



Abril 21, 2026

Señora

Solange Berstein

Presidenta Comisión para el Mercado Financiero (CMF)

Presente

De nuestra consideración:

Conforme a lo establecido por el artículo 11 ter del Decreto Ley 600 de 1974, adjuntamos a la presente los Estados Financieros auditados de Minera Spence S.A. al 31 de diciembre de 2025 y 2024, los cuales comprenden detalladamente lo siguiente:

1. Declaración Jurada de veracidad de la información incorporada.
2. Estados de Situación Financiera.
3. Estados de Resultados Integrales.
4. Estados de Flujos de Efectivo.
5. Estados de Cambios en el Patrimonio Neto
6. Notas a los Estados Financieros

Muy cordialmente,

**Caballero,
Rodrigo J**

Digitally signed by Caballero,
Rodrigo J
DN: cn=Caballero, Rodrigo J,
o=BHP Group Operations Pty Ltd,
ou=MULTI-ALLOWED
Date: 2026.04.21 13:29:21 -04'00'

**Rodrigo Caballero
Gerente General
Minera Spence S.A**



Abril 21, 2026

DECLARACION JURADA DE RESPONSABILIDAD

En conformidad a lo establecido por la Resolución N° 549 de fecha 23 de Septiembre de 2005, modificada por Resolución N° 039 de fecha 03 de febrero de 2006, ambas dictadas por la Comisión para el Mercado Financiero (CMF), los ejecutivos abajo firmantes declaramos bajo juramento nuestra responsabilidad por la veracidad de toda la información incorporada en los Estados Financieros auditados que se adjuntan y que dan cuenta de la situación financiera y económica de nuestra representada Minera Spence S.A. al 31 de Diciembre de 2025 y 2024, los cuales comprenden detalladamente:

1. Estados de Resultados Integrales.
2. Estados de Situación Financiera.
3. Estados de Flujos de Efectivo.
4. Estados de Cambios en el Patrimonio Neto.
5. Notas a los Estados Financieros.

Caballero,
Rodrigo J

Digitally signed by Caballero,
Rodrigo J
DN: cn=Caballero, Rodrigo J,
o=BHP Group Operations Pty Ltd,
ou=MULTI-ALLOWED
Date: 2026.04.21 13:29:03 -04'00'

Rodrigo Caballero
Gerente General
Minera Spence S.A

Financial Statements

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Santiago, Chile

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Independent auditor's report

To Members of
Minera Spence S.A

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Minera Spence S.A (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics of the Association of Accountants of Chile, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

In preparing the 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 process for preparing and presenting financial information.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 or not 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 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.



Other Matters

The Association of Accountants of Chile A.G. approved that the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile fully and unreservedly adopt the International Standards on Auditing as issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board for audits of financial statements prepared for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

The audit of the financial statements of Company Minera Spence S.A as at December 31, 2024, was conducted in accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile in effect at that date, for which we issued an unmodified opinion dated April 17, 2025.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Lilia León P.', is located above the printed name.

Lilia León P.
EY Audit Ltda.

Santiago, Chile
April 21, 2026

Financial Statements

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Index

Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Position	1
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	3
Statement of Changes in Equity	4
Statement of Cash Flows (Indirect Method).....	5
Notes to the Financial Statements.....	6
 Note 1 - Reporting Entity	 6
Note 2 - Basis of Preparation	7
Note 3 - Material Accounting Policy Information	19
Note 4 – Financial Risk Management.....	35
Note 5 – Revenue	46
Note 6 – Other Income/(Expenses)	46
Note 7 – Net Finance Income.....	47
Note 8 – Income Tax Expense and Deferred Taxes	47
Note 9 - Property, Plant and Equipment	50
Note 10 - Inventories.....	52
Note 11 - Trade and Other Receivables.....	52
Note 12 - Other Assets	53
Note 13 - Cash and Cash Equivalents	53
Note 14 - Provisions.....	54
Note 15 - Trade and Other Payables.....	57
Note 16 - Balances and Transactions with related parties.....	58
Note 17 - Paid-in Capital.....	61
Note 18 - Expenses, Excluding Net Finance Costs.....	62
Note 19 - Employee Payroll and Benefits.....	62
Note 20 - Commitments	63
Note 21 - Interest-Bearing Liabilities	64
Note 22 - Contingencies.....	64
Note 23 - Subsequent Events	64

US\$ '000 or ThUS\$: Amounts expressed in Thousands of United States dollars
Ch\$: Amounts expressed in Chilean pesos

Financial Statements

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Statement of Financial Position

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Notes	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(13)	87,416	29,000
Trade and other receivables	(11)	383,871	200,866
Trade and other receivables due from related parties	(16 a)	6,884	516
Other financial assets		4,009	415
Other financial assets due from related parties	(16 a)	2,890,259	2,553,398
Inventories	(10)	619,556	878,708
Current tax assets	(8 a)	8,337	44,060
Other assets	(12)	9,747	6,378
Total current assets		4,010,079	3,713,341
Non-current Assets			
Inventories	(10)	522,459	127,729
Property, plant and equipment	(9)	4,537,552	4,222,127
Right of use of assets	(9)	617,947	625,461
Intangible assets		568	927
Total non-current assets		5,678,526	4,976,244
Total Assets		9,688,605	8,689,585

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

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Statement of Financial Position

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(15)	271,927	252,940
Trade and other payables due to related parties	(16 b)	43,283	22,895
Other financial liabilities		10,376	-
Interest-bearing liabilities	(21)	29,243	27,789
Provisions	(14 a)	43,250	32,166
Provision for closure and rehabilitation	(14 b)	13,746	7,198
Tax payable	(8 a)	195,307	41,424
Total current liabilities		607,132	384,412
Non-current Liabilities			
Interest-bearing liabilities	(21)	634,215	635,498
Deferred tax liabilities	(8 b)	589,094	599,911
Provisions	(14 a)	59,697	51,893
Provision for closure and rehabilitation	(14 b)	192,573	176,749
Total non-current liabilities		1,475,579	1,464,051
Total Liabilities		2,082,711	1,848,463
Net Assets		7,605,894	6,841,122
Equity			
Paid-in capital	(17)	347,024	347,024
Reserves		5,338	3,188
Retained earnings		7,253,532	6,490,910
Total Equity		7,605,894	6,841,122

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

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Notes	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Revenue	(5)	2,774,679	2,495,741
Expenses, excluding net finance costs	(18)	<u>(1,805,103)</u>	<u>(1,909,712)</u>
Profit from operations		<u>969,576</u>	<u>586,029</u>
Other income/(expenses)	(6)	5,182	(2,047)
Finance expenses	(7)	(65,899)	(64,173)
Finance income	(7)	121,052	123,013
Foreign currency (loss)/gain	(7)	<u>(6,328)</u>	<u>2,942</u>
Profit before taxes		<u>1,023,583</u>	<u>645,764</u>
Income tax expense	(8)	<u>(260,961)</u>	<u>(189,520)</u>
Profit for the year		<u>762,622</u>	<u>456,244</u>
Other Comprehensive Income			
Actuarial gain	(14 a)	3,068	5,304
Related tax	(8 d)	<u>(918)</u>	<u>(1,560)</u>
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss for the year		<u>2,150</u>	<u>3,744</u>
Total other comprehensive income		<u>2,150</u>	<u>3,744</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>764,772</u>	<u>459,988</u>

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

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Statement of Changes in Equity

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Paid-in Capital US\$'000	Reserves US\$'000	Retained Earnings US\$'000	Total Equity US\$'000
Balance as of 1 January 2025	347,024	3,188	6,490,910	6,841,122
Other comprehensive income	-	2,150	-	2,150
Profit for the year	-	-	762,622	762,622
Total comprehensive income		2,150	762,622	764,772
Balance as of 31 December 2025	347,024	5,338	7,253,532	7,605,894
Balance as of 1 January 2024	347,024	(556)	6,034,666	6,381,134
Other comprehensive income	-	3,744	-	3,744
Profit for the year	-	-	456,244	456,244
Total comprehensive income	-	3,744	456,244	459,988
Balance as of 31 December 2024	347,024	3,188	6,490,910	6,841,122

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

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Indirect Method	Notes	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Cash Flows Provided by/(Used in) Operating Activities			
Profit before taxation		1,023,583	645,764
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(18)	494,773	480,982
Write-off of property, plant and equipment	(9)	3,400	-
Net finance income	(7)	(48,825)	(61,782)
Deferred stripping depletion	(9)	14,065	7,966
Other		21,184	22,470
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Trade and other receivables		(182,955)	29,150
Inventories		(145,020)	(22,974)
Trade and other payables		(22,012)	47,482
Provisions and other liabilities		24,085	(4,360)
Cash provided by operating activities		<u>1,182,278</u>	<u>1,144,698</u>
Interest received		121,052	123,013
Interest paid		(67,337)	(67,149)
Income taxes refunded		35,725	604
Net income tax and royalty-related taxation paid		(118,816)	(23,969)
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>1,152,902</u>	<u>1,177,197</u>
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(732,437)	(667,084)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(732,437)</u>	<u>(667,084)</u>
Net Cash Used in by Financing Activities			
Funds provided to Group (intercompany financing agreement)		(329,737)	(507,907)
Repayment of interest-bearing liabilities		(33,162)	(32,567)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(362,899)</u>	<u>(540,474)</u>
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		<u>57,566</u>	<u>(30,361)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the Beginning of the Period		29,000	63,198
Effects of Movements in Exchange Rates on Cash Held		850	(3,837)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period		<u>87,416</u>	<u>29,000</u>

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

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 1 - Reporting Entity

Minera Spence S.A. ("the Company") was incorporated via a public deed on November 21, 1979 as a limited liability partnership. Its legal address is located at Cerro El Plomo N°6000, 18th floor in the city of Las Condes, Santiago, Chile and has the Taxpayer ID No 86.542.100-1. Subsequently, according to public deed dated March 10, 1983, it became a closely held corporation. The Company's primary activity is the exploration, development and exploitation of its only mining project called "Spence".

