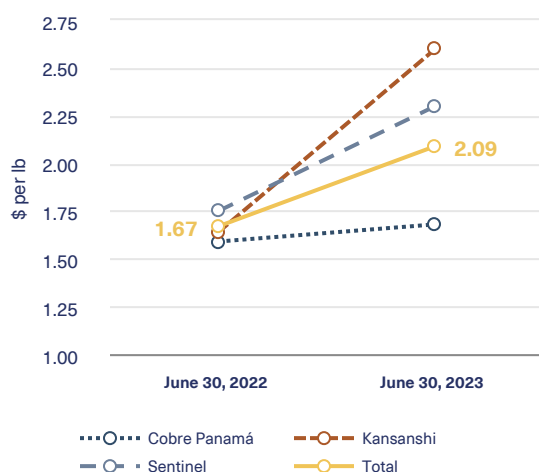
Compared to the first quarter of 2023, fuel costs continued to decrease during the quarter as did explosive prices, driven by the reduction in underlying commodity prices. However, costs such as maintenance and contractors remain at elevated levels.

Total copper AISC¹ of \$2.64 per lb was \$0.27 per lb higher than the same quarter of 2022, reflecting the higher copper C1 cash cost¹.

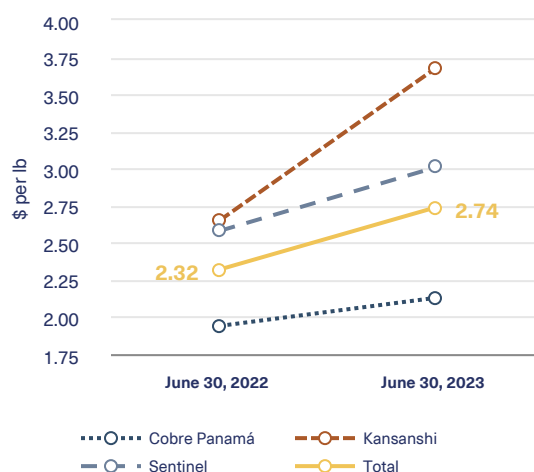
¹ Copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), and copper all-in sustaining costs (copper AISC) are non-GAAP ratios which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures".

SIX MONTHS

YEAR-TO-DATE COPPER C1 CASH COST¹



YEAR-TO-DATE COPPER AISC¹



Total copper C1 cash cost¹ of \$2.09 per lb for the six months ended June 30, 2023 was \$0.42 per lb higher than 2022, driven by lower production, lower by-product credits and elevated cost levels from inflationary pressures experienced in 2022, particularly contractor and maintenance costs.

Total copper AISC¹ of \$2.74 per lb was \$0.42 per lb higher than the same period in 2022, resulting from the higher copper C1 cash costs¹.

Please see the appendices from page 57 onward for further details on production and sales volumes by operation as well as sales revenues and cash costs.

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

OPERATIONS REVIEW

Cobre Panamá

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Waste mined (000's tonnes)	21,663	16,640	40,034	29,745
Ore mined (000's tonnes)	21,771	25,799	40,761	50,849
Copper ore milled (000's tonnes) ¹	22,907	21,156	41,450	41,811
Copper ore grade processed (%)	0.44	0.47	0.42	0.44
Copper recovery (%)	90	92	90	91
Concentrate grade (%)	26.0	26.7	25.9	26.9
Copper production (tonnes)	90,086	90,778	155,513	169,115
Copper sales (tonnes)	86,964	90,568	156,992	165,453
Gold production (ounces)	28,994	36,931	52,872	66,878
Gold sales (ounces) ²	26,881	35,251	55,734	65,419
Silver production (ounces)	751,338	733,399	1,319,413	1,364,027
Silver sales (ounces) ²	716,845	739,120	1,323,776	1,348,313
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb) ³	\$2.16	\$1.88	\$2.13	\$1.94
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb) ³	\$1.71	\$1.54	\$1.68	\$1.59
Total copper cost (C3) (per lb) ³	\$2.59	\$2.46	\$2.62	\$2.55
Financial results (\$ millions)				
Copper in concentrates	664	788	1,226	1,485
Gold – precious metal stream ongoing cash payments	14	13	24	24
Gold – other cash	(19)	–	(12)	4
Silver – precious metal stream ongoing cash payments	1	2	4	4
Silver – other cash	6	7	11	12
Gold and silver - non cash amortization	31	27	50	49
Total sales revenues	697	837	1,303	1,578
Gross profit	228	359	409	660
EBITDA ⁴	373	512	687	953

¹ Measured in dry metric tonnes ("DMT").

² Excludes refinery-backed gold and silver credits purchased and delivered under the precious metal streaming arrangement (see "Precious Metal Stream Arrangement").

³ Copper all-in sustaining costs (copper AISC), copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), and total copper cost (copper C3) are non-GAAP ratios, and do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

⁴ EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure, and does not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

Second Quarter

During the quarter, 22.9 million tonnes of ore with an average head grade of 0.44% were processed, achieving recoveries of 90% and copper production of 90,086 tonnes. Cobre Panamá delivered strong performance following the 15-day interruption to production in the first quarter and the CP100 Expansion project is ramping up successfully. Copper production for the quarter was in line with the same quarter of 2022, as the current quarter saw higher tonnes milled from the continued successful ramp-up of the CP 100 Expansion project, however, this was offset by lower grades, bringing production back to a similar level compared to the same quarter of 2022. Total ex-pit mining of 43.4 million tonnes for the quarter was 2% higher than the same quarter of 2022 as Colina waste stripping and box cut development advanced.

Copper C1 cash cost¹ of \$1.71 per lb was \$0.17 per lb higher than the same quarter of 2022, due to higher costs related to consumables and maintenance, and lower by-product credits. Copper AISC¹ of \$2.16 per lb was \$0.28 per lb higher than the same quarter of 2022, primarily due to the higher C1 cash cost¹ combined with higher sustaining capital expenditures².

The power plant continued to benefit from the collars in the coal supply contract. This collar is currently in place with the ceiling price exercised from July 2021 onwards, thereby limiting exposure to further increases in the coal price until the end of 2023.

Sales revenues for the second quarter of 2023 were \$697 million, 17% lower than the same quarter of 2022, mainly as a result of lower realized metal prices. Gross profit of \$228 million for the quarter was \$131 million lower than the same quarter of 2022, reflecting lower sales revenues.

Six Months

Copper production during the first quarter was suspended on February 23, 2023 for 15 days as a result of export restrictions imposed by the AMP. Following the temporary interruption to production, the operations ramped-up successfully and delivered strong performance with advances in plant availability and mill processing rates. During the six months ended June 30, 2023, 41.5 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 0.42% were processed with recoveries of 90%. This resulted in copper and gold production of 155,513 tonnes and 52,872 ounces, respectively. Copper production for the six months ended June 30, 2023 was 8% lower than the comparable period of 2022 as a consequence of lower grades, while milled volumes were in line, despite the 15-day suspension of processing operations, which is attributable to the additional processing facilities related to the CP100 Expansion project.

Copper C1 cash cost¹ for the six months ended June 30, 2023 was \$1.68 per lb, \$0.09 per lb higher than same period in 2022. This was a result of higher costs related to consumables and maintenance. This was slightly offset by the lower electricity costs as electricity was purchased from the national grid at spot prices during the January 2022 power plant shutdown. Copper AISC¹ of \$2.13 per lb was \$0.19 per lb higher than the same period in 2022, due to higher C1 cash cost¹ and higher sustaining capital expenditures².

Sales revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2023 were \$1,303 million, 17% lower than 2022 as a result of lower production and lower realized copper prices. Gross profit was \$409 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023, a 38% decrease from 2022, reflecting lower sales revenues.

Outlook

For 2023, Cobre Panamá is expected to achieve between 90 million and 100 million tonnes of mill throughput and annual production of 350,000 – 380,000 tonnes of copper and 140,000 – 160,000 ounces of gold. Full year 2023 grades and recoveries are expected to be broadly consistent with 2022, with some fluctuation from quarter to quarter.

Construction work for the CP100 Expansion project was completed seven weeks ahead of schedule and commissioning was completed in the first quarter. Ramp-up of the new expansion facilities continue and the expansion to 100 Mtpa remains on schedule for the end of 2023. Significant progress has been made on the pre-strip work for the Colina pit and earthworks for the associated overland conveyor and in-pit crushing facility. The first crusher at Colina is expected to be commissioned in 2024.

In addition, the construction of the molybdenum recovery circuit is progressing well, with completion of construction and commencement of commissioning expected by the end of 2023 and first molybdenum concentrate production is expected in the first quarter of 2024.

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

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

Kansanshi

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Waste mined (000's tonnes)	16,260	18,437	33,522	35,029
Ore mined (000's tonnes)	5,494	6,931	11,118	14,940
Sulphide ore milled (000's tonnes) ¹	3,126	3,310	6,213	6,733
Sulphide ore grade processed (%)	0.49	0.75	0.47	0.80
Sulphide copper recovery (%)	87	91	88	91
Sulphide concentrate grade (%)	17.9	24.1	18.6	23.4
Mixed ore milled (000's tonnes) ¹	1,895	1,951	3,932	3,600
Mixed ore grade processed (%)	0.65	0.68	0.61	0.67
Mixed copper recovery (%)	75	73	74	76
Mixed ore concentrate grade (%)	18.0	16.4	18.2	18.1
Oxide ore milled (000's tonnes) ¹	1,748	1,969	3,706	3,821
Oxide ore grade processed (%)	0.89	0.56	0.74	0.58
Oxide copper recovery (%)	77	70	73	68
Oxide concentrate grade (%)	16.2	11.7	15.3	12.7
Copper production (tonnes) ²	34,657	39,719	63,340	81,618
Copper smelter				
Concentrate processed ³	320,351	312,788	627,124	650,140
Copper anodes produced (tonnes) ³	74,968	70,171	148,080	147,485
Smelter copper recovery (%)	97	98	97	97
Acid tonnes produced (000's)	295	306	572	634
Copper sales (tonnes) ⁴	30,732	35,966	62,270	89,206
Gold production (ounces)	16,346	27,937	32,306	60,577
Gold sales (ounces)	15,825	26,775	33,069	65,603
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb) ^{5,6,7}	\$3.60	\$2.85	\$3.68	\$2.65
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb) ^{5,6}	\$2.36	\$1.83	\$2.60	\$1.64
Total copper cost (C3) (per lb) ^{5,6,7}	\$3.68	\$3.00	\$3.85	\$2.77
Financial results (\$ millions)				
Copper	328	340	683	864
Gold	30	48	61	119
Other	–	7	2	8
Total sales revenues	358	395	746	991
Gross profit (loss)	(16)	121	7	399
EBITDA ⁵	67	167	141	501

¹ Measured in dry metric tonnes ("DMT").² Production presented on a copper concentrate basis, i.e. mine production only. Production does not include output from the smelter.³ Concentrate processed in smelter and copper anodes produced are disclosed on a 100% basis, inclusive of Trident and third-party concentrate processed. Concentrate processed is measured in DMT.⁴ Sales include third-party sales of concentrate, cathode and anode attributable to Kansanshi (excluding copper anode sales attributable to Trident). Sales of copper anode attributable to third-party concentrate purchases were 8,821 tonnes and 17,941 tonnes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively, (580 tonnes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022).⁵ Copper all-in sustaining costs (copper AISC), copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), and total copper cost (copper C3) are non-GAAP ratios, and EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. These measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.⁶ Excludes purchases of copper concentrate from third parties treated through the Kansanshi smelter.⁷ C3 and AISC costs in the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, exclude royalties attributable to ZCCM-IH relating to the year ended December 31, 2022.

Second Quarter

In the second quarter of 2023, Kansanshi production focused on mining cutbacks at elevated benches with historically higher grades. Kansanshi produced 34,657 tonnes of copper during the second quarter of 2023, 13% lower than the same quarter of 2022 due to lower feed grades, mainly in the sulphide circuit. Sulphide ore was mainly mined from areas with narrow-vein mineralization, which incurred additional dilution. Additionally, higher grade but high carbon content sulphide

posed a processing challenge due to its hardness, reducing mill rates. The reduced sulphide feed available was supplemented by ore stockpiles with lower grades. Gold production of 16,346 ounces for the second quarter of 2023 was 41% lower than the same quarter of 2022 due to the reduction of ore mined from high-vein areas where higher grade gold is contained.

Copper C1 cash cost¹ of \$2.36 per lb was \$0.53 per lb higher than the comparable quarter in 2022, due to lower production, lower by-product credits, and higher consumable costs. Copper AISC¹ of \$3.60 per lb was \$0.75 per lb higher than the comparable quarter in 2022 due to higher copper C1 cash costs¹ and higher capitalized stripping² in the quarter, partially offset by lower royalties.

Sales revenues of \$358 million were 9% lower than the same quarter of 2022, reflecting a decrease in copper sales volumes and lower realized metal prices¹. Gross loss of \$16 million was \$137 million lower than the same quarter of 2022, reflecting lower sales revenues and higher costs and includes royalties of \$36 million payable to ZCCM-IH.

Six Months

Kansanshi produced 63,340 tonnes of copper in the six months ended June 30, 2023, which was 22% lower than the same period in 2022 due to lower feed grades across all three circuits, particularly from the M11 area at lower elevations in the main pit. The variability of grades in ore stockpiles were the main drivers behind the lower grades. Gold production for the six months ended June 30, 2023 of 32,306 ounces is 47% lower than the same period in 2022, mainly due to the reduction of ore mined from high-vein areas which contain higher grade gold.

Copper C1 cash cost¹ of \$2.60 per lb for the six months ended June 30, 2023 was \$0.96 per lb higher than the same period in 2022, due to lower production and lower by-product credits, and higher consumables costs. Copper AISC¹ of \$3.68 per lb was \$1.03 per lb higher than the same period in 2022, driven by higher copper C1 cash costs¹ and higher sustaining capital expenditure², partially offset by lower royalties.

Sales revenues of \$746 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 were 25% lower than 2022 due to lower sales volumes and lower realized copper prices¹. Gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2023 of \$7 million was \$392 million lower than 2022 due to lower sales revenues, higher costs and the inclusion of \$36 million royalties payable to ZCCM-IH.

Kansanshi Copper Smelter

Second Quarter

The smelter treated 320,351 DMT of concentrate, producing 74,968 tonnes of copper anode and 295,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid. The concentrate grade treated in the quarter was 25%.

Six Months

The smelter treated 627,124 DMT of concentrate, producing 148,080 tonnes of copper anode and 572,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid. The concentrate grade treated during the period was 25%.

