# Earnings Release – 1Q24
## Nexa Resources Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

## *Nexa Peru Reports First Quarter Results including Adjusted EBITDA of US$58 Million*

***Lima, May 02, 2024*** *– Nexa Resources Peru S.A.A. and subsidiaries ("Nexa Peru", or "Company") announces today its results for the three months ended March 31, 2024. This Earnings Release should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Nexa Peru and the notes for the financial quarter ended March 31, 2024. This document contains forward-looking statements.*

### CEO Message – José Carlos del Valle

Nexa Peru delivered solid financial performance in the first quarter, thanks to the commitment of our teams in reinforcing our operational strategies and enhancing our capabilities. Despite facing challenges in our industry, such as macro conditions and commodity price volatility, we continued to make steady progress and remained focused on disciplined capital allocation and cash flow generation, along with the advancement of our studies related to the Cerro Pasco Integration Project. Furthermore, despite prevailing low zinc prices worldwide, we remain optimistic about the market outlook for the base metals, reinforcing our confidence in the medium to long-term fundamentals of our industry.

We believe that we are well positioned to continue to deliver sustainable operational and financial results, which prioritizes performance across all mines, environmental protection, and the integral development of our communities within a framework of ethics, transparency, and responsibility.

Unfortunately, in early March, we experienced a fatal incident involving one of our employees in the El Porvenir mine. We extend our heartfelt condolences to the family. The safety and well-being of our workforce remains our utmost priority, and we are more committed than ever to employee safety and our goal of achieving zero fatalities.

### 1Q24 Highlights | Operational and Financial

- Consolidated net revenues reached US$188 million in the first quarter compared with US$178 million a year ago due to higher zinc, copper, and lead sales volumes in Cerro Lindo, partially offset by lower zinc, copper and lead LME prices. Compared to 4Q23, net revenues decreased by 2% primarily due to lower zinc and copper metal sales volumes and lower zinc and lead LME metal prices.
- Zinc production of 39kt in the quarter increased by 27% compared to 1Q23, mainly explained by higher treated ore volume and higher average zinc grades in Cerro Lindo. Compared to 4Q23, zinc production decreased by 4%, due to lower treated ore volume in all 3 units.
- Adjusted EBITDA was US$58 million in 1Q24 compared with US$41 million in 1Q23 and US$48 million in 4Q23. Adjusted EBITDA margin increase to 31% in 1Q24, 6.2bps higher compared to 4Q23 and 8bps higher compared to 1Q23.
- Mining cash cost[1] in 1Q24 was negative US$0.06/lb compared with positive US$0.08/lb in 1Q23. This decrease was mainly driven by (i) higher by-products contribution due to higher copper and lead volumes in Cerro Lindo and higher lead volumes in El Porvenir; (ii) higher zinc volume due to higher ore grades and higher treated ore mainly explained by the suspension of activities at Cerro Lindo mine for 12 days in 1Q23; and (iii) lower TCs. Compared to 4Q23, cash cost decreased by US$0.23/lb mainly driven by (i) higher by-products contributions due to higher copper prices; (ii)

[1] Our cash cost net of by-products credits is measured with respect to zinc sold.

lower operational cost mainly variable and third-party services in Cerro Lindo and El Porvenir; and (iii) lower TCs.