On March 8, 2005, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting agreed to modify the by-laws and change the Company's name from "Compañía Minera Riochilex S.A." to "Minera Spence S.A.".

The Company, located in Region II of Chile, commenced the extraction and sale of minerals on January 1, 2007.

The Company produces copper concentrates and copper cathodes with by-products including gold, silver and molybdenum through its open-pit mining operation. Cathode and concentrates treatment plants are located at the mine site. Concentrate is filtered and the treatment of minerals for the copper cathode production includes heap leaching, solvent extraction and electro winning, concentrate and copper cathodes are transported by train to the port facility in Mejillones where these are shipped to customers.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the composition of the Company's ownership is as follows:

	Ownership % 2025	Ownership % 2024
Rio Algom Limited	99.9	99.9
Rio Algom Exploration Inc	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0

BHP Group Limited is the ultimate holding Company of Minera Spence.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The Company has adopted new accounting pronouncements and amendments effective on January 1, 2025.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 21th, 2026.

b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the valuation of certain financial assets and liabilities, which are measured at fair value.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The Company maintains its official accounting records in United States dollars (USD), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand unit (US\$'000). Transactions in other currencies are recorded at actual rates of the transaction date. Year-end balances in foreign currencies are translated into USD at the applicable closing exchange rate.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Relevant estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

Information on such criteria and estimates are included in the following notes:

- Note 2 d) iii) – Impairment of assets
- Note 2 d) iv) – Provisions for closure and rehabilitation
- Note 2 d) v) – Basis of copper price estimates
- Note 3 g) ii) – Asset useful lives
- Note 14 – Provisions, including provisions for closure and rehabilitation

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (continued)

d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

Key areas where estimates and judgments are used are the following:

i) The capitalisation of property, plant and equipment and project costs

Mineral property development costs are capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment in the period in which they are incurred, to the extent that the project is considered to be economically viable. Management reviews capitalised amounts to ensure that the treatment of such expenditure is reasonable, in particular, with respect to a project's commercial viability. Typically, a project is considered to be commercially viable when it has completed its viability study and the commencement of a viability stage has been approved.

ii) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and mineral reserves estimates

Mining property, including capitalised finance costs, are depreciated proportionally to the volume of ore extracted during the period, compared with total proven reserves and probable reserves at the beginning of the year. Several uncertainties exist inherent to the estimates of ore reserves and applicable assumptions may change when new information becomes available.

This includes assumptions on ore grade estimates, cut-off grade, recovery rates, commodity prices, exchange rates, production costs, capital investments, processing and rehabilitation costs and discount rates. Because economic assumptions used to estimate reserves may change from one period to another and additional geological data is generated during the course of operations, reserve estimates may change from one period to another.

Changes in reported reserves may affect the Company's financial performance and financial position in a number of ways, including the following:

- Recoverable amounts of assets may be affected by changes in estimated future cash flows.
- Depreciation and amortisation expense recognised for the period may change for depreciation and amortisation determined on a units of production basis or when the useful lives of assets changes.
- Stripping costs capitalised in the statement of financial position or recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income may change due to changes in the stripping cost ratios or units of production that are the basis for depreciation.
- Provisions for closure and rehabilitation may change where changes in estimated reserves affect expectations on the time or cost of such activities.
- The carrying amount of deferred tax assets may change due to changes in estimates of the probability of recovering tax benefits.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (continued)

d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

iii) Impairment of assets

The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is objective evidence that such assets may be impaired. This requires determination of recoverable amount of the relevant asset. In determining the recoverable amount of assets, in the absence of quoted market prices, estimates are made using the present value of future post-tax cash flows. These estimates require significant management judgement and are subject to risk and uncertainty that may be beyond the control of the Company; hence, there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will materially alter projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of assets at each reporting date. The estimates are made from the perspective of a market participant and include prices, future production volumes, operating costs, tax attributes and discount rates.

iv) Provisions for closure and rehabilitation

Closure and rehabilitation provisions are initially recognised when an environmental disturbance first occurs. The individual site provision is an estimate of the expected value of future cash flows required to rehabilitate the relevant site using current restoration standards and techniques and taking into account risks and uncertainties. Individual site provisions are discounted to their present value using currency specific discount rates aligned to the estimated timing of cash outflows. Final dismantling and rehabilitation costs are uncertain and cost estimates may change as a result of many factors, including changes in legal requirements, the development of new restoration techniques or experience in other mine sites.

The expected timing and extension of expenses may also change, e.g., as a result of changes in reserves or mineral processing levels. Consequently, there might be significant adjustments to the provisions established that would affect future financial performance.

v) Basis of copper price estimates

Inventory net realisable value adjustments are calculated based on the estimated selling price less the estimated costs of completion and sale. Any write-down of inventories to net realisable value is recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down occurs.

In addition, for certain purchase and sales contracts, the contract price is determined on a provisional basis at the date of sale/purchase and adjustments to the sale/purchase price subsequently occur based on movements in quoted market or contractual prices up to the date of final pricing.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (continued)

d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

v) Basis of copper price estimates (continued)

The estimated copper price used for the inventory net realisable value assessment and for provisional pricing adjustments are based on an estimated forward price curve. This forward curve is based on the forecasted market price from the last day of the month.

Subsequent changes to the market price on eventual sale of inventory or finalisation of provisionally priced contracts will affect the adjustment recognised.

vi) Copper leach inventories

The valuation of inventory (work in progress) for the leaching process requires estimating of recoverable copper. This estimation involves determining volumes to be recovered from accumulations of mined ore and the period of recovery. This estimate is calculated by engineers using available industry, engineering and scientific data.

Actual volumes of copper recovered during the leaching process may therefore differ to the estimated copper recovery used in the valuation of inventory work in progress. In addition, any subsequent changes to the methods used in extracting copper through the leaching process may affect the copper recovery assumptions resulting in a change in the inventory work in progress volumes and weighted average unit costs.

e) New and amended accounting standards and interpretations

The Company applied certain standards, interpretations and amendments for the first time, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (continued)

e) New and amended accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

The standards, interpretations and amendments to IFRS that went into effect as of the date of the financial statements, as well as their nature and impact, are detailed below:

Amendments		Date of mandatory application
IAS 21	Lack of exchangeability	January 1, 2025

IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Lack of exchangeability

The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations.

If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.

When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendment had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (continued)**e) New and amended accounting standards and interpretations (continued)**

The standards and interpretations, as well as the amendments to IFRS, which have been issued, but have not yet entered into force as of the date of these financial statements, are detailed below. The Company has not applied these standards in advance:

Amendments		Date of mandatory application
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026
	Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027
IAS 21	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21	January 1, 2027
	Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements Amendments to Illustrative Examples	No effective date or transition requirements
IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Consolidated Financial Statements – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (continued)

e) New and amended accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the Board issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

- Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met.
- Clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features.
- Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
- Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The publication of the amendments concludes the classification and measurement phase of the IASB's post implementation review (PIR) of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Entities can early adopt the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets plus the related disclosures and apply the other amendments later.

The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. An entity is required to disclose information about financial assets that change their measurement category due to the amendments.

The Company will evaluate the impact of the above amendments once they come into effect.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (continued)

e) New and amended accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards

The IASB's annual improvements process deals with non-urgent, but necessary, clarifications and amendments to IFRS. In July 2024, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11.

The following is a summary of the amendments from the Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11 that are relevant to the Company:

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Gain or Loss on Derecognition – The amendments update the language on unobservable inputs in paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 and include a cross reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. – An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.
Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Introduction – The amendments to paragraph IG1 of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 clarify that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7, nor does it create additional requirements. Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price – Paragraph IG14 of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 has been amended mainly to make the wording consistent with the requirements in paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and with the concepts and terminology used in IFRS 9 and IFRS 13. Credit Risk Disclosures – Paragraph IG20B of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 has been amended to simplify the explanation of which aspects of the IFRS requirements are not illustrated in the example.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (continued)

e) New and amended accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities - Paragraph 2.1 of IFRS 9 has been amended to clarify that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 and recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. However, the amendment does not address how a lessee distinguishes between a lease modification as defined in IFRS 16 and an extinguishment of a lease liability in accordance with IFRS 9. - An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	Transaction Price - Paragraph 5.1.3 of IFRS 9 has been amended to replace the reference to 'transaction price as defined by IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers' with 'the amount determined by applying IFRS 15'. The use of the term 'transaction price' in relation to IFRS 15 was potentially confusing and so it has been removed. The term was also deleted from Appendix A of IFRS 9. - An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.
IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows	Cost Method - Paragraph 37 of IAS 7 has been amended to replace the term 'cost method' with 'at cost', following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method'. - An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

The Company will evaluate the impact of the above amendments once they come into effect.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (continued)

e) New and amended accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

In December 2024, the Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). The amendments include:

- Clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements.
- Permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments.
- Adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed.

The clarifications regarding the 'own use' requirements must be applied retrospectively, but the guidance permitting hedge accounting have to be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application.

The Company will evaluate the impact of the above amendments once they come into effect.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (continued)

e) New and amended accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (continued)

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards.

IFRS 19 will become effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted.

The Company will evaluate the impact of the above amendment once it comes into effect.

Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21

In November 2025, the Board issued Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21. The amendments require translation from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency at the closing rate.

If an entity's functional currency is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, its results and financial position are translated into the presentation currency by translating all amounts (i.e., assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses) and all comparatives at the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position.

An entity whose functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, restates the comparative amounts of a foreign operation, whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, by applying the general price index, in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29, to the foreign operation's comparative figures.