Outlook

Production in 2023 is expected to be toward the lower end of the guidance range of 130,000 – 150,000 tonnes of copper and toward the lower end of guidance of 95,000 – 105,000 ounces of gold. Mining fleet deployment changes over the past six months have enabled the operation to open up mining areas, placing less reliance on variable grade ore stockpiles. Additionally, mining will focus on cutbacks M15 and M17 at upper elevations in the main pit, where mineralization is predominantly disseminated in stratigraphy and with wider veins, and therefore higher grades. This will continue to be a focus for the remainder of the year, benefitting production through the rest of 2023. An extensive drilling campaign is ongoing in areas associated with vein mineralization prior to mining.

The majority of the capital expenditures on the S3 Expansion is expected in late-2023 and 2024. Detailed design is progressing well and incorporates enhancements and efficiencies introduced by the latest generation of preferred equipment and the learnings of the Sentinel and Cobre Panamá operations. Long-lead mining fleet and long-lead process plant

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

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

equipment have been ordered with deliveries commencing in the second half of 2023. Overall project procurement is approximately 33% committed as at the end of the quarter.

Trident

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Waste mined (000's tonnes)	22,678	24,249	41,133	47,820
Ore mined (000's tonnes)	11,858	12,839	20,748	26,732
Copper ore milled (000's tonnes) ¹	12,590	14,416	24,557	28,036
Copper ore grade processed (%)	0.48	0.41	0.41	0.42
Copper recovery (%)	89	89	89	90
Copper production (tonnes)	54,045	52,447	90,277	104,922
Concentrate grade (%)	27.6	28.5	27.4	28.5
Copper sales (tonnes)	51,135	50,912	91,448	109,462
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb) ²	\$2.71	\$2.76	\$3.01	\$2.58
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb) ²	\$2.04	\$1.88	\$2.30	\$1.75
Total copper cost (C3) (per lb) ²	\$2.91	\$2.94	\$3.28	\$2.80
Financial results (\$ millions)				
Sales revenues – Copper	410	453	759	1,008
Gross profit	76	160	162	401
EBITDA ²	148	225	291	540

¹ Measured in dry metric tonnes ("DMT")

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

Second Quarter

Copper production of 54,045 tonnes for the second quarter of 2023 was 3% higher than the same quarter of 2022 mainly due to higher grades. The improved grade was attributable to areas of the pit mined, which is expected to continue for the rest of the year. Sentinel is steadily recovering from the impacts of record heavy rains experienced during the first quarter. Mining activities continued to be impacted by excess water in Stage 1 until mid-May, which led to low stocks of broken material, however, volumes improved in June as dewatering activities reduced water levels in the pit and operations gained access to higher grade ore. Waste mining was impacted by poor blast fragmentation caused by hard rock and geological interfaces, and low dig unit productivities.

C1 cash cost¹ of \$2.04 per lb for the second quarter of 2023 was \$0.16 per lb higher than the same quarter of 2022, reflecting higher contractor and smelter costs. Copper AISC¹ for the second quarter of 2023 of \$2.71 per lb was \$0.05 per lb lower than the same quarter of 2022, reflecting the lower effective royalty rate.

Sales revenues of \$410 million was \$43 million lower than the same quarter of 2022, reflecting lower realized copper prices¹. Sales revenues comprise of both concentrate and anode sales, with a higher proportion of revenue realized from copper anodes.

Gross profit of \$76 million was \$84 million lower than the same quarter of 2022, reflecting lower revenues and higher operating costs.

Six Months

Copper production of 90,277 tonnes for the six months ended June 30, 2023 was 14% lower than the comparable period in 2022 due to lower throughput. There was excessive rainfall during the rainy season, which was the highest total rainfall experienced in 25 years with record peak rainfalls. This resulted in the accumulation of water in the high grade area of the Stage 1 pit, which was cleared by mid-May. Saturated ground conditions significantly impacted mining rates due to poor road

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

conditions and water in the pit prevented access to working faces, particularly in the lower benches of Stage 1. Mining volumes improved in June.

C1 cash cost¹ of \$2.30 per lb for the six months ended June 30, 2023 was \$0.55 per lb higher than the same period in 2022, reflecting lower copper production and spare parts, employee and contractor costs. Copper AISC¹ of \$3.01 per lb was \$0.43 per lb higher than the same period of 2022 due to higher C1 cash cost¹.

Sales revenues of \$759 million were \$249 million lower than the same period in 2022, due to lower copper sales volumes and lower realized copper prices¹. Sales revenues comprise of both concentrate and anode sales, with a higher proportion of revenue realized from copper anodes.

Gross profit of \$162 million was \$239 million lower than the comparable period in 2022, reflecting lower revenues and higher operating costs.

Outlook

As a result of the challenges encountered during the six months ended June 30, 2023, copper production for 2023 is expected to be toward the lower end of guidance of 260,000 – 280,000 tonnes. A drilling contractor will be deployed from July alongside the Company's own drill rigs to increase stocks of broken material. The focus will remain on blast quality to improve fragmentation and mine-to-mill optimization. Optimization of trolley utilization will continue with the commencement of the T4 trolley assist extension and T2 to T3 connection in the fourth quarter. Production is expected to improve in the second half of the year, with ground water now under control providing access to high grade ore, and improved milling rates in line with the comparable period in 2022.

2023 production for Enterprise is expected to be at the lower end of guidance of 5,000 – 10,000 contained tonnes of nickel. First production of nickel was achieved in the second quarter and first concentrate sale is expected in the third quarter of 2023. The ramp-up continues to commercial production and full plant throughput in 2024. Oxide material is impacting recoveries of the plant, and the ore profile has been updated to reflect the classification of material. As a result of recent changes to IFRS, sales proceeds and related costs associated with nickel sold during the pre-commercial ramp-up phase are required to be recognized through earnings rather than being capitalized.

Ravensthorpe

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Beneficiated ore tonnes processed (000's)	682	570	1,391	1,205
Beneficiated ore grade processed (%)	1.07	1.19	1.10	1.17
Nickel recovery (%)	86	78	84	77
Nickel production (contained tonnes)	5,756	4,853	11,673	9,975
Nickel sales (contained tonnes)	5,906	2,892	11,752	7,242
Nickel production (payable tonnes)	4,204	4,348	8,548	9,091
Nickel sales (payable tonnes)	4,287	2,443	8,609	6,480
Nickel all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb) ¹	\$11.17	\$11.78	\$11.07	\$10.05
Nickel cash cost (C1) (per lb) ¹	\$9.58	\$10.08	\$9.46	\$8.33
Total nickel cost (C3) (per lb) ¹	\$11.76	\$12.05	\$11.65	\$10.13
Financial results (\$ millions)				
Sales revenues	94	63	194	195
Gross profit (loss)	(26)	(33)	(40)	20
EBITDA ¹	(11)	(24)	(11)	37

¹ Nickel all-in sustaining cost (nickel AISC), nickel C1 cash cost (nickel C1), total nickel cost (nickel C3) are non-GAAP ratios, and EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. These measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

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

Second Quarter

Nickel production for the second quarter of 2023 was 5,756 contained tonnes of nickel, a 19% increase from the same quarter of 2022, with lower nickel grades offset by increased plant stability and increased recovery. Production increased over the quarter as improvement projects are being implemented to enable more consistent processing.

Nickel C1 cash cost¹ for the second quarter of 2023 was \$9.58 per lb, a 5% decrease from the same quarter of 2022, reflecting lower diesel volumes and prices, lower sulphur prices and favourable foreign exchange, offset by lower by-product credits and lower nickel payabilities. AISC¹ of \$11.17 per lb for the second quarter of 2023 is 5% lower than the same quarter of 2022, driven by lower nickel C1 cash costs¹.

Sales revenues in the second quarter of 2023 were \$94 million. The increase in sales revenues compared to the same quarter of 2022 is due to higher sales volumes, as the second quarter of 2022 experienced shipping delays. The net realized nickel price¹ was \$9.50 per lb for the second quarter of 2023, a 6% decrease from \$10.09 per lb in the same quarter of 2022. Nickel payabilities continued to be adversely impacted by discontinuities between benchmark nickel quotations and the broader nickel market.

Gross loss of \$26 million in the second quarter of 2023 reflected lower net realized nickel price¹.

Six Months

Nickel production for the six months ended June 30, 2023 was 11,673 contained tonnes, a 17% increase from the same period in 2022.

Nickel C1 cash cost¹ for the first six months was \$9.46 per lb, a 14% increase from 2022, reflecting lower by-product credits due to lower cobalt prices, and lower payabilities. This was partially offset by favourable foreign exchange and higher production. AISC¹ of \$11.07 per lb for the first six months is 10% higher than 2022, driven by higher nickel C1 cash cost¹, partially offset by lower capitalized stripping².

Sales revenues for the first six months were \$194 million, comparable to the same period in 2022. The increase in payable sales volumes was offset by the decrease in net realized nickel prices¹. Gross loss of \$40 million for the first six months was a decrease of \$60 million compared to the same period in 2022 due to higher operating costs and increase in payable sales volumes.

The net realized nickel price¹ for the first six months was \$9.88 per lb, a 19% decrease from the comparable period in 2022. The average LME Nickel price for the first six months was \$10.98 per lb.

Outlook

Production for 2023 is expected to be toward the lower end of guidance of 23,000 – 28,000 contained tonnes of nickel.

Mining continues to be focused on optimizing the Shoemaker Levy operation through ore blend trials and stockpile management. The focus for the plant remains on improving availability and operating efficiencies. Major High Pressure Acid Leach ("HPAL") train descale shutdowns in 2023 are scheduled for August and November. A major acid plant shutdown is scheduled for two weeks in November 2023, which will include a plant wide shut down for approximately five days.

An additional tank repair plan is being refined to further improve recoveries and plant stability with an additional two tanks scheduled to begin overhaul in second half of 2023.

Environmental and technical studies on the wind farm project continue with submission for environmental approval expected by the end of year.

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

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

Guelb Moghrein

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Copper production (tonnes)	3,578	3,264	6,993	6,496
Copper sales (tonnes)	2,925	3,299	6,393	5,457
Gold production (ounces)	6,686	9,060	14,271	15,972
Gold sales (ounces)	5,233	6,974	10,715	12,497
Magnetite concentrate production (WMT) ¹	176,564	167,171	296,869	320,164
Magnetite concentrate sales (WMT) ¹	138,241	138,867	368,294	280,386
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb) ²	\$2.92	\$2.49	\$2.75	\$2.11
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb) ²	\$2.30	\$2.02	\$2.24	\$1.65
Financial results (\$ millions)				
Sales revenues	47	58	110	104
Gross profit	6	10	13	20
EBITDA ²	7	13	17	24

¹ Magnetite concentrate production and sales volumes are measured in wet metric tonnes ("WMT").

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

Three and Six Months

Copper production for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 was 10% and 8% higher, respectively, than the same quarter in 2022 due to higher throughput and recovery. Gold production for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 was 26% and 11% lower, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2022 as a result of lower grades. Magnetite production for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 were 6% higher and 7% lower, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2022 due to higher feed grade and throughput during the second quarter but lower feed grade and throughput year-to-date.

Sales revenues for the second quarter were 19% lower than the same quarter in 2022 due to lower realized copper prices¹ and lower sales volumes. Sales revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2023 were 6% higher, attributable to higher sales volumes, offset by lower realized copper prices¹. Gross profit for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 were \$4 million and \$7 million lower, respectively, than the comparable periods in 2022.

Outlook

Production in 2023 is expected to be approximately 13,500 tonnes of copper, 30,000 ounces of gold, and 485,000 WMT of magnetite concentrate. Scheduled maintenance for the remainder of the year includes a partial relining of the SAG mill in the fourth quarter of 2023.

The stripping of Cutback 4 in the main pit continues to progress and is expected to extend mining operations to the end of 2025. The Cutback 2 in-pit dumping has started and is expected to complete during the second half of the year. Orders for the recommissioning of the carbon-in-leach ("CIL") plant, construction of a re-pulping and scrubbing plant, and additional CIL tailings ponds have been placed and commissioning is expected in the fourth quarter of 2023.

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

Çayeli

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Copper production (tonnes)	3,010	2,940	5,913	6,109
Copper sales (tonnes)	3,939	3,060	6,699	8,344
Zinc production (tonnes)	935	1,012	1,764	1,846
Zinc sales (tonnes)	–	–	–	2,192
Financial results (\$ millions)				
Sales revenues	28	26	50	79
Gross profit	9	13	14	44
EBITDA ¹	14	16	21	53

¹ EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure, and does not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

Three and Six Months

Copper and zinc production for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 were in line with the same period in 2022. Gross profit for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 were lower than the same period in 2022 due to higher operating costs, following elevated cost levels from inflationary pressures experienced in 2022. Lower sales volumes and realized metal prices¹ also impacted the gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2023.

Outlook

Production for 2023 is expected to be 10,000 tonnes of copper and 3,000 tonnes of zinc, reflecting a declining number of work areas as the mine approaches reserve depletion in 2026.

Las Cruces

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Copper cathode production (tonnes)	1,799	2,709	3,892	4,987
Copper cathode sales (tonnes)	1,667	3,067	3,847	4,988
Financial results (\$ millions)				
Sales revenues	14	30	34	49
Gross loss	(9)	–	(13)	(5)
EBITDA ¹	(10)	–	(15)	(6)

¹ EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure, and does not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

Three and Six Months

The operation completed re-processing of high grade tailings in June 2023, with the final sale of copper cathodes in July 2023. Gross loss of \$9 million for the second quarter of 2023 included care and maintenance costs of \$4 million. Gross loss for the six months ended June 30, 2023 of \$13 million included care and maintenance costs of \$8 million.

Outlook

The Company will continue to advance technical work on the polymetallic refinery project, with the release of the NI 43-101 Technical Report on Reserves and Resources expected later in the year. The Company will continue to explore commercial agreements with mines in the region to further enhance the value of the project.

The Las Cruces Underground Project is awaiting Board approval, which is not expected before the end of 2023, and will take into consideration prevailing economic conditions and the Company's debt reduction objectives.