- Net income in 1Q24 was US$23 million. Net income attributable to Nexa's shareholders was US$24 million, which resulted in an adjusted earnings per share of US$0.02.
- Net debt to Adjusted EBITDA for the first quarter stood negative at 0.76x compared to a negative 1.12x at the end of December 2023 and a negative 0.53x a year ago.
- Total cash[2] decreased by US$51 million at March 31,2024 compared with December 2023 due to a decrease of commercial collections explained by lower concentrate sales and an increase in payments mainly explained by the typical payment cycle observed in the first quarter of each year. Our current available liquidity remains strong at US$167 million.
- On March 27, 2024 the General Shareholders' Meeting approved a distribution of dividends for US$ 5.549 million, considering dividends per share of US$ 0.004362, to be paid on July 16, 2024.
- As previously announced, we continued to advance with the technical studies of the Cerro Pasco Integration Project, aiming to develop a robust organic growth option for Nexa. As a result of the advancements on the technical studies in 2023, we increased the overall Mineral Reserves of the El Porvenir and Atacocha mines in the Cerro Pasco Complex. The technical studies covered diverse areas including additional underground interconnection, shaft upgrade, plant upgrades, key routes to increase capacity to provide a long-term solution for tailings disposal and supporting the extension of the mine life of the combined mines and opening up additional exploration potential at the integration mineralized body. Furthermore, we continue to advance on other work fronts related to the Integration Project, including to obtain the required environmental studies and permits.
- The strategic review of our assets continues with additional initiatives to optimize the portfolio. We also continue to evaluate options for the Magistral copper project. As of now, a formal decision is pending from the competent applicable environmental authority (SENACE) regarding Nexa's request for the Modification of the Magistral Environmental Impact Study (MEIA). However, to date, we understand that the Peruvian Water Authority (ANA) has raised unfavorable observations in relation to Nexa's request for the (MEIA). Not reaching an agreement regarding these unfavorable observations, may result in an adverse decision of SENACE regarding Nexa's MEIA request.

[2] Cash and cash equivalents.

## Selected indicators

| US$ million (except indicated otherwise) | 1Q24 | 4Q23 | 1Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 4Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 1Q23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Treated ore (kt) | 2,348.0 | 2,598.2 | 2,163.2 | (9.6%) | 8.5% |
| **Mining Production \| metal contained in concentrate** | | | | | |
| Zinc (kt) | 39.5 | 41.2 | 31.1 | (4.2%) | 26.8% |
| Copper (kt) | 6.0 | 8.0 | 5.2 | (25.0%) | 14.9% |
| Lead (kt) | 13.8 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 5.3% | 16.5% |
| Silver (kt) | 2,661.6 | 2,430.3 | 2,145.8 | 9.5% | 24.0% |
| **Zn Eq production (kt)** | **96.8** | **102.4** | **80.5** | **(5.4%)** | **20.2%** |
| **Cash Cost RoM (US$/t)** | **45.0** | **46.4** | **44.3** | **(3.0%)** | **1.7%** |
| **Cash Cost Net of By-products (US$/t)** | **(123.8)** | **374.8** | **178.0** | **-** | **-** |
| **Consolidated Net Revenue** | **187.7** | **192.5** | **177.9** | **(2.5%)** | **5.6%** |
| **Adjusted EBITDA** (1) | **58.1** | **47.5** | **40.9** | **22.2%** | **42.1%** |
| *Adj. EBITDA margin (%)* | *30.9%* | *24.7%* | *23.0%* | *6.2p.p.* | *8.0p.p.* |
| Sustaining (2) | 37.9 | 47.9 | 25.8 | (20.8%) | 47.1% |
| Expansion | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | (99.3%) | 765.4% |
| Others (3)(4) | 0.0 | (0.2) | 0.7 | - | (98.6%) |
| **Capital Expenditures** | **38.0** | **48.1** | **26.5** | **(21.0%)** | **43.2%** |
| **Liquidity and Indebtedness** | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 166.7 | 217.4 | 141.0 | (23.3%) | 18.2% |
| Net debt | (154.8) | (207.6) | (138.5) | (25.4%) | 11.7% |
| Net debt / LTM Adj. EBITDA (x) | (0.76) | (1.12) | (0.53) | (31.8%) | 44.7% |

(1) Refer to "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Measures" for further information. The Company revised its Adjusted EBITDA definition to exclude certain items to provide a better understanding of its operational and financial performance. For details on definition and accounting policy, please refer to note 11 (d) – Financial Risk Management: Capital Management in the "Consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2022".

(2) Includes HSE and investments in tailings dams.

(3) Modernization, IT and others.

(4) The negative amount refers mainly to tax credits.