The amendments will apply for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted.

The Company will evaluate the impact of the above amendment once it comes into effect.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (continued)

e) New and amended accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements

In November 2025 the Board issued Amendments to Illustrative Examples on IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and IAS 37 - Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements ("the examples"), which added illustrative examples to several IFRS accounting standards.

The examples are intended to improve the reporting of climate-related and other uncertainties in the financial statements, particularly to address stakeholders' concerns about consistency of information within the general-purpose financial reports and sufficient information on climate-related risks and other uncertainties in the financial statements. The examples illustrate existing requirements in IFRS accounting standards. They do not add to, or change, existing requirements.

The topics addressed in the examples include the following topics:

- Materiality judgements
- Assumptions: specific requirements about impairment testing
- Assumptions: general requirements
- Credit risk
- Decommissioning and site restoration provisions
- Disclosure of disaggregated information in the notes

The examples do not have an effective date and have no transition requirements.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Basis of Preparation (continued)

e) New and amended accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

The amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) address an inconsistency identified between the requirements of IFRS 10 and those of IAS 28 (2011) in accounting for the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business combinations. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

The amendments mandatory effective date is yet to be determined, with early application permitted.

The Company will evaluate the impact of the above amendments once they come into effect.

Note 3 - Material Accounting Policy Information

a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the closing exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from translation are recognised in the income statement, except for foreign exchange gains or losses on foreign currency provisions for site closure and rehabilitation costs (which are capitalised in property, plant and equipment for operating sites). Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 - Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

b) Derivative and non-derivative financial instruments

Derivative instruments

The Company accounts for derivatives in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. It does not apply hedge accounting. Derivative instruments are recorded on the statement of financial position at their respective fair value.

Derivatives, including those embedded in other contractual arrangements but separated for accounting purposes because they are not clearly and closely related to the host contract, are initially recognised at fair value on the date the contract is entered into. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value. The gain or loss arising from changes in the fair value of the new measurement is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Under the terms of the sales agreements, the final price to be received will depend on the prices fixed for copper by independent metal exchanges, including the London Metal Exchange (LME) during future quotation periods applicable to each shipment, resulting in the price recognised with a one-month time lag for cathodes and three to four-month time lag for concentrates, for all tonnes of copper shipped in a given calendar year.

Non-derivative instruments

i) Non-derivative financial assets

All non-derivative financial assets, other than trade receivables, are initially recognised at the fair value of consideration paid or received, net of transaction costs as appropriate. Financial assets are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual arrangements.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are substantially transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that are created or retained by the Company are recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset with the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 - Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

b) Derivative and non-derivative financial instruments (continued)

ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognises debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. With the exception of derivative contracts and provisionally priced trade payables which are carried at fair value through profit or loss, the Company's financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

Fair value and classification

Derivatives - The fair value of forward sales contracts is based on their quoted market price. Such fair value reflects the credit risk of the instrument and includes the adjustments of the Company's and counterparty's credit risk, where applicable.

The fair value hierarchy categorises the inputs to valuation techniques into three levels of fair value that are defined as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

c) Trade and other payables

Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using capitalised interest rate method. Items presented in the statement of financial position as current liabilities have a maturity less than 12 months.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 - Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

d) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at their transaction price or, for those receivables containing a significant financing component, at fair value.

Trade receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for impairment, except for provisionally priced receivables which are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss under IFRS 9.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 trade receivables include provisional priced invoices for copper cathode and concentrates shipments delivered but pending final price confirmation by December 31 of each period. These invoices are based on the Company's weight and assays, which are subject to review and final agreements with customers. Under the terms of sales agreements, the final price to be received will also depend on the prices fixed for copper by independent metal exchanges, including the London Metal Exchange (LME) during future quotation periods applicable to each shipment. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, sales under provisional priced invoicing agreements have been valued on forward prices. The Company has not recorded any portfolio impairment loss, given that management considers that all trade receivables and notes receivable are recoverable.

e) Term deposits

Term deposits include principal invested plus interest accrued and is presented within financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Where applicable, cash and cash equivalents include term deposits and investments in notes with repurchase agreements expiring in less than 90 days from their issuance date.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 - Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

g) Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at acquisition cost, which includes capitalised interest incurred during the construction and development period when the qualifying assets is material, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The cost of assets includes expenditures, which are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and any other cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to working conditions, as well as the dismantling, retirement or rehabilitation costs for the site where these assets are located.

The cost of replacing in part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its carrying amount provided that there are future economic benefits and its cost can be measured reliably. Maintenance costs for property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment, and is recognised net within other income in profit or loss.

Software acquired which is directly related to the operation of related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 - Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

g) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

ii) Asset useful lives

The majority of tangible assets are depreciated based on the units of production method over the mine's useful life, determined based on mineral reserves.

The Company's management annually reviews the basis used for the calculation of the mine's useful life. Changes in estimated useful life will prospectively affect asset depreciation rates and carrying amount.

iii) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The carrying amounts for property, plant and equipment (including initial and any subsequent capital expenditure) are depreciated to their estimated residual value over the estimated useful lives of the specific assets or the estimate life of the mine.

Estimates of residual values and useful lives are reassessed annually and any change in estimate is taken into account in the determination of remaining depreciation charges.

Depreciation commences on the date of commissioning, which is when assets are ready for use. Land is not subject to depreciation.

Changes in estimates are accounted for over the estimated remaining economic life or the remaining commercial reserves of the mine as applicable.

Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are included in the cost of production of inventories to the extent that it relates to production activities; depreciation and amortisation associated with other non-production uses of property, plant and equipment are recognised as expenses in the period incurred.

Expenditures related to replacements and improvements are capitalised when the asset's standard of performance is significantly enhanced or the expenditure represents a replacement of a component of an overall tangible fixed asset that has been separately depreciated.

The major categories of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a unit of production and/or straight-line basis using estimated lives as indicated below:

Category	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Other mineral assets
Typical depreciation methodology	Straight Line	Straight Line	Units of production
Depreciation rate	25-50 years	3-30 years	Based on the rate of depletion of reserves

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

h) Leases

The Company assesses all arrangements at contract inception if they are, or contain, a lease. That is, 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 is not a lessor in any transactions, it is only a lessee.

a) Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and low-value leases. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date when the underlying asset is available for use).

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Right of use assets are typically depreciated on a straight-line basis, over the lesser of the lease term or the asset's useful life, unless the Company expects to purchase the asset, in which case the right of use asset is depreciated over its useful life, as follows:

- Mining equipment 3 to 7 years.
- Motor vehicles and buildings 3 to 5 years.
- Plant equipment up to 35 years.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (and, in some instances, in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

h) Leases (continued)

a) Company as a lessee (continued)

ii) Lease liabilities (continued)

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date where the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value leases

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i) Overburden removal costs

Under IFRIC 20, the stripping activity related to inventory is accounted for in accordance with IAS 2 "Inventories" and the stripping activity that improves access to the ore body is accounted for as an existing asset.

The Company's accounting policy establishes that development stripping can be generated at any time during the life of the mine and an asset will be recognised as the cost of overburden, to the extent that it represents significant changes in the future mine production capacity, e.g.:

- Activities representing significant changes in the volume of material that can be extracted or variations in the cost of extraction methods.
- Activities that strengthen or maintain production capacity of a mine where resources have been depleted.
- Activities resulting in the deferral of production activities recognised in the mine plan as a disruption of production activities. These activities will not be frequent and will replace or restore the economic benefits used in prior periods.

Production stripping corresponds to stripping (overburden removal) during the production stages that begin at the time in which the mineral is extracted from the component.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

i) Overburden removal costs (continued)

Based on Management's analysis, each phase of a surface mine has been identified as a component of the ore body, which is in line with the manner in which the Company plans and performs its mining activities. The Company recognises a stripping activity asset that is, stripping activities as a component of property, plant and equipment if and only if the following three criteria are met:

- It is probable that the future economic benefit (improved access to the ore body) associated with the stripping activity will flow to the entity;
- the entity can identify the component of the ore body for which access has been improved; and
- the costs relating to the stripping activity associated with that component can be measured reliably.

Stripping costs incurred during the development stages of a mine are treated as mine development expenses and capitalised as other mineral assets. Capitalisation of development stripping costs ceases at the time that saleable material begins to be extracted from the mine.

Mine development is depreciated based on the units-of-production method based on the estimated ore reserves for the relevant component at the beginning of the year.

Post-production mine development costs are recognised as follows:

- When the actual stripping ore ratio of overburden (overburden/fine copper) is greater than the stripping ore ratio established for the phase's estimated useful life, post-production stripping costs are capitalised as part of other mineral assets.
- When the actual stripping ore ratio of overburden is lower than the phase estimated useful life stripping ore ratio, costs are recognised in profit or loss as operating costs.

Assets capitalised for overburden removal will be subsequently amortised on a units of production basis over the remaining reserves from the related phase identified.

j) Inventories

The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred for the acquisition of inventories, production expenses or conversion costs and other costs incurred for the transportation to their current location and condition. In the case of finished product and work-in-progress inventories, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

j) Inventories (continued)

Inventories are stated at cost, according to the following methods:

- Finished products and work-in-progress: stated at average monthly production cost, which includes depreciation of production related property, plant and equipment.
- Materials and spare parts for consumption: stated at average acquisition cost.

Inventories are stated at the lower of average cost and net estimated realisable value. The copper cathode and concentrate inventory net realisable value is the price according to the LME less estimated costs and expenses to sell.

Inventories classified as non-current consist of warehouse and copper inventory that are not expected to be utilised or sold within 12 months after the reporting date.

k) Impairment of assets

Financial assets (including receivables)

A provision for expected credit losses is recognised for all financial assets held at amortised cost, loan commitments and financial guarantees not measured at fair value through profit or loss and lease receivables.

