Fotokopians överensstämmelse
med originalet intygas:

.....

Lisa Sundström

ank=20250707-20250710 10872

Årsredovisning för

Lundin Mining AB

556656-5783

Räkenskapsåret
2024-01-01 - 2024-12-31

Innehållsförteckning: **Sida**

Förvaltningsberättelse	1-2
Resultaträkning	3
Balansräkning	4-5
Noter	6-10
Underskrifter	11

Fastställelseintyg

Undertecknad styrelseledamot i Lundin Mining AB intygar att resultaträkningen och balansräkningen i årsredovisningen har fastställts på årsstämman den 30 juni 2025. Årsstämman beslutade att godkänna styrelsens förslag till hur vinsten ska disponeras.

Jag intygar också att innehållet i årsredovisningen och revisionsberättelsen stämmer överens med originalen.

Stockholm, 2025-07-03

Robert Eriksson

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Förvaltningsberättelse

Styrelsen för Lundin Mining AB, 556656-5783, med säte i Stockholm, får härmed avge årsredovisning för räkenskapsåret 2024-01-01 - 2024-12-31.

Allmänt om verksamheten

Information om verksamheten

Lundin Mining AB:s verksamhet omfattar att, mestadels via dotterbolag, bedriva prospektering efter mineral samt gruvdrift. Företaget har sitt säte i Stockholm.
Under verksamhetsåret har gruvdrift bedrivits i Neves-Corvo (Portugal), Zinkgruvan (Sverige) och Candelaria (Chile). Prospektering har under året skett gruvnära område.

Ledande befattningshavare
Styrelsen består av Robert Eriksson med Cecilia Lohmander som suppleant. Bolaget saknar VD.

Ägarförhållanden

Den svenska koncernen är helägd av Lundin Mining Corporation (Reg ID 443736-5) med säte i Vancouver, Kanada. Aktier i LUN är noterade på Torontobörsen ("TSX") och Stockholmsbörsen ("OMXS"). Koncernredovisning upprättas av Lundin Mining Corporation och finns tillgänglig för nedladdning på bolagets webbsida, www.lundinmining.com.

Risker och osäkerheter

Prisrisk
Den mest väsentliga risken som kan påverka bolagets lönsamhet och överlevnadsförmåga är svängningar i metallpriser, främst priset för zink, koppar och bly, eftersom bolagets resultat och kassaflöde är mycket känsliga för förändringar i dessa metallpriser. Låga metallpriser påverkar bolagets likviditet, och om de är låga under en längre period kan koncernen behöva finna annan finansieringskälla för att upprätthålla likviditeten till dess metallpriserna återhämtar sig.
Svängningar i metallpriserna påverkas av växelkurser, inflation, politik, tillgång och efterfrågan - faktorer som ligger utanför bolagets kontroll.

Valutarisk
Bolagets skulder och fordringar i flera utländska valutor kan därmed påverkas av fluktuationer i växelkurser. Detta exponerar bolaget för resultatfluktuationer.

Utveckling av företagets verksamhet, resultat och ställning

Belopp i Mkr

	2024	*2023*	*2022*	*2021*	*2020*
Nettoomsättning	0	8	12	6	12
Resultat efter finansiella poster	-1 023	35	-289	510	396
Balansomslutning	24 435	24 287	17 518	16 891	15 262
Soliditet %	38	26	34	34	29
Medelantal anställda	-	1	1	1	1

Eget kapital

	Aktiekapital, nyemission under reg	*Reservfond övr bundna fonder*	*Fritt eget kapital*
Vid årets början	2 489	526 144	5 612 162
Årets resultat			2 983 611
Vid årets slut	**2 489**	**526 144**	**8 595 773**

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Förslag till disposition av företagets vinst eller förlust

Styrelsen föreslår att fritt eget kapital, kronor 8 595 773 673, disponeras enligt följande:

	Belopp i Tkr
Balanseras i ny räkning	8 595 773
Summa	**8 595 773**

Vad beträffar resultat och ställning i övrigt hänvisas till efterföljande resultat- och balansräkning med tillhörande noter

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Resultaträkning

Belopp i Tkr	*Not*	*2024-01-01-2024-12-31*	*2023-01-01-2023-12-31*
Nettoomsättning		-	8 135
Bruttoresultat		-	8 135
Administrationskostnader	2	-37 736	-61 057
Övriga rörelseintäkter		-	59 455
Rörelseresultat		-37 736	6 533
Resultat från finansiella poster			
Resultat från andelar i koncernföretag	*3*	-	-1
Ränteintäkter och liknande resultatposter	*4*	235 489	393 981
Räntekostnader och liknande resultatposter	*5*	-1 220 327	-365 269
Resultat efter finansiella poster		-1 022 574	35 244
Bokslutsdispositioner	*6*	4 023 396	332 627
Resultat före skatt		3 000 822	367 871
Skatt på årets resultat	*7*	-17 211	-37 958
Årets resultat		2 983 611	329 913

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Balansräkning

Belopp i Tkr	*Not*	*2024-12-31*	*2023-12-31*
TILLGÅNGAR			
Anläggningstillgångar			
Finansiella anläggningstillgångar			
Andelar i koncernföretag	*8*	17 352 268	17 352 268
Fordringar hos koncernföretag	*9*	7 017 596	6 746 518
		24 369 864	24 098 786
Summa anläggningstillgångar		24 369 864	24 098 786
Omsättningstillgångar			
Kortfristiga fordringar			
Fordringar hos koncernföretag		-	-
Övriga fordringar		18 925	19 960
Förutbetalda kostnader och upplupna intäkter		38 121	39 461
		57 046	59 421
Kassa och bank		7 804	128 822
Summa omsättningstillgångar		64 850	188 243
SUMMA TILLGÅNGAR		24 434 714	24 287 029

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Balansräkning

Belopp i Tkr	*Not*	*2024-12-31*	*2023-12-31*
EGET KAPITAL OCH SKULDER			
Eget kapital			
Bundet eget kapital			
Aktiekapital		2 489	2 489
Reservfond		526 144	526 144
		528 633	528 633
Fritt eget kapital			
Fri överkursfond		2 376 009	2 376 009
Balanserad vinst eller förlust		3 236 153	2 906 240
Årets resultat		2 983 611	329 913
		8 595 773	5 612 162
Summa eget kapital		9 124 406	6 140 795
Obeskattade reserver			
Periodiseringsfonder		72 358	72 358
		72 358	72 358
Långfristiga skulder	*10*		
Övriga skulder till kreditinstitut		9 758 794	8 385 720
Skulder till koncernföretag		5 406 623	9 627 592
		15 165 417	18 013 312
Kortfristiga skulder			
Leverantörsskulder		2 054	813
Skatteskulder		56 219	48 364
Upplupna kostnader och förutbetalda intäkter		14 260	11 387
		72 533	60 564
SUMMA EGET KAPITAL OCH SKULDER		24 434 714	24 287 029

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Noter

Not 1 Redovisningsprinciper

Belopp i Tkr om inget annat anges

Allmänna redovisningsprinciper

Årsredovisningen har upprättats i enlighet med årsredovisningslagen och Bokföringsnämndens allmänna råd BFNAR 2012:1 Årsredovisning och koncernredovisning (K3).

Värderingsprinciper m m

Tillgångar, avsättningar och skulder har värderats utifrån anskaffningsvärden om inget annat anges nedan.

Lånekostnader

Lånekostnader belastar resultatet i den period till vilken de hänför sig, oavsett hur de upplånade medlen har använts.

Nedskrivningar

De redovisade värdena för bolagets tillgångar kontrolleras vid varje balansdag för att utröna om det finns någon indikation på nedskrivningsbehov. Om någon sådan indikation finns, beräknas tillgångens återvinningsvärde som det högsta av nyttjandevärdet och nettoförsäljningsvärdet. Nedskrivning görs om återvinningsvärdet understiger det redovisade värdet. Vid beräkning av nyttjandevärdet diskonteras framtida kassaflöden till en räntesats före skatt som är tänkta att beakta marknadens bedömning av riskfri ränta och risk förknippad med den specifika tillgången. För en tillgång som är beroende av andra tillgångar anses inte generera några oberoende kassaflöden. En sådan tillgång hänförs istället till den minsta kassa-genererande enhet där de oberoende kassaflödena kan fastställas.

En nedskrivning reverseras om det har skett en förändring av beräkningarna som användes för att bestämma återvinningsvärdet. En reversering görs endast i den utsträckning som tillgångens redovisade värde inte överstiger det redovisade värde som skulle ha redovisats, med avdrag för avskrivning, om ingen nedskrivning skulle gjorts.

Finansiella instrument

Finansiella instrument som redovisas i balansräkningen inkluderar fordringar hos koncernföretag och skulder till koncernföretag. Instrumenten redovisas i balansräkningen när bolaget blir part i instrumentets avtalsmässiga villkor. Skulder till kreditinstitut redovisas dock först på likviddagen.

Finansiella tillgångar tas bort från balansräkningen när rätten att erhålla kassaflöden från instrumentet har löpt ut eller överförts och bolaget har överfört i stort sett alla risker och förmåner som är förknippade med äganderätten. Finansiella skulder tas bort från balansräkningen när förpliktelserna har reglerats eller på annat sätt upphört.

Finansiella instrument redovisas till verkligt värde. Vid varje rapporttillfälle utvärderar koncernen om det finns objektiva indikationer på att en finansiell tillgång eller grupp av finansiella tillgångar är i behov av nedskrivning.

Fordringar

Fordringar är redovisade till det belopp varmed de förväntas inflyta.

Fordringar och skulder i utländsk valuta
Fordringar och skulder i utländsk valuta har omräknats till balansdagens kurs. Kursdifferenser på rörelsefordringar och rörelseskulder ingår i rörelseresultatet, medan differenser på finansiella fordringar och skulder redovisas bland finansiella poster.

Ersättningar till anställda
Avgiftsbaserade pensioner:
Bolagets förpliktelse för varje period utgörs av de belopp som bolaget ska bidra med för den aktuella perioden. Följaktligen krävs det inga aktuariella antagande för att beräkna förpliktelsen eller kostnaden och det finns inga möjligheter till några aktuariella vinster eller förluster.

Optioner:
Ledande befattningshavare erhåller rörlig ersättning i form av aktierelaterade ersättningar, beviljade under koncernmoderbolagets optionsplan. Koncernmoderbolaget fakturerar vissa kostnader för optionsplanen vilka redovisas som personalkostnad i bolagets resultaträkning. Även om koncernmoderbolaget ger ut aktierelaterad ersättning som regleras med egetkapitalinstrument, redovisas de relaterade sociala avgifterna enligt principerna för aktierelaterade ersättningar som regleras med kontanter, innebärande att en värdering sker vid varje bokslutstidpunkt fram till dess att skulden regleras. Under K3 har bolaget gjort ett principval att som dotterbolag i övrigt inte redovisa koncernplanen.

Skatt
Total skatt utgörs av aktuell skatt och uppskjuten skatt. Skatter redovisas i resultaträkningen utom då underliggande transaktion redovisas direkt mot eget kapital varvid tillhörande skatteeffekt redovisas i eget kapital. Aktuell skatt är skatt som skall betalas eller erhållas avseende aktuellt år. Hit hör även justering av skatt hänförlig till tidigare perioder.

Uppskjuten skatt beräknas enligt balansräkningsmetoden med utgångspunkt i temporära skillnader mellan redovisade och skattemässiga värden på tillgångar och skulder. Beloppen beräknas baserade på hur de temporära skillnaderna förväntas bli utjämnade och med tillämpning av de skattesatser och skatteregler som är beslutade eller aviserade per balansdagen.

Temporära skillnader beaktas i normalfallet inte i skillnader hänförliga till andelar i dotter- och intresseföretag som inte förväntas bli beskattade inom överskådlig framtid. Obeskattade reserver redovisas inklusive uppskjuten skatteskuld. Uppskjutna skattefordringar avseende avdragsgilla temporära skillnader och underskottsavdrag redovisas endast i den mån det är sannolikt att dessa kommer att medföra lägre skatteutbetalningar i framtiden.

Såväl uppskjutna som aktuella skattefordringar och skatteskulder kvittas då de hänför sig till inkomstskatt som debiteras av samma skatteverk.

Avsättningar (förutom uppskjuten skatt)
En avsättning redovisas i balansräkningen när företaget har ett formellt eller informellt åtagande som en följd av en inträffad händelse och det är sannolikt att ett utflöde av resurser krävs för att reglera åtagandet och en tillförlitlig uppskattning av beloppet kan göras. Nuvärdesberäkning görs för förpliktelser som väntas regleras efter mer än tolv månader. Den ökning av avsättningen som beror på att tid förflyter redovisas som räntekostnad.

Redovisning av intäkter
Intäktsredovisning sker i resultaträkningen när det är sannolikt att de framtida ekonomiska fördelarna kommer att tillfalla bolaget och dessa fördelar kan beräknas på ett tillförlitligt sätt.

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Koncernbidrag och aktieägartillskott

Koncernbidrag redovisas som bokslutsdisposition, både för erhållna och lämnade koncernbidrag. Skatteeffekter av koncernbidrag redovisas som aktuell skatt i resultaträkningen.

Aktieägartillskott förs direkt mot eget kapital hos mottagaren och aktiveras i akter och andelar hos givaren, i den mån nedskrivning ej erfordras.

Not 2 Anställda och personalkostnader

Medelantalet anställda

	2024-01-01-2024-12-31	*2023-01-01-2023-12-31*
Medelantal anställda	-	1

Not 3 Resultat från andelar i koncernföretag

	2024-01-01-2024-12-31	*2023-01-01-2023-12-31*
Nedskrivningar	-	-1
Summa	**-**	**-1**

Not 4 Ränteintäkter och liknande resultatposter

	2024-01-01-2024-12-31	*2023-01-01-2023-12-31*
Ränteintäkter, koncernföretag	225 986	246 224
Ränteintäkter, övriga	9 503	10 000
Valutaomvärdering	-	137 757
Summa	**235 489**	**393 981**

Not 5 Räntekostnader och liknande resultatposter

	2024-01-01-2024-12-31	*2023-01-01-2023-12-31*
Räntekostnader, koncernföretag	-8 635	-12 096
Räntekostnader, övriga	-649 441	-330 435
Övriga finansiella kostnader	-11 498	-7 939
Valutaomvärdering	-550 753	-14 799
Summa	**-1 220 327**	**-365 269**

Not 6 Bokslutsdispositioner

	2024-01-01-2024-12-31	*2023-01-01-2023-12-31*
Periodiseringsfond, årets återföring	-	2 027
Erhållna koncernbidrag	4 023 451	337 000
Lämnade koncernbidrag	-55	-6 400
Summa	**4 023 396**	**332 627**

Not 7 Skatt på årets resultat

	2024-01-01-2024-12-31	*2023-01-01-2023-12-31*
Aktuell skattekostnad	17 211	37 958
	17 211	**37 958**

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Not 8 Andelar i koncernföretag

	2024-12-31	*2023-12-31*
Ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden:		
-Vid årets början	17 367 431	14 210 681
-Aktiverat aktieägartillskott	-	3 156 750
Vid årets slut	17 367 431	17 367 431
Ackumulerade nedskrivningar:		
-Vid årets början	-15 163	-15 162
-Årets nedskrivningar	-	-1
Vid årets slut	-15 163	-15 163
Redovisat värde vid årets slut	**17 352 268**	**17 352 268**

Specifikation av moderföretagets innehav av aktier och andelar i koncernföretag
Ägarandelen av kapitalet avses, vilket även överensstämmer med andelen av rösterna för totalt antal aktier.

Dotterföretag / Org nr / Säte	*Antal andelar*	*i %*	*Redovisat värde*
Zinkgruvan Mining AB, 556523-9414, Askersund	450 000	100	345 158
North Atlantic Natural Resources AB, 556538-5076, Stockholm	31 240 710	100	36 876
Lundin Mining Holding AB, 556727-6190, Stockholm	193 460	100	12 169 606
Lundin Mining South America SpA, Chile	7 155 000	100	4 800 628
Rio Narcea Gold Mines Ltd, Kanada	680 000 001	100	-
Lundin Mining Exploration Ltd, Irland	4 000 000	100	-
Lundin Mining UK Ltd, England	1	100	-
			17 352 268

Not 9 Fordringar hos koncernföretag

	2024-12-31	*2023-12-31*
Ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden:		
-Vid årets början	6 746 518	1 077 723
-Tillkommande fordringar	5 630 621	8 221 484
-Reglerade fordringar	-5 421 979	-3 326 368
-Omklassificeringar	377 895	583 309
-Valutajustering	-315 459	190 370
Redovisat värde vid årets slut	**7 017 596**	**6 746 518**

Not 10 Långfristiga skulder

	2024-12-31	*2023-12-31*
Skulder som förfaller senare än ett år från balansdagen		
Övriga skulder till kreditinstitut	9 758 794	8 385 720
Skulder till koncernföretag	5 406 623	9 627 592
Skulder som förfaller senare än fem år från balansdagen		
Övriga skulder till kreditinstitut	-	-
Skulder till koncernföretag	-	-

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Not 11 Ställda säkerheter och eventualförpliktelser

Ställda säkerheter

	2024-12-31	*2023-12-31*
För egna och moderbolagets skulder		
Aktier i dotterbolag	345 158	345 158
Summa ställda säkerheter	**345 158**	**345 158**

Eventualförpliktelser

Borgensförbindelse PRI (Försäkring KA-8920)	407	407

Not 12 Väsentliga händelser efter räkenskapsårets slut

Det har i början av 2025 ingåtts ett avtal mellan Boliden AB och Lundin Mining Corporation om att Boliden avser förvärva Zinkgruvan Mining AB och North Atlantic Natural Resources AB. Affären förväntas gå igenom under 2025 men är villkorad av diverse myndighetsgodkännanden innan transaktionen kan träda i kraft.

Not 13 Koncernuppgifter

Lundin Mining AB, org nr 556656-5783, är ett helägt dotterföretag till Lundin Mining Corporation, Reg i 443736-5, med säte i Toronto, Kanade. Moderbolagets aktier är noterade på Torontobörsen i Kanada samt på Stockholmsbörsen. Koncernredovisning finns tillgänglig för nedladdning på bolagets webbsida: www.lundinmining.com.

Lundin Mining AB upprättar inte koncernredovisning för den svenska koncernen utan tillämpar undantagsregeln i ÅRL 7:2 eftersom koncernredovisning för hela koncernen upprättas av Lundin Mining Corporation.