# Consolidated Financial Performance

## Income Statement

| US$ million | 1Q24 | 4Q23 | 1Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 4Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 1Q23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Net Revenue** | **187.7** | **192.5** | **177.9** | **(2.5%)** | **5.6%** |
| Cost of sales | (134.0) | (157.0) | (135.2) | (14.6%) | (0.9%) |
| Selling and administrative expenses ("SG&A") | (8.6) | (7.7) | (5.5) | 12.5% | 57.0% |
| Mineral exploration and project evaluation | (4.7) | (11.0) | (7.3) | (57.5%) | (36.6%) |
| Impairment of non-current assets | 0.0 | (4.7) | 0.0 | (100.0%) | - |
| Expenses on temporary suspension of underground mine | (0.1) | (0.3) | (0.7) | (68.0%) | (85.9%) |
| **Other income and expenses, net** | **(7.0)** | **(7.6)** | **(5.2)** | **(7.0%)** | **35.1%** |
| **Net Financial Result** | **2.9** | **(1.8)** | **(2.9)** | **-** | **-** |
| Financial income | 8.1 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 14.2% | 43.7% |
| Financial expenses | (5.4) | (8.5) | (6.1) | (36.8%) | (12.39%) |
| Other financial items, net | 0.1 | (0.4) | (2.5) | - | - |
| Depreciation and amortization | 22.0 | 25.7 | 18.4 | (14.5%) | 19.8% |
| **Adjusted EBITDA** | **58.1** | **47.5** | **40.9** | **22.2%** | **42.1%** |
| *Adj. EBITDA Margin* | *30.9%* | *24.7%* | *23.0%* | *6.2pp* | *8.0pp* |
| Income Tax | (13.4) | (17.1) | (8.9) | (21.9%) | 49.8% |
| **Net Income (Loss)** | **22.8** | **(14.7)** | **12.0** | **-** | **89.9%** |
| Attributable to owners of the Controlling entity | 23.6 | (12.1) | 11.9 | - | 97.9% |
| Attributable to non-controlling interests | (0.8) | (2.6) | 0.1 | (67.8%) | - |
| Avg # of shares (in '000) | 1,272,108 | 1,272,108 | 1,272,108 | - | - |
| **EPS attributable to Nexa shareholders (in US$)** | **0.02** | **(0.01)** | **0.009** | **-** | **97.9%** |

## Net Revenues

In 1Q24, net revenues were US$188 million, 6% higher year-over-year, primarily due to higher zinc, copper, and lead sales volumes in Cerro Lindo; partially offset by lower zinc, copper and lead LME prices. The LME average price for zinc, copper and lead were down by 22%, 5% and, 3%, respectively, compared to the same period in 2023 – for more information on metal prices, refer to the "Market Scenario" section.

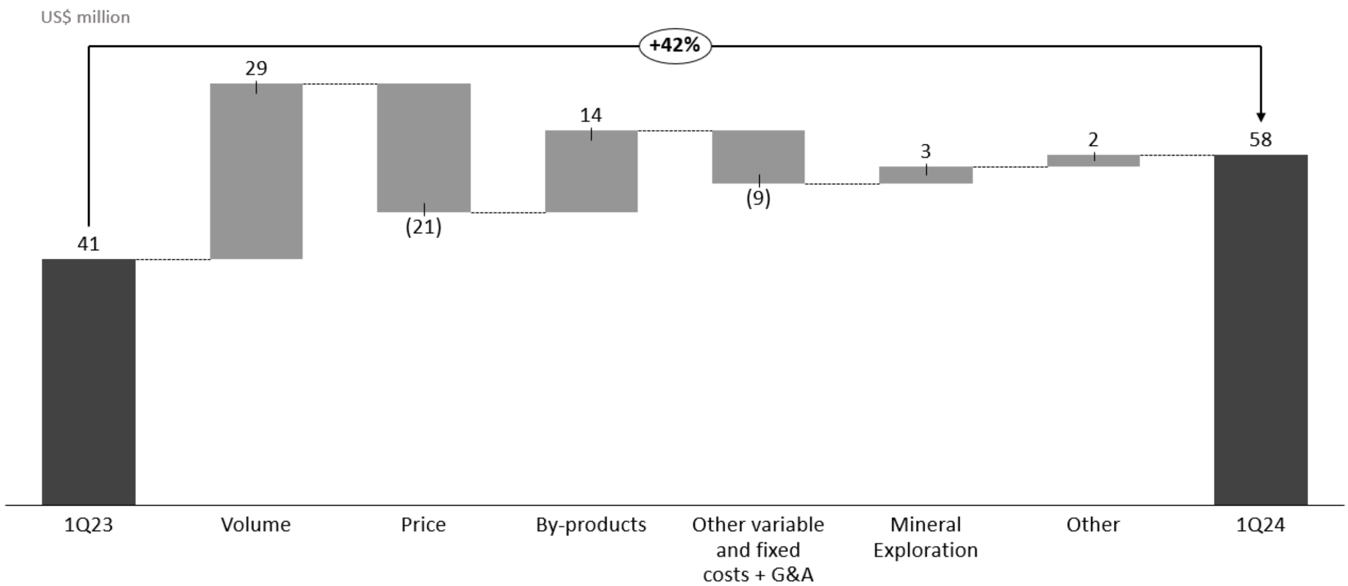
Compared to 4Q23, net revenues decreased by 2% primarily due to lower zinc and copper metal sales volumes and lower zinc and lead LME metal prices.