As permitted by IFRS 9, the Company applies the 'simplified approach' to trade receivable balances and the general approach' to all other financial assets. The general approach incorporates a review for any significant increase in counterparty credit risk since inception. The review includes assumptions about the risk of default and expected loss rates. For trade receivables, the assessment takes into account the use of credit enhancements, for example, letters of credit.

In calculating the provision, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

A provision with respect to a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and presented in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

k) Impairment of assets (continued)

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at least annually to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and an impairment loss is charged to the income statement so as to reduce the carrying amount in the balance sheet to its recoverable amount.

The Company conducts an internal review of asset values which is used as a source of information to assess whether there are any indicators of impairment. External factors such as changes in expected future processes, commodity price, costs and other market factors are also monitored to assess for indicators of impairment.

The recoverable amount is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less direct costs to sell.

The fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. Fair value for mineral assets is generally determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset, including any expansion projects, and its eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account.

These cash flows are discounted by an appropriate post-tax discount rate to arrive at a net present value of the asset. Value in use is determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset by the Company in its present form and its eventual disposal. Value in use is determined by applying assumptions specific to the Company's continued use and cannot take into account future development.

These assumptions are different to those used in calculating fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and consequently the Value in use (VIU) calculation is likely to give a different result (usually lower) to a FVLCD calculation.

In testing for indicators of impairment and performing impairment calculations, assets are considered as collective groups and referred to as cash generating units (CGU). Cash generating units are the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

k) Impairment of assets (continued)

Non-financial assets (continued)

The impairment assessments are based on a range of estimates and assumptions, including:

Estimates/assumptions	Basis
Future production	Proved and probable reserves and, in certain cases, expansion projects.
Commodity price	Forward market and contract prices, and longer-term price protocol estimates.
Exchange rates	Current (forward) market exchange rates.
Discount rates	Cost of capital risk adjusted for the risk specific to the asset.

l) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

i) Closure and rehabilitation

The mining, extraction and processing activities of the Company normally give rise to obligations for site closure or rehabilitation. Closure and rehabilitation works can include facility decommissioning and dismantling; removal or treatment of waste materials; site and land rehabilitation.

The extent of work required and the associated costs are dependent on the requirements of relevant authorities and the Company's environmental policies. Provisions for the cost of the closure and rehabilitation program are recognised at the time that environmental disturbance occurs.

When the extent of disturbance increases over the life of an operation, the provision is increased accordingly.

Costs included in the provision encompass all closure and rehabilitation activity expected to occur progressively over the life of the operation and at the time of closure in connection with disturbances at the reporting date.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

l) Provisions (continued)

i) Closure and rehabilitation (continued)

Routine operating costs that may impact the ultimate closure and rehabilitation activities, such as waste material handling conducted as an integral part of a mining or production process, are not included in the provision.

Costs arising from unforeseen circumstances, such as the contamination caused by unplanned discharges, are recognised as an expense and liability when the event gives rise to an obligation which is probable and capable of reliable estimation.

Expenditure may occur before and after closure and can continue for an extended period of time depending on closure and rehabilitation requirements.

Closure and rehabilitation provisions are measured at the expected value of future cash flows, discounted to their present value and determined according to the probability of alternative estimates of cash flows for the Company. Significant judgments and estimates are involved in forming expectations of future activities and the amount and timing of the associated cash flows. Those expectations are formed based on existing environmental and regulatory requirements or, if more stringent, Company environmental policies which give rise to a constructive obligation.

When provisions for closure and rehabilitation are initially recognised, the corresponding cost is capitalised as an asset, representing part of the cost of acquiring the future economic benefits of the operation. The capitalised cost of closure and rehabilitation activities is recognised in property, plant and equipment and depreciated based on the useful life of the mine.

The amount of the provision is progressively increased over time in accordance with the effects of unwinding the discounting, generating an expense that is recognised in finance costs.

Closure and rehabilitation provisions are also adjusted for changes in estimates. Those adjustments are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalised cost. Changes to the capitalised cost result in an adjustment to future depreciation and financial charges. Adjustments to the estimated amount and timing of future closure and rehabilitation cash flows are a normal occurrence in light of the significant judgments and estimates involved.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

l) Provisions (continued)

i) Closure and rehabilitation (continued)

Factors influencing those changes include:

- Additional disturbance during the period;
- Revisions to estimated reserves, resources and lives of operations;
- Developments in technology;
- Regulatory requirements and environmental management strategies;
- Changes in the estimated costs of anticipated activities, including the effects of inflation and movements in foreign exchange rates; and
- Movements in interest rates affecting the discount rate applied.

ii) Provision for post-retirement employee benefits

Severance indemnity payments – The Company has an agreement with its employees which establishes the payment of severance indemnities on termination of employment. This is calculated on the basis of one month per year of service and is subject to a maximum limit in the amount of years of service. The Company records a provision based on the best estimate of the severance indemnity that the Company has to pay. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and classified according to the nature of the transaction.

m) Revenue

The Company generates revenue from the production and sale of copper cathodes and concentrates. Revenue is recognised when control of the promised goods or services pass to the customer. In most instances, control passes when the goods are delivered to a destination specified by the customer, which is typically on board the customer's appointed vessel. The amount of revenue recognised reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

A significant proportion of the Company's goods are sold on Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) Incoterms, where the Company is required to provide freight and shipping services after the date at which the goods have transferred to the customer. The Company has a separate performance obligation for freight and shipping services.

Contracts in place between the Company and its customers include a range of terms and pricing mechanisms. Where the Company's sales are provisionally priced, the final price depends on future index prices. Final prices are normally determined between 30 to 120 days after delivery of the goods. The amount of revenue initially recognised is based on the relevant forward market price. Adjustments between the provisional and final price are accounted for under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and recognised in revenue. Provisional pricing adjustments are separately disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as other revenue.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

m) Revenue (continued)

Revenue excludes any applicable sales taxes and royalties.

Revenue from the sale of significant by-products is included within revenue. Where a by-product is not significant, revenue is credited against costs.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered, as this is the point in time when the consideration is unconditional. Cash received before control of the promised goods or services passes to the customer is recognised as deferred income. The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services and payment by the customer is expected to exceed one year. Consequently, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The Company has several long-term contracts in place to provide goods to customers in future periods. Revenue on these contracts is generally recognised on an as invoiced basis, reflecting the Company's right to consideration from the customer which corresponds directly with the Company's performance completed to date.

The Company applies the practical expedient in IFRS 15 Revenue paragraph 121 to not disclose information on the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied.

n) Exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation activity involves the search for mineral and water resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial feasibility of an identified resource. Exploration and evaluation activity includes:

- Researching and analysing historical exploration data.
- Gathering exploration data through topographical, geochemical and geophysical studies.
- Exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling.
- Determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource.
- Surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements.
- Conducting market and financial feasibility studies.

Administration costs that are not directly attributable to a specific exploration area are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Licence costs paid in connection with a right to explore in an existing exploration area are capitalised and amortised over the term of the permit. Exploration and evaluation expenditure (including amortisation of capitalised licence costs) is recognised in profit or loss as incurred, except where the existence of a commercially viable mineral deposit has been established.

Cash flows associated with exploration and evaluation expenses which have been disbursed are classified under operating activities in the statement of cash flows.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

o) Development expenditure

When proven reserves are determined and development is sanctioned, capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is reclassified as 'assets under construction', and is disclosed as a component of property, plant and equipment. All subsequent development expenditure is capitalised and classified as 'assets under construction'.

On completion of development, all assets included in 'assets under construction' are reclassified as either 'plant and equipment' or 'other mineral assets' in case of deferred stripping and depreciation commences.

p) Income tax and deferred taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred income taxes. Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the year end and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income taxes are provided using the balance sheet method, providing for the tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax recognised is based on the expected manner and timing of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Specific tax on mining activity is treated as taxation arrangements when they have the characteristics of a tax. This is considered to be the case when they are imposed under governmental authority and the amount payable is calculated considering the revenue derived (net of any allowable deductions) after the adjustment for items comprising temporary differences. For Chile specific tax on mining activity, current and deferred tax is determined on the same basis as described above for other forms of taxation. Obligations arising from the specific tax on mining activities arrangements that do not satisfy these criteria are recognised as current liabilities and included in expenses.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

q) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested which is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of discounting on provisions, impairment losses recognised on financial assets. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

r) Mineral reserves

Reserves are estimates of the amount of product that can be economically and legally extracted from the Company's properties. In order to calculate reserves, estimates and assumptions are required about a range of geological, technical and economic factors including quantities, grades, production techniques, recovery rates, production cost, transport cost, commodity demand, commodity prices and exchange rates.

Estimating the quantity and/or grade of reserves requires the size, shape and depth of ore bodies or fields to be determined by analysing geological data such as drilling samples. This process may require complex and difficult geological judgments and calculations to interpret.

Note 4 – Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to the following financial risks:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework

The Management of Minera Spence S.A. is responsible for supervising the risk management framework. The Board of Directors is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company has risk policies focused on identifying and analysing risks to which it is exposed, setting limits and risk controls to monitor risks and compliance. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that they reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company, through its management standards and procedures, has developed a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily from customer receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institution.

Credit risk can arise from the non-performance by counterparties of their contractual financial obligations towards the Company. The majority of sales year on year are from a relatively small group of customers, which increases the Company's exposure to concentration of credit risk. However, to manage credit risk, the company maintains procedures and policies to mitigate this risk including, but not limited to, the application for credit approvals, granting and renewal of counterparty limits, proactive monitoring of exposures against these limits and requirements triggering secured payment terms. As part of these processes, the credit exposures with all counterparties are regularly monitored and assessed. The credit quality of the Company's customers is reviewed and the solvency of each debtor and their ability to pay on the receivable is considered in assessing receivables for impairment.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

a) Credit Risk (continued)

Counterparties

The Company's credit risk exposures are categorised according to transactions with the following main types of counterparties:

- Receivables counterparties – the terms of payment on the sales to the Company's customers range from 10 to 45 days
- Derivative counterparties – counterparties to derivative contracts consist of a diverse number of financial institutions and industrial counterparties in the relevant markets.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or company of counterparties.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer.

