

Ivanhoe Mines Issues 2025 Fourth Quarter and Annual Financial Results

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Ivanhoe Mines reports profit of \$228M and adjusted EBITDA of \$578M for 2025

Kamoa-Kakula generates 2025 revenue of \$3.28B and EBITDA of \$1.45B, at a margin of 44%, despite lower production and sales since May

Kamoa-Kakula cost of sales of \$2.82/lb., and cash cost (C1) of \$2.16/lb., achieving revised 2025 guidance

Kamoa-Kakula cash cost (C1) guidance of \$2.20/lb. to \$2.50/lb. for 2026, decreasing to \$1.90/lb. to \$2.30/lb. for 2027

Ramp up of Africa's largest and highest-technology copper smelter advancing ahead of schedule at over 60% capacity

First shipment of 99.7%-pure copper anodes along Lobito Railway Corridor expected imminently

Kipushi generates 2025 revenue of \$441M and EBITDA of \$91M during ramp-up; revenue of \$138M and EBITDA of \$44M in Q4 alone, at a margin of 32%

Kipushi cost of sales of \$1.12/lb. and cash cost (C1) of \$0.92/lb., achieving guidance

Kipushi 2026 cash cost (C1) guidance of \$0.85/lb. to \$0.95/lb.

Engineering contractor mobilized for Phase 2 expansion of Platreef; over 400+% increase in production from Phase 1 expected from Q4 2027

Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for Makoko District in Western Forelands targeted for mid-year

Johannesburg, February 18, 2026 - Ivanhoe Mines' (TSX: IVN) (OTCQX: IVPF) President and Chief Executive Officer, Marna Cloete, and Chief Financial Officer David van Heerden today announce the company's financial results for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2025, and provide an operations and project development update.

Ivanhoe Mines is a leading Canadian mining company with three principal Tier-One mining operations in Southern Africa. The company is primarily focused on operations at the Kamoa-Kakula Copper Complex in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC); the ultra-high-grade Kipushi zinc-copper-lead-germanium mine in the DRC; and the Platreef platinum, palladium, nickel, rhodium, gold, and copper mine in South Africa.

In addition, Ivanhoe Mines is expanding the Makoko District copper discovery in the Western Forelands, as well as exploring for new sedimentary-hosted copper discoveries across its expansive and highly prospective exploration licences across the DRC, Angola, Zambia, and Kazakhstan.

All figures are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated.

Founder and Co-Chairman Robert Friedland commented:

"2026 marks a decisive turning point for Ivanhoe Mines; a year in which the extraordinary efforts made at each of our Tier-One mines coincide with increasingly tighter global commodity markets.

"As copper prices push to historic highs, we are turning the corner at Kamoakakula following the 2025 seismic event. This extraordinary complex, which is the highest-grade major copper complex, has many decades of life ahead, powered by clean hydroelectric power; And, in the Western Forelands, we continue to expand our copper resource at a discovery cost of below a penny per pound of copper, at a 1% cut-off grade; a statistic unmatched anywhere else in the world.

"In addition, at Platreef, we are ramping up the Phase 1 concentrator, as platinum, palladium, nickel, rhodium, copper and gold prices approach multi-year highs, positioning the operation as one of the most important polymetallic mines on the planet; And, Kipushi is ascending to its place as the world's fourth-largest zinc mine, as zinc prices also reach multi-year highs.

"We remain, as always, engaged in strategic discussions with sovereign governments and leading industry participants around the globe. Our growth pipeline is aligned with the intense and ever-increasing long-term demand for responsibly produced critical metals.

"Finally, I would like to extend our warmest wishes to our Chinese friends and partners for prosperity and success in the Year of the Fire Horse, and to thank all of our stakeholders for their continued confidence as we advance the next phase of our growth."

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Ivanhoe Mines recorded a profit after tax of \$228 million in 2025 compared with a profit of \$193 million in 2024, equivalent to basic earnings per share of \$0.19 and \$0.17, respectively.
- Ivanhoe Mines' adjusted EBITDA was \$578 million in 2025 compared with \$625 million in 2024, which includes an attributable share of EBITDA from Kamoakakula of \$569 million.
- Kamoakakula sold 351,674 tonnes of copper (net of payability) in 2025 at an average realized copper price per pound (lb.) of \$4.40/lb., compared with 396,972 tonnes in 2024 at an average realized copper price of \$4.09/lb.
- 2026 copper sales from Kamoakakula are expected to be approximately 30,000 tonnes higher than copper production as the on-site inventory of unsold copper concentrate is destocked now that the smelter is operational, predominantly during the first half of the year.
- Kamoakakula recognized revenue of \$3.28 billion, operating profit of \$0.91 billion and EBITDA of \$1.45 billion for 2025, equivalent to a margin of 44%. This compares with revenue of \$3.11 billion, operating profit of \$1.43 billion and EBITDA of \$1.81 billion in 2024.
- Kamoakakula recognized EBITDA of \$331 million for the fourth quarter of 2025, up from \$196 million in the third quarter, in part impacted by stronger sales during the quarter and a favourable remeasurement of contract receivables due to higher copper prices.
- Kamoakakula's cost of sales per pound of payable copper sold was \$2.82/lb. for 2025 compared with \$1.71/lb. in 2024. Cash cost (C1) per pound of payable copper produced in 2025 totaled \$2.16/lb., achieving guidance, compared with \$1.65/lb. in 2024. The higher cash costs during Q4 2025 were primarily due to processing low-grade surface stockpiles and lower-grade run-of-mine ore, as well as elevated logistics costs on a per pound basis due to lower contained copper in concentrate being transported and one-off higher charges associated with G&A.
- Ivanhoe Mines announces Kamoakakula's 2026 cash cost (C1) guidance of \$2.20/lb. to \$2.50/lb. of payable copper produced. Cash cost (C1) for 2026 is expected to improve throughout the year as head grades increase and production improves. 2027 cash cost (C1) guidance is set to improve to between \$1.90/lb. and \$2.30/lb. of payable copper, as production continues to ramp-up to full capacity.

- Kamoakakula's 2025 capital expenditure was \$1.24 billion, below the revised guidance range of \$1.30 billion to \$1.50 billion. Ivanhoe Mines adjusts Kamoakakula's 2026 capital expenditure guidance range to include the underspend from 2025 to between \$1.10 billion and \$1.40 billion, from \$800 million to \$1,300 million. In addition, the 2027 capital expenditure guidance range has been set at \$750 million to \$950 million.
- Kipushi sold 171,275 tonnes of zinc (net of payability) during ramp-up in 2025 at an average realized zinc price of \$1.31/lb., recognizing revenue of \$441 million.
- Kipushi's cost of sales per pound (lb.) of payable zinc sold was \$1.12/lb. for 2025 and cash cost (C1) per pound of payable zinc sold totaled \$0.92/lb., towards the lower end of the guidance range. During the fourth quarter Kipushi cash cost (C1) decreased to \$0.86/lb.
- Kipushi recognized 2025 EBITDA of \$91 million, equivalent to an EBITDA margin of 21%. This includes \$44 million of EBITDA in the fourth quarter alone, at a margin of 32%.
- Ivanhoe Mines announces Kipushi's 2026 cash cost (C1) guidance of \$0.85/lb. to \$0.95/lb. of payable zinc sold.
- Kipushi's 2026 capital expenditure was \$86 million, close to guidance of \$80 million, and included the completion of the de-bottlenecking project. 2026 guidance for Kipushi is now sustaining capital of \$60 million, falling to \$35 million in 2027.
- Platreef's 2025 capital expenditure of \$252 million was at the lower end of guidance, as Phase 1 was completed under budget. Ivanhoe Mines reconfirms Platreef's 2026 capital expenditure guidance range of \$350 million to \$380 million. In addition, the 2027 capital expenditure guidance range has been set at \$380 million to \$420 million, as execution of the Phase 2 expansion continues.
- Platreef's 2026 and 2027 capital expenditure will be focused predominantly on the Phase 2 expansion, which will partly be funded by the \$700 million senior project finance facility, as announced on January 12, 2026. The new Phase 2 senior project finance facility was signed on February 18, 2026, with financial close targeted for the end of the first quarter. Funding will be drawn in stages, subject to the satisfaction of conditions precedent.
- Ivanhoe Mines has a strong balance sheet with cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits on hand of \$885 million as at December 31, 2025.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Kamoakakula's concentrators milled a record total of 14.3 million tonnes of ore, at an average grade of 3.14% copper, producing 388,841 tonnes of copper in 2025. This includes a record contribution from the Phase 3 concentrator, which milled 6.4 million tonnes of ore, which is approximately 30% above design capacity, at an average grade of 2.62% producing a record 144,489 tonnes of copper
- Ivanhoe Mines maintains 2026 production guidance for Kamoakakula of 380,000 to 420,000 tonnes of copper, and 500,000 to 540,000 tonnes of copper for 2027, as announced on December 3, 2025.
- Stage Two dewatering of the Kakula Mine was completed in December, as planned. With the completion of Stage Two, dewatering activities are now off the critical path and selective mining on the eastern side of the Kakula Mine restarted. Dewatering below the Stage Two pumps will continue into Q2 2026, using refurbished underground pumping infrastructure that was previously water-damaged (Stage Three dewatering).
- An updated life-of-mine plan for Kamoakakula is on track for the end of March 2026. The plan will update reserve and resource estimates, based on updated mining methods and technical parameters implemented since the seismic event and subsequent recovery plan, and targets increasing mining rates to 17 million tonnes per annum, to fully utilize Phase 1, 2 and 3 concentrator capacity, prior to a potential Phase 4 expansion.
- Kamoakakula's 500,000-tonne-per-annum on-site, direct-to-blister copper smelter, the largest in Africa, cast the first batch of anodes in late December 2025. Ramp-up of the smelter is advancing ahead of expectations, with the concentrate feed rate already at over 60% of design capacity.

- Most of the copper concentrate produced by Kamo-Kakula in the future is expected to be smelted on-site, resulting in significant cost savings on logistics costs, as well as by-product credits from sulphuric acid sales.
- Production of by-product, high-strength sulphuric acid from the smelter is averaging 1,200 tonnes per day, equivalent to over 60% of design capacity. The average realized price for high-strength acid sales to date is over \$450 per tonne. Kamo-Kakula expects the realized price for acid to moderate between \$350 and \$400 per tonne over the medium-term.
- The first batch of copper anodes produced by the Kamo-Kakula smelter is set to be delivered to the Atlantic port of Lobito, in Angola, via the Lobito Atlantic Railway in the coming days. The anodes will then be shipped to Europe for refining, to produce some of the world's lowest-carbon intensive refined copper.
- Kamo-Kakula's Project 95 is 75% complete, with completion expected in early Q2 2026. The "Project 95" initiative for the Phase 1 and 2 concentrators aims to increase the overall recovery rate up to 95%, up from the design recovery rate of 87%.
- Construction of Kamo-Kakula's on-site, solar (PV) facilities, with battery storage, is advancing to plan at approximately 70% complete. The two sites, with a total capacity of 60 MW, are expected to be operational during Q2 2026.
- The refurbishment of the 178-MW Turbine #5 at the Inga II hydroelectric dam was completed in early Q4 2025. Kamo-Kakula is receiving an initial 50 MW of power from Inga II, ramping up to 85 MW in late Q1 2026. As transmission improvement initiatives are completed over the next 12 months, power delivered to Kamo-Kakula from Inga II is expected to increase to 150 MW.
- At Kipushi, the concentrator milled a record 667,747 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 35.2% zinc during 2025, producing a record 203,168 tonnes of zinc in concentrate, achieving guidance.
- Kipushi's concentrator throughput rates notably improved in the fourth quarter, following the completion of the debottlenecking program in August. Multiple concentrator records have since been achieved, including a monthly record of 22,629 tonnes of zinc in concentrate produced in December.
- Ivanhoe Mines maintains 2026 production guidance for Kipushi of 240,000 to 290,000 tonnes of zinc in concentrate.
- At the Platreef Mine, the first production of platinum-palladium-nickel-rhodium- gold-copper concentrate from the Phase 1 concentrator took place on November 19, 2025. Phase 1 is the first step in a three-phase expansion plan that aims to make the Platreef Mine one of the world's largest and lowest-cost producers of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold, with significant nickel and copper by-products.
- Production from the Phase 1 concentrator is currently being campaigned with development ore until the new Shaft #3 is commissioned and is ready to hoist ore in late April 2026. Thereafter, long-hole stoping (production mining) of the Flatreef orebody is expected to commence in early Q2 2026, enabling the ramp-up of the concentrator to continue with run-of-mine ore.
- Work on the Phase 2 expansion has commenced, with the appointment of the engineering, procurement, and construction management (EPCM) in Q4 2025. Early works on the 3.3-million-tonne-per-annum, Phase 2 concentrator site, located adjacent to the Phase 1 concentrator, and associated infrastructure have commenced.
- Platreef's Phase 2 expansion is targeting completion in Q4 2027. Phase 2 production is expected to be more than four times larger than Phase 1, producing approximately 450,000 ounces of platinum, palladium, rhodium, and gold (3PE + Au), plus approximately 9,000 tonnes of nickel and 6,000 tonnes of copper.
- The Platreef Mine is projected to be the lowest-cost primary platinum-group-metals producer globally. The Phase 2 life-of-mine total cash cost is estimated to be \$599 per ounce of 3PE+Au, net of nickel and copper by-product credits. This compares very favourably with a basket spot price of approximately \$2,318 per ounce of 3PE+Au, as at February 16, 2026.

- In the Western Forelands, Ivanhoe continues exploration across its vast licence area, adjacent to Kamo-a-Kakula. Drilling efforts during 2025 focused on the Makoko District, as well as the new target areas of Tshipaya and Kamilli. Drilling to the east of the Makoko District has identified an extension of mineralization that will continue to be tested during the wet season. An updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Makoko District is planned by mid-2026.
- Ivanhoe Mines announces an exploration budget of approximately \$90 million across its portfolio, including approximately \$50 million budgeted in the Western Forelands, and \$40 million spread across its exploration activities in Angola, Kazakhstan, South Africa and Zambia. This represents an increase of 88% compared to 2024 spend of \$48 million.