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

SUMMARY FINANCIAL RESULTS

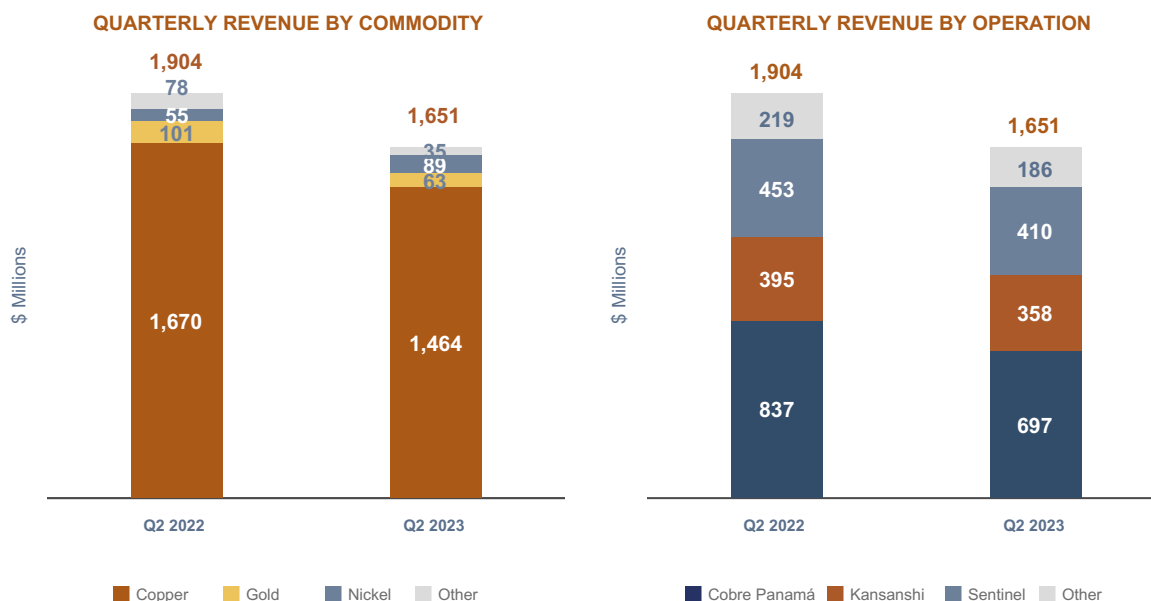
	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Sales revenues	1,651	1,904	3,209	4,067
Gross profit (loss)				
Cobre Panamá	228	359	409	660
Kansanshi	(16)	121	7	399
Trident	76	160	162	401
Ravensthorpe	(26)	(33)	(40)	20
Corporate & other	3	22	7	57
Total gross profit	265	629	545	1,537
Exploration	(5)	(4)	(11)	(8)
General and administrative	(33)	(29)	(66)	(61)
Other income	25	260	9	170
Net finance expense ¹	(160)	(145)	(309)	(298)
Adjustment for expected phasing of Zambian VAT	31	(106)	54	(128)
Income tax expense	(23)	(137)	(48)	(292)
Net earnings	100	468	174	920
Net earnings attributable to:				
Non-controlling interests	7	49	6	116
Shareholders of the Company	93	419	168	804
Adjusted earnings ²	85	337	161	817
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$0.13	\$0.61	\$0.24	\$1.16
Diluted	\$0.13	\$0.60	\$0.24	\$1.16
Adjusted ²	\$0.12	\$0.49	\$0.23	\$1.18
Basic weighted average number of shares (in 000's)	690,219	690,237	690,338	690,136

¹ Net finance expense comprises finance income and finance costs.

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

Sales Revenues

SECOND QUARTER



Sales revenues for the second quarter of 2023 of \$1,651 million were 13%, or \$253 million, lower than the same quarter of 2022, reflecting decreases in copper and gold revenues, of \$206 million and \$38 million respectively, partially offset by an increase in nickel revenues of \$34 million.

Copper sales revenues for the second quarter of 2023 of \$1,464 million were 12%, or \$206 million, lower than the same quarter of 2022 reflecting an 11% reduction in the net realized copper price¹ and lower copper sales volumes, which were 5% lower than the same quarter of 2022.

The net realized price¹ for copper of \$3.57 per lb for the second quarter of 2023 was 11% lower than the same quarter of 2022. This compares to a decrease of 11% in the average LME price of copper for the same period to \$3.84 per lb.

Nickel sales revenues of \$89 million for the second quarter of 2023 were 62%, or \$34 million, higher than the same quarter of 2022, reflecting higher sales volumes partially offset by lower net realized metal prices¹.

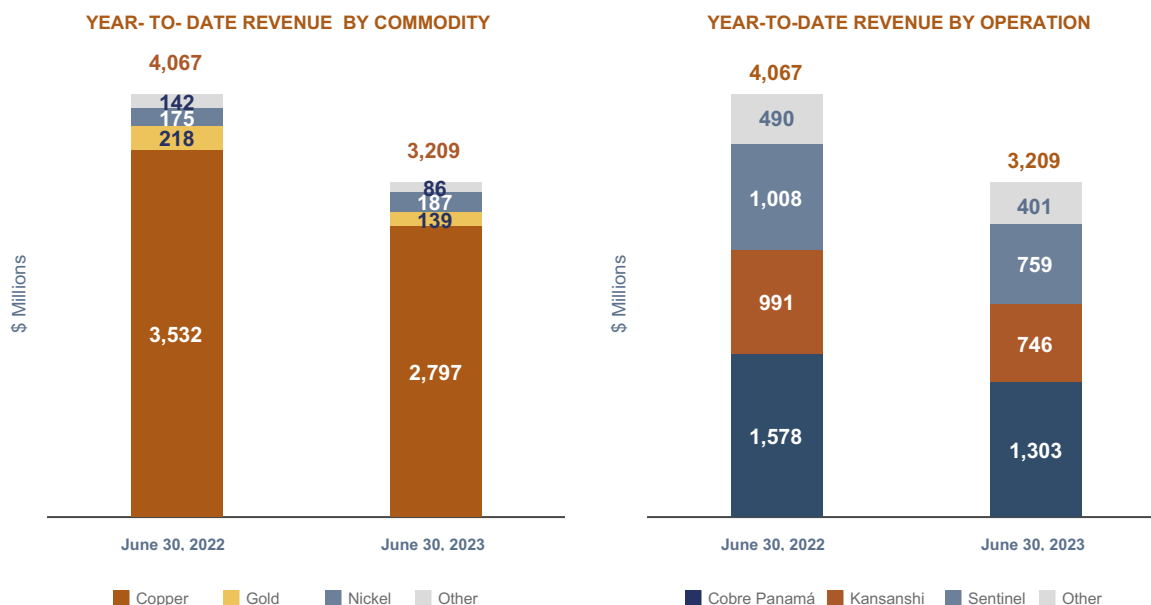
The net realized price¹ for nickel of \$9.50 per lb for the second quarter of 2023 was 6% lower than that for the same quarter of 2022.

Gold sales revenues for the second quarter of 2023 of \$63 million were 38%, or \$38 million, lower than the same quarter of 2022, arising from lower gold sales volumes and higher net realized metal prices¹. The lower gold sales revenues were primarily attributable to reduced sales volumes from Kansanshi and Cobre Panamá.

The cost for the purchase of refinery-backed gold and silver credits recognized within Cobre Panamá sales revenues was \$73 million compared to \$67 million in the same quarter of 2022.

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

SIX MONTHS



Sales revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2023 of \$3,209 million were 21%, or \$858 million, lower than the comparable period of 2022, reflecting the decreases in copper and gold sales revenues of \$735 million and \$79 million, respectively, partially offset by an increase in nickel sales revenues of \$12 million, or 7%, compared to the same period in 2022.

Copper sales revenues of \$2,797 million were 21%, or \$735 million, lower than the comparable period in 2022 reflecting the lower net realized copper price¹ and lower copper sales volumes. Total copper sales volumes for the first six months of 2023 were 10% lower than the comparable period of 2022, attributable to lower production at all three sites. Production in the first quarter at Cobre Panamá was interrupted for 15 days as a result of export restrictions imposed by the AMP, and production in Zambia was negatively impacted by heavy rains at Sentinel as well as lower ore grades at Kansanshi.

The net realized price¹ for copper of \$3.67 per lb for the first six months of 2023 was 12% lower than the same period in 2022 and benefitted from a reduced hedge profile. This compares to a decrease of 11% in the average LME price of copper for the same period to \$3.95 per lb.

Nickel sales revenues of \$187 million were 7%, or \$12 million, higher than the comparable period of 2022, reflecting lower net realized metal prices¹ throughout the period and increased nickel sales volumes. No hedge gain or loss was recognized on nickel sales revenues in the first six months of 2023, compared to a \$4 million loss, or \$0.32 per lb in the comparative period of 2022.

The net realized price¹ for nickel of \$9.88 per lb for the first six months of 2023 was 19% lower than the comparable period in 2022.

Gold sales revenues for the first six months of 2023 of \$139 million were 36%, or \$79 million, lower than the comparable period in 2022, reflecting lower gold sales volumes, partially offset by higher realized metal prices¹. Kansanshi and Cobre Panamá gold sales revenues reduced by \$58 million and \$16 million, respectively, attributable to lower sales volumes at these operations. The cost for the purchase of refinery-backed gold and silver credits recognized within revenues in June 2023 was \$123 million, \$2 million higher than the comparable period in 2022.

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

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Copper selling price (per lb)				
Average LME cash price	\$3.84	\$4.31	\$3.95	\$4.43
Realized copper price ¹	\$3.75	\$4.19	\$3.84	\$4.32
Treatment/refining charges ("TC/RC") (per lb)	(\$0.15)	(\$0.14)	(\$0.15)	(\$0.13)
Freight charges (per lb)	(\$0.03)	(\$0.03)	(\$0.02)	(\$0.03)
Net realized copper price ¹	\$3.57	\$4.02	\$3.67	\$4.16

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Gold selling price (per oz)				
Average LBMA cash price	\$1,976	\$1,872	\$1,932	\$1,874
Net realized gold price ^{1,2}	\$1,797	\$1,736	\$1,781	\$1,755

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Nickel selling price (per payable lb)				
Average LME cash price	\$10.12	\$13.13	\$10.98	\$12.54
Net realized nickel price ^{1,3}	\$9.50	\$10.09	\$9.88	\$12.23

¹ Realized metal prices are a non-GAAP ratio, do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

² Excludes gold revenues recognized under the precious metal stream arrangement.

³ The premium to the average LME cash price arose from the timings of sales across the periods, their respective quotation pricing periods and the impact from the Company's decision to temporarily suspend its nickel hedging program following the failure of the LME nickel platform in March 2022.

Given the volatility in commodity prices, significant variances may arise between average market price and net realized prices¹ due to the timing of sales during the period.

Gross Profit

Second Quarter

Gross profit for the quarter of \$265 million was \$364 million, or 58%, lower than the second quarter of 2022, due to lower net realized metal prices¹ and sales volumes combined with higher cash costs.

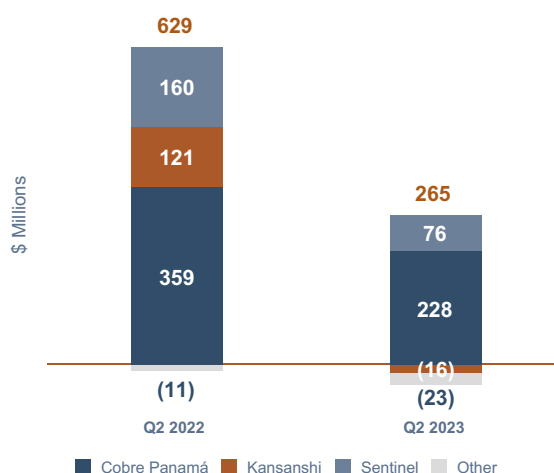
Gross profit in Q2 2022	629
Lower net realized prices ¹	(206)
Lower sales volumes and change in sales mix	(17)
Lower by-product contribution	(41)
Higher cash costs	(107)
Lower royalty expense ²	7
Higher depreciation	(13)
Positive impact of foreign exchange on operating costs	13
Gross profit in Q2 2023 ³	265

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

² Royalty expense in the second quarter includes the impact of the sale of the 3.1% royalty interest in KMP to ZCCM-IH, its minority shareholder.

³ Gross profit is reconciled to EBITDA by including exploration costs of \$5 million, general and administrative costs of \$33 million, share of profit in joint venture of \$8 million, and adding back depreciation of \$301 million and other expense of \$32 million (a reconciliation of EBITDA is included in "Regulatory Disclosures").

QUARTERLY GROSS PROFIT BY OPERATION



Gross profit for the second quarter of 2023 was \$265 million, a decrease of \$364 million, or 58%, from the same period in 2022, attributable to lower net realized metal prices¹ combined with increased operating costs. The increased cost pressures behind the higher cash costs arose due to higher treatment and refining charges and higher prices for contractors, maintenance, and consumables compared to the second quarter of 2022, with costs at elevated levels following global inflationary pressures persisting through 2022 into 2023. This was mitigated by lower fuel and sulphur costs.

Fuel costs continued to decrease during the quarter as did explosive prices, driven by the reduction in underlying commodity prices.

Six Months

Gross profit for the first six months of 2023 was \$545 million, a decrease of \$992 million, or 64%, from the comparable period of 2022 due to higher cash costs, lower net realized prices¹, sales volumes and a change in sales mix.

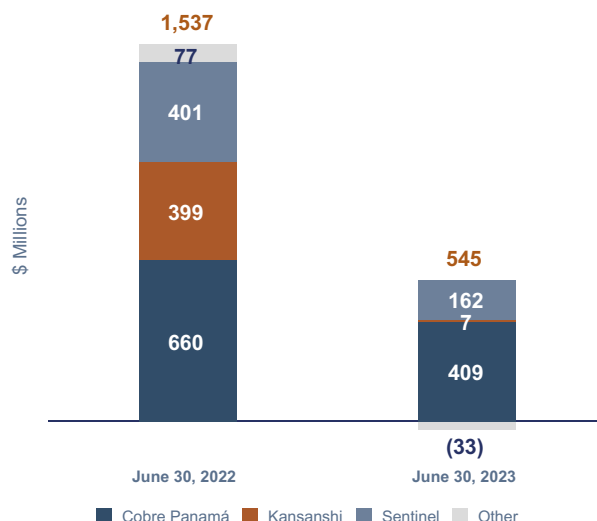
Gross profit first six months 2022	1,537
Lower net realized prices ¹	(460)
Lower sales volumes and change in sales mix	(335)
Lower by-product contribution	(86)
Higher cash costs	(224)
Lower royalty expense ³	75
Lower depreciation	11
Positive impact of foreign exchange on operating costs	27
Gross profit first six months 2023 ²	545

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

² Gross profit is reconciled to EBITDA by including exploration costs of \$11 million, general and administrative costs of \$66 million, share of profit in joint venture of \$11 million, and adding back depreciation of \$572 million and other expense \$35 million (a reconciliation of EBITDA is included in "Regulatory Disclosures").