Each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer, which represent the maximum open amount. These limits are reviewed regularly. Customers that fail to meet the benchmark creditworthiness may transact only on a prepayment basis.

Goods are sold subject to retention of title clauses, so that in the event of non-payment security is retained. The Company does not require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables.

Trade and other receivables and other financial assets due from related parties

The balances of the trade receivables as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 include the provisional invoices issued for copper concentrate and copper cathode shipments. Such invoices are based on the weight measured by the Company and on the tests subject to review and final agreement by the customers. According to the terms and conditions of the sales contracts, the final price received will also be dependent on the copper prices quoted on independent metal exchanges, including the LME, during the future quoting periods applicable to each delivery. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, provisional invoicing agreement sales have been valued according to the future prices.

There is also an embedded derivative regarding refining treatment price participation clauses (included in certain contracts) in the concentrate mineral sales contracts which does not qualify for hedge accounting.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

a) Credit risk (continued)

Trade and other receivables and other financial assets due from related parties (continued)

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date and the ageing of current and non- current receivables at the reporting date is as follows:

2025	Gross amount	Not past due	Aging of receivables			
	US\$'000	US\$'000	Less than 30 days US\$'000	31 - 60 days US\$'000	61 - 90 days US\$'000	Over 90 days US\$'000
Trade and other receivables and other receivables due from related parties	390,755	385,692	117	1,426	3	3,517
Other financial assets due from related parties	2,894,268	2,894,268	-	-	-	-
Total	3,285,023	3,279,960	117	1,426	3	3,517

2024	Gross amount	Not past due	Aging of receivables			
	US\$'000	US\$'000	Less than 30 days US\$'000	31 - 60 days US\$'000	61 - 90 days US\$'000	Over 90 days US\$'000
Trade and other receivables and other receivables due from related parties	201,382	201,322	60	-	-	-
Other financial assets due from related parties	2,553,813	2,553,813	-	-	-	-
Total	2,755,195	2,755,135	60	-	-	-

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no credit loss provision was considered necessary for balances due from related parties.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivable and trade and other receivables due from related parties at the date of this report by geographical location was as follows:

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Asia	148,571	114,393
South America	21,581	4,610
North America	27,160	-
Europe	193,443	82,379
Total	390,755	201,382

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

a) Credit risk (continued)

Trade and other receivables and other financial assets due from related parties (continued)

The concentration of customers based on total revenue for the ten main customers as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	2025 % (*)
Macquarie Bank Limited	18.10%
Angxin Hongsheng Copper Industry Co., Ltd.	9.22%
Guangxi Jinchuan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	8.45%
China Copper International Trading Group Co., Ltd	6.20%
Ixm S.A.	6.20%
Hartree Partners, LP	5.87%
LS MnM Inc.	4.42%
C&D (SINGAPORE) Business Pte.Ltd	4.33%
Hindalco Industries Limited	3.81%
China Minmetals Non-Ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	3.78%
	2024 % (*)
Macquarie Bank Limited	38.21%
Yangxin Hongsheng Copper Industry Co., Ltd	16.79%
Yixing Yida Copper Co., Ltd.	8.91%
Guangxi Jinchuan Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd	3.78%
China Copper International Trading Group Co., Ltd	3.72%
Panasonic Operational Excellence Co. Ltd	3.20%
Yunnan Copper H.K Limited	3.13%
Metaspark Resources Pte. Ltd.	3.12%
Ixm S.A.	3.11%
Zhejiang Jiangtong Fuye Hedding Copper Co., Ltd	2.90%

(*) Management considers that low credit risk is associated for the revenue generated from these customers.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

a) Liquidity risk

The Company's liquidity risk arises from the possibility that it may not be able to settle or meet its obligations as they fall due and is managed as part of the overall BHP Group's portfolio risk management strategy. Operational and capital requirements are considered in the management of liquidity risk, in conjunction with short-term and long-term forecast information.

Recognising the cyclical volatility of operating cash flows, BHP's Group Treasury has defined minimum target cash and liquidity buffers to be maintained to mitigate liquidity risk and support operations through the cycle.

There were no defaults on the Company's liabilities during the period.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Carrying Amount US\$'000	Contractual Cashflow US\$'000	6 Months or Less US\$'000
2025			
Trade and other payables	271,927	271,927	271,927
Trade payables due to related parties	43,283	43,283	43,283
Total	315,210	315,210	315,210
2024			
Trade and other payables	252,940	252,940	252,940
Trade payables due to related parties	22,895	22,895	22,895
Total	275,835	275,835	275,835

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices; e.g., market interest rates, commodity prices and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

i) Commodity price risk

Contracts for the sale and physical delivery of commodities are executed whenever possible on a pricing basis intended to achieve a relevant index target. While the Company has succeeded in transitioning substantially all of the Company commodity production sales to market-based index pricing terms, derivative commodity contracts may from time to time be used to align realised prices with the relevant index. Contracts for the physical delivery of commodities are not typically financial instruments and are carried in the balance sheet at cost (typically at US\$ nil); they are therefore excluded from the fair value and sensitivity analysis. Accordingly, the financial instrument exposures set out below do not represent all of the commodity price risks managed according to the Company's objectives. Movements in the fair value of contracts included are offset by movements in the fair value of the physical contracts; however, only the former movement is recognised in the Company's income statement prior to settlement. The risk associated with commodity prices is managed as part of the portfolio risk management strategy.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

c) Market risk (continued)

i) Commodity price risk (continued)

Provisionally priced commodity sales and purchases contracts

Provisionally priced sales or purchases volumes are those for which price finalisation, referenced to the relevant index, is outstanding at the reporting date. Provisional pricing mechanisms embedded within these sales and purchases arrangements have the character of a commodity derivative and are carried at fair value through profit and loss as part of trade receivables or trade payables. The Company's exposure at 31 December 2025 to the impact of movements in commodity prices upon provisionally invoiced sales and purchases volumes was predominately around copper.

The Company's exposure as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 to the impact of movements in the commodity markets:

Copper Units of Exposure	2025		2024	
	Net Exposure Copper Sold '000 tonnes	Impact on Equity and Profit of 10%, Movement in Market Price (Post 27% Income Tax) US\$'000	Net Exposure Copper Sold '000 tonnes	Impact on Equity and Profit of 10%, Movement in Market Price (Post 27% Income Tax) US\$'000
Total	62.75	54,969	50.59	32,079

ii) Foreign currency risk

The US dollar is the functional currency of the Company's operations and, as a result, at currency exposures arises from transactions and balances in currencies other than the US dollar. The Company's potential currency exposure comprises transactional exposure in respect of non-functional currency monetary items and expenditure.

Monetary items, including financial assets and liabilities, denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company are periodically restated to US dollar equivalents, and the associated gain or loss is recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

c) Market risk (continued)

ii) Foreign currency risk (continued)

The following table shows the foreign currency risk on the net assets and liabilities of the Company's operations denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the operations as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Assets and Liabilities Denominated in Currencies other than the Functional Currency	Net Financial Assets/(Liabilities) 2025	Net Financial Assets/(Liabilities) 2024
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	53,718	28,402
Trade and other receivables	11,756	4,055
Trade and other payables	(193,032)	(135,615)
Employee benefits	(66,823)	(82,145)
Provision for closure and rehabilitation	(116,350)	(98,223)
Leases	(66,026)	(45,853)
Net exposure	(376,757)	(329,379)

Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to currency risk is minimal. The following exchange rates were used during the year:

	Average Exchange Rate		Exchange Rate at the Date of the Financial Statements	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
USD/CLP	951.64	943.39	907.13	996.46

The principal non-functional currency to which the Company is exposed is the Chilean peso ("Ch").

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

c) Market risk (continued)

ii) Foreign currency risk (continued)

The principal non-functional currency to which the Company is exposed to is the Chilean peso ("Ch"). Based on the Company's net assets and liabilities, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, a change of +/- Ch\$10, holding other inputs constant, could affect post-tax profit and equity as follows:

Currency Movement	2025		2024	
	Profit/ (Loss) After Tax US\$'000	Equity US\$'000	Profit/ (Loss) After Tax US\$'000	Equity US\$'000
Variance of +Ch\$10	3,246	3,246	2,389	2,389
Variance of -Ch\$10	(3,319)	(3,319)	(2,437)	(2,437)

iii) Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to significant changes in interest rates as it does not have significant variable interest rate instruments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 4 – Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

b) Fair value

Financial Assets and Liabilities	Notes	IFRS 9 Classification	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Fair value hierarchy (1)				
Other financial assets due from related parties (2)	(16 a)	Amortised cost	2,890,259	2,553,398
Other financial assets		Fair value through profit or loss	4,009	415
Total other financial assets			2,894,268	2,553,813
Cash and cash equivalents	(13)	Amortised cost	87,416	29,000
Trade and other receivables (3)	(11)	Amortised cost	10,922	3,707
Trade and other receivables due from related parties	(16 a)	Amortised cost	6,884	516
Provisionally priced trade receivables	(11)	Fair value through profit or loss	329,064	157,859
Total financial assets			3,328,554	2,744,895
Non-financial assets			6,360,051	5,944,690
Total assets			9,688,605	8,689,585
Trade and other payables	(15)	Amortised cost	271,927	252,940
Trade and other payables due to related parties	(16 b)	Amortised cost	43,283	22,895
Interest bearing liabilities – Lease liabilities	(21)	Amortised cost	663,458	663,287
Other financial liabilities		Fair value through profit or loss	10,376	-
Total financial liabilities			989,044	939,122
Non-financial liabilities			1,093,667	909,341
Total liabilities			2,082,711	1,848,463

- (1) All of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at fair value were valued using market observable inputs categorised as Level 2.
- (2) Term deposit provided to BHP Billiton Finance B.V.
- (3) Excludes value-added taxes of ThUS\$43,885 (31 December 2024: ThUS\$39,300) included in other receivables.

c) Capital Management

Management's policy is to maintain a strong capital basis in order to preserve reliance by creditors and the market and to support future development of the business. Monitoring is performed through the establishment of annual economic indicators based on the benefit before interest and taxes and the unit cost of operation, which are monitored on a regular basis.