Underskrifter

Stockholm
2025-06-30

Robert Eriksson

Robert Eriksson

Vår revisionsberättelse har lämnats den 30 juni 2025
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Sebastian Månsson

Sebastian Månsson
Auktoriserad revisor

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AS

Verification

Transaction 09222115557550806839

Document

ÅR Lundin Mining 2024 (ver 3a)
Main document
12 pages
Initiated on 2025-06-30 10:41:44 CEST (+0200) by Lisa Sundström (LS)
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BankID

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Sebastian Månsson

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Revisionsberättelse

Till bolagsstämman i Lundin Mining AB, org.nr 556656-5783

Rapport om årsredovisningen

Uttalanden

Vi har utfört en revision av årsredovisningen för Lundin Mining AB för år 2024.

Enligt vår uppfattning har årsredovisningen upprättats i enlighet med årsredovisningslagen och ger en i alla väsentliga avseenden rättvisande bild av Lundin Mining ABs finansiella ställning per den 31 december 2024 och av dess finansiella resultat för året enligt årsredovisningslagen. Förvaltningsberättelsen är förenlig med årsredovisningens övriga delar.

Vi tillstyrker därför att bolagsstämman fastställer resultaträkningen och balansräkningen för Lundin Mining AB.

Grund för uttalanden

Vi har utfört revisionen enligt International Standards on Auditing (ISA) och god revisionssed i Sverige. Vårt ansvar enligt dessa standarder beskrivs närmare i avsnittet Revisorns ansvar. Vi är oberoende i förhållande till Lundin Mining AB enligt god revisorssed i Sverige och har i övrigt fullgjort vårt yrkesetiska ansvar enligt dessa krav.

Vi anser att de revisionsbevis vi har inhämtat är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga som grund för våra uttalanden.

Styrelsens ansvar

Det är styrelsen som har ansvaret för att årsredovisningen upprättas och att den ger en rättvisande bild enligt årsredovisningslagen. Styrelsen ansvarar även för den interna kontroll som de bedömer är nödvändig för att upprätta en årsredovisning som inte innehåller några väsentliga felaktigheter, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag.

Vid upprättandet av årsredovisningen ansvarar styrelsen för bedömningen av bolagets förmåga att fortsätta verksamheten. De upplyser, när så är tillämpligt, om förhållanden som kan påverka förmågan att fortsätta verksamheten och att använda antagandet om fortsatt drift. Antagandet om fortsatt drift tillämpas dock inte om styrelsen avser att likvidera bolaget, upphöra med verksamheten eller inte har något realistiskt alternativ till att göra något av detta.

Revisorns ansvar

Våra mål är att uppnå en rimlig grad av säkerhet om huruvida årsredovisningen som helhet inte innehåller några väsentliga felaktigheter, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag, och att lämna en revisionsberättelse som innehåller våra uttalanden. Rimlig säkerhet är en hög grad av säkerhet, men är ingen garanti för att en revision som utförs enligt ISA och god revisionssed i Sverige alltid kommer att upptäcka en väsentlig felaktighet om en sådan finns. Felaktigheter kan uppstå på grund av oegentligheter eller misstag och anses vara väsentliga om de enskilt eller tillsammans rimligen kan förväntas påverka de ekonomiska beslut som användare fattar med grund i årsredovisningen.

En ytterligare beskrivning av vårt ansvar för revisionen av årsredovisningen finns på Revisorsinspektionens webbplats: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. Denna beskrivning är en del av revisionsberättelsen.

Rapport om andra krav enligt lagar och andra författningar

Uttalanden

Utöver vår revision av årsredovisningen har vi även utfört en revision av styrelsens förvaltning för Lundin Mining AB för år 2024 samt av förslaget till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust.

Vi tillstyrker att bolagsstämman disponerar vinsten enligt förslaget i förvaltningsberättelsen och beviljar styrelsens ledamot ansvarsfrihet för räkenskapsåret.

Grund för uttalanden

Vi har utfört revisionen enligt god revisionssed i Sverige. Vårt ansvar enligt denna beskrivs närmare i avsnittet Revisorns ansvar. Vi är oberoende i förhållande till Lundin Mining AB enligt god revisorssed i Sverige och har i övrigt fullgjort vårt yrkesetiska ansvar enligt dessa krav.

Vi anser att de revisionsbevis vi har inhämtat är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga som grund för våra uttalanden.

Styrelsens ansvar

Det är styrelsen som har ansvaret för förslaget till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust. Vid förslag till utdelning innefattar detta bland annat en bedömning av om utdelningen är försvarlig med hänsyn till de krav som bolagets verksamhetsart, omfattning och risker ställer på storleken av bolagets egna kapital, konsolideringsbehov, likviditet och ställning i övrigt.

Styrelsen ansvarar för bolagets organisation och förvaltningen av bolagets angelägenheter. Detta innefattar bland annat att fortlöpande bedöma bolagets ekonomiska situation, och att tillse att bolagets organisation är utformad så att bokföringen, medelsförvaltningen och bolagets ekonomiska angelägenheter i övrigt kontrolleras på ett betryggande sätt.

Revisorns ansvar

Vårt mål beträffande revisionen av förvaltningen, och därmed vårt uttalande om ansvarsfrihet, är att inhämta revisionsbevis för att med en rimlig grad av säkerhet kunna bedöma om någon styrelseledamot i något väsentligt avseende:

- företagit någon åtgärd eller gjort sig skyldig till någon försummelse som kan föranleda ersättningsskyldighet mot bolaget, eller
- på något annat sätt handlat i strid med aktiebolagslagen, årsredovisningslagen eller bolagsordningen.

Vårt mål beträffande revisionen av förslaget till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust, och därmed vårt uttalande om detta, är att med rimlig grad av säkerhet bedöma om förslaget är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

Rimlig säkerhet är en hög grad av säkerhet, men ingen garanti för att en revision som utförs enligt god revisionssed i Sverige alltid kommer att upptäcka åtgärder eller försummelser som kan föranleda ersättningsskyldighet mot bolaget, eller att ett förslag till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust inte är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

En ytterligare beskrivning av vårt ansvar för revisionen av förvaltningen finns på Revisorsinspektionens webbplats: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. Denna beskrivning är en del av revisionsberättelsen.

Örebro den dag som framgår av vår elektroniska signatur

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Sebastian Månsson
Auktoriserad revisor

Deltagare

ÖHRLINGS PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS AB 556029-6740 Sverige

Signerat med Svenskt BankID	*2025-06-30 09:03:45 UTC*
Undertecknare	Datum

Namn returnerat från Svenskt BankID: SEBASTIAN MÅNSSON

Sebastian Månsson

Auktoriserad revisor

Leveranskanal: E-post

ank=20250710010879

Consolidated Financial Statements of

Lundin Mining Corporation

December 31, 2024

Management's Report

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Lundin Mining Corporation ("Lundin Mining" or the "Company") and other information contained in the management's discussion and analysis are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Directors. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards") as outlined in Part 1 of the Handbook of the Chartered Professional Accountants ("CPA") of Canada, and include some amounts that are based on management's estimates and judgment.

The Board of Directors carries out its responsibility for the consolidated financial statements principally through its Audit Committee, which is comprised solely of independent directors. The Audit Committee reviews the Company's annual consolidated financial statements and recommends its approval to the Board of Directors. The Company's auditors have full access to the Audit Committee, with and without management being present. These consolidated financial statements have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants.

(Signed) Jack Lundin

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Signed) Teitur Poulsen

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
February 19, 2025

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Lundin Mining Corporation

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lundin Mining Corporation and its subsidiaries (together, the Company) as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

What we have audited

The Company's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2024 and 2023;
- the consolidated statements of (loss) earnings for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive (loss) income for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
PwC Place, 250 Howe Street, Suite 1400, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 3S7
T.: +1 604 806 7000, F.: +1 604 806 7806, Fax to mail: ca_vancouver_main_fax@pwc.com

"PwC" refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership.

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Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Chapada cash-generating unit (CGU) goodwill impairment assessment *Refer to note 2 – Basis of presentation and summary of material accounting policies and note 11 – Goodwill and asset impairment to the consolidated financial statements.* The Company's total carrying amount of goodwill as at December 31, 2024 was $134 million, which related to the Chapada CGU. The Company's goodwill is required to be tested annually for impairment or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amount may not be recoverable. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than the carrying amount of that CGU, an impairment loss is recognized. The recoverable amount of the Chapada CGU was based on a fair value less cost of disposal method using a discounted cash flow model and market-based approach. Management applied significant judgment in estimating the recoverable amount of the Chapada CGU. Significant assumptions used by management to determine the recoverable amounts include future metal prices, production based on estimated quantities of mineral reserves and mineral resources, production and capital expenditures, foreign exchange rate, in-situ multiples and discount rate. The recoverable amount of the Chapada CGU determined by management exceeded its carrying value, and as a result, no impairment loss was recorded.	Our approach to addressing the matter included the following procedures, among others: • Tested how management estimated the recoverable amount of the Chapada CGU, which included the following: – Tested the underlying data used by management in the discounted cash flow model and market-based valuation. – Evaluated the reasonableness of significant assumptions such as future metal prices, foreign exchange rate and production and capital expenditures by (i) comparing future metal prices and foreign exchange rate with external market and industry data; (ii) comparing future production and capital expenditures against current and past performance; and (iii) assessing whether these assumptions were consistent with evidence obtained in other areas of the audit. – The work of management's experts was used in performing the procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of the estimates associated with the production based on estimated quantities of mineral reserves and mineral resources. As a basis for using this work, the competence, capabilities and objectivity of management's experts were evaluated, the work performed was understood and the appropriateness of the work as audit evidence was evaluated.

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Management's estimates of production based on estimated quantities of mineral reserves and mineral resources are based on information compiled by qualified persons (management's experts).

We considered this a key audit matter due to the significant auditor effort, subjectivity and significant judgment in performing procedures to test significant assumptions used by management in determining the fair value of the Chapada CGU. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge in the field of valuation assisted us in performing our procedures.

The procedures performed also included evaluation of the methods and assumptions used by management's experts, tests of the data used by management's experts and an evaluation of their findings.

- Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge in the field of valuation assisted in assessing the following: (i) appropriateness of the discounted cash flow model and market-based approach to determine the recoverable amount of the Chapada CGU; and (ii) the reasonableness of the discount rate and in-situ multiples.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going

concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mark Patterson.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
February 19, 2025

LUNDIN MINING CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands of US dollars)

	As at December 31, 2024	As at December 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	**$ 357,478**	$ 268,793
Trade and other receivables (Note 6)	**510,854**	828,871
Income taxes receivable	**14,520**	34,542
Inventories (Note 7)	**590,685**	599,407
Marketable securities (Note 8)	**50,105**	—
Current portion of derivative assets (Note 26)	**964**	38,114
Other current assets	**22,667**	21,421
Assets held for sale (Note 3)	**1,389,670**	—
Total current assets	**2,936,943**	1,791,148
Restricted funds	**8,665**	59,979
Long-term inventory (Note 7)	**871,885**	797,597
Derivative assets (Note 26)	**665**	9,397
Other non-current assets (Note 9)	**18,382**	67,090
Mineral properties, plant and equipment (Note 10)	**6,244,634**	7,725,169
Deferred tax assets (Note 25)	**191,254**	170,203
Goodwill (Note 11)	**134,284**	240,616
	7,469,769	9,070,051
Total assets	**$ 10,406,712**	$ 10,861,199
LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables (Note 12)	**$ 674,204**	$ 805,763
Income taxes payable	**128,251**	62,926
Current portion of derivative liabilities (Note 26)	**39,416**	26,389
Current portion of debt and lease liabilities (Note 13)	**395,232**	212,646
Current portion of deferred revenue (Note 14)	**60,604**	87,867
Current portion of reclamation and other closure provisions (Note 15)	**20,876**	14,442
Liabilities held for sale (Note 3)	**393,109**	—
Total current liabilities	**1,711,692**	1,210,033
Derivative liabilities (Note 26)	**24,487**	3,148
Debt and lease liabilities (Note 13)	**1,610,925**	1,273,162
Deferred revenue (Note 14)	**447,133**	535,363
Reclamation and other closure provisions (Note 15)	**323,310**	529,734
Deferred consideration and other long-term liabilities (Note 16)	**128,783**	133,199
Provision for pension obligations	**768**	6,752
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 25)	**643,850**	751,688
	3,179,256	3,233,046
Total liabilities	**4,890,948**	4,443,079
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 17)	**4,585,607**	4,574,830
Contributed surplus	**51,308**	55,201
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	**(375,837)**	(296,617)
Retained earnings	**161,063**	627,903
Equity attributable to Lundin Mining Corporation shareholders	**4,422,141**	4,961,317
Non-controlling interests (Note 18)	**1,093,623**	1,456,803
Total shareholders' equity	**5,515,764**	6,418,120
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**$ 10,406,712**	$ 10,861,199

Commitments and contingencies (Note 27)
Subsequent events (Note 4, 8, 26)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(Signed) Adam I. Lundin - **Director**

(Signed) Dale C. Peniuk - **Director**

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LUNDIN MINING CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF (LOSS) EARNINGS

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(in thousands of US dollars, except for shares and per share amounts)

		2024		2023
Continuing Operations:				
Revenue (Note 19)	$	**3,422,604**	$	2,743,444
Cost of goods sold				
Production costs (Note 20)		**(1,898,627)**		(1,644,037)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		**(607,744)**		(497,873)
Reversal of inventory write-down (Note 7)		**26,626**		—
Gross profit		**942,859**		601,534
General and administrative expenses (Note 21)		**(58,349)**		(66,723)
Exploration and business development (Note 22)		**(45,352)**		(44,010)
Finance income (Note 23)		**16,689**		10,879
Finance costs (Note 23)		**(158,144)**		(102,308)
Other (expense) income (Note 24)		**(24,085)**		91,844
Goodwill and asset impairment (Note 11)		**(254,218)**		—
Mine suspension costs		**(36,073)**		—
Earnings before income taxes from continuing operations		**383,327**		491,216
Current tax expense (Note 25)		**(294,938)**		(141,432)
Deferred tax recovery (expense) (Note 25)		**64,965**		(72,934)
Net earnings from continuing operations	$	**153,354**	$	276,850
Net (loss) earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes (Note 3)		**(214,671)**		38,399
Net (loss) earnings	$	**(61,317)**	$	315,249
Net earnings from continuing operations attributable to:				
Lundin Mining Corporation shareholders	$	**11,144**	$	203,163
Non-controlling interests		**142,210**		73,687
Net earnings from continuing operations	$	**153,354**	$	276,850
Net (loss) earnings attributable to				
Lundin Mining Corporation shareholders	$	**(203,527)**	$	241,562
Non-controlling interests		**142,210**		73,687
Net (loss) earnings	$	**(61,317)**	$	315,249
Basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to Lundin Mining Corporation shareholders:	$	**0.01**	$	0.26
Basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to Lundin Mining Corporation shareholders:	$	**(0.27)**	$	0.05
Basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share attributable to Lundin Mining Corporation shareholders:	$	**(0.26)**	$	0.31
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (Note 17)				
Basic		**774,825,230**		772,532,260
Diluted		**777,569,041**		773,292,895

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LUNDIN MINING CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(in thousands of US dollars)

		2024		2023
Net (loss) earnings	**$**	**(61,317)**	$	315,249
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of taxes				
Item that will not be reclassified to net earnings:				
Remeasurements for post-employment benefit plans		**573**		2,320
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to net earnings:				
Effects of foreign exchange		**(79,684)**		43,710
Other comprehensive (loss) income		**(79,111)**		46,030
Total comprehensive (loss) income	**$**	**(140,428)**	$	361,279
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to:				
Lundin Mining Corporation shareholders	**$**	**(282,747)**	$	287,232
Non-controlling interests		**142,319**		74,047
Total comprehensive (loss) income	**$**	**(140,428)**	$	361,279
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Lundin Mining Corporation shareholders arising from:				
Continuing operations	$	22,061	$	197,723
Discontinued operations		(304,808)		89,509
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to Lundin Mining Corporation shareholders	**$**	**(282,747)**	$	287,232

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LUNDIN MINING CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(in thousands of US dollars, except for shares)

	Number of shares	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	Retained earnings	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance, December 31, 2023	773,667,789	$ 4,574,830	$ 55,201	$ (296,617)	$ 627,903	$ 1,456,803	$ 6,418,120
Distributions	–	–	–	–	–	(152,000)	(152,000)
Exercise of Caserones purchase option (Note 9)	–	–	–	–	(52,667)	(353,499)	(406,166)
Exercise of share-based awards	3,250,382	31,181	(10,158)	–	–	–	21,023
Share-based compensation	–	–	6,265	–	–	–	6,265
Dividends declared (Note 17(f))	–	–	–	–	(202,962)	–	(202,962)
Shares purchased (Note 17(g))	(2,815,200)	(16,690)	–	–	(7,684)	–	(24,374)
Accrued liability for automatic share purchase plan commitment (Note 17(g))	–	(3,714)	–	–	–	–	(3,714)
Net (loss) earnings	–	–	–	–	(203,527)	142,210	(61,317)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	–	–	–	(79,220)	–	109	(79,111)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	–	–	–	(79,220)	(203,527)	142,319	(140,428)
Balance, December 31, 2024	**774,102,971**	**$ 4,585,607**	**$ 51,308**	**$ (375,837)**	**$ 161,063**	**$ 1,093,623**	**$ 5,515,764**

Balance, December 31, 2022	770,746,531	$ 4,555,125	$ 55,769	$ (342,287)	$ 592,425	$ 564,089	$ 5,425,121
Distributions	–	–	–	–	–	(55,100)	(55,100)
Caserones acquisition	–	–	–	–	–	873,767	873,767
Exercise of share-based awards	2,921,258	19,705	(8,329)	–	–	–	11,376
Share-based compensation	–	–	7,761	–	–	–	7,761
Dividends declared	–	–	–	–	(206,084)	–	(206,084)
Net earnings	–	–	–	–	241,562	73,687	315,249
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	45,670	–	360	46,030
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	45,670	241,562	74,047	361,279
Balance, December 31, 2023	773,667,789	$ 4,574,830	$ 55,201	$ (296,617)	$ 627,903	$ 1,456,803	$ 6,418,120

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LUNDIN MINING CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(in thousands of US dollars)