## SG&A

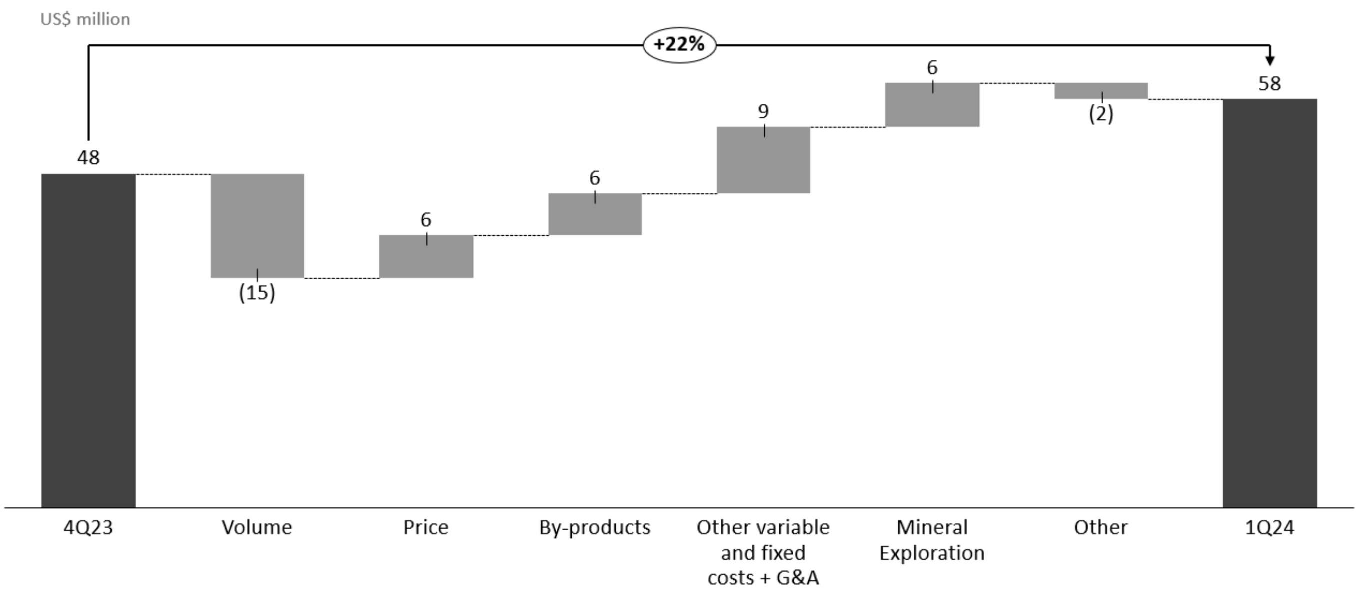
In 1Q24, selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses amounted to US$9 million, up 57% compared to 1Q23, mainly driven by higher employee benefit expenses and higher third-party services; and up 13% compared to 4Q23 due to higher selling expenses.