There were no changes in the Company's policy for managing capital throughout the year. The Company is not subject to external capital requirements.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 5 – Revenue

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, revenue consist of the following:

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Cathodes		
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,132,074	961,117
Other revenue/(losses) (*)	34,648	(4,806)
Total Cathodes	1,166,722	956,311
Concentrate		
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,429,921	1,510,780
Other revenue/(losses) (*)	137,766	(1,822)
Total Concentrate	1,567,687	1,508,958
Molybdenum		
Revenue from contracts with customers	39,793	30,575
Other revenue/(losses) (*)	477	(103)
Total Molybdenum	40,270	30,472
Total Revenue	2,774,679	2,495,741

(*) Other revenue/(losses) is related to the effect of the adjustment in price for provisional invoices issued during the reporting period.

Note 6 – Other Income/(Expenses)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Other Income and Expenses consist of the following:

Other Income and Expenses	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Other income/(expenses) (*)	5,057	(2,047)
Gain on leases	125	-
Total other income/(expenses)	5,182	(2,047)

(*) Other income is generally income earned from transactions outside the course of the Company's ordinary activities such as the sale of scrap, mining equipment and spare parts.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 7 – Net Finance Income

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, net finance costs consist of the following:

Net finance income/(costs)	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Intercompany interest income	121,052	123,013
Total finance income	121,052	123,013
Discounting on provision for closure and rehabilitation	(13,305)	(12,495)
Other finance costs	(7)	(214)
Discounting on provision for post-retirement employment benefits	(3,614)	(3,271)
Interest on leases	(48,973)	(48,193)
Total finance costs	(65,899)	(64,173)
Foreign currency (loss)/gain for the year	(6,328)	2,942
Total foreign currency (loss)/gain	(6,328)	2,942
Total net finance income	48,825	61,782

Note 8 – Income Tax Expense and Deferred Taxes

The Company's tax earnings are subject to a corporate income tax rate of 27.00%. In addition, from January 1, 2013 until December 31, 2026, the Company is not subject to the payment of the specific tax on mining operations (royalty) and subject to a total tax burden of 42% as a result of the application of DL600 on protection of foreign investment.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the analysis, detail and movements in current and deferred income taxes recorded in accordance with Note 3(p) are as follows:

Income Tax Expense	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Income tax expense	267,950	77,760
Deferred tax liability re-measurement Law 21.591 (a)	(17,065)	11,747
Deferred income tax expense for the period	12,547	98,077
Prior year adjustments	(2,471)	1,936
Total charge to profit or loss for income tax	260,961	189,520

- (a) Explained by the recognition of long-term deferred taxes associated with the publication of the new Mining Royalty Law (Law 21.591).

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 8 – Income Tax Expense and Deferred Taxes (continued)

Law N° 21.591 Mining Royalty

Income tax expense includes the impacts related to the deferred tax liability re-measurement following the enactment of the Chilean Royalty Bill, which was published in the official Gazette on 10 August 2023. The Company has a long-term stability agreement (DL600) in place which protects it from the Specific Mining Tax until CY2026 and from the Royalty introduced in CY2023 until CY2032. However, the company is subject to a total tax burden of 42% until CY2026.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, taxes recoverable/(payable) consist of the following:

a) Taxes recoverable/(payable)

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Monthly tax instalments (a)	50,109	4,703
Foreign tax credits and training expenses (SENCE) (a)	22,534	31,634
Income tax expense (a)	(267,950)	(77,761)
Prior Years Tax Recoverable (CY2020-2024) (b)	2,169	2,169
Prior year Tax Recoverable (Amendment) (b)	5,352	41,077
Other (b)	816	814
Total tax payable, net position (current tax assets – current tax payable)	(186,971)	2,636

(a) Current tax payable.

(b) Current tax assets.

b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised

Temporary Differences	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Property, plant and equipment	(616,452)	(658,694)
Inventories	(65,259)	(24,456)
Leases	13,386	11,424
Other provisions and liabilities	23,525	22,149
Provisions for closure and rehabilitation	55,706	49,666
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(589,094)	(599,911)

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 8 – Income Tax Expense and Deferred Taxes (continued)

c) Changes in deferred taxes

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Balance as of January 1, 2025	Recognised in Profit and Loss	Other Adjustment Recognised in Equity	Balance as of December 31, 2025
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Property, plant and equipment	(658,694)	42,242	-	(616,452)
Inventories	(24,456)	(40,803)	-	(65,259)
Leases	11,424	1,962	-	13,386
Other provisions and liabilities	22,149	2,294	(918)	23,525
Provision for closure and rehabilitation	49,666	6,040	-	55,706
Deferred tax liability, net	(599,911)	11,735	(918)	(589,094)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the reconciliation of the tax rate is as follows:

Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Profit for the year	762,622	456,244
Income tax expense	260,961	189,520
Profit before taxes	1,023,583	645,764
Current tax expense	(276,367)	(174,356)
Prior year adjustment	2,471	(1,936)
Other reconciled items	(4,130)	(1,481)
Deferred tax liability re-measurement Law 21.591 (a)	17,065	(11,747)
Total charge to profit or loss	(260,961)	(189,520)
Corporate tax rate	27.0%	27.0%
Prior year adjustment	(0.24%)	0.30%
Other differences rate	0.40%	0.23%
Deferred tax liability re-measurement Law 21.591	(1.67%)	1.82%
Total effective tax rate	25.49%	29.35%

(a) Explained by the recognition of a long-term deferred tax due to the new Mining Royalties Law No. 21.591.

d) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Income tax (charge)/credit relating to items that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss as of December 31, 2025 is ThUS\$(918) (2024: ThUS\$(1,560)) related to actuarial losses calculated on post-retirement employee benefits.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 9 - Property, Plant and Equipment

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, changes in property, plant and equipment measured in accordance with Note 3(g), (h) and (i) are as follows:

2025	Assets Under Construction US\$'000	Land and Buildings US\$'000	Plant and Equipment US\$'000	Other Mineral Assets US\$'000	Right of Use Assets US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Cost						
Opening balance as of January 1, 2025	1,117,870	319,684	5,544,458	1,347,391	774,580	9,103,983
Additions (a)	689,796	-	10,044	94,828	25,122	819,790
Transfers and other movements (b)	(734,741)	26,017	708,724	(14,065)	-	(14,065)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(5,531)	(5,531)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	1,072,925	345,701	6,263,226	1,428,154	794,171	9,904,177
Accumulated Depreciation						
Opening balance as of January 1, 2025	-	(190,245)	(2,787,710)	(1,129,321)	(149,119)	(4,256,395)
Depreciation expense	-	(35,609)	(384,829)	(41,340)	(32,636)	(494,414)
Write-off	-	-	(3,400)	-	-	(3,400)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	5,531	5,531
Balance as of December 31, 2025	-	(225,854)	(3,175,939)	(1,170,661)	(176,224)	(4,748,678)
Net ending balance as of December 31, 2025	1,072,925	119,847	3,087,287	257,493	617,947	5,155,499
2024	Assets Under Construction US\$'000	Land and Buildings US\$'000	Plant and Equipment US\$'000	Other Mineral Assets US\$'000	Right of Use Assets US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Cost						
Opening balance as of January 1, 2024	818,448	255,556	5,539,132	1,090,427	788,308	8,491,871
Additions	617,446	-	(12,833)	29,193	12,662	646,468
Transfers and other movements	(318,024)	64,128	18,159	227,771	-	(7,966)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(11,352)	(11,352)
Other	-	-	-	-	(15,038)	(15,038)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,117,870	319,684	5,544,458	1,347,391	774,580	9,103,983
Accumulated Depreciation						
Opening balance as of January 1, 2024	-	(168,689)	(2,661,040)	(832,687)	(124,349)	(3,786,765)
Depreciation expense	-	(21,556)	(347,357)	(75,947)	(36,122)	(480,982)
Transfers	-	-	220,687	(220,687)	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	11,352	11,352
Balance as of December 31, 2024	-	(190,245)	(2,787,710)	(1,129,321)	(149,119)	(4,256,395)
Net ending balance as of December 31, 2024	1,117,870	129,439	2,756,748	218,070	625,461	4,847,588

During the periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company recognised nil impairment.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 9 - Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

- (a) Additions of PPE comprise of the following:
- i) Costs incurred in assets under construction. The main ongoing projects with capitalised costs during the period were:
 - a. the tailings and waste management projects (ThUS\$284,123), which are primarily focused on expanding the Company's tailings storage facilities;
 - b. the concentrator plant upgrade project (ThUS\$43,501), which involves extending the concentrator operation process;
 - c. the road upgrade project (ThUS\$17,813) related to improvements required for material transportation;
 - d. the Spence chalcopirite leach project (ThUS\$13,704), aimed at extending the useful life of the leaching facilities; and
 - e. the mine equipment acquisition project (ThUS\$11,665), mainly consisting of the purchase of mining trucks and auxiliary mining equipment to support the equipment renewal plan.
 - ii) Capitalisation of mine development costs are classified under other mineral assets.
 - iii) Change in estimate of net foreign exchange gains/(losses) related to the closure and rehabilitation provisions recognised under plant and equipment. Refer to Note 14 Provisions.
- (b) Transfers of Other Mineral Assets of ThUS\$14,065 during 2025 correspond to the depletion of the production stripping costs that were expensed during the period. Refer to Note 18 Expenses, Excluding Net Finance Costs.