³ Royalty expense in the six months to date includes the impact of the sale of the 3.1% royalty interest in KMP to ZCCM-IH, its minority shareholder.

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

YEAR-TO-DATE GROSS PROFIT BY OPERATION

Gross profit for the first six months of 2023 was \$545 million, a decrease of \$992 million, or 65%, from the same period in 2022, attributable to lower sales volumes and net realized metal prices¹, combined with higher operating costs. Operating costs have been impacted by higher prices for contractors, consumables, and maintenance arising from inflationary pressures experienced in 2022. This was partially mitigated by lower fuel and sulphur costs.

Net Earnings

Second Quarter

Net earnings attributable to shareholders of the Company for the second quarter of 2023 were \$93 million, \$326 million lower than the same quarter of 2022. The net earnings reduction was attributable to lower gross profit and other income, partially offset by lower tax expense and a credit for the expected phasing of Zambian VAT.

Basic earnings per share was \$0.13 during the quarter compared to \$0.61 earnings per share in the same quarter of 2022. Net finance expense of \$160 million was \$15 million higher than the second quarter of 2022. Net finance expense principally consists of interest on debt of \$139 million, related party interest of \$29 million, accretion of deferred revenue \$15 million, offset by interest capitalized of \$5 million and finance income of \$25 million.

Other income of \$25 million is \$235 million lower incurred in the same quarter of 2022. Foreign exchange gains of \$15 million were recognized compared to \$239 million foreign exchange gains in the same quarter of 2022 which included the impact of an agreement reached in respect of the outstanding VAT receivable. An \$8 million share of profit in Korea Panamá Mining Corporation ("KPMC") was recognized in the quarter, compared to \$20 million recognized in the same quarter of 2022.

A credit of \$31 million reflecting the expected phasing of the Zambian VAT was recognized in the quarter, compared with an expense of \$106 million recognized in the same quarter of 2022.

An income tax expense of \$23 million was recognized in the second quarter of 2023, compared with a \$137 million income tax expense recognized in the same quarter of 2022, reflecting applicable statutory tax rates that range from 20% to 30% for the Company's operations. The effective tax rate for the quarter was 19%, which included the current Law 9 legislation.

Six Months

Net earnings attributable to shareholders of the Company of \$168 million for the first six months of 2023 were \$636 million lower than the same period in 2022. The net earnings reduction was attributable to lower gross profit and other income, partially offset by a lower tax expense and a credit for the expected phasing of Zambian VAT.

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

Basic earnings per share was \$0.24 during the first six months of 2023, compared to earnings per share of \$1.16 in the same period of 2022. Net finance expense of \$309 million was \$11 million higher than the same period of 2022 reflecting increased interest rates on floating rate debt. Net finance expense principally consisted of interest on debt of \$276 million, related party interest of \$56 million, accretion of deferred revenue of \$30 million, offset by capitalized interest of \$13 million and finance income of \$56 million.

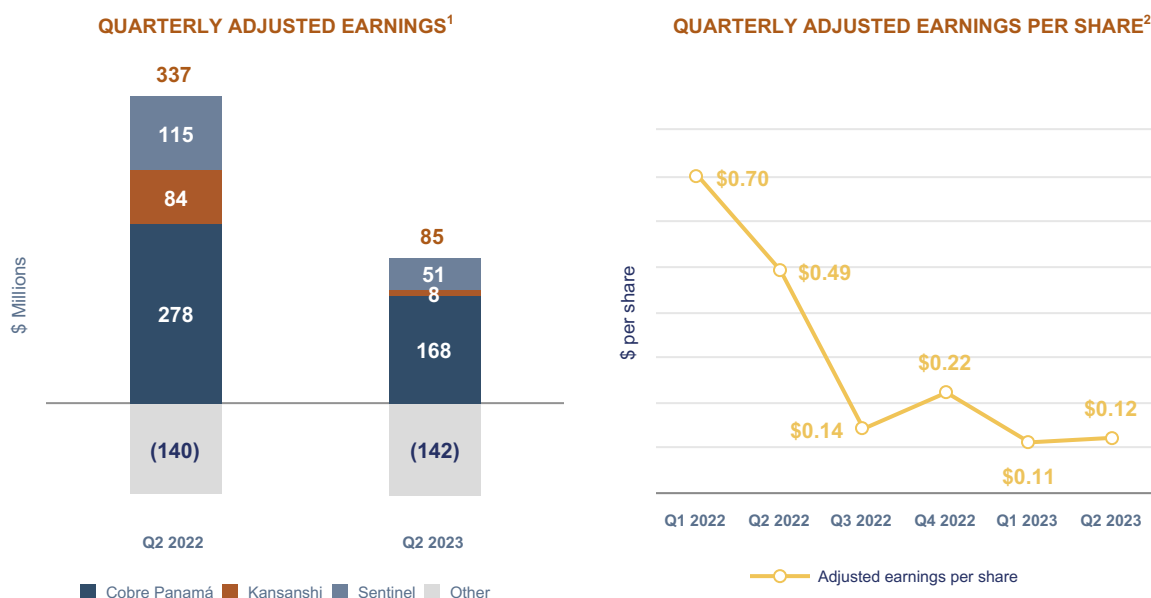
Other income of \$9 million is \$161 million lower than that incurred in the same period in 2022. Foreign exchange recognized a loss of \$1 million compared to a foreign exchange gains of \$183 million in the same period in 2022, which included the impact of an agreement reached in respect of the outstanding VAT receivable. Other expense in the comparable period included a charge of \$40 million for non-recurring costs in connection with previously sold assets. An \$11 million share of profit in KPMC was recognized in the six months to June 30, 2023, compared to \$34 million recognized in the comparable period of 2022.

A credit of \$54 million reflecting the expected phasing of the Zambian VAT was recognized in the first six months of 2023, compared with an expense of \$128 million recognized in the same period of 2022.

An income tax expense of \$48 million was recognized in the first six months of 2023, compared to a \$292 million expense recognized in the same period in 2022, reflecting applicable statutory tax rates that range from 20% to 30% for the Company's operations. The effective tax rate for the six months to date was 22%, which included the current Law 9 legislation.

Adjusted Earnings¹

SECOND QUARTER



Adjusted earnings¹ for the quarter ended June 30, 2023 of \$85 million decreased by \$252 million from the comparative period in 2022. Adjusted earnings per share² of \$0.12 in the second quarter compares to adjusted earnings per share² of \$0.49 in the same quarter of 2022. The principal items not included in adjusted earnings¹ in the quarter are royalties payable to ZCCM-IH related to the year ended December 31, 2022 of \$18 million, foreign exchange gains of \$15 million, and the adjustment for expected phasing of Zambian VAT of \$31 million.

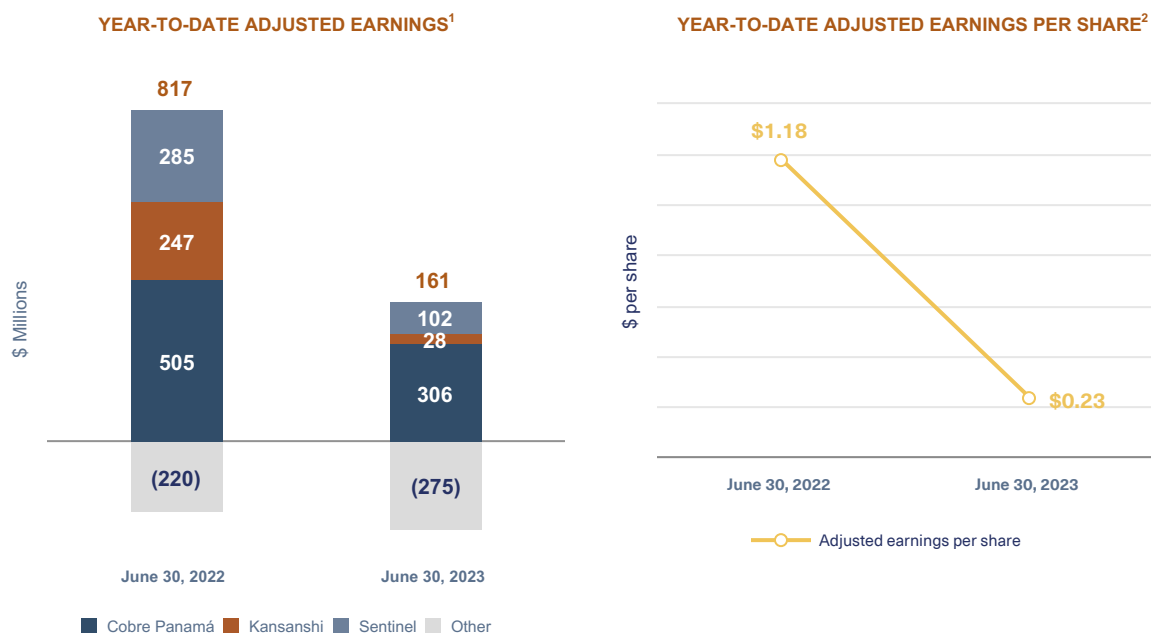
The effective tax rate, on an adjusted basis, for the quarter ended June 30, 2023 was 16%, which is based on Law 9 legislation. Once the Refreshed Concession Contract agreement has been signed and passed into law, at current consensus pricing, the adjusted effective tax rate for the full year 2023 is expected to be between 35% and 40%. A reconciliation of adjusted metrics is included in "Regulatory Disclosures".

¹ Adjusted earnings is a non-GAAP financial measure, and does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers.

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

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

SIX MONTHS



Adjusted earnings¹ for the six months ended June 30, 2023 of \$161 million is decreased by \$656 million from the comparative period in 2022. Adjusted earnings per share² of \$0.23 in the first six months compares to adjusted earnings per share² of \$1.18 in the same period of 2022.

The principal items not included in adjusted earnings¹ are royalties payable to ZCCM-IH related to the year ended December 31, 2022 of \$18 million, and the adjustment for expected phasing of Zambian VAT of \$54 million. The effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2023, on an adjusted basis, was 19%, which included the current Law 9 legislation. A reconciliation of adjusted metrics is included in "Regulatory Disclosures".

¹ Adjusted earnings is a non-GAAP financial measure, and does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers.

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

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities	719	904	1,018	1,570
Cash flows used by investing activities	(315)	(282)	(571)	(565)
Cash flows used by financing activities ¹	(627)	(743)	(1,259)	(1,037)
Exchange gains (losses) on cash and cash equivalents	3	(2)	2	(2)
Net cash outflow	(220)	(123)	(810)	(34)
Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts	878	1,825	878	1,825
Total assets	24,272	25,224	24,272	25,224
Total current liabilities	1,952	1,862	1,952	1,862
Total long-term liabilities	10,134	11,030	10,134	11,030
Net debt ²	5,650	5,339	5,650	5,339
Cash flows from operating activities per share ³	\$1.04	\$1.31	\$1.47	\$2.27

¹ Interest paid excludes \$5 million and \$13 million capitalized to property, plant and equipment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively, presented in cash flows used by investing activities (three and six months ended June 30, 2022: \$5 million and \$9 million).

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

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

SECOND QUARTER

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities for the second quarter were \$185 million lower than the same quarter of 2022, attributable to lower EBITDA¹, partially offset by lower taxes paid and favourable movements on working capital.

Cash Flows Used by Investing Activities

Investing activities mostly comprise capital expenditures of \$321 million which were \$46 million higher than the same quarter of 2022. Higher expenditure was attributable to spending on the S3 project at Kansanshi and at Trident on the Enterprise project, partially offset by reduced spend at Cobre Panamá with construction for the CP 100 expansion project completed in the first quarter of 2023.

Cash Flows Used by Financing Activities

Cash flows used by financing activities of \$627 million for the second quarter of 2023 included a net outflow of \$354 million on total debt. Included within this, were the proceeds of \$1,300 million of Senior Notes due 2031 and the partial repayment of the aggregate principal amount of the existing revolving credit facility and the redemption, at par, of \$300 million of the Senior Notes due in 2025 and a scheduled term loan repayment of \$228 million.

During the second quarter of 2023, dividends paid to shareholders were \$57 million.

Interest paid of \$157 million is included within cash flows used by financing activities which excludes \$5 million of capitalized interest, and is \$78 million higher than the \$79 million paid in the second quarter of 2022, reflecting phasing of interest payments and higher interest rates on the Company's floating rate debt. Net payments of \$33 million were paid to KPMC, a 50:50 joint venture between the Company and Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation ("KOMIR").

SIX MONTHS

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities for the first six months of 2023, were \$552 million lower than 2022, reflecting lower EBITDA¹, partially offset by working capital inflows attributable to timing of shipments, combined with lower taxes paid.

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

Cash Flows Used by Investing Activities

Investing activities of \$571 million for the first six months of 2023, included capital expenditures of \$586 million which were \$32 million higher than 2022, reflecting increased capital expenditure at Trident on the Enterprise project and spending on the S3 project at Kansanshi, offset by reduced capital expenditure spend in Cobre Panamá with construction on the CP 100 Expansion project completed in the first quarter of 2023 as well as lower expenditure in Ravensthorpe with the completion of the Shoemaker Levy project in 2022.

Cash Flows Used by Financing Activities

Cash flows used by financing activities of \$1,259 million for the first six months of 2023, included an \$861 million net movement on total debt.