## Adjusted EBITDA

In 1Q24, Adjusted EBITDA was US$58 million compared to US$41 million in the same period for the prior year. The increase was primarily due to (i) the positive US$29 million volume effect related to higher sales volume of zinc, copper and lead in Cerro Lindo explained by higher treated ore and higher ore grades and higher sales volume of lead in El Porvenir explained by higher ore grade; (ii) the positive by-products impact of US$14 million mainly related to higher silver contained sales, due to higher lead sales volume in Cerro Lindo and El Porvenir and higher silver prices; (iii) the positive impact of US$3 million related to lower expenditure in project development and mineral exploration; (iv) the positive impact of US$2 million mainly related to lower contingency provision in Atacocha. These factors were partially offset by (v) the negative US$21 million net price effect related to lower zinc, copper and lead metal prices partially offset by lower treatment charges ("TCs"); and (vi) the negative US$9 million related to higher operating costs, mainly variable costs and worker´s participations in Cerro Lindo, and higher drilling services expenses in El Porvenir.




Compared to 4Q23, Adjusted EBITDA increased by 22% from US$48 million. The increase was primarily due to (i) the positive US$6 million net price effect mainly due to lower treatment charges ("TCs"); (ii) the positive US$6 million by-product impact related to higher silver contained in lead and copper concentrate in Cerro Lindo due to higher silver grades and higher silver and gold payable value due to higher prices; (iii) the positive impact of US$9 million mainly related to lower operating costs, driven by lower variable and fixed costs in all 3 units, partially offset by higher workers´participation also in all 3 units; (iv) the positive US$6 million related to lower expenditures in project development and mineral exploration. These factors were partially offset by (v) the negative impact of US$15 million volume effect related to lower sales volume of zinc in Cerro Lindo, El Porvenir and Atacocha due to lower treated ore and lower sales volume of copper in Cerro Lindo due to lower treated ore and ore grades; (vi) the negative US$2 million impact related to higher contingencies provisions.




## Cash Cost Net of By-products[3]

| Cash Cost Net of By-products | | 1Q24 | 4Q23 | 1Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 4Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 1Q23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Consolidated** | **US$/lb** | **(0.06)** | **0.17** | **0.08** | **-** | **-** |
| **Consolidated** | **US$/t** | **(123.8)** | **374.8** | **178.0** | **-** | **-** |
| Cerro Lindo | US$/t | (511.9) | 121.3 | (54.2) | - | 843.9% |
| El Porvenir | US$/t | 534.0 | 825.6 | 486.4 | (35.3%) | 9.8% |
| Atacocha | US$/t | 103.9 | 374.3 | (266.8) | (72.3%) | - |

Cash cost net of by-products in 1Q24 was a negative of US$0.06/lb (or US$124/t) compared to a positive of US$0.08lb (or US$178/t) in 1Q23. This decrease was primarily driven by (i) higher by-products contribution due to higher copper and lead volumes in Cerro Lindo and higher lead volumes in El Porvenir; (ii) higher zinc volume driven by higher ore grades and higher treated ore, mainly explained by the suspension of activities at Cerro Lindo mine in 1Q23; and (iii) lower TCs in all 3 units.

Compared to 4Q23, cash cost decreased by US$0.23/lb primarily driven by (i) higher by-products contribution due to higher copper prices; (ii) lower operational costs, mainly variable and third-party services in Cerro Lindo and El Porvenir; and (iii) lower TCs in all 3 units.

## Operating Costs

| Cash Cost RoM | | 1Q24 | 4Q23 | 1Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 4Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 1Q23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Consolidated** | **US$/t** | **45.0** | **46.4** | **44.3** | **(3.0%)** | **1.7%** |
| Cerro Lindo | US$/t | 41.6 | 41.5 | 39.6 | 0.2% | 5.0% |
| El Porvenir | US$/t | 62.0 | 70.6 | 60.1 | (12.2%) | 3.1% |
| Atacocha | US$/t | 33.7 | 32.4 | 36.6 | 4.0% | (7.8%) |

[3] Our cash cost net of by-products credits is measured with respect to zinc sold.

In 1Q24, a consolidated cash cost RoM of US$45/t was registered, 2% higher compared to 1Q23 (US$44.3/t) due to higher variable and maintenance costs in Cerro Lindo, and lower treated ore volumes in El Porvenir. 1Q24 consolidate cash cost was 3% lower compared to 4Q23, mainly driven by lower variable costs and third-party services in Cerro Lindo and El Porvenir.

## Net financial result

The net financial result in 1Q24 was an income of US$2.8 million compared to an expense of US$1.8 million in 4Q23 primarily driven by the positive effect on the foreign exchange variation and lower financial expenses.