Cash provided by (used in)	**2024**	2023
Operating activities		
Net earnings	**$ 153,354**	$ 276,850
Items not involving cash and other adjustments		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**607,744**	497,873
Share-based compensation	**6,422**	7,301
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	**(10,994)**	1,804
Finance costs, net (Note 23)	**141,455**	91,429
Recognition of deferred revenue (Note 14)	**(78,083)**	(64,698)
Deferred tax (recovery) expense	**(64,965)**	72,934
Revaluation of Caserones purchase option (Note 24)	**(11,728)**	5,150
Goodwill and asset impairment (Note 11)	**254,218**	—
Revaluation of foreign currency and diesel derivatives (Note 26)	**87,218**	(16,624)
Reversal of inventory write-down (Note 7)	**(26,626)**	—
Write-down of assets (Note 24)	**22,129**	—
Inventory write-down	**19,445**	49,793
Other	**7,220**	7,893
Reclamation payments (Note 15)	**(17,061)**	(9,823)
Pension payments	**(2,618)**	(690)
Changes in long-term inventory	**(7,162)**	(71,916)
Changes in non-cash working capital items (Note 32)	**220,880**	(20,032)
Cash provided by operating activities related to continuing operations	**1,300,848**	827,244
Cash provided by operating activities related to discontinued operations	**218,009**	189,368
	1,518,857	1,016,612
Investing activities		
Investment in mineral properties, plant and equipment	**(807,307)**	(857,138)
Acquisition of Caserones, net of cash acquired	**—**	(648,569)
Purchase of marketable securities (Note 8)	**(41,686)**	—
Cash received from disposal of subsidiary (Note 24)	**—**	5,718
Payment of Chapada derivative liability (Note 26)	**(25,000)**	(25,000)
Interest received	**16,135**	10,328
Other	**2,489**	(4,151)
Cash used in investing activities related to continuing operations	**(855,369)**	(1,518,812)
Cash used in investing activities related to discontinued operations	**(151,537)**	(155,722)
	(1,006,906)	(1,674,534)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from debt (Note 13)	**1,500,551**	2,490,597
Principal repayments of debt (Note 13)	**(944,330)**	(1,449,488)
Principal payments of lease liabilities	**(66,529)**	(46,400)
Interest paid	**(119,234)**	(57,140)
Payment of Caserones deferred consideration (Note 26)	**(10,000)**	—
Exercise of Caserones purchase option (Note 9)	**(350,000)**	—
Dividends paid to shareholders	**(202,497)**	(206,540)
Shares purchased (Note 17).	**(24,374)**	—
Proceeds from common shares issued	**21,023**	11,376
Distributions paid to non-controlling interests	**(152,000)**	(55,100)
Net proceeds from settlement of foreign currency and commodity derivatives	**(520)**	24,062
Other	**(1,864)**	543
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities related to continuing operations	**(349,774)**	711,910
Cash provided by financing activities related to discontinued operations	**5,547**	16,676
	(344,227)	728,586
Effect of foreign exchange on cash balances	**(4,238)**	6,742
Increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year	**163,486**	77,406
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**268,793**	191,387
Less: Cash and cash equivalents included in assets held for sale, end of year (Note 3)	**(74,801)**	—
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 357,478**	$ 268,793

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 32)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Lundin Mining Corporation ("Lundin Mining" or the "Company") is a diversified Canadian base metals mining company primarily producing copper, zinc, nickel and gold. The Company owns 80% of the Candelaria and Ojos del Salado mining complex ("Candelaria") located in Chile. On July 2, 2024, the Company completed the exercise of its option to acquire an additional 19% interest in the issued and outstanding equity of SCM Minera Lumina Copper Chile ("Lumina Copper"), bringing the Company's ownership of the Caserones copper-molybdenum mine ("Caserones") in Chile from 51% to 70%. The Company's wholly-owned operating assets include the Chapada mine located in Brazil, the Eagle mine located in the United States of America ("USA"), the Neves-Corvo mine located in Portugal, and the Zinkgruvan mine located in Sweden. In addition, the Company owns the large scale copper-gold Josemaria project ("Josemaria Project"), located in Argentina.

In December 2024, the Company announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to sell its 100% interest in Somincor-Sociedade Mineira de Neves-Corvo, S.A. ("Neves-Corvo Mine") and its 100% interests in each of Zinkgruvan Mining AB and North Atlantic Natural Resources AB (together "Zinkgruvan Mine") to Boliden AB ("Boliden"). As a result, the Company determined that the Neves-Corvo and Zinkgruvan reporting segments met the criteria to be considered assets held for sale. The assets of the Neves-Corvo Mine and the Zinkgruvan Mine have been classified as current assets held for sale, the liabilities of the Neves-Corvo Mine and the Zinkgruvan Mine have been classified as current liabilities associated with assets held for sale, and re-presented the operating results of these segments as a single line item of earnings (loss) from discontinued operations on the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings (Note 3).

The Company's common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") in Canada and the Nasdaq Stockholm Exchange in Sweden. The Company is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The Company is domiciled in Canada and its principal place of business is 1055 Dunsmuir Street, Suite 2800, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(i) Basis of presentation and measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards") and which the Canadian Accounting Standards Board has approved for incorporation into Part 1 of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value.

The Company's presentation currency is United States ("US") dollars. Reference herein of $ or USD is to US dollars, C$ or CAD is to Canadian dollars, SEK is to Swedish krona, € refers to the Euro, CLP refers to the Chilean peso, BRL refers to the Brazilian real, and ARS refers to the Argentine peso.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company for issue on February 19, 2025.

(ii) Material accounting policies

The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all the years presented. The material accounting policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are set out below.

(a) Basis of consolidation

The financial statements consist of the consolidation of the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control, including the power to govern the financial and operating policies in order to obtain benefits from their activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Company and are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the results of the subsidiaries and associates to bring their accounting policies in line with those used by the Company. Intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

For non wholly-owned subsidiaries, the net assets attributable to outside equity shareholders are presented as non-controlling interests in the equity section of the consolidated balance sheet. Net earnings for the period that are attributable to non-controlling interests are calculated based on the ownership of the minority shareholders in the subsidiary.

(b) Translation of foreign currencies

The functional currency of each entity within the Company is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Company's presentation currency is US dollars.

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency translation differences on deferred foreign tax liabilities and assets are reported in deferred tax expense/recovery in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the translation of monetary items, are recognized in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings in the period in which they arise. Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated into US dollars, which is the presentation currency of the group, at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the period where these approximate the rates on the dates of transactions.

On disposal of a foreign operation, the historical, cumulative amount of exchange differences recognized as a separate component of equity is reclassified and recognized in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

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(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on deposit with banks and highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with a term to maturity at the date of purchase of 90 days or less which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(d) Restricted funds

Restricted funds include reclamation funds and cash on deposit that have been pledged for reclamation and closure activities which are not available for immediate disbursement.

(e) Inventories

Ore and concentrate stockpiles and cathode inventory are valued at the lower of production cost and net realizable value ("NRV"). Production costs include costs of materials and labour related directly to mining and processing activities, including production phase stripping costs, depreciation and amortization of mineral property, plant and equipment directly involved in the related mining and production process, amortization of any stripping costs previously capitalized and directly attributable overhead costs.

Dump leach pad inventory represents ore that has been mined and placed on leach pads where a solution is applied to the surface of the heap to dissolve the copper and by-products. The resulting solution is further processed in a plant to recover the copper. The cost of dump leach inventory is derived from current mining and leaching costs and is removed at the weighted average cost per recoverable pound ("lb") of copper on the leach pads as lbs of copper are recovered. Estimates of recoverable copper on the dump leach are calculated based on the quantities of ore placed on the leach pads (measured in tonnes added to the leach pads), the grade of ore placed on the leach pads (based on assay data), and an estimated recovery percentage (based on estimated recovery assumptions from the block model). The nature of the leaching process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor inventory levels. As a result, estimates are refined based on actual results and engineering studies over time. The final recovery of copper from the dump leach will not be known until the leaching process is concluded at the end of the mine life. Ore on the dump leach that is not expected to be recovered within the next twelve months is classified as non-current.

Materials and supplies inventories are valued at the lower of average cost less allowances for obsolescence and NRV.

If the carrying value of inventories exceeds NRV, a write-down is recognized. The write-down may be reversed in a subsequent period if the circumstances which caused the write-down no longer exist.

(f) Mineral properties

Mineral properties are carried at cost, less accumulated depletion and any accumulated impairment charges. Expenditures on mineral properties include:

i. Acquisition costs which consist of payments for property rights and leases, including the estimated fair value of exploration properties acquired as part of a business combination or the acquisition of a group of assets.

ii. Exploration, evaluation and project investigation costs incurred on an area of interest once a determination has been made that a property has economically recoverable Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves ("R&R") and there is a reasonable expectation that costs can be recovered by future exploitation or sale of the property. Exploration, evaluation and project investigation expenditures made prior to a determination that a property has economically recoverable R&R are expensed as incurred.

iii. Deferred stripping costs which represent the costs incurred to remove overburden and other waste materials to access ore in an open pit mine. Stripping costs incurred prior to the production phase of the mine are capitalized and included as part of the carrying value of the mineral property. During the production phase, stripping costs which provide probable future economic benefits, identifiable improved access to the ore body and which can be measured reliably are capitalized to mineral properties. Capitalized stripping costs are amortized using a unit-of-production basis over the Proven and Probable Mineral Reserve to which they relate.

iv. Development costs incurred in an area of interest, once management has determined the technical feasibility and commercial viability of a project, the project presents an appropriate rate of return on investment, and the Board of Directors has demonstrated commitment to advance the project. When additional development expenditures are made on a property after commencement of production, the expenditure is capitalized as mineral property when it is probable that additional economic benefit will be derived from future operations. Development costs are amortized using a unit-of-production basis over the Proven and Probable Mineral Reserve to which they relate.

v. Interest and financing costs on debt or other liabilities that are directly attributed to the acquisition, construction and development of a qualifying asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

vi. Easement costs incurred to support access to the Company's operating sites and the Josemaria Project.

(g) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment charges. For production plant and equipment, depreciation is recorded on a units-of-production basis. Depreciation on all other plant and equipment is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset or over the estimated remaining life of the mine, if shorter. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed annually. Gains and losses on disposals are calculated as proceeds received less the carrying amount and are recognized in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

Useful lives are as follows:

	Number of years
Buildings	8-20
Plant and machinery	3-20
Equipment	3-8

(h) Intangible assets

Separately acquired intangible assets are initially measured at cost which comprises of its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use. The Company depreciates intangible assets with finite useful lives on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. For intangibles with an indefinite useful life, no amortization is calculated.

(i) Impairment and impairment reversals

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that an asset or group of assets within a cash generating unit ("CGU") may be impaired. When impairment indicators exist, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU and compares it against the asset or CGU's carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less cost of disposal ("FVLCD") and the asset or CGU's value in use ("VIU"). If the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings during the period. If either

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FVLCD or VIU exceeds the asset or CGU's carrying amount, the asset or CGU is not impaired, and the Company does not estimate the other amount.

In assessing VIU, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. The cash flows are based on best estimates of expected future cash flows from the continued use of the asset or the CGU and its eventual disposal.

FVLCD is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, which is best evidenced if obtained from an active market or binding sale agreement. Where neither exists, the fair value is based partly on a discounted cash flow projections model. Costs of disposal, other than those that have been recognized as liabilities, are deducted in measuring FVLCD.

Reversals of impairment are assessed at each reporting period where there is an indication that an impairment loss recognized previously may no longer exist or has decreased. If an impairment reversal indicator exists, the recoverable amount is calculated. If the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount, the carrying value of the CGU is increased to the recoverable amount net of depreciation. The increased carrying amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the CGU in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as a gain in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings in the period it is determined.

(j) Business combinations and goodwill

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the purchase method of accounting whereby all identifiable assets and liabilities are recorded at their fair values as at the date of acquisition. Any excess purchase price over the aggregate fair value of net assets is recorded as goodwill. Goodwill is identified and allocated to CGUs, or groups of CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. Goodwill is not amortized. Any excess of the aggregate fair value of net assets over the purchase price is recognized in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

A CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment at least annually or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amount may not be recoverable. For goodwill arising on an acquisition in a financial year, the CGU to which the goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment before the end of that financial year.

When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than the carrying amount of that CGU, the impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that CGU first, and then to the other assets of that CGU on a pro-rata basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings. An impairment loss for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal.

(k) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less, and leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the Company

recognizes the lease payments as an expense in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Company recognizes a lease liability and a right-of-use asset at the lease commencement date.

The lease liability is initially measured as the present value of future lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, each operation's applicable incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate which the operation would have to pay to borrow, over a similar term and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the Company expects to exercise an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made; and
- remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability.

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

Each lease payment is allocated between the lease liability and finance cost. The finance cost is recorded as an expense in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Company; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. It is depreciated in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for plant and equipment, from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of its useful life or the end of the lease term.

On the consolidated balance sheet, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are reported in mineral properties, plant and equipment and debt and lease liabilities, respectively.

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(l) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Assets and businesses are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered or settled principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The asset or business must be available for immediate sale and the sale must be highly probable within one year.

Assets and businesses classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell ("FVLCS"). Immediately prior to reclassification to assets held for sale, the Company is required to assess for impairment of assets of CGU's under its normal impairment policies. If the carrying value related to a specific asset or business classified as held for sale exceeds its FVLCS an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings. No depreciation is charged on assets and businesses classified as held for sale. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the consolidated balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations that has been disposed of, has been abandoned, or meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale. Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

(m) Reclamation and other closure provisions

The Company incurs reclamation and other closure costs related to its mining properties such as facility decommissioning and dismantling, end of mine life severance, site restoration and ongoing environmental monitoring. These costs are a normal consequence of mining and are dependent on the requirements of the Company's legal and constructive obligations, as well as any other commitments made to stakeholders. The majority of these expenditures will be incurred at the end of the life of mine and are dependent upon a number of factors such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating license conditions and the environment in which the mine operates.

The future obligations for mine closure activities are estimated by the Company using mine closure plans or other similar studies which outline the activities to be undertaken to meet regulatory and internal requirements. Since the obligations are dependent on the laws and regulations of the countries in which the mines operate, they are regularly evaluated by management and external experts. Costs included in the obligations encompass all reclamation and other closure activities expected to occur progressively over the life of the operation at the time of closure and post-closure in connection with disturbances as at the reporting date.

Obligations may change as a result of amendments in laws and regulations relating to environmental protection and/or other legislation affecting resource companies. Included in the estimated obligations are a number of significant assumptions made by management in determining closure provisions. Accordingly, closure provisions are more uncertain the further into the future mine closure activities are expected to be carried out.

The Company records the present value of its reclamation and other closure provisions as a liability with a corresponding increase in the carrying value of the related asset. The provision is discounted to its net present value using a country specific, current market, pre-tax discount rate. The unwinding of the discount, referred to as an accretion expense, is included in finance costs in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings and results in an increase in the carrying amount of the liability. Reclamation obligations settled in the year are offset against the corresponding liability. Unplanned reclamation costs are reported as either part of the cost of inventory or recognized as a cost in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings, if they relate to either production activities or a closed site.

The capitalized cost of the reclamation and other closure activities is recognized in the mineral property and plant & equipment and depreciated on a unit-of-production basis over the expected mine life of the

operation or asset to which it relates. Depreciation costs are included in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings as part of cost of goods sold.

Changes in obligations resulting from revisions to the timing or amount of expenditures, discount rate or foreign exchange rate are recognized as an increase or decrease in the reclamation and other closure provision liability, and a corresponding change in the carrying amount of the related assets.

(n) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when a customer obtains control of the promised asset and the Company satisfies its performance obligation. Revenue is allocated to each performance obligation. The Company considers the terms of the contract in determining the transaction price. The transaction price is based upon the amount the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for the transferring of promised goods. The Company earns revenue from contracts with customers related to its concentrate and copper cathode sales, and its copper, gold and silver streaming arrangements.

The Company satisfies its performance obligations for its concentrate and copper cathode sales per specified contract terms which are generally upon shipment or delivery of an individual parcel. Revenue from concentrate and copper cathode sales is recorded based upon forward market prices of the expected final sales price date. The Company typically recognizes revenue when concentrate or copper cathodes have been placed on board a vessel for shipment or delivered to a location specified by the customer.

Deferred revenue arises from up-front payments received by the Company or obligations acquired in consideration for future commitments as specified in its various streaming arrangements. The accounting for streaming arrangements is dependent on the facts and terms of each of the arrangements. Revenue from streaming arrangements is recognized when the customer obtains control of the copper, gold and/or silver metal and the Company has satisfied its performance obligations.

The Company identified significant financing components related to its streaming arrangements resulting from a difference in the timing of the up-front consideration received and delivery of the promised goods. Interest expense on deferred revenue is recognized in finance costs, or in mineral properties, plant and equipment if directly attributable to the acquisition, construction and development of a qualifying asset. The interest rate is determined based on the rate implicit in each streaming agreement at the date of inception or acquisition.

The initial consideration received from the streaming arrangements is considered variable, subject to changes in the total copper, gold and silver volumes to be delivered. Changes to variable consideration are reflected in revenue in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

(o) Share-based compensation

The Company grants share-based awards in the form of share options and share units to certain employees in exchange for the provision of services. The share options and share units are equity-settled awards. The Company determines the fair value of the awards on the date of grant. This fair value is charged to the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings using a graded vesting attribution method over the vesting period of the awards, with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus. When the share options or share units are exercised, the applicable amounts of contributed surplus are transferred to share capital. At the end of the reporting period, the Company updates its estimate of the number of awards that are expected to vest and adjusts the total expense to be recognized over the vesting period. The Company also grants share-based awards to non-employee Directors in the form of deferred share units ("DSUs") in exchange for the provision of services. DSUs are liability awards settled in cash and measured at the quoted market price at the grant date. The corresponding liability is adjusted for changes in fair value at each subsequent reporting date until the awards are settled. The fair value of the DSUs are expensed at the grant date and subsequent changes to fair value are charged to the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

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(p) Current and deferred income taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred tax. Current taxes payable is based on taxable earnings for the year. Taxable earnings may differ from earnings before income tax as reported in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings because it may exclude items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it may further exclude items of income or expense that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the assets and liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balance on a net basis.

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable earnings. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences or tax loss carryforwards can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable earnings nor the accounting earnings. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and investments in associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to earnings, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is reflected in equity.

(q) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each reporting period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated assuming the proceeds from the exercise of "in-the-money" share-based arrangements are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

(r) Accounting for debt and equity investments

As part of the capital funding process for ongoing activities at the Josemaria Project, the Company purchases debt and equity instruments via a third-party investment broker. The instruments are held for a pre-determined period and then sold. The Company only purchases equity instruments with high trading volumes and low volatilities. The instruments are designated as held-for-trading, and as such all changes in the fair value of the underlying instruments are recognized through the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

Upon receipt of the transferred equity instruments, or in the case of bonds the sale, by the local investment broker, the Company realizes an immediate foreign exchange impact. This foreign exchange impact is incurred directly as a result of holding debt and equity instruments with the intention of trading, and as such the foreign exchange impact is also recognized through the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings in Other income.

(s) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognized on the consolidated balance sheet on the trade date, the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories:

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. The Company intends to hold these receivables until cash flows are collected. Receivables are recognized initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset that is measured at amortized cost.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets measured at FVTPL are assets which do not qualify as financial assets at amortized cost or those not designated in hedge relationships.