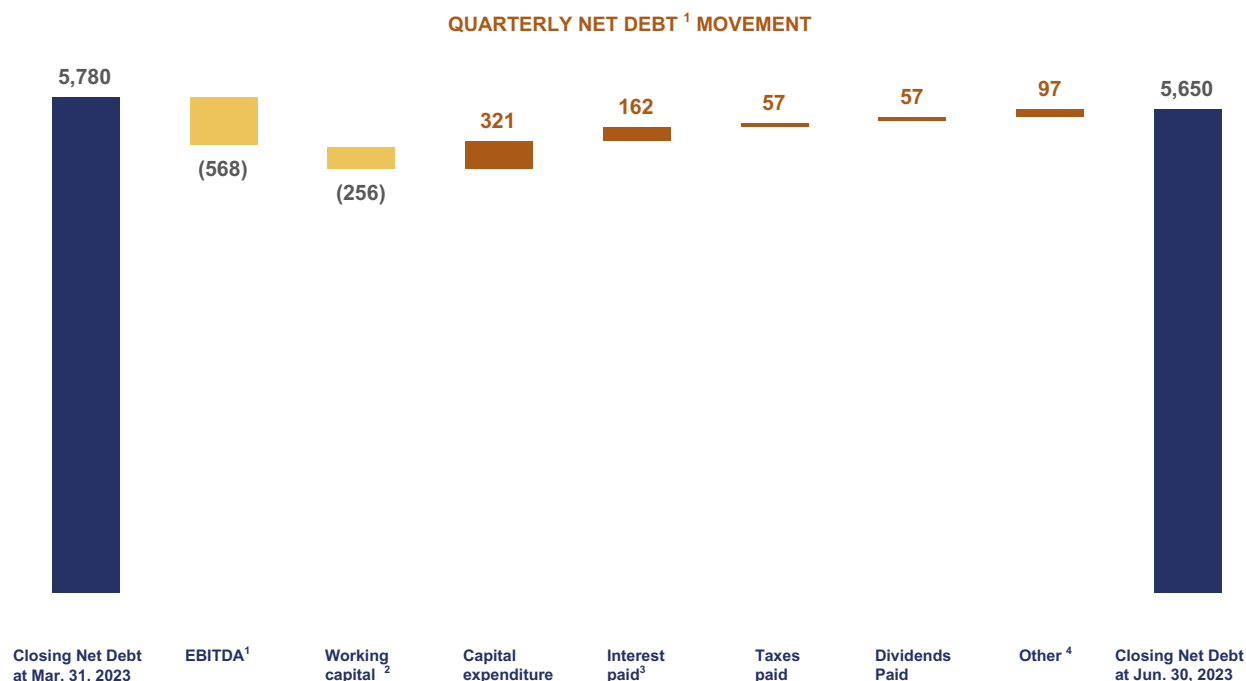
Included within this, were the proceeds of \$1,300 million of Senior Notes due 2031, the redemption at par, of \$300 million of the Senior Notes due in 2025, the redemption of \$850 million of the Senior Notes due in 2024, and the scheduled term loan repayment of \$228 million, and movements on the revolving credit facility and trading facilities.

In the first six months of 2023, dividends paid to shareholders were \$57 million.

Interest paid of \$269 million is included within cash flows from financing activities for the first six months of the year which excludes \$13 million of capitalized interest; and is \$37 million higher than the \$232 million of interest paid in 2022, reflecting increased interest rates. In addition, net payments of \$43 million were paid to KPMC.

Liquidity

SECOND QUARTER



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

² Working capital includes a \$38 million outflow related to long-term incentive plans.

³ Interest paid includes \$5 million of interest capitalized to property plant and equipment.

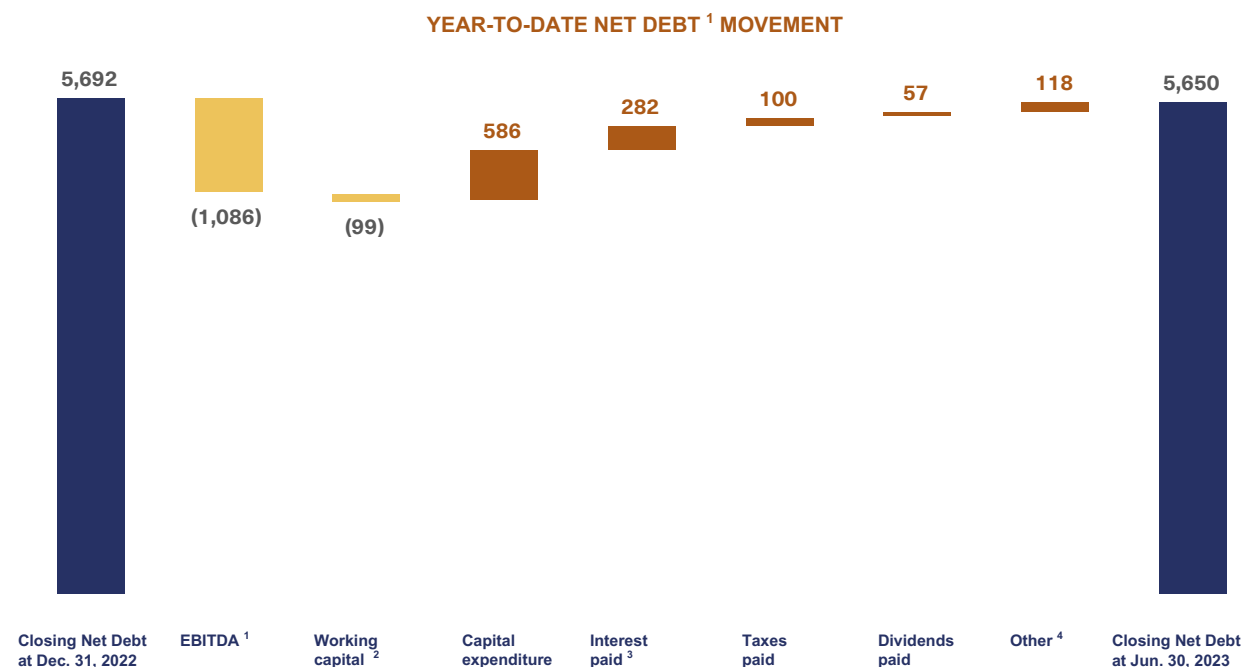
⁴ Other includes net payments to joint venture of \$33 million, restricted cash movement of \$24 million, offset by, interest received of \$11 million, non-cash adjustments relating to amortization of gold and silver streaming revenue of \$29 million and share of profit in joint venture of \$8 million.

Net debt¹ decreased by \$130 million during the quarter, attributable to the timing of working capital cash flows. This brings the net debt¹ level to \$5,650 million at June 30, 2023 with total debt at \$6,528 million.

On May 17, 2023 the Company announced the offering and pricing of \$1,300 million of 8.625% Senior Notes due 2031 at an issue price of 100.00%. Settlement took place on May 30, 2023. On May 18, 2023 the Company issued a notice of redemption of \$300 million of Senior Notes due 2025 to be redeemed at par. Proceeds of the new bonds were used to repay \$970 million principal amount of the existing revolving credit facility and the redemption, at par, of \$300 million of the Company's outstanding Senior Notes due in 2025.

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

SIX MONTHS



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

² Working capital includes a \$79 million outflow related to long-term incentive plans.

³ Interest paid includes \$13 million of interest capitalized to property plant and equipment.

⁴ Other includes interest received of \$28 million, net payments to joint venture of \$43 million, restricted cash reclassification of \$24 million offset by non-cash adjustments relating to amortization of gold and silver revenue of \$49 million and share of profit in joint venture ("JV") of \$11 million.

Net debt¹ decreased by \$42 million during the six months ended June 30, 2023 to \$5,650 million. At June 30, 2023, total debt was \$6,528 million.

During the year, the company redeemed at par an aggregate of \$1,150 million principal amount of senior unsecured notes, of which \$850 million related to the Senior Notes due 2024 redeemed in the first quarter of 2023, and \$300 million related to the Senior Notes due 2025 was redeemed in the second quarter of 2023.

The medium to long-term outlook for copper prices and demand continues to be robust. National policies and infrastructure plans supporting green energy across the world are expected to be passed, which are projected to drive the demand for copper, an essential component of both the transition to a low carbon economy and of the socioeconomic development of emerging economies.

The Company may from time to time enter into derivative contracts to ensure that the exposure to the price of copper on future sales are managed to ensure stability of cash flows. At July 25, 2023, the Company had no outstanding copper or nickel derivatives designated as hedged instruments.

Based on the expected future cash flows, this supports the Company's belief in its ability to meet current obligations as they become due and to have sufficient liquidity through the next 12 months to carry out its operating and capital expenditure plans. The Company was in full compliance with all its financial covenants at June 30, 2023, and expects to remain in compliance throughout the next 12 months. The Company continues to take action to manage operational and price risks and further strengthen the balance sheet, including through strategic initiatives.

At June 30, 2023, the Company had total commitments of \$423 million, principally related to the S3 project at Kansanshi.

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

Contractual and other obligations as at June 30, 2023 are as follows:

	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash flows	< 1 year	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	Thereafter
Debt – principal repayments	6,405	6,445	540	3,105	1,500	1,300
Debt – finance charges	–	1,949	480	754	379	336
Trading facilities	123	123	123	–	–	–
Trade and other payables	774	774	774	–	–	–
Derivative instruments	22	22	22	–	–	–
Liability to joint venture ¹	1,225	1,924	–	–	–	1,924
Other loans owed to non-controlling interest ²	195	251	28	–	–	223
Current taxes payable	18	18	18	–	–	–
Deferred payments	41	41	4	8	8	21
Leases	25	25	11	11	3	–
Commitments	–	423	423	–	–	–
Restoration provisions	567	1,073	3	22	33	1,015
	9,395	13,068	2,426	3,900	1,923	4,819

¹ Refers to distributions to KPMC, a joint venture that holds a 20% non-controlling interest in MPSA, of which the Company has joint control, and not scheduled repayments.

² Refers to liability with POSCO, an entity that holds a 30% non-controlling interest in FQM Australia Holdings Pty Ltd ("Ravensthorpe"), of which the Company has full control.

Equity

As at June 30, 2023, the Company had 693,190,952 common shares outstanding.

Hedging Programs

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

As at June 30, 2023, the Company held no derivatives designated as hedged instruments. During the quarter ended June 30, 2023, no gain or loss was realized through sales revenues.

COMMODITY CONTRACTS

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Asset position	54	15
Liability position	(22)	(117)

Provisional Pricing and Derivative Contracts

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

As at June 30, 2023, the following derivative positions in provisionally priced sales and commodity contracts not designated as hedged instruments were outstanding:

	Open Positions (tonnes/oz)	Average Contract price	Closing Market price	Maturities Through
Embedded derivatives in provisionally priced sales contracts:				
Copper	159,393	\$3.82/lb	\$3.72/lb	Oct-23
Gold	37,060	\$1,965/oz	\$1,912/oz	Sep-23
Nickel	759	\$9.78/lb	\$9.13/lb	Aug-23
Commodity contracts:				
Copper	160,975	\$3.82/lb	\$3.72/lb	Oct-23
Gold	37,254	\$1,965/oz	\$1,912/oz	Sep-23
Nickel	804	\$9.78/lb	\$9.13/lb	Aug-23

As at June 30, 2023, substantially all of the Company's metal sales contracts subject to pricing adjustments were hedged by offsetting derivative contracts.

Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange risk arises from transactions denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar ("USD"). The USD/ZMW exchange rate has had the greatest impact on the Company's cost of sales, as measured in USD. A 10% movement in the USD/ZMW exchange rate would impact the Company's cost of sales by approximately \$25 million per year.

ZAMBIAN VAT

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

The total VAT receivable accrued by the Company's Zambian operations at June 30, 2023, was \$717 million, of which \$349 million relates to Kansanshi, \$319 million relates to FQM Trident, with the balance of \$49 million attributable to other Zambian subsidiaries providing support services.

Offsets of \$114 million against other taxes due have been granted and cash refunds of \$2 million during the six months ended June 30, 2023. In the six months ended June 30, 2022, offsets of \$38 million were granted.

The Company considers that the outstanding VAT claims are fully recoverable and has classified all VAT balances due to the Zambian operations based on the expected recovery period. As at June 30, 2023, amounts totalling \$170 million are presented as current.

A \$31 million credit adjustment for Zambian VAT receipts has been recognized in net earnings in the quarter ended June 30, 2023, representing the expected phasing of recoverability of the receivable amount. An expense of \$106 million had previously been recognized in the quarter ended June 30, 2022.

VAT receivable by the Company's Zambian operations

	June 30, 2023
Balance at beginning of the year	639
Movement in claims, net of foreign exchange movements	24
Adjustment for expected phasing for non-current portion	54
At June 30, 2023	717

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

	< 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-8 years	> 8 years	Total
Receivable at the period end	132	330	291	63	180	996
Adjustment for expected phasing	(3)	(132)	(85)	(15)	(44)	(279)
Total VAT receivable from Zambian operations	129	198	206	48	136	717

As at June 30, 2023, a VAT payable to ZCCM-IH of \$51 million, net of adjustment for expected phasing of payments, has been recognized.

JOINT VENTURE

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

A \$674 million investment in the joint venture representing the discounted consideration value and the Company's proportionate share of the profit or loss in KPMC to date is recognized. For the six months ended June 30, 2023, the profit attributable to KPMC was \$21 million (June 30, 2022: \$68 million). The profit in KPMC relates to the 20% equity accounted share of profit reported by MPSA, a subsidiary of the Company. The material assets and liabilities of KPMC are an investment in MPSA of \$529 million, shareholder loans receivable of \$1,225 million from the Company and shareholder loans payable of \$1,225 million due to the Company and its joint venture partner KOMIR.

At June 30, 2023, the Company's subsidiary, MPSA, owed to KPMC \$1,225 million (December 31, 2022: \$1,256 million and December 31, 2021: \$1,310 million). Interest is accrued at an annual interest rate of 9%; unpaid interest is capitalized to the outstanding loan on a semi-annual basis. The loan matures on June 30, 2029.

PRECIOUS METAL STREAM ARRANGEMENT

Arrangement Overview

The Company, through MPSA, has a precious metal streaming arrangement with Franco-Nevada Corporation ("Franco-Nevada"). The arrangement comprises two tranches. Under the first phase of deliveries under the first tranche ("Tranche 1") Cobre Panamá is obliged to supply Franco-Nevada 120 ounces of gold and 1,376 ounces of silver for each 1 million pounds of copper produced, deliverable within 5 days of eligible copper concentrate sales. Under the first phase of deliveries under the second tranche ("Tranche 2") Cobre Panamá is obliged to supply Franco-Nevada a further 30 ounces of gold and 344 ounces of silver for each 1 million pounds of copper produced, deliverable within 5 days of eligible copper concentrate sales.

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

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

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

GOLD STREAM

	TRANCHE 1	TRANCHE 2
Delivered (oz)	0 to 808,000	0 to 202,000
Delivery terms	120 oz of gold per one million pounds of copper	30 oz of gold per one million pounds of copper
Threshold	First 1,341,000 oz	First 604,000 oz
Ongoing cash payment	\$450.59/oz (+1.5% annual inflation)	20% market price

SILVER STREAM

	TRANCHE 1	TRANCHE 2
Delivered (oz)	0 to 9,842,000	0 to 2,460,500
Delivery terms	1,376 oz of silver per one million pounds of copper	344 oz of silver per one million pounds of copper
Threshold	First 21,510,000 oz	First 9,618,000 oz
Ongoing cash payment	\$6.76/oz (+1.5% annual inflation)	20% market price

Under the first threshold of deliveries, the above Tranche 1 ongoing cash payment terms are for approximately the first 20 years of expected deliveries, thereafter the greater of \$450.59 per oz for gold and \$6.76 per oz for silver, subject to an adjustment for inflation, and one half of the then prevailing market price. Under the first threshold of deliveries, the above Tranche 2 ongoing cash payment terms are for approximately the first 25 years of production, and thereafter the ongoing cash payment per ounce rises to 50% of the spot price of gold and silver.