99.7%-pure copper anodes, produced by the recently commissioned Kamo-a-Kakula smelter, are stacked in the smelter yard awaiting export. Ramp-up of Africa's largest and greenest copper smelter is ahead of schedule, operating at a feed rate of over 60% of capacity.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:

https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/3396/284365_fc95c4cbb463283a_002full.jpg

Conference call for investors on Thursday, February 19, 2026

Ivanhoe Mines will hold an investor conference call to discuss the results on Thursday, February 19, 2026, at 10:30 a.m. Eastern time / 7:30 a.m. Pacific time. The conference call will conclude with a question-and-answer (Q&A) session. Media are invited to attend on a listen-only basis.

To view the webcast, use the link:

<https://meetings.lumiconnect.com/400-110-047-205>

Audience Phone Number:

Local - Toronto: (+1) 416-855-9085

Toll Free - North America: (+1) 800- 990-2777

An audio webcast recording of the conference call, together with supporting presentation slides, will be available on Ivanhoe Mines' website at www.ivanhoemines.com.

After issuance, the audited consolidated annual financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis will be available at www.ivanhoemines.com and www.sedarplus.ca.

Read Ivanhoe's Q4 2025 Sustainability Review:

During the fourth quarter of 2025, the group achieved a combined Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) of 0.49 and a Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) of 2.29 per 1,000,000 hours worked. Regrettably, after quarter-end, a fatality occurred at Kamo-a-Kakula. Two contractors were conducting surface maintenance at the Phase 2 concentrator when a flammable liquid ignited, causing a flash fire. Despite all efforts, one of the contractors sadly succumbed to his injuries. The other contractor is stable and recovering.

A breakdown of Ivanhoe's health and safety performance can be found in the latest quarterly Sustainability Review on the company's website. The Ivanhoe Mines 2025 Annual Sustainability Report will be published in April.

<https://www.ivanhoemines.com/investors/document-library/#sustainability>

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:

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Principal projects and review of activities

1. Kamo-a-Kakula Copper Complex
39.6%-owned by Ivanhoe Mines
Democratic Republic of Congo

The Kamo-a-Kakula Copper Complex is operated as the Kamo-a Holding joint venture between Ivanhoe Mines and Zijin Mining. The complex covers a licence area of 400 square kilometres and is approximately 25 kilometres southwest of the town of Kolwezi on the far western edge of the Central African Copperbelt.

Kamo-a Holding holds an 80% interest in Kamo-a-Kakula, with the DRC government holding the remaining 20% interest. Ivanhoe and Zijin Mining, therefore, each hold an indirect 39.6% interest in Kamo-a-Kakula, with Crystal River holding an indirect 0.8% interest. Kamo-a-Kakula's full-time employee workforce is over 6,800, and over 90% are Congolese.

Copper production at Kamo-a-Kakula commenced in May 2021, following the ahead-of-schedule completion of the Phase 1 concentrator. Since then, the Phase 2 and Phase 3 mine and concentrator expansions have also been successfully delivered ahead of schedule, ranking Kamo-a-Kakula among the largest and highest-grade copper operations globally.

The first cast of anodes from the 500,000-tonne-per-annum on-site direct-to-blister copper smelter took place in December 2025, significantly lowering the carbon footprint and boosting the margins of Kamo-a-Kakula's copper production.

Kamo-a-Kakula summary of operating and financial data

	FY 2025	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025
Ore tonnes milled (000's tonnes)	14,335	3,534	3,456	3,622	3,723
Copper ore grade processed (%)	3.15%	2.35%	2.47%	3.58%	4.10%
Copper recovery (%)	85.6%	85.7%	82.7%	85.4%	87.4%
Copper in concentrate produced (tonnes)	388,841	71,569	72,143	112,009	133,120
Payable copper sold (tonnes) ⁽¹⁾	351,674	78,469	61,528	101,714	109,963
Cost of sales per pound (\$ per lb.)	2.82	3.80	3.23	2.85	1.87
Cash cost (C1) (\$ per lb.)	2.16	2.99	2.62	1.89	1.69
Realized copper price (\$ per lb.)	4.40	4.98	4.42	4.34	4.19
Sales revenue before remeasurement (\$'000)	3,129,241	782,691	555,293	868,846	922,411
Remeasurement of contract receivables (\$'000)	151,854	83,353	11,072	6,443	50,986
Sales revenue after remeasurement (\$'000)	3,281,095	866,044	566,365	875,289	973,397
EBITDA (\$'000)	1,446,236	331,121	195,597	325,181	594,337
EBITDA margin (% of sales revenue)	44%	38%	35%	37%	61%

All figures in the above tables are on a 100%-project basis. Metal reported in concentrate is before refining losses or deductions associated with smelter terms. This press release includes "EBITDA", "Adjusted EBITDA", "EBITDA margin", "Pro-rata cash and cash equivalents", and "Cash cost (C1)", which are non-GAAP financial performance measures. For a detailed description of each of the non-GAAP financial performance measures used herein and a detailed reconciliation to the most directly comparable measure under IFRS Accounting Standards, please refer to the non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures and Pro-Rata Financial Ratios sections of this press release and the company's MD&A for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2025.

(1) Payable copper sold is net of the payability factor of circa 97%. Copper in concentrate produced net of the payability factor is noted in the non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures section of this press release and the company's MD&A for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2025.

C1 cash cost per pound of payable copper produced can be further broken down as follows:

	FY 2025	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025
Mining	(\$ 0.87)	1.22	1.22	0.73	0.63
Processing	(\$ 0.38)	0.51	0.50	0.34	0.29
Logistics charges	(\$ 0.48)	0.70	0.38	0.49	0.41
TC, RC, smelter charges	(\$ 0.17)	0.14	0.21	0.14	0.19
General & Administrative	(\$ 0.26)	0.42	0.31	0.19	0.17
Cash cost (C1) per pound of payable copper produced	(\$ 2.16)	2.99	2.62	1.89	1.69

The cost of power, which is allocated between mining and processing in the above cash cost split, can be split out as follows:

	FY 2025	Q4 2025	Q3 2025
Power costs included in Mining and Processing cost (\$ per lb.)	0.26	0.33	0.3
Power costs as a proportion of cash cost (C1) per pound of payable copper produced (%)	12.0%	11.0%	13.0%

Cash cost (C1) is prepared on a basis consistent with the industry standard definitions by Wood Mackenzie cost guidelines, but is not a measure recognized under IFRS Accounting Standards. In calculating the C1 cash cost, the costs are measured on the same basis as the Company's share of profit from the Kamoia Holding joint venture, which is contained in the financial statements. C1 cash cost is used by management to evaluate operating performance and includes all direct mining, processing, and general and administrative costs. Smelter charges and freight deductions on sales to the final port of destination, which are recognized as a component of sales revenues, are added to C1 cash cost to arrive at an approximate cost of delivered, finished metal. C1 cash cost excludes royalties, production taxes, and non-routine charges as they are not direct production costs.

All figures are on a 100% project basis, and metal reported in concentrate is before refining losses or deductions associated with smelter terms.

Elevated cash costs (C1) in the fourth quarter were predominantly due to elevated logistics costs on a per pound basis due to lower contained copper product being transported and one-off general & administrative charges, in addition to higher mining costs associated with lower concentrator feed grades.

Concentrate sold in the fourth quarter was lower grade, averaging 33% contained copper, compared with 43% in the third quarter. This reflected a higher proportion of Phase 3 concentrate sales, which typically grade between 30% and 35% contained copper, versus Phase 1 and Phase 2 concentrate that grades between 40% and 45% contained copper.

During the fourth quarter, approximately 9,000 tonnes of excess copper in concentrate, predominantly from the Phase 3 concentrator and previously stockpiled for the smelter ramp-up, was sold, resulting in payable copper sold exceeding copper produced and contributing to higher-than-normal logistics costs. In addition, ongoing destocking of concentrate at the Lualaba Copper Smelter (LCS) in Kolwezi since Q3 2025 meant that less fourth quarter concentrate was sold to LCS for conversion into blister copper. Concentrate sold to LCS typically carries lower logistics costs because it is exported as approximately 95%-pure copper blister.

Elevated G&A expenses during the fourth quarter were primarily related to one-time bank charges, working-capital rebalancing and inventory write-downs.

Kamoia-Kakula produced 388,841 tonnes of copper in 2025, achieving guidance, supported by record 144,489 tonnes of copper produced by the Phase 3 concentrator

Kamoia-Kakula produced a total of 388,841 tonnes of copper in concentrate in 2025, within the revised guidance range of 370,000 tonnes to 420,000 tonnes. Total copper production consisted of 385,811 tonnes of copper in concentrate produced by the Phase 1, 2 and 3 concentrators, as well as 3,030 tonnes of copper in concentrate produced by the slag concentrator located at the on-site smelter.

Kamoia-Kakula produced 71,569 tonnes of copper in concentrate during the fourth quarter. The slag

concentrator was temporarily used to assist with copper production prior to the start-up of the smelter in December 2025.

Prior to the first feed of concentrate into the smelter furnace, as announced on December 1, 2025, the smelter's slag concentrator was used to reprocess fines and spillage from the Phase 1, 2 and 3 concentrators during Q3 and Q4 2025. The smelter site at Kamoakakula includes a 600,000-tonne-per-annum conventional concentrator plant, which under normal operating conditions is used to regrind and refloat slag produced by the smelter. Slag produced by the smelter contains approximately 4% copper, which, once reprocessed, enables the smelter to achieve a recovery rate of 98.5%. Concentrate produced by the concentrator was stored on site and will be fed into the Kamoakakula smelter. With the smelter now operational, the slag concentrator will no longer produce additional copper in concentrate.

Kamoakakula's copper production was supported by a record 144,489 tonnes of copper produced by the Phase 3 concentrator during 2025. The Phase 3 concentrator milled 6.4 million tonnes of ore during 2025, approximately 30% above the design capacity of 5.0 million tonnes per annum. The Phase 3 concentrator also achieved a record throughput of 1.66 million tonnes and averaged a record recovery rate of 88.2% in the fourth quarter.

Smelter ramp-up advances with 99.7%-pure anode production already at approximately 500 tonnes per day, in line with specification; first truck-loads of anodes loaded for export.

As announced on January 2, 2026, the casting of the first anode at the Kamoakakula copper smelter took place in late December 2025. Ramp-up of 99.7%-pure copper anode production since the first casting is advancing well and is outperforming expectations. The concentrate feed rate is already averaging at over 60% capacity before accounting for availability.

The first truckloads of 99.7% pure copper anodes were exported in January, with a total of 27,645 tonnes of anodes produced to February 16, 2026. Provisional revenues are recognized as the anodes are exported.

As at the end of December, Kamoakakula's unsold copper in concentrate inventory totaled 50,000 tonnes, down slightly from 59,000 tonnes at the end of September due to destocking at LCS and the sale of some Phase 3 concentrate for working capital management. 2026 copper sales are expected to be approximately 30,000 tonnes higher than copper production as the on-site inventory of unsold copper concentrate is destocked, predominantly during the first half of 2026. Total unsold copper in concentrate at the smelter, held in stockpiles and the smelting circuit, is expected to be reduced to approximately 17,000 tonnes during 2026 as the smelter ramps up. As destocking occurs, Kamoakakula's management aims to capitalize on near-record-high copper prices.

Kamoakakula's operating margins are set to expand due to reduced logistics costs and from revenue generated from by-product, high-strength sulphuric acid sales.

Kamoakakula's margins are expected to expand as the smelter ramps up, as concentrates produced by Phase 1, 2, and 3 concentrators are smelted on-site rather than exported unbeneficiated. Kamoakakula's logistics costs are expected to approximately halve as the copper content per truck-load exported more than doubles, from 35% to 45% contained copper in concentrate to 99.7%-pure copper anodes.

Further improvement in Kamoakakula's margins is also expected to be achieved through the revenues generated from sulphuric acid sales. In addition to the production of copper anodes, the Kamoakakula smelter is currently producing approximately 1,200 tonnes per day, equivalent to over 60% of design capacity, before accounting for availability.

The smelter is expected to produce up to 700,000 tonnes per annum of high-strength sulphuric acid at steady-state operations, which will be sold to local mining operations.

Sulphuric acid is currently in high demand globally, as well as by other mining operations across the Central African Copperbelt. This is due to a number of factors, including increased production driven by high copper prices, export restrictions on acid imposed by Zambia, and elevated seaborne prices for sulphur. Spot high-strength sulphuric acid prices have reached as high as \$700 per tonne in Kolwezi in recent months.

The year-to-date realized price for high-strength sulphuric acid sales by the smelter has averaged \$450 per tonne, which is three times the \$150 per tonne forecast price used in previous studies. Over the medium-term, Kamo-a-Kakula management expect realized sulphuric acid prices to average between \$350 and \$400 per tonne.

First shipment of anodes to international markets along the Lobito Railway Corridor expected imminently, to produce some of the world's lowest-carbon-intensive refined copper

The first shipment of copper anodes to be transported along the Lobito Railway Corridor is expected to be made in the coming days. The anodes, produced by the Kamo-a-Kakula Copper Complex, have been delivered to Trafigura's dry port facility in Kolwezi, in the DRC. From there, the anodes will be transported along the Lobito Railway Corridor to the Atlantic Port of Lobito, and then shipped to Aurubis Group's European facilities for refining. Aurubis is a leading global provider of non-ferrous refined metals, with best-in-class sustainability standards. This initial delivery marks a significant step in producing some of the world's lowest-carbon-intensive refined copper.

Kamo-a-Kakula expects that for the foreseeable future, approximately 20% of anode production from the Kamo-a-Kakula smelter will be shipped along the Lobito Railway Corridor. In addition, trials are underway to investigate further increasing the allocation of transported anode production along the rail line over time.