Provisionally priced trade receivables are measured at FVTPL as some or all of the cash flows are dependent on commodity prices. These receivables are initially measured at their transaction price. Subsequent changes to provisionally priced trade receivables are recorded in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings as revenue from other sources.

Marketable securities, equity investments, and derivative assets not designated in hedge relationships are classified as FVTPL. These financial assets are initially recognized at their fair value with changes to fair values recognized in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL, or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL. Long-term debt is recognized initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred, and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are liabilities which include embedded derivatives and cannot be classified as amortized cost or derivative liabilities not designated in hedge relationships. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value with changes to fair values recognized in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expelled. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

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The Company may enter into derivative instruments to mitigate exposures to commodity price and currency exchange rate fluctuations, among other exposures. Unless the derivative instruments qualify for hedge accounting, and management undertakes appropriate steps to designate them as such, they are classified as financial assets or liabilities at FVTPL and recorded at their fair value with realized and unrealized gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value recorded in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings in the period they occur. Fair values for derivative instruments are determined using valuation techniques. The valuations use assumptions based on prevailing market conditions on the reporting date.

(iii) New standards and interpretations adopted January 1, 2024

Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current
In January 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1) providing a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. Under pre-existing requirements, a liability was current if an entity expected to settle it in the normal operating cycle or unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period did not exist. With the introduction of the two amendments to IAS 1 in 2024, for a liability to be classified as non-current, a company must have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The right must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period, and the classification of the liability must be unaffected by the likelihood that the company will exercise that right. The amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early application permitted and have been applied with no material impact on the Company in the current reporting period.

Amendments to IAS 12 - International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules
In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12 – Income Taxes. The amendments provide an exception to the requirements regarding the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the Pillar Two global minimum tax rules and were effective immediately. The Company has applied the exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

Additionally, the amendments to IAS 12 require disclosure of the Company's current tax expense or income related to Pillar Two income taxes and disclosure of known or reasonably estimable information regarding the Company's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes. Among the jurisdictions where the Company operates, Pillar Two legislation is enacted in Sweden, the Netherlands, Portugal and Canada. On October 3, 2024, Brazil issued a Provisional Measure introducing Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax to be effective from 2025 onwards. The Company has performed an analysis of the country-by-country reporting (CbCR) safe harbour test, and concluded that no top-up tax was required in 2024.

(iv) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which replaces IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces a specified structure for the income statement by requiring income and expenses to be presented into three defined categories (operating, investing, and financing) and by specifying certain defined totals and subtotals. Where company-specific measures related to the income statement are provided ("management-defined performance measures"), IFRS 18 requires disclosure of the explanations around those measures. IFRS 18 also provides additional guidance on principles of aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements, nor will it impact which items are classified in other comprehensive income and how these items are classified. The standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including for interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required and early application is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the effect of this new standard on its financial statements.

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. These amendments updated classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and related disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: disclosures. The IASB clarified the recognition and derecognition date of certain financial assets and liabilities, and amended the requirements related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system. Moreover, the amendments clarify the assessment of the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets in determining whether they meet the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion, including financial assets that have environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features. The IASB added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs, and amended disclosures relating to equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Additionally in December 2024, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature dependent Electricity. The amendments clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements for in-scope contracts, amend the designation requirements for a hedged item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts, and add new disclosure requirements.

These amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

(v) Estimation uncertainty and judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. These estimates and judgements are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances taking into account previous experience, but actual results may differ materially from the amounts included in the financial statements.

Areas where estimation uncertainty have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements include:

Depreciation, depletion and amortization of mineral properties, plant and equipment - Mineral properties, plant and equipment comprise a large component of the Company's assets and as such, the depreciation, depletion and amortization of these assets have a significant effect on the Company's financial statements. Upon commencement of commercial production, the Company depletes mineral property over the life of the mine based on the depletion of the mine's Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves. In the case of mining equipment or other assets, if the useful life of the asset is shorter than the life of the mine, the asset is amortized over its expected useful life.

Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves are determined based on a professional evaluation using accepted international standards for the estimation of Mineral Reserves. The assessment involves geological and geophysical studies, economic data and the reliance on a number of assumptions. The estimates of the Mineral Reserves may change based on additional knowledge gained subsequent to the initial assessment. This may include additional data available from continuing exploration, results from the reconciliation of actual mining production data against the original Mineral Reserve estimates, or the impact of economic factors such as changes in the price of commodities or the cost of components of production.

A change in the original estimate of Mineral Reserves would result in a change in the rate of depreciation, depletion and amortization of the related mineral assets. The effect of a change in the estimates of Mineral Reserves would have a relatively greater effect on the amortization of the current mining operations at Eagle because of the relatively short mine life of this operation. A short mine life results in a higher rate of amortization and depreciation, and mineral assets may exist at these sites that have a useful life in excess of the revised life of the related mine.

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Valuation of long-term inventory - The Company carries its long-term inventory at the lower of production cost and NRV. If the carrying value exceeds the net realizable amount, a write-down is required. The write-down may be reversed in a subsequent period if the circumstances which caused it no longer exist.

The Company reviews NRV at least annually. In particular, for the NRV of long-term inventory, the Company makes significant estimates in its use of a discounted NRV model related to future production plans, forecasted commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, R&R quantities, future capital and production costs to complete, estimates of recoverable copper in leach pads, and the discount rate. These estimates are subject to various risks and uncertainties and may have an effect on the NRV estimate and the carrying value of the long-term inventory.

Valuation of mineral properties - The Company carries its mineral properties at cost less accumulated depletion and any accumulated provision for impairment. The Company expenses exploration costs which are related to specific projects until technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable. The costs of each property and related capitalized development expenditures are depleted over the economic life of the property on a unit-of-production basis. Costs are charged to the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings when a property is abandoned or when there is a recognized impairment in value.

The Company undertakes a review of the carrying values of mineral properties and related expenditures whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may exceed their estimated net recoverable amounts determined by reference to estimated future operating results and discounted net cash flows. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of those assets is not recoverable. Where a previous impairment has been recorded, the Company analyzes any reverse impairment indicators. Impairment reversals are recognized in subsequent periods when there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. In undertaking this review, management of the Company is required to make significant estimates of, amongst other things, future production and sale volumes, metal prices, foreign exchange rates, R&R quantities, future capital and production costs and reclamation costs to the end of the mine's life. These estimates are subject to various risks and uncertainties which may ultimately have an effect on the expected recoverability of the carrying values of the mineral properties and related expenditures.

Goodwill - The amount by which the purchase price of a business acquisition exceeds the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired is recorded as goodwill. Goodwill is allocated to the CGUs acquired based on the assessment of which CGU would be expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. Estimates of recoverable value may be impacted by changes in future metal prices, foreign exchange rates, production based on estimated quantities of R&R, production and capital expenditures, pricing of in-situ mineral resources implied by the market value of selected comparable transactions involving the sale of similar companies and mineral properties, discount rates, and other factors that may be different from those used in determining fair value. Changes in estimates could have a material impact on the carrying value of the goodwill. Management's estimates of production based on quantities of R&R are based on information compiled by qualified persons (management's experts).

Reclamation and other closure provisions - The Company incurs reclamation and other closure costs related to its mining properties. The future obligations for mine closure activities are estimated by the Company using mine closure plans or other similar studies which outline the activities to be undertaken to meet regulatory and internal requirements. Since the obligations are dependent on the laws and regulations of the countries in which the mines operate, they are regularly reviewed by management and external experts, and could change as a result of amendments to the laws and regulations. Included in the estimated obligations are a number of significant assumptions made by management in determining closure provisions. Accordingly, closure provisions are more uncertain the further into the future the mine closure activities are to be carried out.

The Company's policy for recording reclamation and other closure provisions is to establish provisions for future mine closure costs based on the present value of the future cash flows required to satisfy the obligations. This provision is updated as the estimate for future closure costs change. The amount of the present value of the provision is added to the cost of the related mineral property and plant & equipment and depreciated over the life of the mine. The provision is accreted to its future value over the life of mine through a charge to finance costs.

Areas where accounting policy judgements have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements include:

Income taxes - Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial statement carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases ("temporary differences") and losses carried forward.

The determination of the ability of the Company to utilize tax loss carry-forwards and deductible temporary differences to offset deferred tax liabilities requires management to exercise judgment and make certain assumptions about the future performance of the Company. Management is required to assess whether it is "probable" that the Company will benefit from these prior losses and other deductible temporary differences. Changes in economic conditions, metal prices and other factors could result in revisions to the estimates of the benefits to be realized or the timing of utilization of the losses.

Assessment of impairment and reverse impairment indicators - Management applies significant judgement in assessing whether indicators of impairment or reversal of impairment exist for a CGU which would necessitate impairment testing. Internal and external factors used by management to determine whether indicators exist include, but are not limited to, significant changes in the use of the asset, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, the Company's market capitalization, capital and production forecasts, R&R quantities, and discount rates.

Contingent liabilities - Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events which will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of future events. These contingencies are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements when the obligation is not probable or if the obligation cannot be measured reliably. The Company exercises significant judgment when determining the probability of the future outcome and with regard to any required disclosure of contingencies, and measuring the liability is a significant estimate.

Joint arrangements - The Company is party to an arrangement over which it does not have control. Judgment is required in determining whether joint control over the arrangement exists and, if so, which parties have joint control, and whether the arrangement is a joint venture or a joint operation. In assessing whether the Company has joint control, management analyzes the activities of an arrangement to determine which activities most significantly affect the returns of the arrangement over its life. If joint control over the arrangement exists, an assessment of whether the arrangement is a joint venture or a joint operation is required. This assessment is based on whether the Company retains rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement or the Company only has the rights to the net assets of the arrangement is more applicable. In making this determination, management reviews the legal form of the arrangement, the terms of the contractual arrangement, and other facts and circumstances. In a situation where the legal form and the terms of the contractual arrangement do not give the Company rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, an assessment of other facts and circumstances is required, including whether the activities of the arrangement are primarily designed for the provision of output to the parties and whether the parties are substantially the only source of cash flows contributing to the arrangement. Consideration of other facts and circumstances may result in the conclusion that a joint arrangement is a joint operation. Such conclusions require judgment and are specific to each arrangement. Other facts and circumstances, such as the right and the obligation to take a share of the output of the arrangement have led management to conclude the arrangement formed on January 15, 2025 is a joint operation (Note 4).

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3. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On December 9, 2024, the Company announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to sell its 100% interest in the Neves-Corvo Mine and its 100% interest in the Zinkgruvan Mine to Boliden, with the transaction expected to close in the first half of 2025 ("Definitive Agreement"). The transaction constitutes the sale of all of the Company's European operating assets allowing the Company to focus on its copper-dominant assets in South America. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company will receive at least $1.37 billion in upfront cash consideration, which increases at a rate of 5% per annum from August 31, 2024 up to closing, and is payable to the Company at closing. The Company may also receive up to $150.0 million in contingent cash consideration if certain metal price thresholds are met. These include a percentage of incremental revenue realized at the Neves-Corvo Mine in each of the three calendar years between 2025 and 2027 and at the Zinkgruvan Mine between 2025 and 2026. The upfront consideration assumes a normalized level of working capital and is subject to customary working capital adjustments.

Following the date of the definitive agreement, on December 9, 2024, the Neves-Corvo Mine and Zinkgruvan Mine reporting segments met the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale and discontinued operations. The results of these operations have been restated for the current and comparative years to reclassify the earnings (loss) as earnings (loss) from discontinued operations. All assets and liabilities relating to the Neves-Corvo and Zinkgruvan reporting segments have been classified as current assets and current liabilities held for sale at December 31, 2024.

The Company is required to assess for impairment of the CGU's separately immediately prior to reclassifying the assets held for sale. An impairment charge of $291.2 million ($270.3 million net of tax) was recorded in December 2024 relating to the Neves-Corvo reporting segment to recognize goodwill, mining rights and mineral properties at their estimated fair value, based on the expected sales price as established by the Definitive Agreement (level 2 measurement). The impairment charge includes $90.7 million allocated to the Neves-Corvo goodwill (Note 11).

The net loss from discontinued operations from the Neves-Corvo reporting segment, which include the results of operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

		2024		2023
Revenues	**$**	**438,053**	$	425,042
Production costs		**(323,163)**		(326,677)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		**(118,324)**		(121,599)
General exploration and business development		**(2,810)**		(7,122)
Finance income		**2,961**		231
Finance costs		**(7,810)**		(6,313)
Other (expense) income		**(4,829)**		2,927
Goodwill and asset impairment		**(291,178)**		—
Loss before income taxes		**(307,100)**		(33,511)
Current tax recovery (expense)		**829**		(3,001)
Deferred tax recovery		**27,667**		11,691
Net loss	**$**	**(278,604)**	$	(24,821)

The net earnings from discontinued operations from the Zinkgruvan reporting segment, which include the results of operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

		2024		2023
Revenues	$	**256,748**	$	223,591
Production costs		**(122,064)**		(115,394)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		**(37,020)**		(34,124)
General exploration and business development		**(10,033)**		(4,560)
Finance income		**1,576**		27
Finance costs		**(6,520)**		(5,215)
Other (expense) income		**(3,969)**		9,818
Earnings before income taxes		**78,718**		74,143
Current tax expense		**(15,450)**		(9,983)
Deferred tax recovery (expense)		**665**		(940)
Net earnings	**$**	**63,933**	$	63,220

As at December 31, 2024, the assets and liabilities that are included in the held for sale categories are summarized below:

		Neves-Corvo Mine		Zinkgruvan Mine		Total
Assets classified as held-for-sale						
Cash and cash equivalents	$	23,901	$	50,900	$	74,801
Trade and other receivables		90,160		22,867		113,027
Income taxes receivable		823		—		823
Inventories		39,689		16,496		56,185
Restricted funds		49,590		—		49,590
Mineral properties, plant and equipment		810,587		284,551		1,095,138
Other non-current assets		—		106		106
	$	**1,014,750**	**$**	**374,920**	**$**	**1,389,670**
Liabilities classified as held-for-sale						
Trade and other payables	$	99,805	$	32,357	$	132,162
Income taxes payable		—		7,796		7,796
Debt and lease liabilities		15,702		564		16,266
Deferred revenue		25,078		39,227		64,305
Reclamation and other closure provisions		89,852		44,230		134,082
Other long-term liabilities		7,740		127		7,867
Provision for pension obligations		—		4,441		4,441
Deferred tax liabilities		—		26,190		26,190
	$	**238,177**	**$**	**154,932**	**$**	**393,109**

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4. ACQUISITION OF FILO AND FORMATION OF VICUÑA

On January 15, 2025, the Company, together with BHP Investments Canada Inc. ("BHP"), completed the acquisition of Filo Corp ("Filo") through a plan of arrangement (the "Arrangement"). The Company's share of the consideration for the Arrangement was $612.4 million (C$877.8 million) in cash and 94.1 million of the Company's shares to Filo shareholders, along with its existing 1.7% interest in Filo (prior to completion). BHP's share of the consideration for the Arrangement was $1.4 billion (C$2.0 billion) in cash, along with its existing 7.0% interest in Filo (prior to completion). Concurrently, the Company and BHP formed a 50/50 joint arrangement, Vicuña Corp. (the "Joint Arrangement" or "Vicuña") holding the Filo del Sol project and the Josemaria project. BHP paid the Company a cash consideration of $690 million for a 50% interest in the Josemaria project.

Commencing in 2025 the Company expects to account for Vicuña as a joint operation, and accordingly will include its 50% share of the respective assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flows of Vicuña in the consolidated financial statements of the Company. The Company determined that its interest in the Josemaria project did not meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale as at December 31, 2024.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of the following:

		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023
Cash	**$**	**197,189**	$	197,537
Short-term deposits		**160,289**		71,256
	$	**357,478**	$	268,793

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables are comprised of the following:

		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023
Trade receivables	**$**	**347,820**	$	643,722
Value added tax		**52,959**		80,088
Prepaid expenses		**42,621**		48,901
Other receivables		**67,454**		56,160
	$	**510,854**	$	828,871

The Company does not have any significant balances that are past due nor any significant expected credit losses. The Company's credit risk is discussed in Note 30.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are mainly denominated as follows:

Currency	**December 31, 2024**	December 31, 2023
USD[1]	**365,006**	678,680
CLP	**93,826,669**	77,982,061
CAD	**37,788**	22,423
EUR[1]	**8**	22,924
SEK[1]	**100,011**	114,144
BRL	**94,581**	34,538
ARS	**621,565**	341,180

[1] As at December 31, 2024, trade and other receivables denominated in the foreign currencies held at discontinued operations have been classified as assets held for sale.

7. INVENTORIES

Inventories are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Materials and supplies	**$ 279,446**	$ 313,966
Ore stockpiles and dump leach	**188,812**	207,602
Finished goods - concentrate stockpiles	**116,567**	72,515
Finished goods - copper cathode	**5,860**	5,324
	$ 590,685	$ 599,407

Long-term inventories are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Ore stockpiles at Candelaria	**$ 480,885**	$ 427,075
Ore stockpiles at Chapada	**299,899**	270,570
Dump leach at Caserones	**91,101**	99,952
	$ 871,885	$ 797,597

As at December 31, 2024, as a result of higher market expectations for long-term copper and gold prices, the Company recognized a partial reversal of $28.3 million of previous net realizable value write-downs of the long-term ore stockpile at Chapada (December 31, 2023 - $nil), $1.7 million of the reversal is included in depreciation, depletion and amortization (December 31, 2023 - $nil).

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, in August 2024 the Company subscribed for 1,742,424 Filo shares at a price of C$33.00 per share. As at December 31, 2024, the Company held 2,264,924 Filo shares with a fair value of the securities held for trading purposes of $50.1 million (December 31, 2023 - $nil). Subsequent to December 31, 2024, the Company announced the completion of the Arrangement and the formation of Vicuña (Note 4).

9. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Other non-current assets are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Marketable securities, non-current portion	**$ 9,955**	$ 14,268
Caserones purchase option (a)	**—**	44,438
Other	**8,427**	8,384
	$ 18,382	**$ 67,090**

a) Pursuant to the terms of the purchase agreement to acquire 51% of Lumina Copper, the Company in July 2024 exercised its right to purchase an additional 19% interest in the Caserones mine for $350.0 million ("Caserones Purchase Option"). Prior to exercise on July 2, 2024, the Caserones Purchase Option was recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in Other Income and Expense. Following the exercise, the Caserones Purchase Option was derecognized with a corresponding reduction of $52.7 million to retained earnings.