Accounting

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

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

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

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

C1¹ and AISC¹ include the impact of by-product credits, which include both gold and silver revenues earned under the precious metal stream arrangement and revenues earned on the sales of mine production of gold and silver. Also included is the cost of refinery-backed gold and silver credits, purchased at market price, to give a net gold and silver by-product credit.

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

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Gold and silver revenue – ongoing cash payments	15	15	28	28
Gold and silver revenue – non cash amortization	31	27	50	49
Total gold and silver revenues - precious metal stream	46	42	78	77
Cost of refinery-backed credits for precious metal stream included in revenue	(73)	(67)	(123)	(121)

MATERIAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Panamá

Introduction

In February 1996, the Republic of Panamá and MPSA, now a subsidiary of the Company, entered into a mining concession contract in respect of the Cobre Panamá project (“Concession Contract”).

On February 26, 1997, the Concession Contract was approved by the National Assembly of Panamá through Law 9 of 1997 (“Law 9”), approving the terms of the Concession Contract. Law 9 was published in the Official Gazette on February 28, 1997. Approval through Law 9 was required given the special benefits granted in the concession contract for the development of the Cobre Panamá project. On December 30, 2016, the GOP signed and issued Resolution No. 128 by which it extended the Concession Contract held by MPSA for a second 20-year term commencing March 1, 2017 up to February 28, 2037.

The current GOP, inaugurated on July 1, 2019, established a multidisciplinary commission including the Minister of Commerce and Industries (mining regulator), Minister of Environment, and Minister of Employment to discuss the Law 9 matter and seek resolution arising from a Supreme Court Ruling which declared Law 9 to be unconstitutional. In July 2021, the GOP announced the appointment of a high-level commission of senior government ministers and officials, chaired by the Minister of Commerce, to discuss the Company's concession contract. In September 2021, the Ministry of Commerce and Industries (“MICI”) publicly announced the culmination of the high-level formal discussions on two topics being environmental and labour matters.

During January 2022, the GOP tabled a new proposal, namely that the GOP should receive \$375 million in benefits per year from Cobre Panamá and that the existing revenue royalty would be replaced by a gross profit royalty. The Company indicated to the GOP that it was prepared to accept GOP's proposed terms, subject to receiving downside protections. On March 8, 2023, MPSA and the Republic of Panamá announced they had finalized negotiations on the terms and conditions of a refreshed concession contract that will govern the relationship of the parties once it enters into effect, for which purposes the approval from the National Assembly of Panamá is required (“Refreshed Concession Contract”). The Refreshed Concession Contract is currently under the ordinary course of business review by the National Comptroller for its countersignature, and is expected to be presented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries to the National Assembly of Panamá in the current legislative term that commenced on July 1, 2023.

Panamá Constitutional Proceedings

In September 2018, the Company became aware of a ruling of the Supreme Court of Panamá (“Supreme Court”) in relation to the constitutionality of Law 9. The Company understands that the ruling of the Supreme Court with respect to the constitutionality of Law 9 relates to the enactment of Law 9 and does not affect the legality of the Concession Contract itself, which remains in effect, and allows continuation of the development and operation of the Cobre Panamá project by MPSA.

In respect of the Supreme Court ruling on Law 9, the Company notes the following:

- The Supreme Court decision was in respect of legal filings made since 2009.
- In reviewing the process of approval of Law 9 of 1997, the Supreme Court found that the National Assembly had failed to consider Cabinet Decree 267 of 1969 in said approval process.
- The applicable Cabinet Decree of 1969, which was repealed in 1997 by Law 9, required the MICI to issue a request for proposals before awarding mining concessions in the Petaquilla area.

- Two Attorney Generals (*Procuradores Generales de la Nación*, in Spanish) provided formal opinions favourable to the constitutionality of Law 9 as required in this type of proceedings by Panamanian law. The Supreme Court ruling did not make a declaration as to the annulment of the MPSA Concession Contract.

In 2018, MPSA submitted filings to the Supreme Court for ruling, staying the legal effects of the ruling in relation to the constitutionality of Law 9. On September 26, 2018, the Government of Panamá issued a news release affirming support for Cobre Panamá. The release confirmed that MICI considers that the MPSA Mining Concession contract, and its extension, remains in effect in all its parts (the MICI release is available at www.twitter.com/MICIPMA/status/104491573020922657). As a matter of fact, MICI, among other actions taken in relation to the contract's continued validity, submitted its own filings to the Supreme Court, prior to the ruling in relation to the constitutionality of Law 9 taking effect. In July 2021, the Supreme Court responded to the requests for clarifications submitted by MPSA and MICI, ruling them inadmissible on procedural grounds, upholding its ruling that Law 9 is unconstitutional. The unconstitutionality ruling came into legal effect upon its publication in the Official Gazette on December 22, 2021.

Later, the current administration of the GOP made public a different position, in the sense that in their view, the declaration of unconstitutionality of Law 9 by the Supreme Court of Justice does affect the Concession Contract's validity.

The Company, however, understands that the ruling's effects are non-retrospective, pursuant to article 2573 of the Judicial Code, which means that the enactment of the Concession Contract in 1997 and its extension (from 2017 until the year 2037) remain unaffected together with the acquired rights.

Nullity Actions by Third Parties

Two claims have been lodged with Supreme Court contesting the approval, granted in 2016 by the GOP, for the extension of MPSA's mining Concession Contract by means of Resolution No. 128 of 2016 issued by MICI. These claims center on: the nature of rights accorded by the mining concession contract to Petaquilla Gold S.A.; the validity of certain assignments between MPSA and Petaquilla Gold, S.A. relating to the concession area and concession rights; and the process followed by the MICI in approving the extension of MPSA's mining concession contract.

The Company refutes the claims made in the aforementioned nullity motions and has been advised by external counsel that the extension process followed by the MICI in 2016 was correct. The Company has requested that both nullity motions be joined and, the decision is pending. In both proceedings, the State's Attorney of Panamá has provided a favourable formal opinion as to the legality of the resolution which approved the extension of MPSA's Concession Contract, as required for such proceedings under Panamanian law. However, on January 11, 2023, the Administration's Attorney filed in both proceedings of the nullity actions, motions requesting that the Supreme Court, based on the ruling that declared Law 9 to be unconstitutional, declares "constitutional res judicata" in each proceeding, to avoid contradictory results in the different proceedings, resulting in that the Extension Resolution is deemed without legal effect. MPSA is challenging these motions which remain pending resolution.

If the nullity actions contesting the approval of the extension of the Concession Contract are upheld by the Supreme Court the outcome may include a challenge to the legality of continuing to exploit the mine under the Concession Contract.

Administrative Proceedings

In November 2022, the State began to claim that the Concession Contract was invalid based on the Supreme Court ruling, and mandated negotiations for a refreshed Concession Contract.

Also in November, 2022, the State set a unilateral and arbitrary deadline of December 14, 2022 to conclude negotiations on a potential refreshed Concession Contract. As the parties were unable to attain consensus on all key economic and legal terms which would govern their relationship into the future, on December 15, 2022, the Cabinet Council (comprised of the President of the Republic of Panamá, together with all Ministers) issued Resolution No. 144 instructing the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, the Ministry of Employment, and the Ministry of the Environment to take certain actions in relation to the ruling that declared Law 9 unconstitutional, including an instruction to the Ministry of Commerce and Industries to order MPSA to prepare and execute a plan to put the mine under "care and maintenance". MPSA filed legal motions to stay the effects of Resolution No. 144, which remain pending resolution. However, complying with said instruction in Resolution No. 144, on December 19, 2022, the National Directorate of Mineral Resources of the Ministry of Commerce and Industries issued Resolution No. 2022-234, by which it ordered MPSA to prepare and submit to the Ministry of Commerce and Industries within 10 business days a plan to put the mine in "care and maintenance". MPSA filed recourses, appeals, and other motions against these resolutions, staying their legal effect; and, as a result, the term provided for the filing of the care

and maintenance plan is currently suspended. Furthermore, and notwithstanding the aforementioned and other legal motions, on March 15, 2023, MPSA filed a request that the administrative proceedings resulting from Resolution No. 144 and Resolution No. 2022-234, respectively, be acknowledged and declared to be moot, due to the fact that, as it was made public by a joint press release, on March 8, 2023, MPSA and the GOP had reached agreement on the terms and conditions for a Refreshed Concession Contract (which, as mentioned above, is subject to approval by law). The foregoing requests are pending resolution.

The GOP has not pursued any further actions in this administrative proceeding and has confirmed to the Company that it is focused on the processes relating to the execution (which has now taken place) of the Refreshed concession contract and its subsequent approval by the National Assembly. Once the new contract is approved by the National Assembly, it is expected that the aforementioned administrative proceeding is declared moot and definitively archived.

On January 26, 2023, the AMP issued a resolution (Resolution No. 007-2023) that ordered the suspension of concentrate loading operations at the Cobre Panamá port, Punta Rincón, until evidence was provided, to the satisfaction of AMP, that the process of certification of the calibration of the scales by an accredited company had been initiated. As a consequence of AMP's measures, on February 23, 2023, it became necessary for MPSA to shut down the Cobre Panamá mine, due to limited storage capacity on site. On March 8, 2023, AMP issued a new resolution, which revoked the prior resolution ordering the suspension of concentrate loading operations. Mining and port operations resumed shortly after this, with mining operations ramping up to full production levels within two days and five shipments of copper sailing during the rest of March.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company continued to engage in good faith discussions with the GOP and, on March 8, 2023, the Company and the GOP issued a press release announcing that they had reached agreement on the terms and conditions for a Refreshed Concession Contract, which, as mentioned above, is subject to approval by law. The Refreshed Concession Contract is expected to be presented before the National Assembly of Panamá in the legislative term that commences on July 1, 2023, after having gone through a public consultation process and receipt of all required prior governmental approvals.

Arbitration Proceedings

Steps towards two arbitration proceedings have been taken by the Company. One under Canada-Panamá Free Trade Agreement (FTA), and another one as per the dispute resolution and arbitration clause of the Concession Contract.

1. On December 23, 2022, First Quantum submitted a letter to the GOP initiating the consultation period required under the Canada-Panamá Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Under the terms of the FTA, First Quantum and the GOP are required to engage in consultations to resolve the dispute amicably. First Quantum is entitled to seek any and all relief appropriate in arbitration, including but not limited to damages and reparation for Panamá's breaches of the Canada-Panamá FTA by curtailing Minera's ability to mine under its Concession Contract.
2. Also on December 23, 2022, First Quantum submitted a Notice of Arbitration pursuant to the Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission (the "IACAC Rules") and Clause 23 of the Concession Contract. The arbitration enforces the parties' agreement to arbitrate its disputes arising out of and in connection with the Concession Contract. The parties have each appointed their arbitrator and the process towards the appointment of the Arbitral Tribunal chairman had begun. In light of having reached agreement on the terms and conditions of the Refreshed Concession Agreement, the parties executed a standstill agreement on March 10, 2023 to toll any applicable time periods and deadlines relating to the arbitration proceeding to allow time for the Refreshed Concession Contract to undergo public consultation, receive government approvals and approval from Panamá's National Assembly.

Kansanshi Development Agreement

In May 2020, KMP filed a Request for Arbitration against the GRZ with the International Centre for Settlement of International Disputes. This arbitration is confidential. KMP's claims concern breaches of certain contractual provisions of a development agreement between GRZ and KMP and international law. Pursuant to the wider reset arrangements concluded between the Company and GRZ in May 2022, the parties have agreed in principle to a settlement in respect of this arbitration and are working towards formal closure of the proceedings. In light of the continuing settlement negotiations between the parties, the Tribunal has released the hearing dates for this matter which had been scheduled for July 2023.

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

Seasonality

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

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Purchase and deposits on property, plant and equipment	321	275	586	554
Sustaining capital expenditure and deferred stripping	155	129	262	245
Project capital expenditure	166	146	324	309
Total capital expenditure	321	275	586	554



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

Non-GAAP Reconciliations

The following tables provide a reconciliation of C1², C3² and AISC² to the consolidated financial statements:

For the three months ended June 30, 2023	Cobre Panamá	Kansanshi	Sentinel	Guelb Moghrein	Las Cruces	Çayeli	Pyhäsalmi	Copper	Corporate & other	Ravensthorpe	Total
Cost of sales¹	(469)	(374)	(334)	(41)	(23)	(19)	(5)	(1,265)	(1)	(120)	(1,386)
Adjustments:											
Depreciation	149	56	74	2	–	4	1	286	–	15	301
By-product credits	32	30	–	26	–	3	5	96	–	3	99
Royalties	13	55	26	1	1	2	–	98	–	5	103
Treatment and refining charges	(45)	(5)	(11)	(2)	–	(3)	–	(66)	–	–	(66)
Freight costs	–	–	(6)	–	–	(2)	–	(8)	–	–	(8)
Finished goods	(5)	(8)	13	(5)	(1)	3	(1)	(4)	–	5	1
Other	2	69	5	(1)	3	1	–	79	1	3	83
Cash cost (C1)^{2,4}	(323)	(177)	(233)	(20)	(20)	(11)	–	(784)	–	(89)	(873)
Adjustments:											
Depreciation (excluding depreciation in finished goods)	(148)	(55)	(70)	(3)	–	(4)	(1)	(281)	(1)	(14)	(296)
Royalties ⁵	(13)	(37)	(26)	(1)	(1)	(2)	–	(80)	–	(5)	(85)
Other	(6)	(2)	(3)	1	–	–	–	(10)	–	(1)	(11)
Total cost (C3)^{2,4}	(490)	(271)	(332)	(23)	(21)	(17)	(1)	(1,155)	(1)	(109)	(1,265)
Cash cost (C1) ^{2,4}	(323)	(177)	(233)	(20)	(20)	(11)	–	(784)	–	(89)	(873)
Adjustments:											
General and administrative expenses	(12)	(7)	(10)	(1)	–	–	–	(30)	–	(3)	(33)
Sustaining capital expenditure and deferred stripping ³	(61)	(45)	(40)	(1)	–	(1)	–	(148)	–	(7)	(155)
Royalties ⁵	(13)	(37)	(26)	(1)	(1)	(2)	–	(80)	–	(5)	(85)
Lease payments	(1)	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	(2)	–	(1)	(3)
AISC^{2,4}	(410)	(266)	(309)	(23)	(22)	(14)	–	(1,044)	–	(105)	(1,149)
AISC (per lb) ^{2,4}	\$2.16	\$3.60	\$2.71	\$2.92	\$5.49	\$2.16	–	\$2.64	–	\$11.17	
Cash cost – (C1) (per lb) ^{2,4}	\$1.71	\$2.36	\$2.04	\$2.30	\$5.13	\$1.72	–	\$1.98	–	\$9.58	
Total cost – (C3) (per lb) ^{2,4}	\$2.59	\$3.68	\$2.91	\$2.83	\$5.23	\$2.59	–	\$2.92	–	\$11.76	

¹ Total cost of sales per the Consolidated Statement of Earnings in the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

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

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

⁴ Excludes purchases of copper concentrate from third parties treated through the Kansanshi Smelter.