The foreign exchange variation had a positive impact of US$0.1 million in 1Q24 versus a negative impact of US$0.4 million in 4Q23, mainly explained by the depreciation of the PEN against the U.S. dollar which was PEN/USD 3.718 at the end of the period.

Excluding the effect of the foreign exchange variation, the net financial result in 1Q24 was an income of US$2.8 million compared to an expense of US$1.4 million in the previous quarter.

| US$ thousand | 1Q24 | 4Q23 | 1Q23 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial income** | **8,128** | **7,116** | **5,657** |
| **Financial expenses** | **(5,359)** | **(8,484)** | **(6,117)** |
| **Other financial items, net** | **111** | **(449)** | **(2,455)** |
| Foreign exchange gain (loss) | 111 | (449) | (2,455) |
| **Net Financial Result** | **2,880** | **(1,817)** | **(2,915)** |
| **Net Financial Result (excluding FX)** | **2,769** | **(1,368)** | **(460)** |

## Net income (loss)

Net income was US$23 million in 1Q24 compared to a net income of US$12 million in 1Q23 and a net loss US$15 million in 4Q23.

Net income attributable to Nexa's shareholders was positive US$24 million in 1Q24, resulting in an adjusted earnings per share of US$0.02.

# Mining Performance

## Mining production

| Consolidated | | 1Q24 | 4Q23 | 1Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 4Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 1Q23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Treated Ore | kt | 2,348.0 | 2,598.2 | 2,163.2 | (9.6%) | 8.5% |
| Grade | | | | | | |
| Zinc | % | 1.93 | 1.82 | 1.67 | 11 bps | 26 bps |
| Copper | % | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.32 | (5 bps) | 3 bps |
| Lead | % | 0.73 | 0.63 | 0.69 | 10 bps | 4 bps |
| Silver | oz/t | 1.42 | 1.18 | 1.26 | 20.1% | 12.9% |
| Gold | oz/t | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.1% | (10.9%) |
| in Content | | | | | | |
| Zn | kt | 39.5 | 41.2 | 31.1 | (4.2%) | 26.8% |
| Cu | kt | 6.0 | 8.0 | 5.2 | (25.0%) | 14.9% |
| Pb | kt | 13.8 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 5.3% | 16.5% |
| Ag | koz | 2,662 | 2,430 | 2,146 | 9.5% | 24.0% |
| Au | koz | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.6 | (0.7%) | (16.5%) |
| **Zn Eq production (1)** | **kt** | **96.8** | **102.4** | **80.5** | **(5.4%)** | **20.2%** |
| Cash Cost RoM | US$/t | 45.0 | 46.4 | 44.3 | (3.0%) | 1.7% |
| Cash Cost Net of By-products (2) | US$/t | (123.8) | 374.8 | 178.0 | - | - |

(1) Consolidated mining production in kt of zinc equivalent is calculated by converting copper, lead, silver, and gold contents to a zinc equivalent grade, assuming 2023 LME average prices: Zn: US$1.20/lb; Cu: US$3.85/lb; Pb: US$0.97/lb; Ag: US$23.4/oz; Au: US$1,943/oz.

(2) Our cash cost net of by-products credits is measured with respect to zinc sold.

In 1Q24, treated ore volume reached 2,348kt, up 9% year-over-year, explained by better plant performance across all mines, except in El Porvenir, where mining activities were suspended for approximately one week due to a fatal incident in early 2024.

Compared to 4Q23, treated ore volume decreased by 10%, primarily driven by lower treated ore across all mines. Our mines faced a temporary reduction in production for several days during the period due to the rainfall season, which typically occurs in the first months of the year.

The ore throughput, year-over-year, increased at Cerro Lindo (+15%) and Atacocha (+1%), while El Porvenir decreased by (-3%).

Zinc equivalent production totaled 97kt in 1Q24, up 20% compared to 1Q23. The average zinc, copper lead and silver head grades increased by 26 bps to 1.93%, 3bps to 0.36%, 4bps to 0.73% and 13% to 1.42oz/t, respectively, while gold head grade decreased by 11% to 0.01oz/t. Compared to 4Q23, zinc equivalent production decreased by 5%.