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10. MINERAL PROPERTIES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Mineral properties, plant and equipment are comprised of the following:

Cost	Mineral properties	Plant and equipment	Assets under construction[1]	Development project[2]	Software intangible assets	Total
As at December 31, 2022	$ 5,546,923	$ 3,752,177	$ 236,056	$ 876,419	$ 32,626	$ 10,444,201
Caserones acquisition	—	1,243,432	94,110	—	—	1,337,542
Additions	280,100	96,281	406,540	253,648	82	1,036,651
Disposals	—	(82,632)	(843)	—	(323)	(83,798)
Transfers	117,462	260,712	(409,084)	—	30,910	—
Effects of foreign exchange	70,269	38,027	3,482	—	274	112,052
As at December 31, 2023	6,014,754	5,307,997	330,261	1,130,067	63,569	12,846,648
Additions	239,220	100,009	367,924	265,500	712	973,365
Impairment (Note 11)	(331,231)	(111,710)	(1,066)	—	—	(444,007)
Write-downs	—	—	(4,110)	(18,019)	—	(22,129)
Disposals	—	(91,513)	—	—	—	(91,513)
Transfers	68,593	285,636	(355,823)	—	1,594	—
Effects of foreign exchange	(134,367)	(72,804)	(6,299)	—	(527)	(213,997)
Reclassification to assets held for sale (Note 3)	(1,720,451)	(1,009,154)	(79,266)	—	(7,220)	(2,816,091)
As at December 31, 2024	**$ 4,136,518**	**$ 4,408,461**	**$ 251,621**	**$ 1,377,548**	**$ 58,128**	**$ 10,232,276**

Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	Mineral properties	Plant and equipment	Assets under construction[1]	Development project[2]	Software intangible assets	Total
As at December 31, 2022	$ 2,835,431	$ 1,621,439	$ —	$ —	$ 11,645	$ 4,468,515
Depreciation	313,900	346,669	—	—	5,270	665,839
Disposals	—	(74,790)	—	—	—	(74,790)
Effects of foreign exchange	44,744	17,063	—	—	108	61,915
As at December 31, 2023	3,194,075	1,910,381	—	—	17,023	5,121,479
Depreciation	368,178	419,642	—	—	9,313	797,133
Disposals	—	(85,235)	—	—	—	(85,235)
Effects of foreign exchange	(88,218)	(36,304)	—	—	(260)	(124,782)
Reclassification to assets held for sale (Note 3)	(1,187,574)	(530,038)	—	—	(3,341)	(1,720,953)
As at December 31, 2024	**$ 2,286,461**	**$ 1,678,446**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 22,735**	**$ 3,987,642**

Net book value	Mineral properties	Plant and equipment	Assets under construction[1]	Development project[2]	Software intangible assets	Total
As at December 31, 2023	$ 2,820,679	$ 3,397,616	$ 330,261	$ 1,130,067	$ 46,546	$ 7,725,169
As at December 31, 2024	**$ 1,850,057**	**$ 2,730,015**	**$ 251,621**	**$ 1,377,548**	**$ 35,393**	**$ 6,244,634**

[1] Represent assets under construction at the Company's operating mine sites which are currently non-depreciable.
[2] Assets relate to the Josemaria Project which are currently non-depreciable.

The Company completed the Caserones acquisition on July 13, 2023, acquiring $1,337.5 million of plant and equipment and assets under construction during the year ended December 31, 2023.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company capitalized $37.4 million (December 31, 2023 - $20.4 million) of finance costs to the Josemaria Project at a weighted average interest rate of 6.0% (December 31, 2023 - 6.2%).

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company capitalized $226.2 million (December 31, 2023 - $222.4 million) of deferred stripping costs to mineral properties. The depreciation expense related to deferred stripping for the year was $187.0 million (December 31, 2023 - $109.0 million). Included in the mineral properties balance at December 31, 2024 is $436.3 million (December 31, 2023 - $277.5 million) related to deferred stripping at Candelaria and Caserones, which is currently non-depreciable.

The Company leases various assets including power line infrastructure, buildings and storage facilities, rail cars, vehicles, machinery and equipment. The following table summarizes the changes in right-of-use assets within plant and equipment:

		Net book value
As at December 31, 2022	$	27,923
Caserones acquisition		257,655
Additions		54,809
Depreciation		(51,391)
Disposals		(5,363)
Effects of foreign exchange		364
As at December 31, 2023		283,997
Additions		70,844
Depreciation		(76,449)
Disposals		(2,672)
Effects of foreign exchange		(258)
Reclassification to assets held for sale (Note 3)		(16,141)
As at December 31, 2024	**$**	**259,321**

11. GOODWILL AND ASSET IMPAIRMENT

a) Goodwill

The Company recognized goodwill on the acquisition of Chapada, Neves-Corvo, and Ojos del Salado ("Ojos"). Goodwill is allocated to the following CGUs:

		Chapada		Neves-Corvo		Ojos[1]		Total
Balance at December 31, 2022	$	134,284	$	92,297	$	10,713	$	237,294
Additions		—		—		—		—
Impairment charges		—		—		—		—
Effects of foreign exchange		—		3,322		—		3,322
Balance at December 31, 2023		134,284		95,619		10,713		240,616
Effects of foreign exchange		—		(4,942)		—		(4,942)
Impairment charges (Note 3)		—		(90,677)		(10,713)		(101,390)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$**	**134,284**	**$**	**— $**		**— $**		**134,284**

[1] Ojos is included in the Candelaria reporting segment.

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The Company performs an impairment assessment annually, or more frequently if there are impairment indicators, for the carrying amount of its CGUs where goodwill is allocated.

The recoverable value of a CGU is determined using the FVLCD method applied by using a discounted cash flow model based on life-of-mine financial plans, and a market-based approach. Significant assumptions used by management to determine the recoverable amount include future metal prices, production based on estimated quantities of R&R, production and capital expenditures, foreign exchange rates, pricing of in-situ mineral resources implied by the market value of selected comparable transactions involving the sale of similar companies and mineral properties, and discount rates.

For the 2024 assessment, future metal prices and foreign exchange rates used in the discounted cash flow models are based on market consensus estimates observed during the fourth quarter of 2024. The valuation of recoverable amount is most sensitive to changes in metal prices, exchange rates, discount rates and pricing of in-situ mineral resources.

Production costs and capital expenditures included in the discounted cash flow models are based on operating plans which consider past and estimated future performance.

Inputs utilized in the discounted cash flow models were based on level 3 fair value measurements (Note 26), which were not based on observable market data. The R&R were based on the Company's last published estimate dated December 31, 2024. Incorporated in the FVLCD are fair value estimates developed by the Company for mineral resources not captured in the cash flow projections model. These estimates are valued using third-party market information, which includes pricing of in-situ mineral resources implied by the market value of selected comparable transactions involving the sale of similar companies and mineral properties.

Chapada

For the Chapada CGU impairment review, the Company used a FVLCD model (level 3 measurement). For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company determined that the recoverable amount of the Chapada CGU was higher than its carrying value, and therefore no impairment was recognized. Management applied significant judgment in estimating the recoverable amount of the Chapada CGU.

Sensitivity analysis was performed on the cash flow model for Chapada. At December 31, 2024, the discount rate (+/-1%) did not have a material impact on the result of the Company's goodwill impairment assessment. Changes in key inputs such as a 5% weaker foreign exchange rate or 5% lower copper and gold prices would result in impairment.

Key assumptions for Chapada

	2024	2023
Copper price $/lb	4.30 - 4.70	3.80 - 4.20
Gold price $/oz	2,150 - 2,575	1,750 - 2,000
After-tax discount rate	7.5%	7.5%
BRL/$ exchange rate	5.50	5.00
Life of mine	26 years	28 years

Ojos

In January 2025 the Company received a notice from the Superintendencia del Medio Ambiente ("SMA"), following its investigative proceedings involving the sinkhole that occurred at the Alcaparrosa mine in 2022. The Alcaparrosa mine is included in the Ojos CGU. The notice levies a fine of $3.3 million and orders the continued closure of the Alcaparrosa mine, at which mining operations have been suspended since the incident occurred in 2022 (Note 27(d)). As a result, an impairment charge of $55.9 million ($41.6 million net of tax) was recorded in December 2024 relating to the Ojos CGU to write off goodwill and the remaining carrying values of underground development and mine infrastructure. The impairment charge includes $10.7 million allocated to the Ojos goodwill.

b) Other Asset Impairment

Eagle

At every reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that an asset or group of assets may be impaired. When impairment indicators exist, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset and compares it against the asset's carrying amount.

During the fourth quarter of 2024, factors including a decline in nickel prices and prolonged rehabilitation of the Eagle East ramp were identified as an impairment indicator for the Eagle mine.

For the Eagle mine CGU impairment review, the Company used a FVLCD model (level 3 measurement). As the recoverable amount determined for the CGU was lower than the carrying value, an impairment of $104.9 million ($82.8 million net of tax) was recorded to reduce the carrying value of underground development, plant and other infrastructure to its recoverable value.

Key assumptions for Eagle Mine

	2024
Nickel price $/lb	8.50-9.00
Copper price $/lb	4.30-4.70
After-tax discount rate	9.0%
Life of mine	5 years

Suruca

In February 2025, the Company removed the Suruca gold deposit from Mineral Reserves as development is not contemplated in the current life-of-mine plan. The Suruca gold deposit is included in the Chapada segment. This was considered an indicator of impairment for the Suruca mineral property asset. An impairment of $93.4 million ($61.7 million net of tax) was recorded in earnings in December 2024 to reduce the carrying value of the mineral property asset to nil.

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Trade payables	**$ 297,687**	$ 393,829
Unbilled goods and services	**175,152**	176,444
Employee benefits payable	**68,801**	114,514
Prepayment from customers	**45,027**	21,963
Royalties payable	**24,548**	23,773
Sinkhole provision[1]	**16,918**	29,827
Automatic share purchase plan commitment (Note 17)	**3,714**	—
Pricing provisions on concentrate sales[2]	**15,541**	13,201
Deferred consideration, current portion[3]	**10,000**	10,000
Other	**16,816**	22,212
	$ 674,204	$ 805,763

[1] Relates to expected remediation costs and potential fines directly related to the sinkhole near the Company's Ojos del Salado operations.

[2] Includes balances owing to customers and provisions arising from forward market price adjustments.

[3] Relates to the current portion of the remaining deferred cash consideration arising from the Caserones acquisition, payable in installments over the next five years.

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13. DEBT AND LEASE LIABILITIES

Debt and lease liabilities are comprised of the following:

		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023
Revolving credit facility (a)	$	**264,659**	$	245,084
Term loan (b)		**1,147,685**		798,542
Candelaria and Chapada term loans (c)		**245,932**		48,850
Lease liabilities (d)		**249,185**		277,208
Commercial paper (e)		**98,696**		116,025
Line of credit		**—**		99
Debt and lease liabilities		**2,006,157**		1,485,808
Less: current portion		**395,232**		212,646
Long-term portion	**$**	**1,610,925**	$	1,273,162

The changes in debt and lease liabilities are comprised of the following:

		Leases		Debt		Total
As at December 31, 2022	$	27,166	$	170,162	$	197,328
Caserones acquisition		257,655		—		257,655
Additions		54,392		2,490,597		2,544,989
Payments		(59,841)		(1,451,804)		(1,511,645)
Disposals		(6,221)		—		(6,221)
Interest		12,521		—		12,521
Financing fee amortization		—		846		846
Deferred financing fee		—		(2,950)		(2,950)
Effects of foreign exchange		(8,464)		1,749		(6,715)
As at December 31, 2023		277,208		1,208,600		1,485,808
Additions		69,881		1,500,551		1,570,432
Payments		(93,461)		(944,428)		(1,037,889)
Disposals		(2,028)		—		(2,028)
Interest		24,053		—		24,053
Financing fee amortization		—		2,360		2,360
Deferred financing fee		—		(3,643)		(3,643)
Reclassified to liabilities held for sale (Note 3)		(16,266)		—		(16,266)
Effects of foreign exchange		(10,202)		(6,468)		(16,670)
As at December 31, 2024		249,185		1,756,972		2,006,157
Less: current portion		50,604		344,628		395,232
Long-term portion	**$**	**198,581**	**$**	**1,412,344**	**$**	**1,610,925**

a) The Company has a revolving credit facility of $1,750.0 million. On April 26, 2024, the credit facility, which originally matured in April 2028, was amended and extended to April 2029. The credit facility bears interest on drawn funds at rates of Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("Term SOFR") plus Credit Spread Adjustment ("CSA") of 0.10% plus an applicable margin of 1.45% to 2.50%, depending on the Company's net leverage ratio. The revolving credit facility is unsecured, save and except for a charge over certain assets in the USA, and is subject to customary covenants. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company drew down $340.0 million (December 31, 2023 - $1.21 billion), and repaid $320.0 million (December 31, 2023 - $977.0 million). As at December 31, 2024, a principal balance of $270.0 million (December 31, 2023 - $250.0 million) was outstanding, with unamortized deferred financing fees of $5.3 million (December 31, 2023 - $4.9 million) netted against borrowings.

b) In July 2023, the Company obtained a term loan of a principal amount of $800.0 million with an additional $400.0 million accordion, maturing July 2026. On April 26, 2024, the Company amended the terms to extend maturity to July 2027. The term loan bears interest at an annual rate equal to Term SOFR + CSA + an applicable margin of 1.60% to 2.65%, depending on the Company's net leverage ratio. Principal is payable at maturity. The term loan is unsecured, save and except for a charge over certain assets in the USA, and has similar covenants to the Company's existing $1,750.0 million revolving credit facility. In August 2024 the Company exercised the accordion option and drew down an additional $350.0 million. As at December 31, 2024, a principal balance of $1,150.0 million (December 31, 2023 - $800.0 million) was outstanding, with unamortized deferred financing fees of $2.3 million (December 31, 2023 - $1.5 million) netted against borrowings.

c) Compañia Contractual Minera Candelaria S.A. ("Candelaria Mine"), a subsidiary owned 80% by the Company which owns the Candelaria mine, obtained a series of unsecured fixed term loans during the year ended December 31, 2024 totalling $215.0 million (December 31, 2023 - $nil). Candelaria Mine repaid $115.0 million of the outstanding loans during the year ended December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 - 50.0 million). As at December 31, 2024, there were two term loans outstanding at Candelaria Mine totalling $100.0 million (December 31, 2023 - $nil). The outstanding term loans accrue interest at rates ranging from 5.07% to 5.30% per annum with interest payable upon maturity, for which $50 million matures in February 2025 and the remaining $50 million matures in May 2025.

Mineração Maracá Indústria e Comércio S.A. ("Chapada"), a subsidiary of the Company which owns the Chapada mine, obtained a series of unsecured fixed term loans during the year ended December 31, 2024 totalling $324.2 million (December 31, 2023 - $205.7 million). Chapada repaid $227.1 million of the outstanding term loans during the year ended December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 - $234.3 million). As at December 31, 2024, there were 41 term loans outstanding at Chapada totalling $145.9 million (December 31, 2023 - 16 term loans totalling $48.9 million). These outstanding term loans accrue interest at rates ranging from 5.66% to 6.32% per annum with interest payable upon maturity. The maturity dates range from January to May 2025.

d) Lease liabilities relate to leases on power line infrastructure, buildings and storage facilities, rail cars, vehicles, machinery and equipment which have remaining lease terms of one to thirteen years and interest rates of 1.0% - 10.0% over the terms of the leases.

Certain leases relating to mine development, exploration, production and transportation equipment contain variable lease expenses based on tonnage or drilling metres. Variable lease expense for the year ended December 31, 2024 was $113.7 million (December 31, 2023 - $111.7 million). The Company has short-term leases related to mining equipment and office space. Short-term lease expense for the period ended December 31, 2024 was $27.9 million (December 31, 2023 - $27.3 million).

e) Neves-Corvo entered into three unsecured commercial paper programs during 2022 and 2023. Total borrowing capacity available is €115.0 million collectively, with maturities ranging from May 2025 to July 2028. The commercial papers bear interest on drawn funds at rates of EURIBOR plus an applicable margin of 0.30% to 0.50% .

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During the year ended December 31, 2024, Neves-Corvo drew down $271.3 million (€250.0 million) from the commercial paper programs (December 31, 2023 - $275.9 million (€255.0 million)) and repaid $282.2 million (€260.0 million) (December 31, 2023 - $188.2 million (€175.0 million)).

As at December 31, 2024, a principal balance of $98.7 million (€95.0 million) (December 31, 2023 - $116.0 million (€105.0 million)) was outstanding and pursuant to the terms of the Definitive Agreement have not been classified as held for sale.

The schedule of undiscounted lease payment and debt obligations is as follows:

		Leases		Debt		Total
Less than one year	$	68,649	$	344,628	$	413,277
One to five years		164,309		1,420,000		1,584,309
More than five years		133,842		—		133,842
Total undiscounted obligations as at December 31, 2024	**$**	**366,800**	**$**	**1,764,628**	**$**	**2,131,428**
Related to continuing operations	**$**	**348,042**	**$**	**1,764,628**	**$**	**2,112,670**
Related to discontinued operations	**$**	**18,758**	**$**	**—**	**$**	**18,758**

14. DEFERRED REVENUE

The following table summarizes the changes in deferred revenue:

As at December 31, 2022	$	654,106
Recognition of revenue		(72,743)
Variable consideration adjustment		3,018
Finance costs		36,004
Effects of foreign exchange		2,845
As at December 31, 2023		623,230
Recognition of revenue		(78,267)
Variable consideration adjustment		(1,550)
Finance costs		34,331
Reclassified to liabilities held for sale (Note 3)		(64,305)
Effects of foreign exchange		(5,702)
As at December 31, 2024		507,737
Less: current portion		60,604
Long-term portion	**$**	**447,133**

Consideration received under the Company's gold, silver and copper streaming agreements is deemed to be variable and can be subject to cumulative adjustments when the contractual volume to be delivered changes. As a result of changes to the Company's R&R, adjustments have been made to the deferred revenue liability for 2023 and 2024 which were recognized through revenue and finance costs.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recognized finance costs at a weighted average rate of 5.5% (2023 - 5.5%) on the deferred revenue balances.

a) Candelaria

The Company entered into a stream agreement with Franco-Nevada Corporation ("FN"), whereby the Company has agreed to sell 68% of all the gold and silver contained in production from Candelaria until 720,000 Ounces ("oz") of gold and 12 million oz of silver have been delivered. Thereafter, FN will be entitled to purchase 40% of the gold and silver production from Candelaria. The Company received an up-front payment of $648 million which is being recognized as gold and silver are delivered to FN under the contract.

For each ounce of gold and silver delivered, FN makes payments equal to the lesser of the prevailing market prices and approximately $429/oz of gold and $4.28/oz of silver (2023 - $425/oz of gold and $4.24/oz of silver), subject to a 1% annual inflationary adjustment. In 2024, approximately 59,000 oz of gold and 1,225,000 oz of silver (2023 - approximately 56,000 oz of gold and 889,000 oz of silver) were subject to the terms of the streaming agreement. As at December 31, 2024, approximately 603,000 oz of gold and 9,991,000 oz of silver have cumulatively been subject to the terms of the streaming agreement (2023 - 543,000 oz of gold and 8,765,000 oz of silver).