⁵ Royalties in C3 and AISC costs exclude the 2022 impact of \$18 million attributable to the 3.1% sale of a gross royalty interest in KMP to ZCCM-IH.



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

For the three months ended June 30, 2022	Cobre Panamá	Kansanshi	Sentinel	Guelb Moghrein	Las Cruces	Çayeli	Pyhäsalmi	Copper	Corporate & other	Ravensthorpe	Total
Cost of sales¹	(478)	(274)	(293)	(48)	(30)	(13)	(7)	(1,143)	(36)	(96)	(1,275)
Adjustments:											
Depreciation	155	48	66	3	–	4	1	277	1	10	288
By-product credits	49	55	–	31	–	1	7	143	–	5	148
Royalties	16	38	47	2	1	3	–	107	–	3	110
Treatment and refining charges	(34)	(6)	(12)	(2)	–	(1)	–	(55)	–	–	(55)
Freight costs	–	1	(10)	–	–	(2)	–	(11)	–	–	(11)
Finished goods	(3)	(32)	(15)	1	3	(3)	(2)	(51)	–	(25)	(76)
Other	3	13	7	(1)	5	(1)	(1)	25	35	4	64
Cash cost (C1)²	(292)	(157)	(210)	(14)	(21)	(12)	(2)	(708)	–	(99)	(807)
Adjustments:											
Depreciation (excluding depreciation in finished goods)	(156)	(56)	(68)	(3)	–	(4)	(1)	(288)	–	(12)	(300)
Royalties	(16)	(38)	(47)	(2)	(1)	(3)	–	(107)	–	(3)	(110)
Other	(3)	(4)	(2)	(1)	1	–	–	(9)	–	(1)	(10)
Total cost (C3)²	(467)	(255)	(327)	(20)	(21)	(19)	(3)	(1,112)	–	(115)	(1,227)
Cash cost (C1) ²	(292)	(157)	(210)	(14)	(21)	(12)	(2)	(708)	–	(99)	(807)
Adjustments:											
General and administrative expenses	(11)	(6)	(8)	–	–	(1)	–	(26)	–	(3)	(29)
Sustaining capital expenditure and deferred stripping ³	(38)	(41)	(42)	(1)	–	–	–	(122)	–	(7)	(129)
Royalties	(16)	(38)	(47)	(2)	(1)	(3)	–	(107)	–	(3)	(110)
Lease payments	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	(1)
AISC²	(358)	(242)	(307)	(17)	(22)	(16)	(2)	(964)	–	(112)	(1,076)
AISC (per lb) ²	\$1.88	\$2.85	\$2.76	\$2.49	\$3.78	\$2.46	\$0.74	\$2.37	–	\$11.78	
Cash cost – (C1) (per lb) ²	\$1.54	\$1.83	\$1.88	\$2.02	\$3.53	\$1.86	\$0.81	\$1.74	–	\$10.08	
Total cost – (C3) (per lb) ²	\$2.46	\$3.00	\$2.94	\$2.81	\$3.61	\$2.96	\$1.25	\$2.73	–	\$12.05	

¹ Total cost of sales per the Consolidated Statement of Earnings in the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

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

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



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

For the six months ended June 30, 2023	Cobre Panamá	Kansanshi	Sentinel	Guelb Moghrein	Las Cruces	Çayeli	Pyhäsalmi	Copper	Corporate & other	Ravensthorpe	Total
Cost of sales¹	(894)	(739)	(597)	(97)	(47)	(36)	(11)	(2,421)	(9)	(234)	(2,664)
Adjustments:											
Depreciation	282	110	134	5	–	8	2	541	1	30	572
By-product credits	76	63	–	59	–	5	9	212	–	6	218
Royalties	25	76	49	3	1	4	–	158	–	10	168
Treatment and refining charges	(81)	(11)	(19)	(4)	–	(4)	–	(119)	–	–	(119)
Freight costs	–	–	(8)	–	–	(3)	–	(11)	–	–	(11)
Finished goods	5	(4)	(13)	(2)	(1)	3	(1)	(13)	–	6	(7)
Other ⁴	29	150	9	–	8	–	–	196	8	4	208
Cash cost (C1)^{2,4}	(558)	(355)	(445)	(36)	(39)	(23)	(1)	(1,457)	–	(178)	(1,635)
Adjustments:											
Depreciation (excluding depreciation in finished goods)	(277)	(107)	(134)	(5)	–	(8)	(2)	(533)	(1)	(28)	(562)
Royalties ⁵	(25)	(58)	(49)	(3)	(1)	(4)	–	(140)	–	(10)	(150)
Other	(9)	(5)	(5)	–	–	–	–	(19)	–	(3)	(22)
Total cost (C3)^{2,4}	(869)	(525)	(633)	(44)	(40)	(35)	(3)	(2,149)	(1)	(219)	(2,369)
Cash cost (C1) ^{2,4}	(558)	(355)	(445)	(36)	(39)	(23)	(1)	(1,457)	–	(178)	(1,635)
Adjustments:											
General and administrative expenses	(23)	(14)	(19)	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	(59)	–	(7)	(66)
Sustaining capital expenditure and deferred stripping ³	(100)	(75)	(70)	(2)	–	(2)	–	(249)	–	(13)	(262)
Royalties ⁵	(25)	(58)	(49)	(3)	(1)	(4)	–	(140)	–	(10)	(150)
Lease payments	(2)	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	(3)	–	(1)	(4)
AISC^{2,4}	(708)	(502)	(583)	(42)	(42)	(30)	(1)	(1,908)	–	(209)	(2,117)
AISC (per lb) ^{2,4}	\$2.13	\$3.68	\$3.01	\$2.75	\$4.91	\$2.35	–	\$2.74	–	\$11.07	
Cash cost – (C1) (per lb) ^{2,4}	\$1.68	\$2.60	\$2.30	\$2.24	\$4.57	\$1.82	–	\$2.09	–	\$9.46	
Total cost – (C3) (per lb) ^{2,4}	\$2.62	\$3.85	\$3.28	\$2.84	\$4.67	\$2.77	–	\$3.08	–	\$11.65	

¹ Total cost of sales per the Consolidated Statement of Earnings in the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

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

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

⁴ Excludes purchases of copper concentrate from third parties treated through the Kansanshi Smelter.

⁵ Royalties in C3 and AISC costs exclude the 2022 impact of \$18 million attributable to the 3.1% sale of a gross royalty interest in KMP to ZCCM-IH.



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

For the six months ended June 30, 2022	Cobre Panamá	Kansanshi	Sentinel	Guelb Moghrein	Las Cruces	Çayeli	Pyhäsalmi	Copper	Corporate & other	Ravensthorpe	Total
Cost of sales¹	(918)	(592)	(607)	(84)	(54)	(35)	(14)	(2,304)	(51)	(175)	(2,530)
Adjustments:											
Depreciation	297	107	143	5	–	10	2	564	1	18	583
By-product credits	93	127	–	57	–	11	13	301	–	15	316
Royalties	31	92	103	3	1	5	–	235	–	8	243
Treatment and refining charges	(62)	(13)	(25)	(3)	–	(4)	(1)	(108)	–	–	(108)
Freight costs	–	–	(20)	–	–	(6)	–	(26)	–	–	(26)
Finished goods	(13)	(18)	–	(7)	–	2	(3)	(39)	–	(41)	(80)
Other	9	16	11	1	10	–	(1)	46	50	4	100
Cash cost (C1)²	(563)	(281)	(395)	(28)	(43)	(17)	(4)	(1,331)	–	(171)	(1,502)
Adjustments:											
Depreciation (excluding depreciation in finished goods)	(302)	(110)	(135)	(6)	–	(9)	(2)	(564)	–	(23)	(587)
Royalties	(31)	(92)	(103)	(3)	(1)	(5)	–	(235)	–	(8)	(243)
Other	(7)	(6)	(4)	(1)	–	–	–	(18)	–	(2)	(20)
Total cost (C3)²	(903)	(489)	(637)	(38)	(44)	(31)	(6)	(2,148)	–	(204)	(2,352)
Cash cost (C1) ²	(563)	(281)	(395)	(28)	(43)	(17)	(4)	(1,331)	–	(171)	(1,502)
Adjustments:											
General and administrative expenses	(23)	(12)	(16)	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	(54)	–	(7)	(61)
Sustaining capital expenditure and deferred stripping ³	(68)	(84)	(74)	(2)	–	(1)	–	(229)	–	(16)	(245)
Royalties	(31)	(92)	(103)	(3)	(1)	(5)	–	(235)	–	(8)	(243)
Lease payments	(2)	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	(3)	–	–	(3)
AISC²	(687)	(469)	(588)	(34)	(46)	(24)	(4)	(1,852)	–	(202)	(2,054)
AISC (per lb) ²	\$1.94	\$2.65	\$2.58	\$2.11	\$4.21	\$1.82	\$0.71	\$2.32	–	\$10.05	
Cash cost – (C1) (per lb) ²	\$1.59	\$1.64	\$1.75	\$1.65	\$3.92	\$1.34	\$0.67	\$1.67	–	\$8.33	
Total cost – (C3) (per lb) ²	\$2.55	\$2.77	\$2.80	\$2.40	\$4.01	\$2.33	\$1.16	\$2.69	–	\$10.13	

¹ Total cost of sales per the Consolidated Statement of Earnings in the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

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

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

Realized Metal Prices

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

EBITDA and Adjusted Earnings

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

Calculation of Operating Cash Flow per Share and Net Debt

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

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

NET DEBT

	Q2 2023	Q1 2023	Q4 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	1,089	1,133	1,688
Bank overdraft	211	35	–
Current debt	663	578	575
Non-current debt	5,865	6,300	6,805
Net debt	5,650	5,780	5,692

EBITDA

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Operating profit	252	856	477	1,638
Depreciation	301	288	572	583
Other adjustments:				
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(15)	(239)	1	(183)
Royalty payable to ZCCM-IH ¹	18	–	18	–
Other expense ²	3	2	9	48
Revisions in estimates of restoration provisions at closed sites	9	(1)	9	–
Total adjustments excluding depreciation	15	(238)	37	(135)
EBITDA	568	906	1,086	2,086

¹ The three and six months ended June 30, 2023, include royalty attributable due to ZCCM-IH of \$18 million relating to the year ended December 31, 2022.

² Other expenses includes a charge of \$40 million for non-recurring costs in connection with previously sold assets for the six months ended June 30, 2022.

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Net earnings attributable to shareholders of the Company	93	419	168	804
Adjustments attributable to shareholders of the Company:				
Adjustment for expected phasing of Zambian VAT	(31)	106	(54)	128
Total adjustments to EBITDA excluding depreciation	15	(238)	37	(135)
Tax and minority interest adjustments	8	50	10	20
Adjusted earnings	85	337	161	817
Basic earnings per share as reported	\$0.13	\$0.61	\$0.24	\$1.16
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.13	\$0.60	\$0.24	\$1.16
Adjusted earnings per share	\$0.12	\$0.49	\$0.23	\$1.18

Significant Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

Many of the amounts disclosed in the financial statements involve the use of judgments, estimates and assumptions. These judgments and estimates are based on management's knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances at the time, having regard to prior experience, and are continually evaluated. The significant judgements, estimates and assumptions applied in the preparation of the Company's interim financial statements are consistent with those disclosed in the Company's annual MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Financial instruments risk exposure

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of risks arising from financial instruments. These risks, and management's objectives, policies and procedures for managing these risks in the interim period are consistent with those disclosed in the Company's annual MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Market risks

The Company is subject to commodity price risk from fluctuations in the market prices of copper, gold, nickel, zinc and other elements, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. These market risks are consistent with those disclosed in the Company's annual MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

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

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under the National Instrument 52-109 - *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*, was conducted as of December 31, 2022, under the supervision of the Company's Audit Committee and with the participation of management. Based on the results of the evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report in providing reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in the Company's annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in accordance with the securities legislation.

The Company's controls and procedures remain consistent with those disclosed in the Company's annual MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

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

- > pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions of the Company;

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

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting was conducted as of December 31, 2022 by the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, based on the Control - Integrated Framework (2013) established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were effective.

The Company's transactions with its related parties are disclosed in note 16 of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

There were no changes in the Company's business activities during the interim period ended June 30, 2023, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal controls over financial reporting.