For the period ended December 31, 2025, the amount related to capital spares that are not being used is ThUS\$38,870 (ThUS\$51,305 in the period ended December 31, 2024).

During this same period, the Company has ThUS\$526,868 in property plant and equipment that are totally depreciated and are still in use (ThUS\$382,725 at December 31, 2024). During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company does not have pledged assets.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company reassessed the use of the extension options in its contracts and this resulted in a decrease in the Right of Use asset balance of ThUS\$15,038; (ThUS\$0 in the period ended December 31, 2025).

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 10 - Inventories

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, inventories measured as described in Note 3(j) consist of the following:

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Work-in-progress (a)	390,204	681,141
Finished products (a)	142,488	69,067
Raw materials and consumables	91,932	134,183
Obsolescence	(5,068)	(5,683)
Total inventories current	619,556	878,708
Work-in-progress (b)	321,642	5,349
Raw materials and consumables (b)	200,817	122,380
Total inventories non-current	522,459	127,729

(a) During 2025 and 2024, there were no inventories that were written down to their net realisable value (NRV).

(b) Non-current Work-in-progress and raw materials and consumables are not expected to be utilised or sold within 12 months after the reporting date.

Note 11 - Trade and Other Receivables

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Trade and other receivables measured as described in Note 3(d) consist of the following:

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
a) Trade receivables		
Trade receivables	213,296	148,150
Price adjustment for provisional priced sales	115,768	9,709
Total	329,064	157,859
b) Other receivables		
Recoverable taxes (VAT credits)	43,885	39,300
Loans to employees (*)	5,463	3,294
Other receivables	5,459	413
Total	54,807	43,007
Trade and other receivables	383,871	200,866

(*) Loans to employees mainly relate to the housing for employees program and benefits from collective bargaining agreements.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 12 - Other Assets

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, other assets consist of the following:

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Prepayments	9,747	6,378
Total	9,747	6,378

Note 13 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, cash and cash equivalents recorded as described in Note 3(f) consist of the following:

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Cash at bank:		
Cash in CLP	53,718	28,402
Cash in USD	33,698	598
Total	87,416	29,000

There are no restrictions on any cash and cash equivalents.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 14 - Provisions

a) Employee and Other Provisions

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, provisions consist of the following:

Current Provisions	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Employee benefits (a)	31,113	24,159
Post-retirement employee benefits (b)	7,126	6,094
Others	5,011	1,913
Total	43,250	32,166
Non-Current Provisions	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Post-retirement employee benefits (b)	59,697	51,893
Total	59,697	51,893

Changes in employee benefits and other provisions measured as described in Note 3(l) are as follows:

- (a) The expenditure associated with total employee benefits will occur in a pattern consistent with when employees choose to exercise their entitlement to benefits.
- (b) The expense associated with total employee benefits demonstrates a consistent pattern when employees opt to exercise their right to receive benefits and/or awards. Expenses associated with severance indemnity payments expose the Company to judgement and estimates used in the actuarial calculation, such as longevity, currency and interest rates.

The methodology used to determine the provision for all the employees adhered to collective bargaining agreements has considered turnover rates and the mortality table RV-2020 issued by the Financial Market Commission (CMF) to calculate the reserves of pension life insurance in Chile, in accordance with the accumulated benefit valuation or accrued benefit cost method.

Using such method, the Company establishes the amount of benefits related to total severance indemnity payments that should be paid to the employee or employee's family (in the event of the death of the employee), considering the current salary and years of service accumulated at the date of the valuation, either because of voluntary redundancy, dismissal or death. Subsequently, the present cost of the cost forecasted using this method is calculated annually.

The post-retirement employee benefits liability has been recorded considering the parameters annual employee turnover rate, actual increases in salaries and adjustment rate determined.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 14 - Provisions (continued)

a) Employee and Other Provisions (continued)

2025	Employee benefits US\$'000	Post-retirement employee benefits US\$'000	Other provisions US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Opening balance as of January 1, 2025	24,159	57,987	1,913	84,059
Increases for the period	22,594	8,004	3,098	33,696
Actuarial gains taken to equity	-	(3,068)	-	(3,068)
Discounting	-	3,614	-	3,614
Effect of foreign currency translation differences	1,984	5,922	-	7,906
Payments	(17,624)	(5,636)	-	(23,260)
Ending balance as of December 31, 2025	31,113	66,823	5,011	102,947

2024	Employee benefits US\$'000	Post-retirement employee benefits US\$'000	Other provisions US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Opening balance as of January 1, 2024	27,924	60,743	1,368	90,035
Increases for the period	19,868	12,821	545	33,234
Actuarial gains taken to equity	-	(5,304)	-	(5,304)
Discounting	-	3,271	-	3,271
Effect of foreign currency translation differences	(2,862)	(7,316)	-	(10,178)
Payments	(20,771)	(6,228)	-	(26,999)
Ending balance as of December 31, 2024	24,159	57,987	1,913	84,059

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 14 - Provisions (continued)

a) Employee and Other Provisions (continued)

Actuarial assumptions

The main actuarial assumptions used in the valuation of the post-retirement employee benefits at the reporting date of the financial statements are as follows:

	2025	2024
Mortality table	RV-2020	RV-2020
Actual annual interest rate	5.80%	6.05%
Retirement age for women	60 years	60 years
Retirement age for men	65 years	65 years

Sensitivity analysis

Changes reasonably possible in relevant actuarial assumptions at the reporting date, to the extent that the other assumptions remain constant, would have affected the post-retirement employee benefits by the amounts included in the table below.

Change in discount rate	2025		2024	
	Increase of 1%	Decrease of 1%	Increase of 1%	Decrease of 1%
Increase / (Decrease) in the post-retirement employee benefits provision (Effect in thousands of US\$)	(4,795)	5,525	(5,401)	4,824

b) Provisions for Closure and Rehabilitation

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, changes in the provision for closure and rehabilitation measured as described in Note 3(l), are as follows:

2025	Current US\$'000	Non-current US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Opening balance as of January 1, 2025	7,198	176,749	183,947
Current/non-current reclassification	7,243	(7,243)	-
Discounting	-	13,305	13,305
Effect of foreign currency translation differences (a)	282	9,762	10,044
Payments	(977)	-	(977)
Ending balance as of December 31, 2025	13,746	192,573	206,319

- (a) Changes in cost estimates and effect of foreign currency translation differences are capitalised to Property, Plant and Equipment.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 14 - Provisions (continued)

b) Provisions for Closure and Rehabilitation (continued)

2024	Current US\$'000	Non-current US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Opening balance as of January 1, 2024	1,837	182,850	184,687
Current/non-current reclassification	5,894	(5,894)	-
Discounting	-	12,495	12,495
Effect of foreign currency translation differences (a)	(131)	(12,702)	(12,833)
Payments	(402)	-	(402)
Ending balance as of December 31, 2024	7,198	176,749	183,947

(a) Changes in cost estimates and effect of foreign currency translation differences are capitalised to Property, Plant and Equipment.

The total undiscounted amount of closure and rehabilitation activities is ThUS\$539,268 as of December 31, 2025 (ThUS\$516,046 as of December 31, 2024). Payments totalling ThUS\$53,241 are expected to be required over the next five years.

In accordance with Law 20.551, which regulates the closure of mine site or facilities in Chile, the Company is obligated to deliver to the regulating authority a commitment (in the form of financial instruments that can be used as guarantees) that it will comply with its closure and rehabilitation obligations in a future period. The Company's closure obligations are in line with the closure plan approved by the regulator.

Note 15 - Trade and Other Payables

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, trade and other payables consist of the following:

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Trade payables (suppliers)	264,773	245,417
Other payables	7,154	7,523
Total	271,927	252,940

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 16 - Balances and Transactions with related parties

a) Trade and other receivables due from related parties

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, trade receivables and other financial assets due from related parties are detailed as follows:

Company	Taxpayer ID	Country	Relationship	Currency	Transactions Description	December 2025 US\$'000	December 2024 US\$'000
BHP Shared Services Philippines Inc.	Foreign	Philippines	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	50	52
BHP Billiton Marketing Asia Pte Ltd.	Foreign	Singapore	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	205	119
Compania Minera Cerro Colorado Ltda.	94.621.000-5	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Sales of cathodes and other consumables	2	60
Minera Escondida Ltda.	79.587.210-8	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Sales of cathodes and other consumables	123	75
BHP Chile Inc. (Chile Branch)	86.160.300-8	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	251	160
Tamakaya Energia SpA	76.349.223-0	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Purchase Power agreement	6,253	-
BHP Billiton Freight Singapore Pte Ltd	Foreign	Singapore	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	-	50
Total trade and other receivables due from related parties						6,884	516

Other financial assets due from related parties

Company	Taxpayer ID	Country	Relationship	Currency	Transactions Description	December 2025 US\$'000	December 2024 US\$'000
BHP Billiton Finance B.V.	Foreign	Netherlands	Common owners	US\$	Term deposit	2,890,259	2,553,398
Total other financial assets due from related parties						2,890,259	2,553,398

The Company maintains as at December 31, 2025 of ThUS\$2,890,259 in overnight deposits (ThUS\$2,553,398 as at December 31, 2024) with a 90-day average compounded Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) +1.1 basis points (SOFR -0.80 basis point as at December 31, 2024).