The Lobito Atlantic Railway plans to ramp up the annualized outbound capacity to 1.5 million tonnes by the end of the decade. Average journey times between Kolwezi and Lobito takes between six and eight days, compared with 20-25 days trucking from mine gate to the ports of Durban in South Africa, or Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. Cycle times, as well as the costs of transporting exports along the railway line, are expected to further improve as capacity ramps up, with the consortium targeting the westbound journey to be reduced over time to as little as four days.

Figure 1: Map of export routes currently used by Kamo-a-Kakula in red, as well as the Lobito Corridor route in orange.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:

https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/3396/284365_fc95c4cbb463283a_004full.jpg

Stage Two dewatering of Kakula Mine is complete; selective mining on the eastern side commenced ahead of schedule in late December

As announced on January 2, 2026, Stage Two dewatering activities were completed in December 2025, with the first pair of high-capacity submersible dewatering pumps (Pumps 3 and 4) running dry. Stage Three dewatering activities are currently ramping up and are expected to continue into Q2 2026, and will not be on the critical path for Kakula's mining operations.

Stage Three dewatering activities consist of re-commissioning the existing, water-damaged underground horizontal pump stations, which are used for steady-state operations. The rehabilitation work consists of fitting new pump motors, substations and electrical cabling. All required equipment is on site.

Figure 2. A schematic of the underground water levels at the Kakula Mine as at the end of January, 2026, overlaid with the underground pumping infrastructure.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:

https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/3396/284365_fc95c4cbb463283a_005full.jpg

Updated life-of-mine plan for Kamo-a-Kakula on track for completion end of Q1 2026; targeting increase of annualized copper production to between 500,000 and 550,000 tonnes from Phase 1, 2 and 3 concentrators

An updated life-of-mine plan for Kamo-a-Kakula is on track for the end of March 2026. The plan will update reserve and resource estimates, based on updated mining methods and technical parameters implemented

since the seismic event and subsequent recovery plan, with input from geotechnical and other subject matter experts.

The study targets ramping up mining rates to 17 million tonnes per year from the planned recovery at Kakula underground mine and expanded mining rates from Kansoko, Kamoia 1 and Kamoia 2 underground mines, in order to fully utilize Phase 1, 2 and 3 concentrator capacity. Copper production is targeted in the range of 500,000 to 550,000 tonnes over the medium-term, prior to the implantation of the potential Phase 4 expansion.

Kamoia-Kakula's Project 95 advancing for completion in early Q2 2026, boosting copper recoveries of Phase 1 and 2 concentrators

Kamoia-Kakula's Project 95 is over 75% complete, with completion now expected in early Q2 2026. The "Project 95" initiative for Kamoia-Kakula's Phase 1 and 2 concentrators aims to increase the overall recovery rate up to between 94% and 95%, up from the design recovery rate of 87%.

During the interim period, while the Kakula Mine is undergoing turnaround, a portion of the ore feed to the Phase 1 and 2 concentrators, sourced from both the Kakula and Kamoia mines, will be of lower grade. Kamoia-Kakula's engineering team aims to maintain a recovery rate from the lower-grade sources of at least 90%.

Project 95 construction works are advancing well for completion in early Q2 2026. The foreground shows newly installed thickeners, with the adjacent Phase 1 and 2 concentrators in the background.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/3396/284365_fc95c4cbb463283a_006full.jpg

Kamoia-Kakula's 60-megawatt, on-site solar (PV) facility construction is progressing well at 70% complete

Construction of the two on-site 30-MW solar facilities is progressing well. The facilities, which will be owned, operated, and funded by CrossBoundary Energy and Green World Energie, have a combined installed capacity of 433 MW of Solar Photovoltaic (PV) and 1,107 megawatt-hours (MWh) of battery energy storage system (BESS) capacity. Kamoia Copper will be the sole off-taker of the electricity produced by both facilities. Construction is advancing well at approximately 70% complete. Completion is expected in Q2 2026.

Kamoia-Kakula plans to expand its on-site solar facilities further over time, targeting a baseload capacity of up to 120 MW.

Aerial view of the 60-MW solar (PV) power plant, with battery storage, at Kamoia-Kakula. Commercial operation of the facility is expected during Q2 2026.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/3396/284365_fc95c4cbb463283a_007full.jpg

DRC grid transmission upgrades increasing power delivered to Kamoia-Kakula from newly refurbished 178-megawatt Turbine #5 at Inga II

The newly refurbished Turbine #5 at the Inga II hydroelectric facility ramped up to full capacity in early Q4 2025, delivering approximately 178 MW of clean, hydroelectric power into the DRC grid. Of the 178 MW being delivered to the grid, Kamoia-Kakula is currently receiving an initial 50 MW, bringing its total domestically sourced power to approximately 110 MW.

As grid upgrades are completed, hydroelectric power delivery to Kamoia-Kakula is expected to increase, along with improved voltage stability. The grid improvement initiatives primarily focus on upgrades to substations at Inga and Kolwezi. The first upgrades, consisting of upgraded resistor banks at the Inga and

Kolwezi substations, were completed in Q2 2025 and Q4 2025, respectively.

A static compensator upgrade at the Kolwezi substation is currently underway for completion by the end of Q1 2026, increasing power delivery to the Kamo-Kakula by a further 35 MW. The remaining workstreams to upgrade the filter banks at the Inga and Kolwezi substations will occur in phases over the next 12 months, ultimately increasing the total power delivered to Kamo-Kakula from Turbine #5 to 150 MW.

2026 AND 2027 COPPER PRODUCTION, CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CASH COST GUIDANCE

Kamo-Kakula Guidance	2026	2027
Contained copper in concentrate (tonnes)	380,000 - 420,000	500,000 - 540,000
Cash cost (C1) (\$/lb. payable copper produced)	2.20 - 2.50	1.90 - 2.30
Capital expenditure (\$ million)	1,100 - 1,400	750 - 950

Guidance figures are on a 100% project basis and metal reported in concentrate is before refining losses associated with smelter terms.

Kamo-Kakula's guidance is based on several assumptions and estimates. It involves estimates of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause the actual results to differ materially.

Although mining in the western side of the Kakula Mine has restarted, risk factors remain, including the integrity of underground infrastructure once fully dewatered, the ability to ramp up underground operations in line with expectations, the ability to access in the required time new mining areas. Guidance for Kamo-Kakula is based on an assessment of these factors that management believes are reasonable at this time, given all available information.

Production is reported as contained copper in concentrate in tonnes, in line with previous years. With the ongoing ramp-up of the on-site Kamo-Kakula smelter to its annualized run rate of 500,000 tonnes per annum, the majority of concentrate produced by the Phase 1, 2, and 3 concentrators is expected to be processed through the smelter producing copper anodes, with any excess concentrate toll-treated at the Lualaba Copper Smelter (LCS), near Kolwezi, on the DRC Copperbelt. The mid-point of Kamo-Kakula's copper production is 400,000 tonnes of copper, representing approximately 80% of the smelter's total capacity.

The Kamo-Kakula Copper Complex produced a total of 71,569 tonnes of copper in concentrate for the fourth quarter of 2025 and 388,841 for the year.

Cash cost (C1) guidance is based primarily on assumptions, including tonnes of ore mined, feed grades of processed copper ore, concentrator recoveries, as well as the timing and ramp-up of the on-site smelter, among other variables.

Cash cost (C1) is a non-GAAP measure used by management to evaluate operating performance and includes all direct mining, processing, stockpile rehandling charges, and general and administrative costs. Smelter charges and freight deductions on sales to the final port of destination (typically China), which are recognized as a component of sales revenues, are added to cash cost (C1) to arrive at an approximate cost of delivered finished metal.

For historical comparatives and a reconciliation to the most directly comparable measure under IFRS, see the non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures section in this press release and the company's MD&A for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2025.

2. Kipushi Mine 62%-owned by Ivanhoe Mines Democratic Republic of Congo

The ultra-high grade Kipushi underground zinc-copper-germanium-silver-lead mine in the DRC is located

adjacent to the town of Kipushi on the Zambian border, approximately 30 kilometres southwest of Lubumbashi on the Central African Copperbelt. Kipushi is approximately 250 kilometres southeast of the Kamao-Kakula Copper Complex. Ivanhoe acquired a 68% interest in the Kipushi Mine in November 2011, through Kipushi Holding, which is 100%-owned by Ivanhoe Mines. The balance of 32% in the Kipushi Mine was held by the DRC state-owned mining company, Gécamines. As per the updated joint venture agreement signed in late 2023, Gécamines' ownership increased to 38% in Q1 2025.

Ivanhoe, together with its joint-venture partner, restarted the Kipushi zinc mine in mid-2024, with the ramp-up to steady state operations continuing during the quarter. On November 17, 2024, His Excellency Félix Tshisekedi, President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, along with a government delegation, officially reopened the Kipushi zinc mine. Ramp-up of the Kipushi concentrator, following the successful completion of the debottlenecking program, was completed in Q4 2025.

Kipushi summary of operating and financial data

	FY 2025	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025
Kipushi concentrator					
Ore tonnes milled (tonnes)	667,747	194,140	168,862	153,342	151,403
Feed grade of ore milled (%)	35.20%	36.18%	37.81%	33.37%	32.16%
Zinc recovery (%)	87.30%	87.71%	89.36%	85.22%	87.93%
Zinc in concentrate produced (tonnes)	203,168	61,444	57,200	41,788	42,736

Data in bold denotes a quarterly or annual record

	FY 2025	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025
Payable zinc sold (tonnes)	171,275	48,075	49,744	43,348	30,108
Cost of sales per pound (\$ per lb.)	1.12	1.13	1.11	1.05	1.23
Cash cost (C1) (\$ per lb.)	0.92	0.86	0.95	0.96	0.93
Realized zinc price (\$ per lb.)	1.31	1.44	1.27	1.23	1.29
Sales revenue before remeasurement (\$'000)	433,235	133,792	126,855	92,875	79,713
Remeasurement of contract receivables (\$'000)	7,983	4,246	2,548	3,882	(2,693)
Sales revenue after remeasurement (\$'000)	441,218	138,038	129,403	96,757	77,020
EBITDA (\$'000)	90,688	44,211	26,674	9,295	10,508
EBITDA margin (% of sales revenue)	21%	32%	21%	10%	14%

C1 cash cost per pound of payable zinc sold can be further broken down as follows:

	FY 2025	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025
Mining	(\$ per lb.) 0.17	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16
Processing	(\$ per lb.) 0.09	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.12
Logistics charges	(\$ per lb.) 0.47	0.44	0.49	0.50	0.47
Treatment charges	(\$ per lb.) 0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05
Support services	(\$ per lb.) 0.13	0.08	0.16	0.15	0.13
Cash cost (C1) per pound of payable zinc sold (\$ per lb.)	0.92	0.86	0.95	0.96	0.93

Cash cost (C1) is prepared on a basis consistent with the industry standard definitions by Wood Mackenzie cost guidelines, but cash cost per pound for the Kipushi Mine has been presented on a per tonne sold basis to eliminate the impact of unsold tonnes of zinc concentrate in inventory. Cash cost (C1) and cash cost per pound are not measures recognized under IFRS Accounting Standards. C1 cash cost is used by management to evaluate operating performance and includes all direct mining, processing, and general and administrative costs. Smelter charges and freight deductions on sales to the final port of destination, which are recognized as a component of sales revenues, are added to C1 cash cost to arrive at an approximate cost of delivered, finished metal. C1 cash cost excludes royalties, production taxes, and non-routine charges as they are not direct production costs.

All figures are on a 100% project basis, and metal reported in concentrate is before refining losses or

deductions associated with smelter terms.

Kipushi concentrator produced a record 203,168 tonnes of zinc in 2025, achieving guidance, including a record 61,444 tonnes of zinc in Q4 2025

Zinc production from the Kipushi concentrator continued to improve in the fourth quarter, breaking the third-quarter throughput and production records. The improvement in production rates was attributed to the ramp-up following the completion of the debottlenecking program in the third quarter, as well as improved power availability due to the installation of additional back-up generator power mid-quarter.

Following improved production rates in the second half of 2025, the Kipushi operations achieved the originally stated production guidance of between 180,000 and 240,000 tonnes of zinc.

Engineering work on the debottlenecking program commenced in late Q3 2024 to boost the concentrator throughput rate by 20% from 800,000 to 960,000 tonnes of ore per annum. The debottlenecking program was completed in mid Q3 2025, ahead of schedule and under budget.

Multiple concentrator records have since been achieved, including a monthly record of 22,629 tonnes of zinc in concentrate produced in December. In addition, during December, recoveries averaged a record 93.4%. The production record is equivalent to an annual production rate of over 270,000 tonnes of zinc.

Despite improved production rates, operations remain affected by electrical grid instability. An additional six megawatts of back-up generator capacity were installed in the fourth quarter, improving operational consistency. The new generators increase the total onsite back-up power to 20 megawatts, sufficient to maintain steady-state operations during periods of grid instability.

Figure 3. World's top 10 zinc mines in 2025, by contained zinc production per annum ('000 tonnes) with head grade (% zinc), with Kipushi's 2026 production guidance range.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/3396/284365_ivanhoe8.jpg

Source: S&P Capital IQ, 2025. Production for Kipushi is 2026 guidance range as disclosed on January 14, 2026

Notes: 2025 paid zinc production and head grade per Capital IQ estimates. Lanping Jinding excluded.
*2024 actual zinc head grade due to unavailability of 2025 estimates

Aerial view of the Kipushi concentrator. The concentrator produced a record 203,168 tonnes of zinc in concentrate during 2025, achieving guidance.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/3396/284365_fc95c4cbb463283a_009full.jpg

2026 ZINC PRODUCTION, CASH COST AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE GUIDANCE

Kipushi 2026 Guidance

Contained zinc in concentrate (tonnes)	240,000 to 290,000
Cash cost (C1) (\$ per pound of payable zinc)	0.85 to 0.95
Capital expenditure (\$ million)	60

Guidance figures are on a 100% project basis.