Limitations of Controls and Procedures

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

SUMMARY QUARTERLY INFORMATION

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

Consolidated operations	Q3 21	Q4 21	2021	Q1 22	Q2 22	Q3 22	Q4 22	2022	Q1 23	Q2 23	2023
Sales revenues											
Copper	1,513	1,849	6,332	1,862	1,670	1,469	1,554	6,555	1,333	1,464	2,797
Gold	120	114	470	117	101	87	77	382	76	63	139
Nickel	64	62	254	120	55	109	157	441	98	89	187
Other	50	36	156	64	78	62	44	248	51	35	86
Total sales revenues	1,747	2,061	7,212	2,163	1,904	1,727	1,832	7,626	1,558	1,651	3,209
Cobre Panamá	777	821	3,160	741	837	707	674	2,959	606	697	1,303
Kansanshi	505	633	2,014	596	395	359	356	1,706	388	358	746
Sentinel	449	527	2,032	555	453	437	535	1,980	349	410	759
Guelb Moghrein	69	55	313	46	58	54	56	214	63	47	110
Ravensthorpe	71	69	286	132	63	117	164	476	100	94	194
Sales hedge program loss	(204)	(103)	(902)	(3)	(2)	—	—	(5)	—	—	—
Other	80	59	309	96	100	53	47	296	52	45	97
Total sales revenues	1,747	2,061	7,212	2,163	1,904	1,727	1,832	7,626	1,558	1,651	3,209
Gross profit	613	784	2,562	908	629	302	361	2,200	280	265	545
EBITDA ³	886	1,085	3,684	1,180	906	583	647	3,316	518	568	1,086
Net earnings attributable to shareholders of the Company	303	247	832	385	419	113	117	1,034	75	93	168
Adjusted earnings ³	197	306	826	480	337	96	151	1,064	76	85	161
Net debt ³	6,302	6,053	6,053	5,815	5,339	5,329	5,692	5,692	5,780	5,650	5,650
Basic earnings per share	\$0.44	\$0.36	\$1.21	\$0.56	\$0.61	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$1.50	\$0.11	\$0.13	\$0.24
Adjusted earnings per share ⁴	\$0.29	\$0.44	\$1.20	\$0.70	\$0.49	\$0.14	\$0.22	\$1.54	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.23
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.44	\$0.36	\$1.20	\$0.56	\$0.60	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$1.49	\$0.11	\$0.13	\$0.24
Dividends declared per common share (CDN\$ per share)	\$0.005	\$—	\$0.010	\$0.005	\$—	\$0.160	\$—	\$0.165	\$0.130	\$—	\$0.130
Cash flows per share from operating activities ⁴	\$1.02	\$1.10	\$4.19	\$0.97	\$1.31	\$0.76	\$0.34	\$3.38	\$0.43	\$1.04	\$1.47
Basic weighted average shares ('000's) ²	688,852	688,691	688,674	690,130	690,237	690,726	691,053	690,516	690,457	690,219	690,338
Copper statistics											
Total copper production (tonnes)	209,859	201,823	816,435	182,210	192,668	194,974	206,007	775,859	138,753	187,175	325,928
Total copper sales (tonnes) ⁶	194,278	213,087	821,889	196,702	187,642	198,980	198,912	782,236	150,287	177,362	327,649
Realized copper price (per lb) ⁴	\$3.68	\$4.08	\$3.64	\$4.45	\$4.19	\$3.43	\$3.56	\$3.90	\$3.95	\$3.75	\$3.84
TC/RC (per lb)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Freight charges (per lb)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Net realized copper price (per lb) ⁴	\$3.53	\$3.94	\$3.49	\$4.29	\$4.02	\$3.28	\$3.40	\$3.74	\$3.79	\$3.57	\$3.67
Cash cost – copper (C1) (per lb) ^{4,5}	\$1.26	\$1.39	\$1.30	\$1.61	\$1.74	\$1.82	\$1.86	\$1.76	\$2.24	\$1.98	\$2.09
All-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb) ^{4,5,7}	\$1.87	\$2.05	\$1.88	\$2.27	\$2.37	\$2.34	\$2.42	\$2.35	\$2.87	\$2.64	\$2.74
Total cost – copper (C3) (per lb) ^{4,5,7}	\$2.22	\$2.39	\$2.23	\$2.65	\$2.73	\$2.75	\$2.79	\$2.73	\$3.30	\$2.92	\$3.08
Gold statistics											
Total gold production (ounces)	78,124	74,945	312,492	70,357	74,959	67,417	70,493	283,226	47,874	52,561	100,435
Total gold sales (ounces) ¹	79,773	79,403	321,858	76,195	69,998	65,014	59,568	270,775	51,941	48,640	100,581
Net realized gold price (per ounce) ⁴	\$1,683	\$1,677	\$1,673	\$1,772	\$1,736	\$1,546	\$1,574	\$1,665	\$1,766	\$1,797	\$1,781
Nickel statistics											
Nickel produced (contained tonnes) ⁸	4,248	3,385	16,818	5,122	4,853	5,849	5,705	21,529	5,917	5,756	11,673
Nickel produced (payable tonnes)	3,531	2,855	14,018	4,743	4,348	4,960	4,450	18,501	4,344	4,204	8,548
Nickel sales (contained tonnes)	4,055	3,756	17,078	4,350	2,892	5,992	6,840	20,074	5,846	5,906	11,752
Nickel sales (payable tonnes)	3,392	3,175	14,313	4,037	2,443	5,072	5,216	16,768	4,322	4,287	8,609
Net realized price (per payable lb) ⁴	\$8.50	\$8.88	\$8.05	\$13.52	\$10.09	\$9.76	\$13.67	\$11.93	\$10.25	\$9.50	\$9.88

¹ Excludes refinery-backed gold credits purchased and delivered under the precious metal streaming arrangement. See "Precious Metal Stream Arrangement".

² Fluctuations in average weighted shares between quarters reflects shares issued and changes in levels of treasury shares held for performance share units.

³ EBITDA and adjusted earnings are non-GAAP financial measures and net debt is a supplementary financial measure. These measures do not have a standardized meanings under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

⁴ All-in sustaining costs (AISC), copper C1 cash cost (copper C1), and total copper cost (C3), realized metal prices, adjusted earnings (loss) per share and cash flows from operating activities per share are non-GAAP ratios. These measures do not have a standardized meaning under IFRS and might not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers. See "Regulatory Disclosures" for further information.

⁵ Excludes purchases of copper concentrate from third parties treated through the Kansanshi Smelter.

⁶ Sales of copper anode attributable to anode produced from third-party purchased concentrate are excluded.

⁷ Royalties in C3 and AISC costs exclude the 2022 impact of \$18 million attributable to the 3.1% sale of a gross royalty interest in KMP to ZCCM-IH.

⁸ Nickel production includes 220 tonnes of pre-commercial production from Enterprise, which is not included in earnings or C1, C3 and AISC calculations.

APPENDICES

PRODUCTION

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Copper production (tonnes) ¹				
Cobre Panamá	90,086	90,778	155,513	169,115
Kansanshi cathode	8,405	3,619	13,862	12,262
Kansanshi concentrate	26,252	36,100	49,478	69,356
Kansanshi total	34,657	39,719	63,340	81,618
Sentinel	54,045	52,447	90,277	104,922
Guelb Moghrein	3,578	3,264	6,993	6,496
Las Cruces	1,799	2,709	3,892	4,987
Çayeli	3,010	2,940	5,913	6,109
Pyhäsalmi	–	811	–	1,631
Total copper production (tonnes)	187,175	192,668	325,928	374,878
Gold production (ounces)				
Cobre Panamá	28,994	36,931	52,872	66,878
Kansanshi	16,346	27,937	32,306	60,577
Guelb Moghrein	6,686	9,060	14,271	15,972
Other sites ²	535	1,031	986	1,889
Total gold production (ounces)	52,561	74,959	100,435	145,316
Nickel production (contained tonnes)				
Enterprise	220	–	220	–
Ravensthorpe	5,756	4,853	11,673	9,975
Total nickel production (contained tonnes)	5,976	4,853	11,893	9,975

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

² Other sites include Çayeli and Pyhäsalmi.

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

SALES

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Copper sales volume (tonnes)				
Cobre Panamá	86,964	90,568	156,992	165,453
Kansanshi cathode	8,819	4,428	13,071	15,068
Kansanshi anode ³	21,913	31,538	49,199	74,138
Kansanshi total ³	30,732	35,966	62,270	89,206
Sentinel anode	41,873	34,681	79,226	77,821
Sentinel concentrate	9,262	16,231	12,222	31,641
Sentinel total	51,135	50,912	91,448	109,462
Guelb Moghrein	2,925	3,299	6,393	5,457
Las Cruces	1,667	3,067	3,847	4,988
Çayeli	3,939	3,060	6,699	8,344
Pyhäsalmi	–	770	–	1,434
Total copper sales (tonnes)	177,362	187,642	327,649	384,344
Gold sales volume (ounces)				
Cobre Panamá	26,881	35,251	55,734	65,419
Kansanshi	15,825	26,775	33,069	65,603
Guelb Moghrein	5,233	6,974	10,715	12,497
Other sites ¹	701	998	1,063	2,674
Total gold sales (ounces) ²	48,640	69,998	100,581	146,193
Nickel sales volume (contained tonnes) – Ravensthorpe	5,906	2,892	11,752	7,242

¹ Other sites include Çayeli and Pyhäsalmi.

² Excludes refinery-backed gold credits purchased and delivered under precious metal streaming arrangement.

³ Copper sales include third-party sales of concentrate, cathode and anode attributable to Kansanshi. Sales of copper anode attributable to third-party concentrate purchases were 8,821 tonnes and 17,941 tonnes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively, (580 tonnes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2022).

SALES REVENUES

		Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
Cobre Panamá	- copper	664	788	1,226	1,485
	- gold	22	37	56	71
	- silver	11	12	21	22
Kansanshi	- copper cathode	73	42	110	148
	- copper anode	255	298	573	716
	- gold	30	48	61	119
	- other	—	7	2	8
Sentinel	- copper anode	346	320	673	742
	- copper concentrate	64	133	86	266
Guelb Moghrein	- copper	21	27	48	47
	- gold	10	12	20	22
	- magnetite	16	19	42	35
Las Cruces	- copper	14	30	34	49
Çayeli	- copper	27	25	47	67
	- zinc, gold and silver	1	1	3	12
Pyhäsalmi	- copper	—	7	—	13
	- zinc, pyrite, gold and silver	3	5	7	11
Ravensthorpe	-nickel	89	57	187	179
	-cobalt	5	6	7	16
Corporate ¹		—	30	6	39
Sales revenues		1,651	1,904	3,209	4,067
	Copper	1,464	1,670	2,797	3,532
	Gold	63	101	139	218
	Nickel	89	55	187	175
	Silver	12	12	22	25
	Other	23	66	64	117
		1,651	1,904	3,209	4,067

¹ Corporate sales include sales hedges (see "Hedging Programs" for further discussion).

UNIT CASH COSTS (PER LB)^{1,2}

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Cobre Panamá				
Mining	\$0.36	\$0.46	\$0.37	\$0.44
Processing	1.03	0.89	1.04	0.97
Site administration	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.07
TC/RC and freight charges	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.36
By-product credits	(0.16)	(0.25)	(0.22)	(0.25)
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$1.71	\$1.54	\$1.68	\$1.59
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb)	\$2.16	\$1.88	\$2.13	\$1.94
Total copper cost (C3) (per lb)	\$2.59	\$2.46	\$2.62	\$2.55
Kansanshi				
Mining	\$1.23	\$1.09	\$1.41	\$0.95
Processing	1.01	0.88	1.04	0.86
Site administration	0.19	0.12	0.22	0.11
TC/RC and freight charges	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.16
By-product credits	(0.43)	(0.67)	(0.44)	(0.63)
Total smelter costs	0.18	0.24	0.19	0.19
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$2.36	\$1.83	\$2.60	\$1.64
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb)	\$3.60	\$2.85	\$3.68	\$2.65
Total copper cost (C3) (per lb)	\$3.68	\$3.00	\$3.85	\$2.77
Sentinel				
Mining	\$0.69	\$0.71	\$0.87	\$0.61
Processing	0.72	0.70	0.85	0.67
Site administration	0.26	0.14	0.23	0.13
TC/RC and freight charges	0.24	0.26	0.22	0.26
Total smelter costs	0.13	0.07	0.13	0.08
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$2.04	\$1.88	\$2.30	\$1.75
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb)	\$2.71	\$2.76	\$3.01	\$2.58
Total copper cost (C3) (per lb)	\$2.91	\$2.94	\$3.28	\$2.80
Ravensthorpe				
Mining	\$1.87	\$1.62	\$1.78	\$1.56
Processing	6.14	8.20	6.46	6.77
Site administration	1.50	0.76	1.14	0.70
TC/RC and freight charges	0.43	0.58	0.41	0.38
By-product credits	(0.36)	(1.08)	(0.33)	(1.08)
Nickel cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$9.58	\$10.08	\$9.46	\$8.33
Nickel all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb)	\$11.17	\$11.78	\$11.07	\$10.05
Total nickel cost (C3) (per lb)	\$11.76	\$12.05	\$11.65	\$10.13
Guelb Moghrein				
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$2.30	\$2.02	\$2.24	\$1.65
Copper all-in sustaining cost (AISC) (per lb)	\$2.92	\$2.49	\$2.75	\$2.11
Total copper cost (C3) (per lb)	\$2.83	\$2.81	\$2.84	\$2.40
Las Cruces				
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$5.13	\$3.53	\$5.13	\$3.92
Çayeli				
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$1.72	\$1.86	\$1.82	\$1.34
Pyhäsalmi				
Copper cash cost (C1) (per lb)	\$—	\$0.81	\$—	\$0.67

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

² Excludes purchases of copper concentrate from third parties treated through the Kansanshi Smelter.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain statements and information herein, including all statements that are not historical facts, contain forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements include estimates, forecasts and statements as to the Company's expectations of production and sales volumes, the Company's agreement with the Government of Panamá regarding the long term future of Cobre Panamá and approval of the same by the National Assembly of Panamá, expected timing of completion of project development at Enterprise and post-completion construction activity at Cobre Panamá and are subject to the impact of ore grades on future production, the potential of production disruptions, potential production, operational, labour or marketing disruptions as a result of the COVID-19 global pandemic, capital expenditure and mine production costs, the outcome of mine permitting, other required permitting, the outcome of legal proceedings which involve the Company, information with respect to the future price of copper, gold, nickel, silver, iron, cobalt, pyrite, zinc and sulphuric acid, estimated mineral reserves and mineral resources, First Quantum's exploration and development program, estimated future expenses, exploration and development capital requirements, the Company's hedging policy, and goals and strategies; plans, targets and commitments regarding climate change-related physical and transition risks and opportunities (including intended actions to address such risks and opportunities), greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency and carbon intensity, use of renewable energy sources, design, development and operation of the Company's projects and future reporting regarding climate change and environmental matters; the Company's expectations regarding increased demand for copper; the Company's project pipeline and development and growth plans. 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" or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

With respect to forward-looking statements and information contained herein, the Company has made numerous assumptions including among other things, assumptions about continuing production at all operating facilities, the price of copper, gold, nickel, silver, iron, cobalt, pyrite, zinc and sulphuric acid, anticipated costs and expenditures, the success of Company's actions and plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and carbon intensity of its operations, and the ability to achieve the Company's goals. Forward-looking statements and information by their nature are based on assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information. These factors include, but are not limited to, future production volumes and costs, the temporary or permanent closure of uneconomic operations, costs for inputs such as oil, power and sulphur, political stability in Panamá, Zambia, Peru, Mauritania, Finland, Spain, Turkey, Argentina and Australia, adverse weather conditions in Panamá, Zambia, Finland, Spain, Turkey, Mauritania, and Australia, labour 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, the production of off-spec material and events generally impacting global economic, political and social stability. For mineral resource and mineral reserve figures appearing or referred to herein, varying cut-off grades have been used depending on the mine, method of extraction and type of ore contained in the orebody.

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