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 16 - Balances and Transactions with related parties (continued)

b) Trade and other payables due to related parties

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, trade and other payables due to related parties are detailed as follows:

Company	Taxpayer ID	Country	Relationship	Currency	Transactions description	December 2025 US\$'000	December 2024 US\$'000
BHP Group Limited	Foreign	Australia	Ultimate Parent	US\$	Management services	828	434
BHP Group Operation Pty Ltd	Foreign	Australia	Common owners	US\$	Administration services	1,864	1,819
BHP Shared Services Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Foreign	Malaysia	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	118	98
BHP Billiton Olympic Dam Corporation Pty Ltd.	Foreign	Australia	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	132	142
BHP Minerals Service Company	Foreign	USA	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	73	53
BHP Billiton Marketing Asia Pte Ltd.	Foreign	Singapore	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	587	573
Compania Minera Cerro Colorado Ltda.	94.621.000-5	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Purchase of cathodes and other consumables	-	13
Minera Escondida Ltda.	79.587.210-8	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Purchase of cathodes and other consumables	95	52
BHP Chile Inc. (Chile Branch)	86.160.300-8	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Administrative services	24,795	10,875
BHP Chile Inversiones Ltda.	77.950.280-5	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Purchase of sulphuric acid	11,825	6,568
Tamakaya Energía SpA	76.349.223-0	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Purchase of power supply	-	512
BHP Billiton Marketing AG (Singapore Branch)	Foreign	Singapore	Common owners	US\$	Sales commissions	166	367
Operation Services Chile SpA	77.708.148-9	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Remote operating services	2,772	1,354
Others	Foreign		Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	28	35
Total trade and other payables due to related parties						43,283	22,895

As of the date of these financial statements, no guarantees have been provided or received for trade receivables due from and/or payables due to related parties, no unrecoverable amounts exist and accordingly, no impairment allowance has been recognised. Transactions with related parties were performed under normal operating conditions

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 16 - Balances and Transactions with related parties (continued)

c) Main transactions with related parties

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the main transactions with related parties are detailed as follows, continued:

Company	Taxpayer ID	Country	Relationship	Currency	Transaction description	2025		2024	
						Transaction Amount US\$'000	Income / (Expense) US\$'000	Transaction Amount US\$'000	Income / (Expense) US\$'000
BHP Billiton Chile Inversiones Ltda.	77.950.280-5	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Purchase of sulphuric acid	72,052	(72,052)	78,922	(78,922)
BHP Billiton Freight Singapore Pte Ltd.	Foreign	Singapore	Common owners	US\$	Freight	40,567	(40,567)	50,011	(50,011)
BHP Billiton Marketing AG (Singapore Branch)	Foreign	Singapore	Common owners	US\$	Sales commissions	1,996	(1,996)	2,334	(2,334)
Compania Minera Cerro Colorado Ltda.	94.621.000-5	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	255	(255)	4,092	4,092
BHP Group Operations Pty Ltd	Foreign	Australia	Common owners	US\$	Shared services	22,505	(22,505)	21,909	(21,909)
BHP Billiton International Services Limited	Foreign	England	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	247	(247)	172	(172)
BHP Group Limited	Foreign	Australia	Ultimate Parent	US\$	Miscellaneous services	9,453	(9,453)	7,657	(7,657)
BHP Billiton Marketing Asia Pte Ltd.	Foreign	Singapore	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	4,801	(4,801)	4,490	(4,490)
BHP Minerals Service Company	Foreign	USA	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	901	(901)	900	(900)
BHP Shared Services Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Foreign	Malaysia	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	1,332	(1,332)	1,244	(1,244)
BHP Shared Services Philippines Inc.	Foreign	Philippines	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	1,187	(1,187)	1,181	(1,181)
BHP Chile Inc. (Chile Branch)	86.160.300-8	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Administrative services	141,768	(141,768)	153,273	(153,273)
Minera Escondida Ltda.	79.587.210-8	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	137	(137)	107	107
Tamakaya Energia SpA	76.349.223-0	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Purchase of power supply	6,466	(6,466)	12,857	(12,857)
BHP Billiton Finance B.V.	Foreign	Netherlands	Common owners	US\$	Annual corporate guarantee fee	859	(859)	558	(558)
Rio Algom Limited	Foreign	Canada	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	75	(75)	83	(83)
BHP Canada Inc	Foreign	Canada	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	135	(135)	41	(41)
BHP Iron Ore Pty Ltd	Foreign	Australia	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	32	(32)	77	(77)
BHP Coal Pty Ltd	Foreign	Australia	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	62	(62)	9	(9)-
OS MCAP Pty Ltd	Foreign	Australia	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	-	-	20	(20)
BHP Billiton Holdings Limited	Foreign	United Kingdom	Common owners	US\$	Guarantee Fees	11,838	(11,838)	13,318	(13,318)

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 16 - Balances and Transactions with related parties (continued)

c) Main transactions with related parties (continued)

Company	Taxpayer ID	Country	Relationship	Currency	Transaction description	2025		2024	
						Transaction Amount US\$'000	Income / (Expense) US\$'000	Transaction Amount US\$'000	Income / (Expense) US\$'000
Operation Services Chile SpA	77.708.148-9	Chile	Common owners	US\$	Remote operating services	25,128	(25,128)	6,330	(6,330)
BHP Investments Canada Inc	Foreign	Canada	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	125	(125)	112	(112)
BHP Olympic Dam Corporation Pty Ltd	Foreign	Australia	Common owners	US\$	Miscellaneous services	59	(59)	15	(15)

Transactions with related parties detailed above were performed under regular arm's length terms and conditions.

Note 17 - Paid-in Capital

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the detail of the company's owners and their ownership are as follows:

Subscribed and Fully-Paid Shares	01.01.2025 Number of ordinary shares	Shares Issues	12.31.2025 Number of Ordinary Shares	01.01.2024 Number of Ordinary Shares	Shares Issues	12.31.2024 Number of Ordinary Shares
Rio Algom Limited	3,466,774	-	3,466,774	3,466,774	-	3,466,774
Rio Algom Exploration Inc	3,470	-	3,470	3,470	-	3,470
Total	3,470,244	-	3,470,244	3,470,244	-	3,470,244

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, subscribed and fully-paid share capital comprises 3,470,244 common shares with a par value of ThUS\$347,024.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 18 - Expenses, Excluding Net Finance Costs

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, expenses consist of the following:

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Movements in finished product inventories and work-in-progress	(108,219)	(8,851)
Raw materials and consumables	530,917	554,504
Employee payroll and benefits	138,426	201,575
Outsourcing services (including transportation)	503,662	523,506
Net foreign currency translation (loss)/gain	17,036	(19,196)
Depreciation and amortisation	494,773	480,982
Write-off of property, plant and equipment	3,400	-
Doubtful allowance on trade and other receivables	(34)	25
Deferred stripping depletion	14,065	7,966
Other intercompany operating costs	136,573	117,572
Other operating costs	74,504	51,629
Total expenses	1,805,103	1,909,712

Note 19 - Employee Payroll and Benefits

Payroll and employee benefits included in cost of sales consists of the following:

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Employee payroll and salaries	136,315	200,589
Share-based payment awards for employees	2,111	986
Total employee payroll and benefits	138,426	201,575

Total number of employees as of December 31, 2025 is 1,619 (1,597 as of December 31, 2024).

The decrease in employee payroll and salaries reflects one-off bonus payments made in connection with the collective agreement reached during the 2024 year.

Compensation for some key management personnel was paid by a related entity of the Company as the key management personnel were not directly employed by the Company. Accordingly, these costs have not been included as compensation.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 19 - Employee Payroll and Benefits (continued)

Compensation for key management personnel

Payroll and employee benefits of key management personnel consist of the following:

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Payroll and bonuses (short-term employee benefits)	3,420	3,354
Total compensation of key management personnel	3,420	3,354

Compensation of key management personnel in relation to share based payments of ThUS\$165 as of December 31, 2025 (ThUS\$433 as of December 31, 2024) was transferred from the parent Company.

Note 20 - Commitments

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the estimated cash flows from capital expenditure commitments consist of the following:

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Expiring over the next 12 months	286,517	182,166
Expiring between 1 and 2 years	1,032	6,998
Expiring between 2 and 3 years	12	-
Total cash flows committed	287,561	189,164

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the estimated cash flows from leases consist of the following:

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Expiring over the next 12 months	84,509	83,675
Expiring between 1 and 2 years	80,624	80,634
Expiring between 2 and 3 years	78,374	76,201
Expiring between 3 and 4 years	76,835	75,644
Expiring between 4 and 5 years	75,835	74,157
Greater than 5 years	750,852	796,344
Total cash flows committed	1,147,029	1,186,655

Lease agreements are primarily related to contracts for the desalination plant, port and rail services for the Spence Growth Option (SGO) – concentrator operations.

MINERA SPENCE S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 20 - Commitments (continued)

Guarantees

The Company is a guarantor and co-debtor in the lease agreement entered into between BHP Chile Inc. (related company) and Banco Santander Chile, for a property located at Av. Cerro el Plomo 6000, Santiago de Chile. The lease agreement has an option to purchase all furniture and fittings and its total maximum value is US\$11 million, with a maximum period of 60 months.

i) Guarantees granted

The guarantees granted by the Company as of December 31, 2025 amounted to ThUS\$115,178 (ThUS\$92,737 as of December 31, 2024), which mainly relate to the guarantee required by National Service of Geology and Mining (Sernageomin) for closure of mining works to comply with the requirements established in Law N ° 20.551.

Note 21 - Interest-Bearing Liabilities

	2025 US\$'000	2024 US\$'000
Current		
Leases	29,243	27,789
Total interest-bearing liabilities, current	29,243	27,789
Non-Current		
Leases	634,215	635,498
Total interest-bearing liabilities, non-current	634,215	635,498

Note 22 - Contingencies

As of December 31, 2025, there are no material contingencies to be recognised or disclosed.

Note 23 - Subsequent Events

During the period between January 1, 2026 and the date of issuance of these financial statements, no significant events have occurred that require adjustment to the financial statements.