Kipushi's guidance is based on several assumptions and estimates of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause the actual results to differ include reliability of DRC grid power supply and prevailing logistics rates, among other variables. Metal reported in concentrate is before treatment losses or payability deductions associated with smelter terms.

Kipushi Mine produced a total of 61,444 tonnes of zinc for the fourth quarter of 2025, and 203,168 tonnes of zinc for the year.

Cash cost (C1) is a non-GAAP measure used by management to evaluate operating performance and includes all direct mining, processing, stockpile rehandling charges, and general and administrative costs. Smelter charges and freight deductions on sales to the final port of destination, which are recognized as a component of sales revenues, are added to cash cost (C1) to arrive at an approximate cost of delivered finished metal.

For historical comparatives and a reconciliation to the most directly comparable measure under IFRS see the non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures section of this press release and the company's MD&A for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2025.

3. Platreef Mine 64%-owned by Ivanhoe Mines South Africa

The Platreef Mine is located on the Northern Limb of the Bushveld Igneous Complex in Limpopo Province - approximately 280 kilometres northeast of Johannesburg and eight kilometres from the town of Mokopane in South Africa. The project is owned by Ivanplats (Pty) Ltd. (Ivanplats), which is 64%-owned by Ivanhoe Mines. A 26% interest is held by Ivanplats' historically disadvantaged, broad-based, black economic empowerment (B-BBEE) partners, which include 20 local host communities with approximately 150,000 people, project employees, and local entrepreneurs. The remaining 10% interest is held by a Japanese consortium, consisting of ITOCHU Corporation, Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC), and Japan Gas Corporation.

Platinum-group metals (PGM) mineralization in the Northern Limb is primarily hosted within a 30-kilometre mineralized sequence. Platreef is contiguous with, and along strike from, Valterra Platinum's Mogalakwena PGM operations. Platreef hosts an underground deposit of platinum-group metals, nickel, copper, and gold mineralization, called the Flatreef deposit. The Flatreef is a thick, relatively flat-lying and high-grade orebody, which is amenable to highly mechanized, highly productive, underground bulk mining methods.

Since 2007, Flatreef has become one of the largest undeveloped precious metals deposits globally, with 56 million ounces in platinum equivalent Indicated Mineral Resources and 74 million ounces in platinum equivalent Inferred Mineral Resources, at a 2.0 g/t platinum, palladium, rhodium, and gold (3PE + AU) cut-off. The Flatreef is also host to one of the world's largest undeveloped nickel sulphide mineral resources.

On November 18, 2025, the Platreef Mine was officially opened by the President of the Republic of South Africa, Cyril Ramaphosa.

(L-R, foreground) Ivanhoe Mines' Founder and Executive Co-Chairman, Robert Friedland, and President of the Republic of South Africa, Cyril Ramaphosa, sharing a pair of scissors; Premier of Limpopo Province, Dr. Phophi Ramathuba, and Ivanhoe Mines' President and Chief Executive Officer, Marna Cloete, cutting a ribbon marking the formal opening of the Platreef Mine. (L-R background) Former President of South Africa, Kgalema Motlanthe, and Bill Hayden, former Ivanhoe Mines director. Mr. Hayden was the geologist who originally conceived the idea of mineral exploration in the Lebowa Homeland Administration, and he was instrumental in the initial discovery of the Flatreef orebody.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/3396/284365_fc95c4cbb463283a_010full.jpg

First concentrate produced from Platreef Mine's Phase 1 concentrator in November 2025; ramp-up to accelerate following completion of Shaft #3 next month.

The Platreef Mine's Phase 1 concentrator produced the first batch of platinum-palladium-nickel-rhodium-gold-copper concentrate on November 18, 2025, during the official opening ceremony. Since then, the concentrator continues to ramp up.

Lower-grade development ore is currently being campaigned through the Phase 1 concentrator during the initial ramp-up stages, until Shaft #3 is ready to hoist ore in early April 2026, after which feed will be increasingly replaced by production ore.

From early Q2 2026, the concentrator is expected to steadily ramp-up, consistently achieving 80% of nameplate capacity by mid-year. 2026 production guidance will be provided once the concentrator ramp-up is more advanced.

Since late Q4 2025, underground development has also advanced on the 750-metre level and the 850-metre level, where the Flatreef orebody was first intersected in May 2025. Blasting of the first long-hole stoping blocks (production mining) on the Platreef 850-metre level is expected imminently. Ore tonnes from the long-hole stopes will only be hoisted to surface in early Q2 2026 once Shaft #3 is ready to hoist.

The completion of Shaft #3 is on track and is expected to be ready to hoist ore in April 2026. Barrel equipping of the shaft and construction of the underground loading box were both recently completed. The remaining workstreams of installing the permanent headframe and completing the installation of the underground conveyors and loading infrastructure are on track to be completed within the next month.

Shaft #3 will increase the Platreef Mine's available hoisting capacity by approximately five times to 5.0 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa). The new shaft will enable greater flexibility of hoisting to surface both ore and waste from the mine. Therefore, waste generated from the widening of Shaft #2, as well as waste development required in preparation for the Phase 2 expansion, can be hoisted concurrently with ore for the Phase 1 concentrator. This would not have been possible with Shaft #1 alone.

In addition, the first sale of concentrate from the Phase 1 concentrator to Northam Platinum Ltd, of Johannesburg, South Africa, took place in December 2025.

Phase 2 project development already underway, targeting completion during Q4 2027, increasing production to over 450,000 ounces of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold

The Ivanplats project team has commenced work on the Phase 2 expansion, targeted for completion in Q4 2027. DRA Global of Perth, Australia, was appointed in Q4 2025 as the engineering, procurement and construction management (EPCM) contractor for the Phase 2 underground infrastructure and the 3.3-million-tonne-per-annum Phase 2 concentrator. DRA Global was the EPCM contractor that delivered the Phase 1 concentrator on schedule in June 2024. Early works on the Phase 2 concentrator site, located adjacent to the Phase 1 concentrator, have recently commenced.

In addition, the expansion of Shaft #2 from an initial diameter of 3.1 metres to a diameter of 10 metres, will commence in April 2026. United Mining Services (UMS) Group of Johannesburg, South Africa, was appointed in Q4 2025 as the contractor to increase the diameter and line the shaft., a process called slype and lining. Raise boring of Shaft #2 to the initial diameter of 3.1-metres was completed in Q4 2024, the final diameter of the shaft will be 10 metres.

\$700 million project finance facility agreement for Platreef's Phase 2 expansion signed

In December 2023, Ivanplats closed a senior debt facility with Societe Generale and Nedbank Limited to fund Phase 1 construction. A total of \$100 million was drawn from the Phase 1 facility.

Following completion of the updated Phase 2 feasibility study, as announced on February 18, 2025, Ivanhoe Mines has been focused on arranging an enlarged project finance package to cover the majority of the capital requirements for the Phase 2 expansion.

In late Q4 2025, credit approvals were received, and underwriting engagements signed with Societe Generale, Absa Bank Limited and Nedbank Limited for the \$700 million Phase 2 senior project finance package. The Phase 2 facility will amend and upsize the Phase 1 facility, resulting in approximately \$600

million of additional capital. The new Phase 2 senior project finance facility agreement was signed on February 18, 2026, with financial close targeted for the end of the first quarter.

Financing for the future Phase 3 expansion is expected to be underpinned by cash flow generated from Platreef's Phase 1 and 2 operations.

The Platreef Mine is set to be one of the largest and lowest-cost producers of platinum, palladium, rhodium, and gold, with nickel and copper by-products.

On February 18, 2025, two independent studies were completed on the three-phase development of the Platreef Mine. This included an updated Feasibility Study on the Phase 2 expansion to 4.1 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of processing capacity, as well as a Preliminary Economic Assessment covering a new Phase 3 expansion to 10.7 Mtpa of processing capacity. The excellent results from both studies reinforce the multi-generational Platreef Mine's industry-leading margins.

The Platreef Mine is projected to be the lowest-cost primary platinum-group-metals producer globally. The Phase 2 life-of-mine total cash cost is estimated to be \$599 per ounce of 3PE+Au, net of nickel and copper by-product credits. Life-of-mine total cash costs are projected to fall further to \$511 per ounce of 3PE+Au following the Phase 3 expansion. This compares very favourably with a basket spot price of approximately \$2,318 per ounce of 3PE+Au, as at February 16, 2026. The Platreef Mine's low cash costs are primarily due to its unique thick orebody, which enables economies of scale, as well as the high grades of nickel and copper that are payable by-products.

Following the Phase 3 expansion, as shown in Figure 4, the Platreef Mine is expected to be one of the world's largest primary platinum group metal producers on a platinum-equivalent basis.

Figure 4. Phased development schematic of the Platreef Mine, showing the annualized mining rate over the life of mine.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:

https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/3396/284365_fc95c4cbb463283a_011full.jpg

First production from the Phase 1 concentrator was achieved in Q4 2025, with ramp-up underway to achieve an annualized production rate of approximately 100,000 ounces of 3PE+Au. Development has already commenced on the Phase 2 expansion, which is expected to be completed 2 years later in Q4 2027. Annualized production increases almost five-fold following the Phase 2 expansion to over 460,000 ounces of 3PE+Au, plus approximately 9,000 tonnes of nickel and 6,000 tonnes of copper. The Phase 3 expansion further doubles annualized production to over 1 million ounces of 3PE+Au, plus approximately 22,000 tonnes of nickel and 13,000 tonnes of copper.

Aerial view of the Platreef Mine site, showing the current Phase 1 concentrator, shaft headframes and associated surface infrastructure, as well as an outline of the locations for the future Phase 2 and 3 concentrators.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:

https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/3396/284365_fc95c4cbb463283a_012full.jpg

4. Global Exploration Portfolio

Western Forelands Exploration Project, DRC
54%- to 100%-owned by Ivanhoe Mines

The Western Forelands Exploration Project consists of a package of licences spanning an area approximately six times larger than that of the adjacent Kamo-a-Kakula Copper Complex. Ivanhoe's DRC exploration group is targeting sedimentary-hosted, Kamo-a-Kakula-style copper mineralization across its Western Forelands exploration licences, as it continues to expand the discoveries made in the Makoko District, as well as target new high-grade copper discoveries across the vast licence package.

The Makoko District drilling program is primarily focused on wide-spaced, step out drilling to continue to delineate the extent of mineralization. Notably, drilling to the east and to the south of the Makoko District continues to identify extensions of mineralization. For the third year in a row, preparations were made for drilling across the Makoko District to continue throughout the wet season. The wet season is expected to last until May.

Drilling activities during the fourth quarter were primarily concentrated on the Makoko District, which includes Makoko, Makoko West and Kitoko, as well as on the newly acquired Tshipaya licences, unless the onset of the wet season inhibited access. Additional reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed at the Kamilli prospect.

A total of 14,016 metres of diamond drilling were completed in 25 diamond drill holes, as well as 6,277 metres of RC drilling from 214 holes, underscoring the continued momentum of the exploration program. A total of 52,870 metres of diamond drilling and 7,150 metres of reverse circulation drilling were completed in 2025.

The Makoko District drilling program was primarily focused on wide-spaced, step out drilling to continue to delineate the broader mineralized footprint. Recent drilling east of Makoko confirmed continuous mineralization extending over more than 2 kilometres along strike and eastwards towards Kakula West, reaffirming the district's strong growth potential.

Exploration drilling at Tshipaya continued to refine the geological model across the licence area. Key results included intersections of 200 metres of Roan conglomerate in the southern region, improving understanding of favourable host stratigraphy.

Results from the 2025 drilling program are being consolidated into an updated regional geological model, with follow-up drilling planned for the dry season in 2026.

Ground gravity geophysics surveys progressed until late November, when wet-season-access constraints came into effect. Geophysics survey coverage included Tshipaya and a second area east of Kakula. The gravity data has proven effective in identifying zones of increased weathering associated with younger brittle faulting and fracture zones-features often difficult to resolve in areas with limited magnetic contrast.

At the Kamilli target, RC drilling provided access to primary bedrock beneath the Kalahari sand cover, which can reach depths of up to 60 metres and typically obscures geochemical signatures. Samples collected through this program are being analyzed via multi-element geochemistry, the same methodology used for soil sampling, to identify geochemical anomalies concealed beneath the sand.

RC drilling ceased in November due to the onset of the wet season and is planned to resume in Q2 2026, once field conditions permit.

Ivanhoe Mines is targeting an updated mineral resource estimate for the Western Forelands by mid-2026.

North-Western Province, Zambia
100%-owned by Ivanhoe Mines

Ivanhoe Mines' 100%-owned, Mbeze Resources Limited was awarded a highly strategic 7,757 km² exploration licence package in Zambia's North-Western Province on April 14, 2025, over an area considered highly prospective for copper discoveries in Zambia. This significant landholding is over three times the size of Ivanhoe's Western Forelands Exploration Project and is situated between the company's existing DRC assets and its Angolan exploration licences positioning Ivanhoe to unlock the next generation of copper discoveries in this underexplored region.

The new licences are underpinned by a compelling geological thesis that the prolific Central African Copperbelt extends southwest into Zambia and Angola below Kalahari sand cover. Ivanhoe's exploration

team is targeting multiple high-potential mineralization styles, including Basement Domes, Katangan-age sediment-hosted copper systems, and iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) systems.

During Q4 2025, Ivanhoe completed stakeholder engagements for the completion of Environmental Project Briefs (EPBs) across the licence area, which were lodged with the Zambian Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) by the end of December.

The company has acquired and started to analyze historical geophysical and geological data from the licence's previous owners, leading to several preliminary targets being identified. A new 10,600-line-kilometre Falcon airborne gravity gradiometer (AGG) and magnetics survey was initiated in late December 2025 and is expected to be completed in Q1 2026. Data captured from the surveys will be used to refine the targets of interest for drilling during the planned 7,000-metre drilling program, which is set to commence at the start of the dry season in Q2 2026, subject to approval of the EPBs by ZEMA. Tender adjudication for geoservices and drilling contractors for the 2026 work program was completed in Q4 2025, with awards expected in Q1 2026.