Zinc production of 39kt in the quarter rose by 27% from 1Q23 mainly explained by an increase in treated ore volume and higher average zinc grades, particularly at the Cerro Lindo. Compared to 4Q23, zinc production was 4% lower, mainly due to lower volumes from all mines.

Copper production of 6kt increased by 15% from 1Q23 as a result of higher treated ore and higher average grades, and decreased by 25% from 4Q23, mainly due to low mining recovery in areas with lower average head grades, particularly in Cerro Lindo.

Lead production increased by 16% year-over-year and 5% quarter-over-quarter, mainly driven by Cerro Lindo's higher head grade.

***Cerro Lindo***

| Cerro Lindo (100% basis) | | 1Q24 | 4Q23 | 3Q23 | 2Q23 | 1Q23 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ore Mined | kt | **1,457** | 1,617 | 1,515 | 1,595 | 1,254 | 5,981 |
| Treated Ore | kt | **1,471** | 1,644 | 1,540 | 1,530 | 1,277 | 5,991 |
| **Grade** | | | | | | | |
| Zinc | % | **1.87** | 1.70 | 1.63 | 1.31 | 1.38 | 1.51 |
| Copper | % | **0.51** | 0.58 | 0.63 | 0.57 | 0.48 | 0.57 |
| Lead | % | **0.44** | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.25 | 0.31 |
| Silver | oz/t | **1.14** | 0.83 | 0.81 | 0.83 | 0.72 | 0.80 |
| Gold | oz/t | **0.003** | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 |
| **Production \| metal contained** | | | | | | | |
| Zinc | kt | **24.3** | 24.6 | 21.7 | 16.9 | 15.0 | 78.2 |
| Copper | kt | **5.9** | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 28.6 |
| Lead | kt | **4.9** | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 13.0 |
| Silver | MMoz | **1.3** | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 3.5 |
| Gold | koz | **1.2** | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3.4 |
| **Zinc sales** | kt | **22.8** | 25.3 | 20.8 | 17.5 | 14.8 | 78.4 |
| **Costs** | | | | | | | |
| Cost of sales | US$ mm | **84.9** | 98.1 | 88.6 | 86.5 | 81.6 | 354.8 |
| Cost ROM (2) | US$/t | **41.6** | 41.5 | 41.3 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 40.6 |
| Cash cost (1) | US$/lb | **(0.23)** | 0.06 | (0.18) | (0.13) | (0.02) | (0.06) |
| Sustaining cash cost (1) | US$/lb | **(0.06)** | 0.29 | 0.07 | 0.15 | 0.23 | 0.19 |
| **CAPEX** | US$ mm | | | | | | |
| Sustaining | | **8.5** | 11.2 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 37.7 |
| Other | | **0.0** | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 5.6 |

(1) Our cash cost and sustaining cash cost are net of by-products credits, measured with respect to zinc sold.

(2) Our cost per ROM is measured with respect to treated ore volume. Refer to "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Measures" for further information.

In 1Q24, treated ore volume was 1,471kt, up 15% from 1Q23, while decreased by 11% from 4Q23.

Zinc production of 24kt increased 62% year-over-year, mainly explained by better plant performance, which resulted in higher treated ore volumes in the period, after the resumption of activities due to unusual heavy rainfall levels caused by cyclone Yaku, which partially flooded the mine in March 2023.

Additionally, in 1Q24, areas with higher zinc grades were accessed, resulting in increased zinc production. Compared to 4Q23, zinc production slightly decreased, primarily explained by scheduled preventive maintenance in the period, which lasted for 3 days. However, mine development to rehabilitate restricted areas has continued to progress, and we expect to increase mineable areas with better zinc grades in the upcoming quarters.

Zinc head grade averaged 1.87% in the quarter, up 49bps and 17bps compared to 1Q23 and 4Q23, respectively.

Copper production of 5.9kt increased by 15% from 1Q23, driven by a higher average grade in the period, and decreased by 25% from 4Q23, mainly attributed to the presence of oxidized minerals in certain areas, which impacted metal recovery and resulted in a lower copper average grade (down 8bps to 0.51%).

Lead production was 4.9kt, up 134% and 31% from 1Q23 and 4Q23, respectively, mainly driven by higher lead average grade in the period (up 19bps year-over-year and 12bps quarter-over-quarter).