The deferred revenue balance as at December 31, 2024 at Candelaria is $368.0 million (December 31, 2023 - $409.7 million).

b) Chapada Mine

The Company assumed the following streaming agreements with Sandstorm Gold Ltd. ("Sandstorm") and Altius Minerals Corporation ("Altius") when the Chapada mine was acquired:

Sandstorm is entitled to purchase the lesser of 3.9 million pounds ("Mlbs") or 4.2% of the payable copper produced annually from Chapada at 30% of the market price. The percentage of payable copper is subject to two reduction thresholds. Once an aggregate of 39 Mlbs has been delivered, the percentage of payable copper reduces to 3.0%. Upon delivery of 50 Mlbs of copper in aggregate, the percentage of payable copper reduces to 1.5% for the remaining life of mine. In 2024, approximately 3.6 Mlbs (2023 – 3.5 Mlbs) were delivered under this agreement. As at December 31, 2024, approximately 33.2 Mlbs (2023 - 29.6 Mlbs) have cumulatively been delivered under this agreement.

Altius is entitled to purchase 3.7% of the payable copper produced from Chapada at 30% of the market price. The percentage of payable copper is subject to two reduction thresholds. In the event of a specified expansion at Chapada, the percentage of payable copper reduces to 2.65%. Also, upon delivery of 75 Mlbs of copper in aggregate, the percentage of payable copper reduces to 1.5% for the remaining life of mine. In 2024, approximately 3.3 Mlbs (2023 – 3.4 Mlbs) were delivered under this agreement. As at December 31, 2024, approximately 33.3 Mlbs (2023 - 30.0 Mlbs) have cumulatively been delivered under this agreement.

The deferred revenue balance as at December 31, 2024 at Chapada is $139.7 million (December 31, 2023 - $146.2 million).

c) Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

The Neves-Corvo Mine and Zinkgruvan Mine each have an agreement to deliver all of the silver contained in concentrate produced to Wheaton Precious Metals Corporation ("Wheaton"). Each received an up-front payment which was deferred and is being recognized in revenue as silver is delivered under the contracts. The assets held for sale and discontinued operations receive the lesser of a fixed payment (subject to annual inflationary adjustments) and the market price per ounce of silver. During 2024, Neves-Corvo Mine received approximately $4.50/oz of silver (2023 - $4.46/oz). The agreement extends to the earlier of September 2057 and the end of mine life. An aggregate total of approximately 11.5 million oz has been delivered since the inception of the contract. During 2024, Zinkgruvan Mine received approximately $4.68/oz of silver (2023 - $4.60/oz). The agreement includes a guaranteed minimum delivery of 40.0 million oz of silver over an initial 25 year term. If at the end of the initial term the Company has not met its minimum obligation, it must pay $1.00 for each ounce of silver not delivered. An aggregate total of approximately 35.1 million oz has been delivered since the inception of the contract in 2004.

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As at December 31, 2024, Neves-Corvo Mine and Zinkgruvan Mine met the criteria to be classified as held for sale and discontinued operations (Note 3). The deferred revenue balance as at December 31, 2024 related to assets held for sale and discontinued operations is $64.3 million (December 31, 2023 - $67.4 million).

15. RECLAMATION AND OTHER CLOSURE PROVISIONS

Reclamation and other closure provisions relating to the Company's mining operations are as follows:

	Reclamation provisions	Other closure provisions	Total
Balance, December 31, 2022	$ 401,020	$ 44,828	$ 445,848
Acquisition of Caserones	92,440	—	92,440
Accretion	23,169	—	23,169
Changes in estimate	(30,507)	5,572	(24,935)
Changes in discount rate	14,584	—	14,584
Payments	(8,842)	(1,649)	(10,491)
Effects of foreign exchange	5,281	(1,720)	3,561
Balance, December 31, 2023	497,145	47,031	544,176
Accretion	25,528	—	25,528
Changes in estimate	(31,362)	6,740	(24,622)
Changes in discount rate	(34,056)	—	(34,056)
Payments	(11,672)	(6,046)	(17,718)
Reclassification to liabilities held for sale (Note 3)	(125,490)	(8,592)	(134,082)
Effects of foreign exchange	(9,748)	(5,292)	(15,040)
Balance, December 31, 2024	310,345	33,841	344,186
Less: current portion	16,125	4,751	20,876
Long-term portion	**$ 294,220**	**$ 29,090**	**$ 323,310**

The Company expects these liabilities to be settled between 2025 and 2110. The reclamation provisions on continuing operations are discounted using current market pre-tax discount rates which range from 4.3% to 14.4% (2023 - 2.0% to 10.4%)

Reclamation and other closure provisions related to discontinued operations are discounted between 2.3% and 2.8% (2023 - 2.0% and 2.8%) and are expected to be settled between 2025 and 2062. As at December 31, 2024, the reclamation and closure provision balance related to discontinued operations is $134.1 million.

16. DEFERRED CONSIDERATION AND OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Deferred consideration and other long-term liabilities are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deferred consideration, non-current portion	$ 102,833	$ 106,210
Other	25,950	26,989
	$ 128,783	$ 133,199

Deferred consideration represents the non-current portion of the remaining cash consideration for the acquisition of 51% of Lumina Copper, completed July 13, 2023. The deferred consideration is payable in installments as follows: $50.0 million to be paid in five installments of $10.0 million on the anniversary of the transaction closing date in each of 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, and 2028; and $100 million to be paid on the anniversary of the closing date in 2029. The Company paid the first $10.0 million installment in July 2024.

17. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized and issued shares

Authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of voting common shares with no par value. As at December 31, 2024, there were 774,102,971 fully paid voting common shares issued (2023 - 773,667,789 shares).

(b) Share units

The Company has a Share Unit Plan ("SU Plan") which provides for share unit awards ("SUs") to be granted by the Board of Directors to certain employees of the Company. The maximum number of SUs that are issuable under the SU Plan is 14,000,000. A SU is a unit representing the right to receive one common share (subject to adjustments) issued from treasury.

The number and terms of SUs awarded will be determined by the Board of Directors based on the closing market price on the TSX of the Company's common shares on the date of the grant. The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for the recording of SU grants to employees and officers.

i) *Time-vesting SUs*

During 2024, the Company granted 624,250 time-vesting SUs to employees and officers that expire in 2027. These SUs vest three years from the grant date with the number of SUs being fixed, and with no vesting conditions other than service. The fair value of the time-vesting SUs are based on the market value of the shares on the date of the grant and an estimated forfeiture rate of approximately 11% (2023 - 11%). The weighted average fair value per time-vesting SU granted during 2024 was C$10.71 (2023 - C$8.23). The Company incurred share-based compensation related expenditures of $2.9 million for 2024 (2023 - $2.9 million) with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus related to time-vesting SUs. As at December 31, 2024, there was $4.3 million (2023 - $3.8 million) of unamortized stock-based compensation expense related to time-vesting SUs.

ii) *Performance-vesting SUs*

During 2024, the Company granted 417,200 performance-vesting SUs to officers that expire in 2027. These SUs vest three years from the grant date with the number of SUs being variable, which can range from zero to 834,400 contingent upon achieving predetermined performance criteria related to the Company's share price over the three-year period. The fair value of the performance-vesting SUs are based on a Monte Carlo model and an estimated forfeiture rate of approximately 11% (2023 - 11%). The weighted average fair value per performance-vesting SU granted during 2024 was C$10.71 (2023 - C$7.94). The Company incurred share-based compensation related expenditures of $2.0 million for 2024 (2023 - $1.3 million) with a

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corresponding credit to contributed surplus related to performance-vesting SUs. As at December 31, 2024, there was $3.2 million (2023 - $2.7 million) of unamortized stock-based compensation expense related to performance-vesting SUs.

During 2024, 318,679 common shares (2023 - 722,822) were issued as a result of SUs being vested.

(c) Stock options

The Company's Stock Option Plan provides for stock option awards to be granted by the Board of Directors to certain employees of the Company. The term of any stock options granted under the Stock Option Plan may not exceed seven years from the date of grant. The maximum number of stock options that are issuable under the Stock Option Plan is 42,000,000. The vesting requirements are established by the Board of Directors.

The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for the recording of stock options. Under this method, the Company incurred share-based compensation related expenditures of $1.4 million for 2024 (2023 - $3.6 million) with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus.

During 2024, the Company granted 1,498,160 stock options to employees and officers that expire in 2031. The stock options vest over three years from the grant date. The Black-Scholes option pricing model used to determine the fair value of the stock options at the date of the grant assumed a dividend of $0.36/share, risk-free interest rate of 2.29% to 3.70% (2023 - 3.09% to 3.96%), expected life of 4.7 years (2023 - 4.4 years) and expected price volatility of 46% to 48% (2023 - 47% to 48%). Volatility is determined using the historical daily volatility over the expected life of the options. A forfeiture rate of approximately 11% was applied (2023 - 11%). The weighted average fair value per stock option granted during 2024 was C$2.24 (2023 - C$2.51). As at December 31, 2024, there was $0.5 million of unamortized stock-based compensation expense (2023 - $1.9 million) related to stock options.

During 2024, 2,822,650 and 109,077 common shares were issued as a result of stock options and replacement options, respectively, being exercised (2023 - 2,044,059 and 154,377).

The continuity of share-based payments outstanding is as follows:

	Number of SUs	Number of Replacement options[1]	Weighted average exercise price (C$)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (C$)
Outstanding, December 31, 2022	1,313,056	435,231	5.09	6,458,997	10.08
Granted	1,380,803	—	—	1,918,733	8.06
Forfeited	(150,096)	—	—	(824,869)	11.53
Exercised	(722,822)	(154,377)	5.42	(2,044,059)	7.04
Outstanding, December 31, 2023	1,820,941	280,854	4.91	5,508,802	10.29
Granted	1,041,450	—	—	1,498,160	10.71
Forfeited	(97,683)	(10,189)	5.86	(422,539)	12.51
Exercised	(318,679)	(109,077)	4.84	(2,822,650)	9.95
Outstanding, December 31, 2024	**2,446,029**	**161,588**	**4.90**	**3,761,773**	**10.46**

[1] During 2022, the Company issued 2,513,866 replacement options upon completion of the Josemaria Resources Inc. acquisition.

The following table summarizes options outstanding as at December 31, 2024:

	Outstanding Options			Exercisable Options		
Range of exercise prices (C$)	Number of Options Outstanding[1]	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C$)	Number of Options Exercisable[1]	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C$)
4 to 6.99	161,588	0.8	4.89	161,588	0.8	4.89
7 to 9.99	1,275,216	4.8	7.96	243,426	3.4	7.79
10 to 12.99	2,030,957	5.5	10.94	271,705	3.7	11.53
13 to 15.99	455,600	2.2	14.95	455,600	2.2	14.95
	3,923,361	**4.7**	**10.19**	**1,132,319**	**2.6**	**11.15**

[1] Includes Replacement options

(d) Deferred share units

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company adopted a Deferred Share Unit ("DSU") Plan effective January 1, 2024 under which DSUs are granted by the Board of Directors quarterly to eligible non-employee Directors. During 2024, 33,076 (2023 - nil) DSUs were granted, and 9,455 (2023, nil) DSUs were forfeited under the plan. As at December 31, 2024, there were 23,621 DSUs outstanding (2023 - nil).

(e) Basic and diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	**774,825,230**	772,532,260
Effect of dilutive securities	**2,743,811**	760,635
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	**777,569,041**	773,292,895
Antidilutive securities	**705,931**	137,900

The effect of dilutive securities relates to in-the-money outstanding stock options and SUs.

(f) Dividends

The Company declared dividends in the amount of $203.0 million (2023 - $206.1 million), or C$0.36 per share, for the year ended December 31, 2024 (2023 - C$0.36 per share).

(g) Normal course issuer bid

In December 2023, the Company obtained approval from the TSX for the renewal of its normal course issuer bid ("NCIB") to purchase up to 52,538,870 common shares between December 11, 2023 and December 10, 2024. Daily purchases (other than pursuant to a block purchase exemption) on the TSX under the NCIB were limited to a maximum of 564,097 common shares. In connection with the NCIB renewal, the Company entered into an automatic share purchase plan ("ASPP") with its broker to allow for the purchase of common shares at times when the Company ordinarily would not be active in the market due to trading blackout periods, insider trading rules or otherwise.

In December 2024, the Company obtained approval from the TSX for the renewal of its NCIB to purchase up to 57,597,388 common shares between December 16, 2024 and December 15, 2025. Daily purchases (other than pursuant to a block purchase exemption) on the TSX under the NCIB are limited to a maximum of 560,989 common shares. In connection with the NCIB renewal, the Company entered into an ASPP with its broker under the same terms as the ASPP entered in December 2023.

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During the year ended December 31, 2024, 2,815,200 shares were purchased under the NCIB at an average price of C$12.33 per share for total consideration of $24.4 million. All of the common shares purchased were cancelled. As at December 31, 2024, the Company recorded an accrual of $3.7 million in trade and other payables due to the timing of settlement of the repurchase of 429,800 shares that on the last trading day of the year which were settled during January 2025.

No shares were purchased under the NCIB during the year ended December 31, 2023.

18. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Set out below is summarized financial information for each subsidiary with non-controlling interest ("NCI") that is material to the group. As part of its Candelaria segment, the Company owns 80% of the Candelaria Mine and Compañia Contractual Minera Ojos del Salado S.A.'s ("Ojos") copper mining operations and supporting infrastructure in Chile (together the "Candelaria complex").

On July 2, 2024, the Company exercised its option to acquire an additional 19% interest in the issued and outstanding equity of Lumina Copper, bringing the Company's ownership in Caserones from 51% to 70% and reducing the NCI to 30%.

The continuity of the Company's non-wholly owned subsidiaries with material NCI is as follows:

	Candelaria complex	Caserones mine	Total
NCI in subsidiary at December 31, 2024	20%	30%[1]	
As at December 31, 2022	$ 564,089	$ —	$ 564,089
Caserones acquisition	—	873,767	873,767
Share of net comprehensive income (loss)	41,753	32,294	74,047
Distributions	(11,000)	(44,100)	(55,100)
As at December 31, 2023	594,842	861,961	1,456,803
Share of net comprehensive income (loss)	71,434	70,885	142,319
Distributions	(86,000)	(66,000)	(152,000)
Acquisition of additional interest in Caserones[1]	—	(353,499)	(353,499)
As at December 31, 2024	$ 580,276	$ 513,347	$ 1,093,623

[1] Prior to July 2, 2024, NCI in Caserones was 49%.

Summarized financial information for the Company's non-wholly owned subsidiaries on a 100% basis, before inter-company eliminations is as follows:

Summarized Balance Sheets

	Candelaria complex		Caserones mine[1]	
	As at Dec. 31, 2024	As at Dec. 31, 2023	**As at Dec. 31, 2024**	As at Dec. 31, 2023
Total current assets	**$ 627,020**	$ 512,217	**$ 600,270**	$ 708,927
Total non-current assets	**$ 3,070,339**	$ 3,140,799	**$ 1,563,113**	$ 1,629,052
Total current liabilities	**$ 452,576**	$ 266,314	**$ 298,374**	$ 323,797
Total non-current liabilities	**$ 611,134**	$ 646,189	**$ 231,921**	$ 267,263

[1]Caserones results from July 13, 2023

Summarized Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income

	Candelaria complex		Caserones mine[1]	
For the year ended December 31,	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Total revenue	**$ 1,858,920**	$ 1,529,583	**$ 1,147,654**	$ 601,775
Net earnings	**$ 355,225**	$ 181,984	**$ 171,857**	$ 63,349
Net comprehensive income	**$ 355,334**	$ 182,344	**$ 171,857**	$ 63,349

[1]Caserones results from July 13, 2023

Summarized Statement of Cash Flows

	Candelaria complex		Caserones mine[1]	
For the year ended December 31,	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Cash provided by operating activities	**$ 745,217**	$ 504,464	**$ 438,098**	$ 179,371
Cash used in investing activities	**(269,047)**	(379,946)	**(136,659)**	(129,266)
Cash used in financing activities	**(376,952)**	(131,127)	**(313,493)**	(131,807)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period	**$ 99,218**	$ (6,609)	**$ (12,054)**	$ (81,702)

[1]Caserones results from July 13, 2023

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19. REVENUE

The Company's analysis of revenue from contracts with customers, segmented by product, is as follows:

		2024		2023
Revenue from contracts with customers:				
Copper	$	**2,801,428**	$	2,145,132
Gold		**294,364**		234,318
Molybdenum		**136,820**		82,069
Nickel		**97,167**		291,169
Silver		**47,236**		31,184
Other		**30,131**		39,664
		3,407,146		2,823,536
Provisional pricing adjustments on current year concentrate sales		**(9,330)**		(59,889)
Provisional pricing adjustments on prior year concentrate sales		**24,788**		(20,203)
Revenue	$	**3,422,604**	$	2,743,444

The Company's geographical analysis of revenue from contracts with customers, segmented based on the destination of product, is as follows:

		2024		2023
Revenue from contracts with customers:				
Japan	$	**1,122,739**	$	661,410
China		**1,066,198**		809,594
Spain		**557,012**		498,012
Canada		**213,660**		402,235
Chile		**169,384**		131,059
Germany		**129,752**		88,957
Finland		**100,028**		102,917
Other		**48,373**		129,352
		3,407,146		2,823,536
Provisional pricing adjustments on current year concentrate sales		**(9,330)**		(59,889)
Provisional pricing adjustments on prior year concentrate sales		**24,788**		(20,203)
Revenue	$	**3,422,604**	$	2,743,444

Revenue from contracts with customers related to continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 includes a increase of $4.2 million (2023 - decrease of $0.8 million) due to variable consideration adjustments.

Provisional pricing adjustments on prior year concentrate sales include adjustments on pricing from sales during 2023. During the three months ended December 31, 2024, provisional pricing adjustments on current and prior period concentrate sales were $31.7 million negative and $46.1 million negative, respectively.

20. PRODUCTION COSTS

The Company's production costs are comprised of the following:

		2024		2023
Direct mine and mill cost	$	**1,729,956**	$	1,491,867
Transportation		**104,813**		104,788
Royalties		**63,858**		47,382
Total production costs	$	**1,898,627**	$	1,644,037

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred $15.8 million related to union negotiation settlements within operations in Chile, which were reported in direct mine and mill costs (2023 - $6.3 million).

During the year ended December 31, 2024, direct mine and mill costs include a write down totaling $32.7 million related to inventory items used in repair and maintenance of mineral properties, plant and equipment.

21. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Company's general and administrative expenses recognized in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings are comprised of the following:

		2024		2023
Salaries and benefits	$	**23,899**	$	33,257
Office related expenses		**14,104**		12,143
Consulting		**10,616**		10,322
Stock-based compensation		**6,552**		7,761
Insurance		**1,300**		685
Other		**1,878**		2,555
Total general and administrative expenses	$	**58,349**	$	66,723

22. EXPLORATION AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The Company's exploration and business development costs are comprised of the following:

		2024		2023
General exploration	$	**38,698**	$	33,048
Project development		**5,331**		4,814
Corporate development		**1,323**		6,148
Total exploration and business development	$	**45,352**	$	44,010

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23. FINANCE INCOME AND COSTS

The Company's finance income and costs are comprised of the following:

		2024		2023
Interest income	$	**16,689**	$	10,879
Interest expense and bank fees		**(101,046)**		(47,150)
Accretion expense on reclamation provisions		**(22,286)**		(19,736)
Lease liability interest		**(23,301)**		(12,491)
Deferred revenue finance costs		**(4,888)**		(19,571)
Other		**(6,623)**		(3,360)
Total finance costs, net	$	**(141,455)**	$	(91,429)

Finance income	$	**16,689**	$	10,879
Finance costs		**(158,144)**		(102,308)
Total finance costs, net	$	**(141,455)**	$	(91,429)

24. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSE

The Company's other income and expense are comprised of the following:

	Year ended December 31,			
		2024		2023
Foreign exchange gain (a)	$	**32,861**	$	4,796
Foreign exchange and trading gains on debt and equity investments (b)		**28,292**		86,784
Revaluation of Caserones purchase option (c)		**11,728**		(2,556)
Revaluation of marketable securities		**7,383**		1,846
Realized (losses) gains on derivative contracts (Note 26)		**(2,050)**		25,088
Ojos del Salado sinkhole recovery (expenses) (d)		**9,492**		(16,922)
Unrealized losses on derivative contracts (Note 26)		**(85,168)**		(8,464)
Write-down of assets (e)		**(22,129)**		—
Revaluation of Chapada derivative liability		**(631)**		(2,594)
Gain on disposal of subsidiary		**—**		5,718
Other expense		**(3,863)**		(1,852)
Total other (expense) income, net	$	**(24,085)**	$	91,844

a) Foreign exchange gains during the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, relate to the foreign exchange revaluation of trade payables and lease liabilities held in foreign currencies.

b) Foreign exchange and trading gains on debt and equity investments include the changes in fair value of debt and equity instruments supporting capital funding for the Josemaria Project.

c) The Caserones purchase option is revalued at each reporting period up to the date of exercise, with changes in fair value recorded in Other Income and Expense. The purchase option was exercised on July 2, 2024 and resulting impact during the year ended December 31, 2024 remained in Other Income and Expense.

d) Ojos del Salado sinkhole recovery during the year ended December 31, 2024 include adjustments of expenses originally accrued for as a result of updated information obtained related to the sinkhole near the Company's Ojos del Salado operations.

e) Write-down of assets during the year ended December 31, 2024 include a non-cash write-down of capital works in progress at the Josemaria Project that are no longer expected to be required.

25. CURRENT AND DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

		2024		2023
Current tax expense:				
Current tax on net taxable earnings	$	**290,405**	$	139,652
Adjustments in respect of prior years		**4,533**		1,779
		294,938		141,431
Deferred tax (recovery) expense:				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		**(40,467)**		49,778
Change in tax rate		**—**		39,376
Utilization and recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses and temporary differences		**(6,863)**		(11,628)
Temporary differences for which no deferred asset was recognized		**(17,635)**		(4,592)
		(64,965)		72,934
Total tax expense	$	**229,973**	$	214,365

The tax on the Company's earnings before income tax differs from the amount that would arise using the weighted average rate applicable to earnings of the consolidated entities as follows:

		2024		2023
Earnings excluding income taxes	$	**383,327**	$	491,216
Combined basic federal and provincial rates		**27.0%**		27.0%
Income taxes based on Canadian statutory income tax rates	$	**103,498**	$	132,628
Effect of different tax rates in foreign jurisdictions		**107,825**		33,147
Tax calculated at domestic tax rates applicable to earnings in the respective countries		**211,323**		165,775
Tax effects of:				
Non-deductible and non-taxable items (a)		**14,917**		3,645
Change in tax rates (b)		**—**		39,376
Changes in estimates on Chilean royalty tax rate (c)		**14,970**		
Adjustments in respect of prior years (d)		**(3,384)**		(18,919)
Tax losses and temporary differences for which no deferred income tax asset was recognized (e)		**(17,635)**		(4,591)
Foreign exchange impact on temporary differences and other translation amounts (f)		**12,704**		29,128
Utilization and recognition of previously unrecognized temporary differences		**(6,863)**		(11,628)
Tax recovery associated with government grants and other tax credits		**(2,749)**		(4,265)
Net withholding tax on accrued interest and dividends received		**5,498**		16,652
Other		**1,192**		(808)
Total tax expense	$	**229,973**	$	214,365

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The Company operates in tax jurisdictions that have tax rates (including mining royalty tax) ranging from 20.6% to 37.9%.

a) Includes non-deductible environmental expenses incurred at Caserones of $47.6 million.

b) The new mining royalty law in Chile, which includes a 1% ad-valorem tax on sales, was enacted in the third quarter of 2023 and became effective January 1, 2024 for Candelaria and will become effective in 2028 for Caserones when its tax stability agreement expires. In addition to the ad-valorem tax, both operations in Chile are expected to pay mining tax of approximately 8% - 15% on net mining income. The maximum effective tax rate for the combined mining royalty, corporate income tax and final taxes in Chile is set at 46.5%.

c) Additional deferred royalty tax impact of $23.3 million in Candelaria and an offsetting $8.3 million of deferred tax recovery in Caserones were recorded due to increased mining operating margin anticipated in future production estimates.

d) Adjustments in respect of prior years includes temporary difference of $5.0 million deferred tax expense in Candelaria associated with adjustments to the severance accrual (2023 - $6.4 million deferred tax recovery), offset by $8.2 million deferred tax recovery in Chapada related to the reversal of stockpile adjustments booked in the prior period (2023 - $2.8 million).

e) Deferred tax expense associated with temporary differences not recognized includes $29.7 million in Candelaria (2023 - $1.6 million), $14.1 million in Canada (2023 - $1.3 million) and $2.4 million in Eagle (2023- $0) offset by deferred tax recovery of $64.8 million associated with the reversal of deferred tax assets previously not recognized in Caserones (2023 - $9.2 million).

f) The effects of tax inflation adjustment and revaluation of non-monetary assets in Argentina from the local currency ARS to USD resulted in a $38.6 million tax recovery (2023 - $53.6 million tax expense) in Josemaria. The revaluation of non-monetary assets in Brazil from the translation of deferred tax liabilities from the local currency BRL to USD resulted in a net increase to deferred tax expense of $51.3 million in Brazil (2023 - $24.5 million decrease to deferred tax expense).

Global Minimum Top-up Tax - Pillar Two

The Company is within the scope of OECD Pillar Two model rules. Among the jurisdictions where the Company operates, Pillar Two legislation has been enacted in Sweden, Canada, Portugal and the Netherlands. On October 3, 2024, Brazil issued a Provisional Measure introducing Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax to be effective from 2025 onwards.

The Company applies the exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities as provided by the amendments to IAS 12 in May 2023. The Company also accounts for any top up taxes as a current tax when it is incurred. The Company has performed an analysis of the country-by-country reporting (CbCR) safe harbour test, and concluded that no top-up tax was required in 2024.

Deferred tax liabilities, net

		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets	**$**	**191,254**	$	170,203
Deferred tax liabilities		**(643,850)**		(751,688)
Deferred tax liabilities, net	**$**	**(452,596)**	$	(581,485)

Net deferred tax liabilities of $430.8 million (2023 - $555.0 million) are expected to be settled after 12 months and net deferred tax liabilities of $21.8 million (2023 - $26.5 million net deferred tax assets) are expected to be settled within 12 months.

The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same jurisdiction, is as follows:

	As at December 31, 2023	(Expensed)/ recovered	Discontinued Operations	Balance sheet/ Equity adjustment	Effects of foreign exchange	**As at December 31, 2024**
Deferred tax assets:						
Loss carryforwards	$ 58,062	$ 96,155	—	$ —	$ (915)	**$ 153,302**
Reclamation and other closure provisions	62,018	5,672	(15,263)	—	(3,633)	**48,794**
Deferred revenue	12,791	—	(12,791)	—	—	**—**
Future tax credits	4,315	—	(4,315)	—	—	**—**
Leases	5,936	19,988	(304)	—	(39)	**25,581**
Sinkhole provision	6,631	—	—	—	—	**6,631**
Fair value gains/ losses	(12,804)	22,022	7,615	—	1,549	**18,382**
Deferred tax liabilities:						
Mineral properties, plant & equipment	(496,140)	(10,431)	44,580	—	17,160	**(444,831)**
Right-of-use assets	(31,304)	(1,547)	385	—	(27)	**(32,493)**
Provisions	(88,284)	(5,538)	30,689	—	(2,117)	**(65,250)**
Mining royalty taxes	(9,589)	(23,618)	—	—	—	**(33,207)**
Long-term inventory	(88,197)	(34,504)	9,499	—	(6,584)	**(119,786)**
Foreign currency contracts	(9,162)	1,552	—	—	—	**(7,610)**
Pension provision	(580)	—	—	—	—	**(580)**
Other	4,822	(4,786)	(1,650)	290	(205)	**(1,529)**
	$ (581,485)	**$ 64,965**	**$ 58,445**	**$ 290**	**$ 5,189**	**$ (452,596)**

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	As at December 31, 2022	(Expensed)/ recovered	Balance Sheet/ Equity adjustment	Effects of foreign exchange	**As at December 31, 2023**
Deferred tax assets:					
Loss carryforwards	$ 5,624	$ 52,438	$ —	$ —	$ 58,062
Reclamation and other closure provisions	65,130	(3,623)	—	511	62,018
Deferred revenue	12,129	152	—	510	12,791
Future tax credits	6,563	(2,432)	—	184	4,315
Leases	5,265	657	—	14	5,936
Sinkhole provision	6,631	—	—	—	6,631
Other	4,502	1,074	629	(1,383)	4,822
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Mineral properties, plant and equipment	(656,975)	(34,712)	197,550	(2,003)	(496,140)
Right-of-use assets	(5,208)	(1,758)	(24,321)	(17)	(31,304)
Provisions	(23,633)	(64,651)	—	—	(88,284)
Mining royalty taxes	(22,370)	(13,141)	25,922	—	(9,589)
Long-term inventory	(73,366)	(4,046)	(10,785)	—	(88,197)
Fair value gains	(15,095)	2,291	—	—	(12,804)
Foreign currency contracts	(14,170)	5,376		(368)	(9,162)
Pension provision	(792)	192	—	20	(580)
	$ (705,765)	$ (62,183)	$ 188,995	$ (2,532)	$ (581,485)

Deferred tax assets are recognized for tax loss carry-forwards and other temporary differences to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. The Company determined that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow the benefit of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

The Company did not recognize deferred tax assets of $1,058.7 million (2023 - $1,116.9 million) in respect of losses amounting to $3,924.3 million (2023 - $4,141.0 million) that can be carried forward against future taxable income.

Caserones has approximately $4.2 billion in net operating losses which can be applied to future taxable income over the mine life. A deferred tax asset has been recognized to the extent that the Company expects to realize sufficient taxable profit in the foreseeable future.

The deferred mining tax liability in Candelaria has been revalued based on changes in future production estimates for the mining royalty in Chile, resulting in a net additional deferred mining tax expense of $23.3 million (2023 -$39.4 million).

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative instruments

From time to time, the Company uses derivative contracts as part of its risk management strategy to mitigate exposure to foreign currencies and commodities. The Company maintains foreign currency forward and option contracts on EUR, CAD, BRL, CLP, and SEK foreign currencies intended to limit the foreign exchange exposure of its forecasted foreign currency denominated after-tax attributable operating and capital expenditures. Additional commodity forward swap and option contracts are maintained to limit exposure to changes in the price of diesel fuel purchases at Candelaria, and limit its exposure to changes in the price of copper and gold.

The foreign exchange and commodities contracts have not been designated as hedges for purposes of hedge accounting and are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company entered into various foreign currency and commodity contracts continuing its risk mitigation strategy. These include:

a) Foreign currency forward contracts

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company entered into USD/CAD foreign currency forward contracts with a notional value of $499 million and average contract rates of CAD 1.40. These are set to expire during 2025 with the majority being settled upon the completion of the Arrangement (Note 4).

During 2023, the Company entered into USD/SEK forward contracts with a notional value of SEK 845.7 million and contract rates ranging from SEK 10.76 to SEK 10.92. These contracts partially expired through 2024 with SEK 758 million expiring through 2025. During 2022, the Company also entered into EUR/USD forward contracts.

b) Foreign currency option contracts

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company entered into zero cost collar contracts in USD/BRL and USD/CLP currency pairs totaling $246 million (equivalent to BRL 1.3 billion) and $950 million (equivalent to CLP 926 billion), respectively. The collar ranges on the respective contracts are an average of BRL 5.00 to BRL 6.11 and CLP 900 to CLP 1,085 and remaining contracts are set to expire through 2025 and 2026.

During 2023, the company entered into zero cost collar contracts in USD/BRL, USD/CLP, and USD/SEK currency pairs totaling $321 million (equivalent to BRL 1.7 billion), $347 million (equivalent to CLP 303 billion), and SEK 396 million, respectively. The collar ranges on the respective contracts range from BRL 5.00 to BRL 6.12, CLP 800 to CLP 1,035, and SEK 10.35 to SEK 11.15. Remaining contracts are set to expire through 2025. During 2022, the Company also entered into CAD foreign currency option contracts.

c) Commodity contracts

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company entered into copper and gold collar contracts with notional amounts of 21,500 metric tonnes of copper and 105,200 oz of gold. The average collar range for copper was set between $4.10/lb to $4.52/lb and expired in May 2024. The average collar range for gold is set between $2,500 to $3,261 per oz and are set to expire through 2025 and 2026.

An additional position was taken on diesel, with collar contracts in the amount of 67.5 million litres ("L"), with average collar ranges of $0.50/L to $0.65/L. During the year, 13.5 million L expired, with the remainder expiring through 2025.

During 2023, the Company entered into diesel forward swaps with a notional value of $55 million and average contract rates of $0.68/L. As at December 31, 2024, the diesel forward swaps are fully expired.

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As at December 31, 2024, all EUR forwards have expired, while SEK options and forwards are set to expire through 2025 and remain a component of continuing operations.

The following tables outline the foreign currency and commodity derivative notional contract positions and their expiry dates:

	Expired in	Expiring throughout:	
Foreign currency forward contracts	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**
USD/CAD forwards[1]			
Average contract price	—	1.40	—
Position (USD millions)	—	499	—
USD/SEK forwards[2]			
Average contract price	10.89	10.83	—
Position (SEK millions)	322	758	—
EUR/USD forwards[2]			
Average contract price	1.02	—	—
Position (EUR millions)	52	—	—

[1] Subsequent to December 31, 2024, $463 million of the USD/CAD forwards were settled to facilitate the acquisition of Filo (Note 4)

[2] *EUR/USD and USD/SEK forwards expired in 2024 and expiring throughout 2025 reflect the position of continuing operations*

	Expired in	Expiring throughout:	
Foreign currency option contracts	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**
USD/BRL collars			
Average contract price	5.01/6.33	5.06/6.04	5.07/6.04
Position (USD millions)	213	185	114
USD/CLP collars			
Average contract price	882/1,040	872/1,032	904/1,060
Position (USD millions)	552	511	342
USD/CAD collars			
Average contract price	1.30/1.40	—	—
Position (CAD millions)	19	—	—
USD/SEK collars[1]			
Average contract price	10.35/11.15	—	—
Position (SEK millions)	132	—	—

[1] USD/SEK collars expired in 2024 reflect only the position of continuing operations

	Expired in	Expiring throughout:	
Commodity hedge contracts	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**
Copper collars			
Average contract price ($/lb)	4.10/4.52	—	—
Position (millions lbs)	47	—	—
Gold collars			
Average contract price ($/oz)	—	2,500/3,125	2,500/3,455
Position (oz)	—	62,000	43,200
Diesel collars			
Average contract price ($/L)	0.50/0.65	0.50/0.65	—
Position (millions litres)	14	54	—
Diesel forward swaps			
Average contract price ($/L)	0.667	—	—
Position (USD millions)	27	—	—

The Company's net unrealized and realized (loss)/gain on foreign currency and commodity derivative contracts are as follows:

		2024		2023
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	**$**	**(87,692)**	$	(7,568)
Commodity hedge contracts		**2,524**		(896)
		(85,168)		(8,464)
Realized (loss)/gain on derivative financial instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts		**2,589**		23,302
Commodity hedge contracts		**(4,639)**		1,786
		(2,050)		25,088
Total unrealized and realized (loss)/gain on derivative contracts:	**$**	**(87,218)**	$	16,624

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A summary of the fair values of unsettled derivative contracts recorded on the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Foreign currency contracts:		
Current asset position	$ —	$ 38,114
Non-current asset position	—	9,397
Current liability position	**39,416**	1,124
Non-current liability position	**24,487**	3,148
Commodity contracts:		
Current asset position	**964**	—
Non-current asset position	**665**	—
Current liability position	—	896
Other contracts:		
Chapada derivative current liability	—	24,369

Fair values of financial instruments

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities have been classified into categories that determine their basis of measurement. The following table shows the carrying values, fair values and fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Level	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Fair value through profit or loss					
Restricted funds	1	$ **8,665**	$ **8,665**	$ 59,979	$ 59,979
Trade receivables (provisional)	2	**337,081**	**337,081**	605,644	605,644
Marketable securities	1	**60,060**	**60,060**	14,268	14,268
Foreign currency contracts	2	—	—	47,511	47,511
Commodity contracts	2	**1,629**	**1,629**	—	—
Caserones purchase option	3	—	—	44,438	44,438
		$ **407,435**	$ **407,435**	$ 771,840	$ 771,840
Financial liabilities					
Amortized cost					
Debt	3	$ **1,756,972**	$ **1,756,972**	$ 1,208,600	$ 1,208,600
Caserones deferred consideration	2	**112,833**	**112,833**	116,210	116,210
Fair value through profit or loss					
Pricing provisions on concentrate sales	2	$ **7,149**	$ **7,149**	$ 1,840	$ 1,840
Chapada derivative liability	2	—	—	24,369	24,369
Foreign currency contracts	2	**63,903**	**63,903**	4,272	4,272
Diesel contracts	2	—	—	896	896
		$ **71,052**	$ **71,052**	$ 31,377	$ 31,377

Fair values of financial instruments are determined by valuation methods depending on hierarchy levels as defined below:

Level 1 – Quoted market price in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e. observed prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 – Inputs for the assets or liabilities are not based on observable market data.