Moxico and Cuando Cubango Provinces, Angola
100%-owned by Ivanhoe Mines

Ivanhoe Mines is leveraging its proven exploration expertise from the Western Forelands and Kamao-Kakula to unlock a major new frontier in Angola. The company has secured approximately 22,000 km² of highly prospective exploration licences in the Moxico and Cuando Cubango provinces, one of the largest greenfield sediment-hosted copper exploration packages in the region.

Following the signing of a mining investment contract with Angola's National Agency for Mineral Resources on November 27, 2023, early-stage exploration included airborne magnetic and airborne gravity geophysical mapping of the full 22,000 km² licence package in June 2024. Ivanhoe's team initiated fieldwork in August 2024 completing a 600 km² baseline soil geochemical sampling program.

Field work in 2025 was concentrated on the eastern licences, focusing on completion of ground-based geophysical work, including Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics (AMT), Magnetotellurics (MT), and passive seismic surveys. Numerous Tromino passive seismic lines were completed in Q3 and Q4 to determine the depth of the Kalahari sands and to optimize the depth of the targets. AMT and MT surveys were completed to map regional structures to enhance the interpretation of the subsurface geology and Katangan basin architecture below cover.

These efforts have already yielded promising results with a total of 13 geophysical targets identified for follow-up. Two diamond drill rigs were mobilized in Q3 2025 for a 6,400-metre stratigraphic diamond drilling program, with drilling commencing in Q4 2025. A single 630-metre drillhole was completed in December 2025. Drilling operations will recommence in Q2-2026 at the start of the dry season.

During Q3 and Q4, medical staff attached to Ivanhoe Mines' field team assisted the local administration in a vaccination drive reaching 41 villages in the Ninda district towards the Zambian border. A total of 2,542 doses of 8 different types of vaccines were administered, with 1,031 children under 5 years receiving Polio vaccinations, and 227 children received MMR vaccinations.

The Chu-Sarysu Basin Exploration Joint Venture, Central Kazakhstan
20%-owned by Ivanhoe Mines

Ivanhoe Mines has established a strategic exploration joint venture with UK-based Pallas Resources to unlock the potential of the Chu-Sarysu Copper Basin in Kazakhstan. The basin is recognised as the world's third-largest sediment-hosted copper district. The partnership covers a vast and highly prospective 16,708 km² licence area, enriched by a comprehensive archive of Soviet-era exploration data.

Under the agreement announced on February 12, 2025, Ivanhoe has committed to \$18.7 million in exploration funding over an initial two-year period, with the option to increase its ownership stake to 80% through staged earn-in milestones.

Regional and prospect scale geophysical and geochemical surveys were completed across the licence package in 2025, advancing the joint venture's understanding of the underexplored, high-potential copper district. Two rigs were mobilized for a 17,500-metre maiden diamond drilling campaign in Q3 2025, with 2,374 metres completed by the end of the year, including copper mineralisation visible in one of the two holes completed.

Mokopane Feeder Project, South Africa
100%-owned by Ivanhoe Mines

Ivanhoe Mines is advancing exploration on the Northern Limb of South Africa's Bushveld Complex, adjacent to Ivanplats' flagship Platreef Mine. The company is targeting a significant gravity-high anomaly interpreted as a potential massive nickel-copper sulphide primary feeder zone for the region's rich mineralization, including the world-class Flatreef deposit.

Following the completion of comprehensive geological and geophysical data analysis in early 2024, Ivanhoe has identified multiple high-priority drill targets. A 6,000-metre diamond drilling program commenced in Q1 2025, with 3,300 metres completed across two holes to date.

In Q4 2025, a second deep drillhole and a downhole geophysical survey was completed to a depth of 1,451 metres. The 2025 drilling programme confirmed the continuation of Northern Limb Upper Zone - Main Zone stratigraphy downdip of Ivanplats' Platreef Mine. A geological and geophysical review is currently underway to refine the geology model and identify additional drilling targets. Drilling is expected to recommence in Q2 2026 with a new 4,000-metre program for 2026.

SELECTED ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The selected financial information is in accordance with IFRS as presented in the annual consolidated financial statements. All operating revenue from commercial production at Kamoakakula is recognized within the Kamoakakula Holding joint venture. Ivanhoe did not declare or pay any dividend or distribution in any financial reporting period.

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	441,461	401,818
Cost of sales	(424,535)	(355,763)
Share of profit from joint venture net of tax	180,250	490,826
Finance income	174,216	235,563
Exploration and project evaluation expenditure	(47,746)	(28,657)
Finance costs	(43,049)	(35,497)
Share-based payments	(18,373)	(29,269)
General and administrative expenditure	(17,555)	(32,833)
Deferred tax (expense) recovery	(17,671)	(5,704)
Loss on fair valuation of embedded derivative liability -	(164)	(5,261)
Profit (loss) attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	261,255	135,928
Non-controlling interest	(33,535)	(45,984)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	335,216	164,578
Non-controlling interest	(25,367)	(27,116)
Basic profit per share	0.19	0.17
Diluted profit per share	0.19	0.17
Total assets	7,625,738	7,455,261
Non-current liabilities	1,396,992	1,034,034

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Review of the year ended December 31, 2025 vs. December 31, 2024

The company recorded a profit for the year of \$228 million and total comprehensive income of \$309 million compared to a profit of \$193 million and total comprehensive income of \$181 million for the same period in 2024. The main contributor to the profit for year was the company's share of profit from the Kamoia Holding joint venture of \$181 million. The profit for 2024 included a loss of fair valuation of embedded derivative liability on the convertible notes of \$164 million. The convertible notes were redeemed in July 2024.

The total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2025, included an exchange gain on translation of foreign operations of \$81 million, compared to an exchange loss on translation of foreign operations recognized for the same period in 2024 of \$12 million, resulting mainly from the strengthening of the South African Rand by 11% from December 31, 2024, to December 31, 2025.

Included in general and administrative expenditure for 2025 is foreign exchange gains of \$26 million whereas the general and administrative expenditure for 2024 included a foreign exchange loss of \$10 million.

Ivanhoe's exploration and project evaluation expenditure amounted to \$48 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 and was also \$48 million for the same period in 2024. Of the total exploration and project evaluation expenditure for 2025, \$4 million related to the company's Angolan exploration, \$9 million related to the company's Kazakhstan exploration and the remainder related mainly to exploration at Ivanhoe's Western Forelands exploration licences.

Finance income amounted to \$174 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, and \$242 million for the same period in 2024. Included in finance income is the interest earned on loans to the Kamoia Holding joint venture to fund past development which amounted to \$141 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, and \$224 million for the same period in 2024 and decreased due to the effects of the subscription and set-off agreement entered into by Kamoia Holding and its shareholders in December 2024 which decreased the loan receivable from Kamoia Holding.

Review of the Kamoia-Kakula Copper Complex for the year ended December 31, 2025 vs. December 31, 2024

The Kamoia-Kakula Copper Complex sold 351,674 tonnes of payable copper in 2025, realizing revenue of \$3,281 million for the Kamoia Holding joint venture, compared to 396,972 tonnes of payable copper sold for revenue of \$3,107 million for the same period in 2024. The company recognized income in aggregate of \$322 million from the joint venture for the year ended December 31, 2025 and \$516 million for the same period in 2024, which can be summarized as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Company's share of profit from joint venture	180,604	291,908
Interest on loan to joint venture	140,947	224,258
Company's income recognized from joint venture	321,551	516,166

The company's share of profit from the Kamoia Holding joint venture was \$181 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to a profit of \$292 million for the same period in 2024, the breakdown of which is summarized in the following table:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000

Revenue from contract receivables	3,129,241	3,158,942
Remeasurement of contract receivables	151,854	(52,331)
Revenue	3,281,095	3,106,611
Cost of sales	(2,188,951)	(1,497,758)
Gross profit	1,092,144	1,608,853
General and administrative costs	(167,321)	(164,299)
Amortization of mineral property	(18,846)	(15,205)
Profit from operations	905,977	1,429,349
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	169,260	(21,513)
Finance income and other	17,655	15,852
Finance costs	(279,381)	(301,243)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(55,995)	-
Profit before taxes	757,516	1,122,445
Current tax expense	(296,427)	(348,732)
Deferred tax (expense) recovery	(21,304)	3,198
Profit after taxes	439,785	776,911
Non-controlling interest of Kamoa Holding	(74,929)	(187,198)
Total comprehensive income for the year	364,856	589,713
Company's share of profit from joint venture (49.5%)	180,604	291,908

The realized, provisional and forward copper prices used for the remeasurement (mark-to-market) of contract receivables of the Kamoa Holding joint venture for the year ended December 31, 2025, can be summarized as follows:

	2025	2024
Realized during the period - open at the start of the period		
Opening forward price (\$/lb.) ⁽¹⁾	44,521.01	44,521.01
Realized price (\$/lb.) ⁽¹⁾	44,952.74	44,952.74
Payable copper tonnes sold	737,982	737,982
Remeasurement of contract receivables (\$'000)	21,321,061	21,321,061
Realized during the period - new copper sold in the current period		
Provisional price (\$/lb.) ⁽¹⁾	44,972.31	44,972.31
Realized price (\$/lb.) ⁽¹⁾	44,952.28	44,952.28
Payable copper tonnes sold	328,255	328,255
Remeasurement of contract receivables (\$'000)	72,526,397	72,526,397
Open at the end of the period - open at the start of the period		
Opening forward price (\$/lb.) ⁽¹⁾	-4.48	-4.48
Closing forward price (\$/lb.) ⁽¹⁾	-4.72	-4.72
Payable copper tonnes sold	-11,126	-11,126
Remeasurement of contract receivables (\$'000)	-5,877	-5,877
Open at the end of the period - new copper sold in current period		
Provisional price (\$/lb.) ⁽¹⁾	54,451.35	54,451.35
Closing forward price (\$/lb.) ⁽¹⁾	54,451.04	54,451.04
Payable copper tonnes sold	50,270	50,270
Remeasurement of contract receivables (\$'000)	58,600,668	58,600,668
Total remeasurement of contract receivables (\$'000)	133,449,886	133,449,886

(1) Calculated on a weighted average basis

The finance costs recognized in the Kamo Holding joint venture can be broken down as follows:

	Year ended	
	December 31, 2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on shareholder loans	284,602	452,917
Interest on provisional and advance payment facilities	143,776	112,182
Interest on syndicated loans	45,640	-
Interest on bank loans and overdraft facilities	45,104	22,852
Lease liability unwinding	6,758	7,214
Interest on equipment financing facilities	6,026	9,728
Rehabilitation unwinding	6,023	5,951
Interest capitalized as borrowing costs	(258,548)	(309,601)
	279,381	301,243

Review of the Kipushi Mine for the year ended December 31, 2025 vs. December 31, 2024

The company sold 171,275 tonnes of payable zinc produced by the Kipushi Mine in 2025 realizing revenue of \$441 million, compared to 16,999 tonnes of payable zinc sold for revenue of \$41 million for the same period in 2024.

The realized, provisional and forward zinc prices used for the remeasurement (mark-to-market) of contract receivables of Kipushi for the year ended December 31, 2025, can be summarized as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Realized during the period - open at the start of the period		
Opening forward price (\$/lb.) ⁽¹⁾	1.341634	1.241528
Realized price (\$/lb.) ⁽¹⁾	1.241528	1.241528
Payable zinc tonnes sold	129,959	16,999
Remeasurement of contract receivables (\$'000)	(16,815,496)	(16,815,496)
Realized during the period - new zinc sold in the current period		
Provisional price (\$/lb.) ⁽¹⁾	1.241732	1.341634
Realized price (\$/lb.) ⁽¹⁾	1.341634	1.341634
Payable zinc tonnes sold	138,200	138,200
Remeasurement of contract receivables (\$'000)	107,466	107,466
Open at the end of the period - new zinc sold in the current period		
Provisional price (\$/lb.) ⁽¹⁾	1.441231	1.441231
Closing forward price (\$/lb.) ⁽¹⁾	1.441231	1.441231
Payable zinc tonnes sold	32,299	32,299
Remeasurement of contract receivables (\$'000)	(1,149,573)	(1,149,573)
Total remeasurement of contract receivables (\$'000)	7,024,603	7,024,603

⁽¹⁾ Calculated on a weighted average basis

Financial position as at December 31, 2025, vs. December 31, 2024

The company's total assets increased by \$1,888 million, from \$5,738 million as at December 31, 2024, to \$7,626 million as at December 31, 2025. The increase in total assets was mainly attributable to the increase in cash and cash equivalents by \$667 million, the increase in the company's investment in the Kamo Holding joint venture by \$537 million and the increase in property, plant and equipment of \$492 million as project development continued at the Platreef Mine.

Cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits increased by \$768 million, from \$117 million as at December 31, 2024, to \$885 million as at December 31, 2025. The increase is attributable to the receipt of proceeds from the Senior Notes in January 2025, which amounted to \$730 million net of transaction costs, as well as the receipt of proceeds from the private placement in September 2025 which amounted to \$544 million net of transaction costs. The Company spent \$338 million on project development and acquiring other property, plant, and equipment, \$127 million on its operating activities and advanced equity contributions of \$215 million to the Kamoia Holding joint venture during year.

The company's investment in the Kamoia Holding joint venture increased by \$537 million from \$3,034 million as at December 31, 2024, to \$3,571 million as at December 31, 2025. The company's investment in the Kamoia Holding joint venture can be broken down as follows:

	December 31, 2025 \$'000	December 31, 2024 \$'000
Company's share of net assets in joint venture	2,286,901	1,890,974
Loan advanced to joint venture	1,283,689	1,142,742
Total investment in joint venture	3,570,590	3,033,716

The company's share of the net assets in the Kamoia Holding joint venture can be broken down as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	100% \$'000	49.5% \$'000	100% \$'000	49.5% \$'000
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	7,085,455	3,507,300	6,122,292	3,030,535
Indirect taxes receivable	1,141,769	565,176	651,915	322,698
Current inventory	759,207	375,807	564,685	279,519
Mineral property	744,371	368,464	763,217	377,792
Long-term loan receivable	428,363	212,040	374,485	185,370
Other receivables	364,097	180,228	371,077	183,683
Trade receivables	336,094	166,367	280,795	138,994
Cash and cash equivalents	310,590	153,742	100,641	49,817
Run of mine stockpile	104,790	51,871	318,688	157,751
Income taxes receivable	88,289	43,703	-	-
Right-of-use asset	39,834	19,718	51,764	25,623
Deferred tax asset	30,201	14,949	27,594	13,659
Prepaid expenses	18,484	9,150	17,377	8,602
Non-current deposits	3,127	1,548	1,872	927
Liabilities				
Shareholder loans	(2,593,586)	(1,283,825)	(2,308,984)	(1,142,947)
Term loan facilities	(1,069,004)	(529,157)	(668,508)	(330,911)
Advance payment facilities	(906,915)	(448,923)	(681,345)	(337,266)
Trade and other payables	(675,358)	(334,302)	(700,803)	(346,897)
Deferred tax liability	(369,851)	(183,076)	(323,546)	(160,155)
Overdraft facility	(276,430)	(136,833)	(232,475)	(115,075)
Rehabilitation provision	(132,004)	(65,342)	(123,668)	(61,216)
Dividends payable	(87,242)	(43,185)	-	-
Provisional payment facilities	(80,756)	(39,974)	(78,993)	(39,102)
Lease liability	(44,075)	(21,817)	(52,093)	(25,786)
Other provisions	(34,806)	(17,229)	(58,279)	(28,848)
Income taxes payable	-	-	9,227	4,567
Non-controlling interest	(564,641)	(279,497)	(606,788)	(300,360)
Net assets of the joint venture	4,620,003	2,286,901	3,820,147	1,890,974

Before commencing commercial production in July 2021, the Kamoia Holding joint venture principally used loans from its shareholders to develop the Kamoia-Kakula Copper Complex through investing in development

costs and other property, plant, and equipment.

Advance payment facilities represent financing arrangements linked to Kamoa-Kakula's offtake agreements with its customers. Each customer has provided advance payment facilities which are repaid by offsetting amounts payable in terms of provisional invoices in accordance with the terms of each agreement. Kamoa-Kakula received \$800 million in advance payments under these facilities during 2025.

Overdraft facilities represent drawn unsecured financing facilities from DRC financial institutions at an attractive cost of capital, utilized to augment cash generated from operations for Kamoa-Kakula's continued expansion and working capital. Total current overdraft facilities amount to \$337 million, with an interest rate of approximately 6.5%.

The term loan facilities of the Kamoa Holding joint venture can be summarized as follows:

Description	Repayment terms
Syndicated term facility	Repayable in eight equal quarterly installments starting from March 31, 2026
Standard Bank facility agreement	Full repayment on July 2026 with extension option.
Equipment financing facilities	Installments on each quarterly facility repayment date
Bank of Africa facility	Repayable in monthly installments
United Bank for Africa loan facility	Interest is paid bi-annually & the principal is repaid on maturity.
Offshore Term facility	Interest is paid quarterly & four (4) quarterly payments of the principal amount starting and eight (80%) of the principal on maturity.
Total term loan facilities	

The repayments of the advanced payment facilities of the Kamoa Holding joint venture can be summarized as follows:

	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	12-24 months	More than 24 months
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at December 31, 2025	25,962	28,571	57,143	495,238	300,000

Kamoa Copper concluded working capital and overdraft facilities with Ecobank and United Bank for Africa for \$15 million and \$50 million respectively, in October 2025. Also in October, Kamoa Copper concluded a 2-year term facility of \$500 million, of which \$370 million was drawn in October 2025.

The cash flows of the Kamoa Holding joint venture can be summarized as follows:

	Year ended	
	December 31, 2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Net cash generated from operating activities before change in working capital items	935,049	1,209,337
Change in working capital items	(505,417)	(313,475)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,249,548)	(1,941,722)
Net cash generated from financing activities	986,782	1,023,673
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash	(872)	(4,358)
Net cash inflow (outflow)	165,994	(26,545)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of the year	(131,834)	(105,289)
Cash and cash equivalents - end of the period	34,160	(131,834)

(1) Cash and cash equivalents in the above table are shown net of overdraft facilities.

Total additions to property, plant and equipment for Kipushi 22,995 85,741 197,148

The company's total liabilities increased by \$999 million to \$1,901 million as at December 31, 2025, from \$902 million as at December 31, 2024, with the increase mainly due to the issuance \$750 million 7.875% Senior Notes due 2030 as well as an increase in borrowings during the period.

On January 23, 2025, the company issued debt securities with an aggregate principal of \$750 million (Senior Notes) and a maturity date of January 23, 2030. The Senior Notes carry a coupon of 7.875% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears on January 23 and July 23 each year, commencing on July 23, 2025. The Senior Notes are senior unsecured borrowings of the company and are guaranteed by the company's subsidiaries, Kipushi Holding Limited and Ivanhoe Mines US LLC. The Senior Notes are listed on The International Stock Exchange, Guernsey and traded on the Global Exchange Market. The gross proceeds from the Senior Notes will be used for general corporate purposes, including capital expenditure associated with the company's projects, and to pay certain fees and expenses related to the offering of the Senior Notes. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears at a rate of 7.875% per annum on January 23 and July 23 of each year, commencing on July 23, 2025.

Transaction costs of \$20 million associated with the Senior Notes were capitalized against the principal amount and an amount of \$17 million remains unamortized as at December 31, 2025. The effective interest rate of the Senior Notes was deemed to be 8.6467%. Interest of \$59 million was incurred for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Borrowings increased by \$58 million mainly due to the receipt of \$30 million by Platreef under its Senior Debt facility, \$12 million received by Ivanhoe Marketing under its revolving credit facility with Rand Merchant Bank (RMB) and \$20 million received by Kipushi under its offtaker facility agreement with Mercuria.

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table summarizes selected financial information for the prior eight quarters. Ivanhoe had no operating revenue in any financial reporting period and did not declare or pay any dividend or distribution in any financial reporting period.

	Three months ended			
	December 31, 2025 \$'000	September 30, 2025 \$'000	June 30, 2025 \$'000	March 31, 2025 \$'000
Revenue	138,435	129,403	96,757	77,020
Cost of sales	(120,518)	(122,151)	(100,217)	(81,771)
Share of profit from joint venture	45,647	11,305	15,704	107,948
Finance income	45,099	43,855	43,583	41,623
Deferred tax (expense) recovery	(32,995)	3,169	7,842	4,374
Finance costs	(9,314)	(20,920)	(4,947)	(7,838)
General administrative expenditure	4,518	(2,068)	(10,378)	(9,957)
Exploration and project evaluation expenditure	(19,722)	(10,324)	(8,585)	(9,145)
Share-based payments	(5,324)	(6,194)	(4,447)	(2,418)
Profit (loss) attributable to:				
Owners of the Company	54,687	33,057	44,051	129,760
Non-controlling interests	(14,774)	(2,505)	(8,726)	(7,560)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
Owners of the Company	83,544	55,839	60,900	135,033
Non-controlling interest	(11,687)	(3)	(7,066)	(7,161)
Basic profit (loss) per share	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.10
Diluted profit (loss) per share	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.10

Three months ended

	December 31, 2024 \$'000	September 30, 2024 \$'000	June 30, 2024 \$'000	March 31, 2024 \$'000
Revenue	40,818	-	-	-
Cost of sales	(51,563) -	-	-
Share of profit from joint venture	73,620	83,507	89,616	45,165
Finance income	56,041	60,164	62,873	62,457
Deferred tax recovery	12,663	575	1,398	3,221
General administrative expenditure	(19,633	) (10,573	) (12,345	) (14,001
Exploration and project evaluation expenditure	(15,845	) (12,813	) (10,589	) (8,901
Finance costs	(6,849	) (,471	) (32,871	) (8,944
Share-based payments	(2,977	) (7,504	) (8,505	) (8,933
Loss on fair valuation of embedded derivative liability -		(4,171	) (20,727	) (139,271
Profit (loss) attributable to:				
Owners of the Company	99,344	117,942	76,401	(65,552
Non-controlling interests	(11,338	) (9,760	) (9,885	) (3,858
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
Owners of the Company	60,964	141,525	88,223	(73,648
Non-controlling interest	(15,158	) (7,469	) (8,672	) (4,728
Basic profit (loss) per share	0.07	0.09	0.06	(0.05
Diluted profit (loss) per share	0.07	0.09	0.06	(0.05

Review of the three months ended December 31, 2025 vs. December 31, 2024

The company recorded a profit for Q4 2025 of \$40 million compared to \$88 million for the same period in 2024. The total comprehensive income for Q4 2025 was \$72 million compared to \$46 million for the same period in 2024.

The total comprehensive income for the three months ended December 31, 2025, included an exchange gain on translation of foreign operations of \$32 million, compared to an exchange loss on translation of foreign operations recognized for the same period in 2024 of \$42 million, resulting mainly from the strengthening of the South African Rand by 4% during the fourth quarter of 2025.

Included in general and administrative expenditure for the three months ended December 31, 2025 is foreign exchange gains of \$21 million whereas the general and administrative expenditure for the same period in 2024 included a foreign exchange loss of \$2 million.

The Kipushi Mine produced 61,444 tonnes of zinc in concentrate during Q4 2025 compared to 32,323 tonnes for the same period in 2024. The company sold 47,365 tonnes of payable zinc produced by the Kipushi Mine in Q4 2025 realizing revenue of \$138 million at a cost of sales of \$120 million. The cost of sales also included depreciation and amortization of \$31 million in Q4 2025.

The Kamoakakula Copper Complex sold 78,469 tonnes of payable copper in Q4 2025 realizing revenue of \$866 million for the Kamoakakula Holding joint venture, compared to 112,811 tonnes of payable copper sold for revenue of \$843 million for the same period in 2024. The company recognized income in aggregate of \$127 million from the joint venture in Q4 2025, which can be summarized as follows:

	Three months ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Company's share of profit from joint venture	45,647	73,620
Interest on loan to joint venture	36,035	53,667
Company's income recognized from joint venture	81,682	127,287

The company's share of profit from the Kamoakakula Holding joint venture was \$46 million for Q4 2025 compared

to a profit of \$74 million for the same period in 2024, the breakdown of which is summarized in the following table:

	Three months ended	
	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue from contract receivables	782,691	895,758
Remeasurement of contract receivables	83,353	(52,428)
Revenue	866,044	843,330
Cost of sales	(657,264)	(482,070)
Gross profit	208,780	361,260
General and administrative costs	(37,748)	(68,299)
Amortization of mineral property	(4,467)	(4,862)
Profit from operations	166,565	288,099
Finance costs	(56,371)	(72,569)
Foreign exchange gain	115,888	3,707
Finance income and other	1,008	5,006
Reversal of impairment	12,207	-
Profit before taxes	239,297	224,243
Current tax expense	(93,991)	(21,561)
Deferred tax expense	(34,670)	(13,507)
Profit after taxes	110,636	189,175
Non-controlling interest of Kamoia Holding	(18,420)	(40,448)
Total comprehensive income for the year	92,216	148,727
Company's share of profit from joint venture (49.5%)	45,647	73,620

Kamoia-Kakula's operating data is summarized under the review of operations section.

The finance costs recognized in the Kamoia Holding joint venture can be broken down as follows:

	Three months ended	
	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on shareholder loans	72,763	105,295
Interest on provisional and advance payment facilities	33,080	32,289
Interest on bank loans and overdraft facilities	21,719	7,669
Interest on syndicated loans	11,514	-
Lease liability unwinding	1,653	1,841
Rehabilitation unwinding	1,600	5,951
Interest on equipment financing facilities	1,180	2,035
Interest capitalized as borrowing costs	(87,138)	(82,511)
	56,371	72,569

Ivanhoe's exploration and project evaluation expenditure amounted to \$20 million in Q4 2025 and \$16 million for the same period in 2024. Exploration and project evaluation expenditure for Q4 2025 related mainly to exploration on Ivanhoe's Western Forelands exploration licences, Kazakhstan and Angola.

Finance income for Q4 2025 amounted to \$45 million and was \$11 million less than for the same period in 2024 (\$56 million). Included in finance income is the interest earned on loans to the Kamoia Holding joint venture to fund past development which amounted to \$36 million for Q4 2025, and \$54 million for the same period in 2024, and decreased due to the effects of the subscription and set-off agreement entered into by

Kamoa Holding and its shareholders in December 2024 which decreased the loan receivable from Kamoa Holding.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The company had \$885 million in cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits as at December 31, 2025. At this date, the company had consolidated working capital surplus of approximately \$626 million, compared to \$60 million as at December 31, 2024.

The company's capital expenditure guidance can be summarized as follows:

Capital Expenditure	2026 Guidance (\$' million) million)
Kamoa-Kakula	
Expansion capital ⁽¹⁾	800 - 450
Sustaining capital	300 - 500
	1,100 950
	850
Platreef	1,500
Phase 1 initial capital	70
Phase 2 capital	300 - 420
	250 - 420
Kipushi	380
Initial and expansion capital	380
Sustaining capital	60
	60

Figures in the above table are presented on a 100% basis.

(1) Expansion capital at Kamoa-Kakula for 2026/2027 can be attributed 75% to accelerated mining development works, ventilation and dewatering infrastructure, and 25% to completion of smelter, power and Project 95 initiatives.

The 2026 capital expenditure guidance for Kamoa-Kakula has been updated from \$800 million - \$1,300 million to \$1,100 million - \$1,400 million which incorporates the planned expenditure not incurred in 2025. Kamoa-Kakula's 2027 guidance is provisional only and will be updated on the completion of the Kamoa-Kakula mine plan with the updated project development strategy, which is nearing completion.