The Company calculates fair values based on the following methods of valuation and assumptions:

Marketable securities/debt and equity investments/restricted funds – The fair value of investments in shares and bonds is determined based on the quoted market price.

Trade receivables/pricing provisions on concentrate sales – The fair value of trade receivables that contain provisional pricing sales arrangements are valued using quoted forward market prices. The Company recognized negative pricing adjustments of $77.7 million in revenue during the three months ended December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 - $17.1 million negative pricing adjustments). The Company recognized positive pricing adjustments of $15.5 million in revenue during the year ended December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 - $80.1 million negative pricing adjustments).

Foreign currency and commodity contracts – The fair value of these derivatives are determined by the counterparties to the contracts and are assessed by Management using pricing models based on active market prices.

Caserones purchase option – The fair value of the Caserones purchase option was determined using a valuation model that incorporates such factors as the mine's discounted cash flow projections, metal price volatility, expiry date, and risk-free interest rate. The Company exercised the Caserones purchase option in July 2024. Upon exercise, the asset was derecognized into equity of the Company.

Chapada derivative liability – The fair value of this derivative was determined using a valuation model that incorporates such factors as metal prices, metal price volatility, expiry date, and risk-free interest rate. The Company paid the final $25.0 million tranche related to the Chapada derivative liability in August 2024.

Caserones deferred consideration – The fair value of the Caserones deferred consideration has been discounted at the estimated credit adjusted risk free rate applicable to future payments.

Debt – The fair values approximate carrying values as the interest rates are comparable to current market rates.

The carrying values of certain financial instruments maturing in the short-term approximate their fair values. These financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables other than those provisionally priced, and trade and other payables other than those provisionally priced, which are classified as amortized cost.

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27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) The Company has capital commitments of $333.9 million on various initiatives of which $304.1 million and $29.8 million relate to continuing and discontinued operations, respectively. Capital commitments of $157.6 million are expected to be paid during 2025 of which $127.7 million is related to continuing operations.

b) The Chapada acquisition included contingent consideration of up to $125.0 million payable over five years from the acquisition date if certain gold price thresholds are met. The Company paid $25.0 million tranches in each of 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024. The final contingent consideration payment was made in 2024.

The Company has been provided with an indemnity for any tax liabilities that may arise for periods prior to the date of the Chapada acquisition. For identified tax claims existing at the date of acquisition, the Company has agreed to be liable for up to the first $21.0 million (BRL 101.5 million). While it is uncertain, no material liabilities have been accrued as the Company believes material payment is not likely due to the nature of the tax claims.

c) The following summarizes total tax exposure under two contradictory assessments received from the Chilean Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"). Given that the assessments relate to the same issue, the Company's potential exposure is expected to be limited to one of the below scenarios:

i) For taxation years 2014 through 2019, the IRS issued tax assessments denying tax deductions related to interest expenses arising from an intercompany debt. The total of all assessments amounts to $265.3 million ($145.6 million in taxes plus interest and penalties of $119.7 million). If the Company loses the dispute, it may be liable for an additional $96.3 million in accrued interest as of December 2024. All tax refunds arising from the tax deductions related to the intercompany debt have been received up to December 2024. The Company maintains its position that the assessments are inconsistent with Chilean tax law and, therefore, without merit.

ii) On the same intercompany debt for taxation years 2016 through 2019, the Company has also received assessments from the IRS seeking additional withholding taxes, including interest and penalties, on interest payments made. The total of all assessments amounts to $246.6 million ($114.2 million in taxes plus interest and penalties of $132.4 million). The Company may be liable for an additional $90.7 million in accrued interest as of December 2024. All tax refunds arising from the tax deductions related to the intercompany debt have been received up to December 2024. The Company maintains its position that the assessments are inconsistent with Chilean tax law and, therefore, without merit.

The Company has filed claims against the tax assessments related to taxation years 2014 to 2019. No tax expense has been accrued for these assessments as the Company believes its original filing position is in compliance with tax regulations and intends to vigorously defend its position. The Company does not expect further assessments to be issued related to this tax matter as the intercompany loan was amended in 2020 with an interest rate accepted by the IRS.

d) In July 2022, a sinkhole was detected near the Company's Ojos del Salado operations in Chile. In October 2022, the Company received an infraction notice from the environmental regulators covering four alleged violations of its environmental permit for the Alcaparrosa underground mine, which forms part of the Company's Ojos del Salado operations. In January 2025, the Company received a notice from the environmental regulators levying a fine of $3.3 million and ordering the continued closure of the Alcaparrosa mine. The Company will review the notification and determine the next steps relating to the charges that it allegedly breached its environmental permit at its at Minera Ojos del Salado operation.

In addition, in May 2023, the Company received a civil environmental damage claim along with an injunction to close the Alcaparrosa mine, from the state defence counsel, alleging that the Company did not fulfill its environmental obligations under its environmental resolution. With respect to the environmental damage claim, the Company is contesting the allegations that it allegedly breached its obligations under its environmental resolution at its at Minera Ojos del Salado operation.

e) The Company may be involved in legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business, including the actions described below. The potential amount of the liability with respect to such legal proceedings is not expected to materially affect the Company's financial position. The Company believes the claims to be without merit and the loss, if any, cannot be determined at this time for all contingencies. The Company has accordingly not accrued any amounts related to the litigations below (unless otherwise noted). The Company intends to vigorously defend these claims.

Two proposed class actions were filed against the Company and certain officers and directors. The first, in the province of Ontario, on December 7, 2017 (Markowich v. Lundin Mining Corporation et al) and a second overlapping action in the province of Québec on January 18, 2018 (Prévreau v. Lundin Mining Corporation et al). Both proposed class actions seek damages of $132.3 million (C$175.0 million) and punitive damages of $7.6 million (C$10.0 million) and assert various statutory and other claims related to, among other things, alleged misrepresentations and/or failure to make timely disclosure of material information about the Company's business and operations and, in particular, the operations of the Candelaria Mine and a rock slide at the Candelaria Mine on October 31, 2017. The proposed Ontario class action asserts claims on behalf of a putative class comprising persons who acquired securities of the Company between October 25, 2017, and November 29, 2017, whereas the proposed Québec class action asserts claims on behalf of only such persons who are resident or domiciled in Québec. In June 2018, counsel to the plaintiffs in the Québec action agreed to a stay (i.e., indefinite cessation) of that proceeding in light of the Ontario action. On August 30, 2018, the Québec Superior Court, on consent of the parties, stayed the Québec action indefinitely. On September 2, 2020, the plaintiff in the Ontario action served motion materials for leave and certification with the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. On January 6, 2022, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice denied the leave application and declined the motion for certification. On May 24, 2023, the Ontario Court of Appeal granted the plaintiff's appeal of this decision. In August 2023, the defendants filed an application for leave to appeal the Ontario Court of Appeal decision to the Supreme Court of Canada , which leave to appeal was granted on March 25, 2024. The Supreme Court of Canada heard the appeal on January 15, 2025. Its decision is under reserve and is expected to be released in 2025.

28. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company is engaged in mining, exploration and development of mineral properties at four operating sites located in Chile, Brazil, and USA, and at the Josemaria Project located in Argentina. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the executive leadership team who act as the operating decision-makers. The chief operating decision makers consider the business from a site and project-level perspective. Executive management are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. The Company has identified five reportable segments which include four operating sites, and the Josemaria Project. Discontinued operations includes results from the Neves-Corvo and Zinkgruvan segments (Note 3).

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Candelaria Chile	Caserones Chile	Chapada Brazil	Eagle USA	Josemaria Argentina	Other	Total Continuing Operations	Discontinued Operations	Total
Revenue	$ 1,618,936	$ 1,153,625	$ 497,576	$ 152,467	$ –	$ –	$ 3,422,604	$ 694,801	$ 4,117,405
Cost of goods sold									
Direct mine and mill costs	(679,906)	(709,383)	(248,500)	(90,969)	–	(1,198)	(1,729,956)	(410,093)	(2,140,049)
Transportation	(31,049)	(34,703)	(25,553)	(13,508)	–	–	(104,813)	(31,173)	(135,986)
Royalties	(15,730)	(32,106)	(8,580)	(7,442)	–	–	(63,858)	(3,961)	(67,819)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(313,058)	(184,054)	(76,524)	(33,569)	–	(539)	(607,744)	(155,344)	(763,088)
Reversal of inventory write-down	–	–	26,626	–	–	–	26,626	–	26,626
Gross profit (loss)	579,193	193,379	165,045	6,979	–	(1,737)	942,859	94,230	1,037,089
General and administrative expenses	–	–	–	–	–	(58,349)	(58,349)	–	(58,349)
Exploration and business development	(10,124)	(14,846)	(5,636)	(3,208)	(8,307)	(3,231)	(45,352)	(12,843)	(58,195)
Finance (costs) income	(26,922)	(17,318)	(25,673)	(3,678)	21,510	(89,374)	(141,455)	(9,793)	(151,248)
Other income (expense)	14,860	37,575	3,768	(2,265)	7,319	(85,342)	(24,085)	(8,798)	(32,883)
Goodwill and asset impairment	(55,918)	–	(93,443)	(104,857)	–	–	(254,218)	(291,178)	(545,396)
Partial suspension of underground operations cost	–	–	–	(36,073)	–	–	(36,073)	–	(36,073)
Income tax (expense) recovery	(237,879)	(877)	(62,211)	28,839	50,086	(7,931)	(229,973)	13,711	(216,262)
Net earnings (loss)	**$ 263,210**	**$ 197,913**	**$ (18,150)**	**$ (114,263)**	**$ 70,608**	**$ (245,964)**	**$ 153,354**	**$ (214,671)**	**$ (61,317)**
Capital expenditures	**$ 275,720**	**$ 143,965**	**$ 107,843**	**$ 21,222**	**$ 258,207**	**$ 350**	**$ 807,307**	**$ 154,960**	**$ 962,267**
Total non-current assets[1]	**$ 3,063,812**	**$ 1,374,683**	**$ 1,289,965**	**$ 107,516**	**$ 1,408,246**	**$ 6,581**	**$ 7,250,803**	**$ –**	**$ 7,250,803**

[1] Non-current assets include long-term inventory, mineral properties, plant and equipment, and goodwill.

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Candelaria Chile	Caserones Chile	Chapada Brazil	Eagle USA	Josemaria Argentina	Other	Total Continuing Operations	Discontinued Operations	Total
Revenue	$ 1,329,599	$ 601,775	$ 461,175	$ 350,895	$ –	$ –	$ 2,743,444	$ 648,633	$ 3,392,077
Cost of goods sold									
Direct mine and mill costs	(695,734)	(367,467)	(278,692)	(146,299)	–	(3,675)	(1,491,867)	(405,917)	(1,897,784)
Transportation	(30,759)	(21,550)	(30,057)	(22,411)	–	(11)	(104,788)	(32,205)	(136,993)
Royalties	–	(15,820)	(8,568)	(22,994)	–	–	(47,382)	(3,949)	(51,331)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(272,377)	(108,489)	(63,480)	(52,050)	(38)	(1,439)	(497,873)	(155,723)	(653,596)
Gross profit (loss)	330,729	88,449	80,378	107,141	(38)	(5,125)	601,534	50,839	652,373
General and administrative expenses	–	–	–	–	–	(66,723)	(66,723)	–	(66,723)
Exploration and business development	(14,589)	(622)	(10,460)	(5,691)	(2,751)	(9,897)	(44,010)	(11,682)	(55,692)
Finance (costs) income	(32,214)	(7,901)	(22,996)	(4,336)	18,726	(42,708)	(91,429)	(11,270)	(102,699)
Other (expense) income	(402)	6,391	6,229	(597)	84,316	(4,093)	91,844	12,745	104,589
Income tax (expense) recovery	(135,078)	(19,265)	1,888	(2,899)	(51,266)	(7,746)	(214,366)	(2,233)	(216,599)
Net earnings (loss)	$ 148,446	$ 67,052	$ 55,039	$ 93,618	$ 48,987	$ (136,292)	$ 276,850	$ 38,399	$ 315,249
Capital expenditures	$ 380,112	$ 83,880	$ 72,291	$ 22,201	$ 285,893	$ 12,761	$ 857,138	$ 155,979	$ 1,013,117
Total non-current assets[1]	$ 3,134,028	$ 1,405,852	$ 1,391,417	$ 204,776	$ 1,161,771	$ 5,097	$ 7,302,941	$ 1,460,441	$ 8,763,382

[1] Non-current assets include long-term inventory, mineral properties, plant and equipment, and goodwill.

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29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) **Key management personnel** - The Company has identified its directors and senior officers as its key management personnel. Employee benefits for key management personnel are as follows:

		2024		2023
Wages and salaries	$	**7,281**	$	7,454
Pension benefits		**94**		130
Share-based compensation		**2,246**		2,983
Termination benefits		**—**		5,760
	$	**9,621**	$	16,327

b) **Other related parties** - For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred $8.4 million (2023 – $4.9 million), and received a refund amounting to $2.1 million (2023 – $nil) for services provided by companies owned by members of key management personnel primarily relating to office rental, renovation costs, and related services. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred $2.6 million (2023 – $2.1 million) for services provided by the Lundin Foundation, a not-for-profit organization supporting community economic development programs and related initiatives in the regions in which the Company operates.

30. MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, commodity price risk and interest rate risk.

(a) Credit risk

The exposure to credit risk arises through the failure of a customer or another third party to meet its contractual obligations to the Company. The Company believes that its maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2024 is the carrying value of its trade and other receivables.

Concentrate and cathodes produced at the Company's Candelaria, Caserones, Chapada, and Eagle mines is sold to a number of strategic customers with whom the Company has established long-term relationships. Limited amounts of concentrate are occasionally sold to commodity traders, under prevailing market conditions. Payment terms vary and provisional payments are normally received when concentrate or copper cathodes have been placed on board a vessel for shipment or delivered to a location specified by the customer, in accordance with industry practice, with final settlement up to six months following the date of shipment. Sales to commodity traders are made against secure payment terms such as a letter of credit, pre-payment or payment against scanned shipping documents. Credit worthiness of customers is reviewed by the Company on an annual basis or more frequently, if warranted, and those not meeting certain credit criteria may be asked to make 100% provisional payment up-front or provide an acceptable payment instrument such as a letter of credit. The failure of any of the Company's strategic customers could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company has four customers that individually account for more than 10% of the Company's total sales. The Company's largest customers represent approximately 20%, 14%, 13%, and 11% of total sales (2023 - four customers representing 23%, 16%, 14%, and 13% of total sales).

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, restricted funds, marketable securities and equity investments, and foreign currency contracts, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Company limits material counterparty credit risk on these assets by dealing with financial institutions with long-term credit ratings with Standard & Poor's of at least A, or the equivalent thereof with Moody's, or those which have been otherwise approved.

(b) Liquidity risk

The Company has in place a planning and forecasting process to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there is sufficient available capital to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents. The Company has a revolving credit facility in place to assist with meeting its cash flow needs as required (Note 13).

The maturities of the Company's non-current liabilities are disclosed in Note 13 and Note 27. All current liabilities are due to be settled within one year.

(c) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currencies, primarily with respect to CLP, BRL, and ARS.

The Company's risk management strategy is to manage cash flow risk related to foreign denominated cash flows. The Company is exposed to currency risk related to changes in rates of exchange between foreign denominated balances and the functional currencies of the Company's principal operating subsidiaries. The Company's revenues are denominated in US dollars, while most of the Company's operating and capital expenditures are denominated in the local currencies. The Company may, at its discretion, use forward or derivative contracts to manage its exposure to foreign currencies, the use of which is subject to appropriate approval procedures. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the US dollar and foreign currencies could have a material effect on the Company's net earnings and other comprehensive income.

The following table illustrates the estimated impact a 10% US dollar change against the €, CLP, SEK and BRL would have on pre-tax earnings as a result of translating the Company's foreign denominated financial instruments as at December 31, 2024 before the impact of derivative contracts:

Currency	Change	Effect on Pre-Tax Earnings	Change	Effect on Pre-Tax Earnings
€	+10%	$8,033	-10%	$(8,033)
CLP	+10%	$(18,095)	-10%	$18,095
SEK	+10%	$5,241	-10%	$(5,241)
BRL	+10%	$(2,143)	-10%	$2,143

(d) Commodity price risk

The Company is subject to price risk associated with fluctuations in the market prices for metals. A significant change in metal prices could have a material effect on the Company's revenues.

The Company may, at its discretion, use forward or derivative contracts to manage its exposure to changes in commodity prices, the use of which is subject to appropriate approval procedures. The Company is also subject to price risk on the final settlement of its provisionally priced trade receivables.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the Company's risk on final settlement of its provisionally priced trade receivables:

Metal	Payable metal	Provisional price on December 31, 2024	Change	Effect on Revenue ($millions)
Copper	78,322t	$3.96/lb	+/-10%	+/-68.4
Gold	35koz	$2,638/oz	+/-10%	+/-9.2
Nickel	709t	$6.87/lb	+/-10%	+/-1.1

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(e) Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises from the interest rate impact on its cash and cash equivalents, restricted funds, and debt facilities. Certain of the Company's debt facilities include a variable rate component such as references to Term SOFR on various term loans and credit facilities, as well as applicable credit spreads depending on the Company's net leverage ratio. The interest rates on the Company's revolving credit facility and non-revolving term loan reference Term SOFR.

As at December 31, 2024, holding all other variables constant, a 1% change in the interest rate would result in an approximate $12.5 million change in interest expense on an annualized basis (2023 - $4.2 million).

31. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL RISK

The Company's objectives when managing its capital include ensuring a sufficient combination of positive operating cash flows and debt and equity financing in order to meet its ongoing capital development and exploration programs in a way that maximizes the shareholder return given the assumed risks of its operations while, at the same time, safeguarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company considers the following items as capital: excess cash balances, debt and lease liabilities, and share capital reserve.

Through the ongoing management of its capital, the Company will modify the structure of its capital based on changing economic conditions in the jurisdictions in which it operates. In doing so, the Company may issue new shares or debt, buy back issued shares, or pay off any outstanding debt. The Company continuously monitors its capital structure to determine the appropriateness of paying dividends.

Planning, including life-of-mine plans, annual budgeting and controls over major investment decisions are the primary tools used to manage the Company's capital. Updates are made as necessary to both capital expenditure and operational budgets in order to adapt to changes in risk factors of proposed expenditure programs and market conditions within the mining industry.

32. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

		2024		2023
Changes in non-cash working capital items consist of:				
Trade and income taxes receivable, inventories, and other current assets	**$**	**100,751**	$	(2,580)
Trade and income taxes payable, and other current liabilities		**120,129**		(17,452)
	$	**220,880**	$	(20,032)
Operating activities included the following cash payments:				
Income taxes paid	**$**	**184,378**	$	110,482

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