The Platreef Mine's capital expenditure guidance range for 2026 is kept unchanged, with the Phase 2 expansion proceeding as contemplated in the feasibility study completed in February 2025, which outlines an increase in the total processing capacity to approximately 4.1 Mtpa with a new 3.3-Mtpa Phase 2 concentrator module from Q4 2027.

Ivanhoe's exploration budget for 2025 has been set to approximately \$90 million, with \$50 million of that earmarked for exploration activities focused on the Western Forelands Project.

PRO-RATA FINANCIAL RATIOS

The following pro-rata financial ratios have been calculated by aggregating the contributions of the company with the contributions from the Kamoa-Kakula joint venture, pro-rata to the Company's effective shareholding in the Kamoa-Kakula joint venture.

(in millions of \$, except ratios)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Pro-rata total debt	2,099.5	1,016.3
Pro-rata cash	909.7	163.5

Pro-rata net debt	1,189.8	852.8
Pro-rata net debt to Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	2.06x	1.36x

(1) Pro-rata net debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure. Pro-rata net debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio is pro-rata net debt divided by Adjusted EBITDA for the twelve months ended at the reporting period, expressed as the number of times Adjusted EBITDA needs to be earned to repay the pro-rata net debt.

The company's pro-rata total debt is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$'millions	\$'millions
Consolidated indebtedness of the company:		
Senior notes	759.2	-
Senior debt facility	96.4	63.4
Advance payment facilities	121.0	120.0
Other borrowings	199.0	175.0
	1,175.6	358.4
Pro-rata indebtedness of Kamoa Holding joint venture		
Term loan facilities	423.3	264.7
Advance payment facilities	359.1	269.8
Provisional payment facilities	32.0	31.3
Overdraft facilities	109.5	92.1
	923.9	657.9
Pro-rata total debt	2,099.5	1,016.3

The pro-rata cash and cash equivalents of the company are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$'millions	\$'millions
Consolidated cash and cash equivalents of the company	784.5	117.3
Pro-rata cash and cash equivalents of Kamoa Holding joint venture	125.2	46.2
Pro-rata cash and cash equivalents	909.7	163.5

The pro-rata net debt of the company is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$'millions	\$'millions
Pro-rata total debt	2,099.5	1,016.3
Pro-rata cash and cash equivalents	909.7	163.5
Pro-rata net debt	1,189.8	852.8

The Adjusted EBITDA of the company for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 is summarized as follows:

	FY 2025	Q4 2024
	\$'millions	\$'millions
Profit after taxes	228.0	393.2
Finance income	(174.2)	(143.6)
Current and deferred tax	22.1	35.2
Finance costs	42.9	20.8
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(28.7)	(20.7)
Depreciation	63.1	54.8
Amortization of mineral property	16.6	5.2

EBITDA	169.8	467.9
Share of profit from joint venture net of tax	(180.5)	(45.1)
Company's share of EBITDA from Kamo-a-Kakula joint venture ⁽¹⁾	568.5	126.2
Non-cash share-based payments	16.9	4.4
Loss on fair valuation of derivative liability	3.1	3.1
Adjusted EBITDA	577.8	186.2

⁽¹⁾ The company's attributable share of EBITDA from the Kamo-a-Kakula joint venture is calculated using the Company's effective shareholding in Kamo-a Copper SA (39.6%), Ivanhoe Mines Energy DRC SARL (49.5%), Kamo-a Holding Limited (49.5%), Kamo-a Services (Pty) Ltd (49.5%) and the Kamo-a Centre of Excellence (49.5%).

SUMMARY OF DEBT FACILITIES

On January 23, 2025, the company issued debt securities with an aggregate principal of \$750 million, being the Senior Notes, and a maturity date of January 23, 2030. The Senior Notes carry a coupon of 7.875% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears on January 23 and July 23 each year, commencing on July 23, 2025. The Senior Notes are senior unsecured borrowings of the company and are guaranteed by the company's subsidiaries, Kipushi Holding Limited and Ivanhoe Mines US LLC. The Senior Notes are listed on The International Stock Exchange, Guernsey and traded on the Global Exchange Market. The gross proceeds from the Senior Notes will be used for general corporate purposes, including capital expenditure associated with the company's projects, and to pay certain fees and expenses related to the offering of the Senior Notes. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears at a rate of 7.875% per annum on January 23 and July 23 of each year, commencing on July 23, 2025. Transaction costs of \$20.3 million associated with the Senior Notes were capitalized against the principal amount and an amount of \$16.7 million remains unamortized as at December 31, 2025. The effective interest rate of the senior notes was deemed to be 8.6467%. Interest of \$59 million was incurred for the year ended December 31, 2025.

On or after January 23, 2027, the company has the right to redeem all or part of the Senior Notes at the following redemption prices, expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, plus any unpaid accrued interest.

	Redemption price
Period of 12 months from January 23, 2027	103.9375%
Period of 12 months from January 23, 2028	101.9688%
Period of 12 months from January 23, 2029	100.0000%

On August 12, 2025, Kipushi entered into an offtaker facility agreement with Mercuria Energy Trading SA (Mercuria). Mercuria made \$20 million available to Kipushi to finance the development, construction and operation of the Kipushi Mine. Kipushi drew down on the full facility in September 2025. The facility is repayable in 24 equal monthly instalments starting six months after the agreement date and incurs interest at Term SOFR + 5%.

On December 10, 2024, Kipushi entered into a \$50 million revolving credit facility agreement with RMB. Under the terms of the agreement, RMB provided a \$50 million revolving loan facility to Kipushi to finance costs and expenditures related to the Project. Kipushi drew \$26 million from the facility on December 13, 2024. The facility incurs interest at the applicable Term SOFR plus a margin of 4.5% per annum. Interest is repayable on the last day of each interest period (being either 1, 3 or 6 months), with the facility repayable in full in December 2026 (unless repayment is extended in accordance with the terms of the agreement). Repayment may, upon mutual agreement of Kipushi and RMB, be extended by successive 12-month periods. Ivanhoe Mines has provided a corporate guarantee under this loan agreement.

On October 25, 2024, Ivanhoe Marketing and RMB entered into a \$75 million revolving credit facility agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, RMB provided a \$75 million revolving loan facility to Ivanhoe Marketing to finance general corporate purposes and working capital requirements. Ivanhoe Marketing drew \$40 million from the facility in 2024 and a further \$11.5 million in the second quarter of 2025. The facility incurs interest at the applicable Term SOFR plus a margin of 3.25% per annum. Interest is repayable on the last day of each interest period (being either 1, 3 or 6 months), with the facility repayable in full in October

2026. Repayment may, upon mutual agreement of Ivanhoe Marketing and RMB, be extended by successive 12-month periods. Ivanhoe Mines guarantees all amounts due to RMB under this facility agreement.

During the second quarter of 2024, Kipushi entered into a \$50 million facility agreement with FirstBank DRC SA (FirstBank). Under the terms of the agreement, FirstBank provided a \$50 million facility to Kipushi to finance costs related to the development of the project. Kipushi drew down on the full facility on the date of the agreement. The facility incurs interest at 3-month Term SOFR plus a margin of 4.5% per annum. Interest is repayable quarterly. The facility was initially repayable in full in May 2025, however repayment was automatically extended by mutual agreement for a further consecutive 12 months in accordance with the terms of the facility agreement. [Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.](#) has provided a corporate guarantee under this loan agreement.

On December 22, 2023, Ivanplats entered into a common terms and senior secured facility agreement between, amongst others, Société Générale and Nedbank Limited (acting through its Nedbank Corporate and Investment Banking Division) (Nedbank) as lenders; Ivanplats as borrower; Ivanplats Holding S.À.R.L, ITC and Ivanhoe Mines SA (Pty) Ltd. as guarantors; Ivanhoe Mines as sponsor; and Nedbank Limited as global facility agent (as amended and amended and restated from time to time, the Platreef Senior Debt Financing Agreement). Under the Platreef Senior Debt Financing Agreement, the lenders thereunder make available to Ivanplats a senior secured facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$150 million (the Platreef Senior Debt). The Platreef Senior Debt incurs an initial interest at the applicable Term SOFR (subject to a zero floor) plus 4.80%. The initial rate of interest shall apply until the earlier of the Completion Date (as defined in and subject to the conditions of the Platreef Senior Debt Financing Agreement) and the Target Refinancing Date (July 31, 2026), after which the interest rate shall be Term SOFR + 4.65% per annum from the Completion Date (if the Target Refinancing Date has not occurred) or Term SOFR + 6.50% per annum from the Target Refinancing Date. Ivanplats drew on \$70 million of the Platreef Senior Debt on November 6, 2024 and a further \$30 million on May 23, 2025. The remaining \$50 million of the facility was cancelled in full by Ivanplats on October 3, 2025.

On August 4, 2023, the company entered into an \$18 million loan agreement with Investec Bank Limited, a South African financial institution, in respect of its aircraft. Interest on the loan is incurred at SOFR + a margin of 3.65% per annum and is payable monthly in arrears. The principal amount is repayable monthly in 60 equal installments. The company repaid \$3.4 million of the principal amount and \$1 million in interest during the year ended December 31, 2025.

The company has a mortgage bond outstanding on its offices in London, United Kingdom, of £3.2 million (\$4.3 million). On October 6, 2025, the facility was renewed with a maturity date of September 30, 2030. All other terms of the facility remained unchanged. The bond is secured by the property, and incurs interest at a rate of one month Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA) plus 1.90% payable monthly in arrears. Only interest will be payable until maturity.

In 2013, the company became a party to a loan payable to ITC Platinum Development Limited, which had a carrying value and contractual value of \$43 million as at December 31, 2025. The loan is repayable once the Platreef Mine has residual cash flow, which is defined in the loan agreement as gross revenue generated by the Platreef Project, less all operating costs attributable thereto, including all mining development and operating costs. The loan incurs interest of term SOFR applicable to United States Dollars on a 3-month deposit plus 2.26%. Interest is not compounded.

The company has an implied commitment in terms of spending on work programs submitted to regulatory bodies to maintain the good standing of exploration and exploitation permits at its mineral properties. The following table sets forth the company's long-term obligations:

	Payments Due By Period
Contractual obligations as at December 31, 2025	Total After 5 years
Debt	\$10,000,000
Lease commitments	12,999,999
Total contractual obligations	22,999,999

Debt in the above table represents the senior notes, the senior debt facility, the advance payment facilities, the RMB loan facilities, mortgage bond owing to Citibank, the loan payable to ITC Platinum Development

Limited, the loan from FirstBank, the aircraft loan as described above.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Cash cost (C1) per pound is a non-GAAP financial measure. These are disclosed to enable investors to better understand the performance of Kamo-Kakula and Kipushi in comparison to other copper and zinc producers respectively who present results on a similar basis.

Cash cost (C1) is prepared on a basis consistent with the industry standard definitions by Wood Mackenzie cost guidelines but is not measures recognized under IFRS Accounting Standards. In calculating the C1 cash cost for Kamo-Kakula, the costs are measured on the same basis as the company's share of profit from the Kamo Holding joint venture that is contained in the financial statements. C1 cash cost is used by management to evaluate operating performance and includes all direct mining, processing, and general and administrative costs. Smelter charges and freight deductions on sales to the final port of destination, which are recognized as a component of sales revenues, are added to C1 cash cost to arrive at an approximate cost of finished metal. C1 cash cost and C1 cash cost per pound exclude royalties, production taxes, and non-routine charges as they are not direct production costs.

Reconciliation of Kamo-Kakula's cost of sales to C1 cash cost, including on a per pound basis:

	Three months ended		Year ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cost of sales	657,264	482,070	2,188,951	1,497,758
Logistics, treatment and refining charges	87,573	126,550	350,482	471,045
General and administrative expenditure	47,722	86,886	178,963	182,886
Royalties and production taxes	(67,825)	(76,783)	(247,071)	(264,768)
Depreciation	(172,142)	(117,574)	(531,138)	(328,234)
Power rebate	(5,412)	(3,769)	(16,049)	(16,932)
Non-cash adjustments to inventory	(63,035)	37,582	24,075	58,795
Extraordinary taxes	(10,486)	(21,100)	(22,809)	(43,017)
General and administrative expenditures of other group entities	(9,457)	(10,601)	(21,147)	(13,494)
Costs classified as abnormal due to seismic activity	(5,053)	-	(104,650)	-
C1 cash costs	459,149	503,261	1,799,607	1,544,039
Cost of sales per pound of payable copper sold (\$ per lb.)	3.80	1.94	2.82	1.71
C1 cash costs per pound of payable copper produced (\$ per lb.)	2.99	1.75	2.16	1.65
Payable copper produced in concentrate (tonnes)	69,408	130,275	377,693	425,746

Figures in the above table are for the Kamo-Kakula joint venture on a 100% basis.

Reconciliation of Kipushi's cost of sales to C1 cash cost, including on a per-pound basis:

	Three months ended		Year ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cost of sales	120,157	51,563	424,296	51,563
Logistics and treatment charges	16,003	9,926	52,400	9,926
General and administrative expenditure	673	384	1,481	384
Royalties and production taxes	(13,980)	(2,104)	(46,964)	(2,104)
Depreciation and amortization	(29,502)	(15,769)	(77,067)	(15,769)

General and administrative expenditures of other group entities	(2,087)	(1,806)	(5,341)	(1,806)
C1 cash costs	91,264	42,194	348,805	42,194
Cost of sales per pound of payable zinc sold (\$ per lb.)	1.13	1.38	1.12	1.38
C1 cash costs per pound of payable zinc sold (\$ per lb.)	0.86	1.13	0.92	1.13
Payable zinc sold in concentrate (tonnes)	48,075	16,999	171,275	16,999

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and EBITDA margin, normalized profit after tax and normalized profit per share

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures. Ivanhoe believes that Kamo-Kakula's EBITDA and Kipushi's EBITDA are valuable indicators of each mine's respective ability to generate liquidity by producing operating cash flow to fund their working capital needs, service debt obligations, fund capital expenditures, and distribute cash to its shareholders. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are also frequently used by investors and analysts for valuation purposes. Kamo-Kakula's EBITDA, Kipushi's EBITDA, and the EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the company are intended to provide additional information to investors and analysts and do not have any standardized definition under IFRS Accounting Standards and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared per IFRS Accounting Standards. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA exclude the impact of cash cost of financing activities and taxes, and the effects of changes in operating working capital balances and impairments, and therefore are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS Accounting Standards. Other companies may calculate EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA differently.

The EBITDA margin is an indicator of Kamo-Kakula's and Kipushi's respective overall health and denotes their respective profitability, which is calculated by dividing EBITDA by revenue. The EBITDA margin is intended to provide additional information to investors and analysts, does not have any standardized definition under IFRS Accounting Standards, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute, for measures of performance prepared per IFRS Accounting Standards.

Reconciliation of profit after tax to Kamo-Kakula's EBITDA:

	Three months ended		Year ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Profit after taxes	110,636	189,175	439,785	776,911
Depreciation	176,609	122,436	549,984	343,439
Finance costs	56,371	72,569	279,381	301,243
Other taxes	10,486	21,100	22,809	43,017
Current and deferred tax expense	128,661	35,068	317,731	345,534
Finance income	(5,845)	(5,805)	(23,222)	(16,580)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(133,590)	(2,741)	(196,227)	20,123
(Reversal of impairment) impairment	(12,207)	-	55,995	-
EBITDA	331,121	431,802	1,446,236	1,813,687

(1) The impairment recognized for the year ended December 31, 2025 comprises of \$47 million attributable to the seismic activity at the Kakula Mine during the second quarter and \$9 million related to the generator fire that occurred in January 2025.

Figures in the above table are for the Kamo-Kakula joint venture on a 100% basis.

Reconciliation of loss after tax to Kipushi's EBITDA:

	Three months ended		Year ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024

	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Segmented profit (loss) after taxes	7,505	(760)	3,871	(1,901)
Depreciation and amortization	29,503	-	77,068	-
Finance costs	7,264	-	30,196	-
Current and deferred tax expense	17,739	-	3,587	424
Finance income	(539)	(553)	(2,340)	(1,758)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(17,261)	333	(21,694)	1,747
EBITDA	44,211	(980)	90,688	(1,488)

Reconciliation of profit after tax to Ivanhoe's EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA:

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Profit after taxes	39,913	88,006	227,990	193,294
Finance income	(45,099)	(56,041)	(174,160)	(241,535)
Current and deferred tax recovery	35,802	(12,443)	22,131	(14,176)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	(23,495)	2,840	(28,834)	9,893
Finance costs	9,314	6,849	43,019	49,135
Depreciation	25,239	11,452	63,160	13,908
Amortization of mineral property	4,956	5,367	16,591	5,367
EBITDA	46,630	46,030	169,897	15,886
Share of profit from joint venture net of tax	(45,647)	(73,620)	(180,604)	(291,908)
Company's share of EBITDA from Kamoa-Kakula joint venture ⁽¹⁾	129,536	158,871	568,623	711,868
Loss on fair valuation of embedded derivative liability	-	-	-	164,169
Loss on fair valuation of derivative liability	3,125	-	3,125	-
Non-cash share-based payments	4,307	4,306	16,860	24,869
Adjusted EBITDA	137,951	135,587	577,901	624,884
Profit (loss) after taxes	39,913	88,006	227,990	193,294
Finance income	(45,099)	(56,041)	(174,160)	(241,535)
Current and deferred tax (recovery) expense	35,802	(12,443)	22,131	(14,176)
Finance costs	9,314	6,849	43,019	49,135
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	(23,495)	2,840	(28,834)	9,893
Depreciation	25,239	11,452	63,160	13,908
Amortization of mineral property	4,956	5,367	16,591	5,367
EBITDA	46,630	46,030	169,897	15,886
Share of profit from joint venture net of tax	(45,647)	(73,620)	(180,604)	(291,908)
Company's share of EBITDA from Kamoa-Kakula joint venture ⁽¹⁾	129,536	158,871	568,623	711,868
Loss on fair valuation of derivative liability	3,125	-	3,125	-
Non-cash share-based payments	4,307	4,306	16,860	24,869
Adjusted EBITDA	137,951	135,587	577,901	624,884

⁽¹⁾ The company's attributable share of adjusted EBITDA from the Kamoa-Kakula joint venture is calculated using the Company's effective shareholding in Kamoa Copper SA (39.6%), Ivanhoe Mines Energy DRC SARL (49.5%), Kamoa Holding Limited (49.5%), Kamoa Services (Pty) Ltd (49.5%) and the Kamoa Centre of

Excellence (49.5%).

	Three months ended		Year ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Profit after taxes	39,913	88,006	227,990	193,294
Finance costs on early redemption of convertible notes -	-	-	-	28,076
Loss on fair valuation of embedded derivative liability -	-	-	-	164,169
Normalized profit after taxes	39,913	88,006	227,990	385,539
	Three months ended		Year ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2024		2024	
	\$'000		\$'000	
Profit attributable to the owners of the Company	59,637	88,006	227,990	385,539
Finance costs on early redemption of convertible notes --	--	--	-28,076	
Loss on fair valuation of embedded derivative liability --	--	--	-164,169	
Normalized profit attributable to owners of the Company	59,637	88,006	227,990	385,539
Weighted average number of basic shares outstanding	11,425,150	11,425,150	11,370,630	11,370,630
Basic profit per share	0.0037	0.0037	0.0197	0.0197
Normalized profit per share	0.0037	0.0037	0.0132	0.0132

DISCLOSURE OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Disclosures of a scientific or technical nature at the Kamo-a-Kakula Copper Complex, the Platreef Mine and the Kipushi Mine, in this press release have been reviewed and approved by Steve Amos, who is considered, by virtue of his education, experience, and professional association, a Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101. Mr. Amos is not considered independent under NI 43-101 as he is Ivanhoe Mines' Executive Vice President, Projects. Mr. Amos has verified the technical data disclosed in this press release.

Disclosures of a scientific or technical nature regarding the Western Forelands Exploration Project in this press release have been reviewed and approved by Tim Williams, who is considered, by virtue of his education, experience, and professional association, a Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101. Mr. Williams is not considered independent under NI 43-101 as he is the Vice President, Geosciences, at Ivanhoe Mines. Mr. Williams has verified the technical data regarding the Western Forelands Exploration Project disclosed in this press release.

Ivanhoe has prepared an independent, NI 43-101-compliant technical report for the Kamo-a-Kakula Copper Complex, the Platreef Mine, and the Kipushi Mine, each of which is available on the company's website and under the company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca

- Kamo-a-Kakula Integrated Development Plan 2023 Technical Report, filed on March 16, 2023, prepared by OreWin Pty Ltd., China Nerin Engineering Co. Ltd., DRA Global, Epoch Resources, Golder Associates Africa, Metso Outotec Oyj, Paterson and Cooke, SRK Consulting Ltd., and The MSA Group.
- The Kipushi 2022 Feasibility Study, filed on March 4, 2022, prepared by OreWin Pty Ltd., MSA Group (Pty) Ltd., SRK Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd, and METC Engineering.
- The Platreef Integrated Development Plan 2025, filed on March 31, 2025, prepared by OreWin Pty Ltd., Mine Technical Services, SRK Consulting Inc., DRA Projects (Pty) Ltd, and Golder Associates Africa.

These technical reports include relevant information regarding the effective dates and the assumptions, parameters, and methods of the mineral resource estimates on the Platreef Mine, the Kipushi Mine, and the Kamo-a-Kakula Copper Complex cited in this press release, as well as information regarding data verification, exploration procedures, and other matters relevant to the scientific and technical disclosure contained in this press release in respect of the Platreef Mine, Kipushi Mine, and Kamo-a-Kakula Copper Complex.

Information contact

Follow Robert Friedland (@robert_ivanhoe) and Ivanhoe Mines (@IvanhoeMines_) on Twitter.

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Forward-looking statements

Certain statements in this news release constitute "forward-looking statements" or "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Such statements and information involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of the company, its projects, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information. Such statements can be identified using words such as "may", "would", "could", "will", "intend", "expect", "believe", "plan", "anticipate", "estimate", "scheduled", "forecast", "predict" and other similar terminology, or state that certain actions, events, or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. These statements reflect the company's current expectations regarding future events, performance, and results and speak only as of the date of this release.

Such statements include, without limitation: (i) statements that 2026 copper sales from Kamoakakula are expected to be approximately 30,000 tonnes higher than copper production as the on-site inventory of unsold copper concentrate is destocked now that the smelter is operational, predominantly during the first half of the year; (ii) statements regarding Kamoakakula's cash cost (C1) guidance for 2026 and 2027; (iii) statements regarding Kipushi's 2026 cash cost (C1) guidance for 2026; (iv) statements that an updated life-of-mine plan for Kamoakakula is on track for the end of March 2026, and that the plan will update reserve and resource estimates, based on updated mining methods and technical parameters implemented since the seismic event and subsequent recovery plan, and targets increasing mining rates to 17 million tonnes per year, to fully utilize Phase 1, 2 and 3 concentrator capacity, prior to a potential Phase 4 expansion; (v) statements that Project 95% is expected to complete in early Q2 2026; (vi) statements that construction of Kamoakakula's on-site, solar (PV) facilities, with battery storage, is expected to be operational during Q2 2026; (vii) statements that as transmission improvement initiatives are completed over the next 12 months, power delivered to Kamoakakula from Inga II is expected to increase to 150 MW; (viii) statements that Platreef's Phase 2 expansion is targeting completion in Q4 2027 and that Phase 2 production is expected to be more than four times larger than Phase 1, producing approximately 450,000 ounces of platinum, palladium, rhodium, and gold (3PE + Au), plus approximately 9,000 tonnes of nickel and 6,000 tonnes of copper; (ix) statements that an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Makoko District is planned by mid-2026; (x) statements that Kamoakakula's margins are expected to expand as the smelter ramps up, as concentrates produced by Phase 1, 2, and 3 concentrators are smelted on-site rather than exported unbeneficiated and that Kamoakakula's logistics costs are expected to approximately halve as the copper content per truck-load exported more than doubles, from 35% to 45% contained copper in concentrate to 99.7%-pure copper anodes; (xi) statements that the smelter is expected to produce up to 700,000 tonnes per annum of high-strength sulphuric acid at steady-state operations, which will be sold to local mining operations; (xii) statements that Stage Three dewatering activities are currently ramping up and are expected to continue into Q2 2026; (xiii) statements that as grid upgrades are completed, hydroelectric power delivery to Kamoakakula is expected to increase, along with improved voltage stability; (xiv) statements regarding Kamoakakula's 2026 capital expenditure and 2026 and 2027 production guidance; (xv) statements regarding Kipushi's 2026 capital expenditure and production guidance; (xvi) statements that the completion of Shaft #3 at Platreef is on track and is expected to be ready to hoist in April 2026; (xvii) statements that Phase 2 project development at Platreef is already underway, targeting completion during Q4 2027, and that the expansion of Shaft #2 from an initial diameter of 3.1 metres to a diameter of 10 metres, will commence in early Q2 2026, once Shaft #3 is ready to hoist; and (xviii) statements that following

the Phase 3 expansion, the Platreef Mine is expected to be one of the world's largest primary platinum group metal producers on a platinum-equivalent basis.

Also, all of the results of the 4.1 Mtpa FS, the 10.7 Mtpa PEA, the Kamoakakula 2023 IDP, the Platreef 2022 feasibility study, and the Kipushi 2022 feasibility study constitute forward-looking statements or information and include future estimates of internal rates of return, net present value, future production, estimates of cash cost, proposed mining plans and methods, mine life estimates, cash flow forecasts, metal recoveries, estimates of capital and operating costs and the size and timing of phased development of the projects.

Furthermore, concerning this specific forward-looking information concerning the operation and development of the Kamoakakula Copper Complex, Platreef Project and Kipushi Mine, and the exploration of the Western Forelands Exploration Project, the Mokopane Feeder Exploration Project and the Chu-Sarya Basin Exploration JV, the company has based its assumptions and analysis on certain factors that are inherently uncertain. Uncertainties include: (i) the adequacy of infrastructure; (ii) geological characteristics; (iii) metallurgical characteristics of the mineralization; (iv) the ability to develop adequate processing capacity; (v) the price of copper, nickel, zinc, platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold; (vi) the availability of equipment and facilities necessary to complete development and exploration; (vii) the cost of consumables and mining and processing equipment; (viii) unforeseen technological and engineering problems; (ix) accidents or acts of sabotage or terrorism; (x) currency fluctuations; (xi) changes in regulations; (xii) the compliance by joint venture partners with terms of agreements; (xiii) the availability and productivity of skilled labour; (xiv) the regulation of the mining industry by various governmental agencies; (xv) the ability to raise sufficient capital to develop such projects; (xvi) changes in project scope or design; (xvii) recoveries, mining rates and grade; (xviii) political factors; (xviii) water inflow into the mine and its potential effect on mining operations; and (xix) the consistency and availability of electric power.

Forward-looking statements and information involve significant risks and uncertainties, should not be read as guarantees of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indicators of whether such results will be achieved. Many factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements or information, including, however not limited to, the factors discussed above and under the "Risk Factors" heading in the company's MD&A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, in the company's current annual information form, and elsewhere in this release, as well as unexpected changes in laws, rules or regulations, or their enforcement by applicable authorities; the failure of parties to contracts with the company to perform as agreed; social or labour unrest; changes in commodity prices; and the failure of exploration programs or studies to deliver anticipated results or results that would justify and support continued exploration, studies, development or operations.

Although the forward-looking statements contained in this release are based upon what management of the company believes are reasonable assumptions, the company cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this release and are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. Subject to applicable securities laws, the company does not assume any obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this release.

The company's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the factors outlined in the "Risk Factors" section in the company's MD&A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, in the company's current annual information and elsewhere in this release.

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