Cost

Cost of sales was US$85 million in 1Q24 compared to US$82 million in the same period last year. This increase was primarily attributed to higher variable costs related to higher production, which were partially offset by lower idleness costs related to the two-week weather-related suspension in 1Q23. Compared to 4Q23, cost of sales decreased by 13%, mainly explained by lower third-party services, lower personnel costs, and lower variable costs due to lower zinc and copper sales volumes.

Run-of-mine mining cost was US$41.6/t in the quarter, up 5% year-over-year, mainly explained by higher variable costs and higher maintenance costs. Compared to 4Q23, run-of-mine mining cost was relatively flat.

Cash cost net of by-products in 1Q24 decreased to US$(0.23)/lb compared with US$(0.02)/lb in 1Q23 and US$0.06/lb in 4Q23. The year-over-year performance was primarily driven by suspension of operation activities at Cerro Lido in early 2023, which were partially offset by lower by-products prices. Compared to 4Q23, the decrease was mainly attributed to lower operational costs, lower TCs and higher by-products contribution.

CAPEX

In 1Q24, sustaining capital expenditures amounted to US$8.5 million, mainly related to mine development, maintenance, and other mining infrastructure expenses.

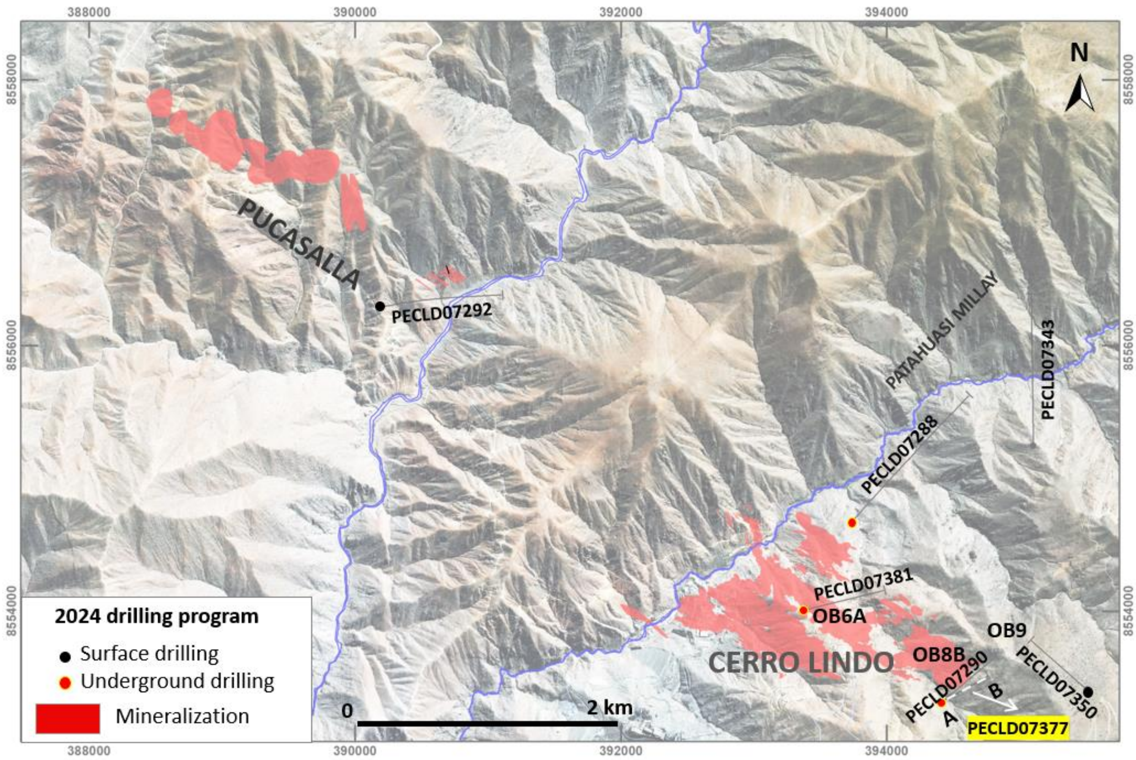
Exploration activities

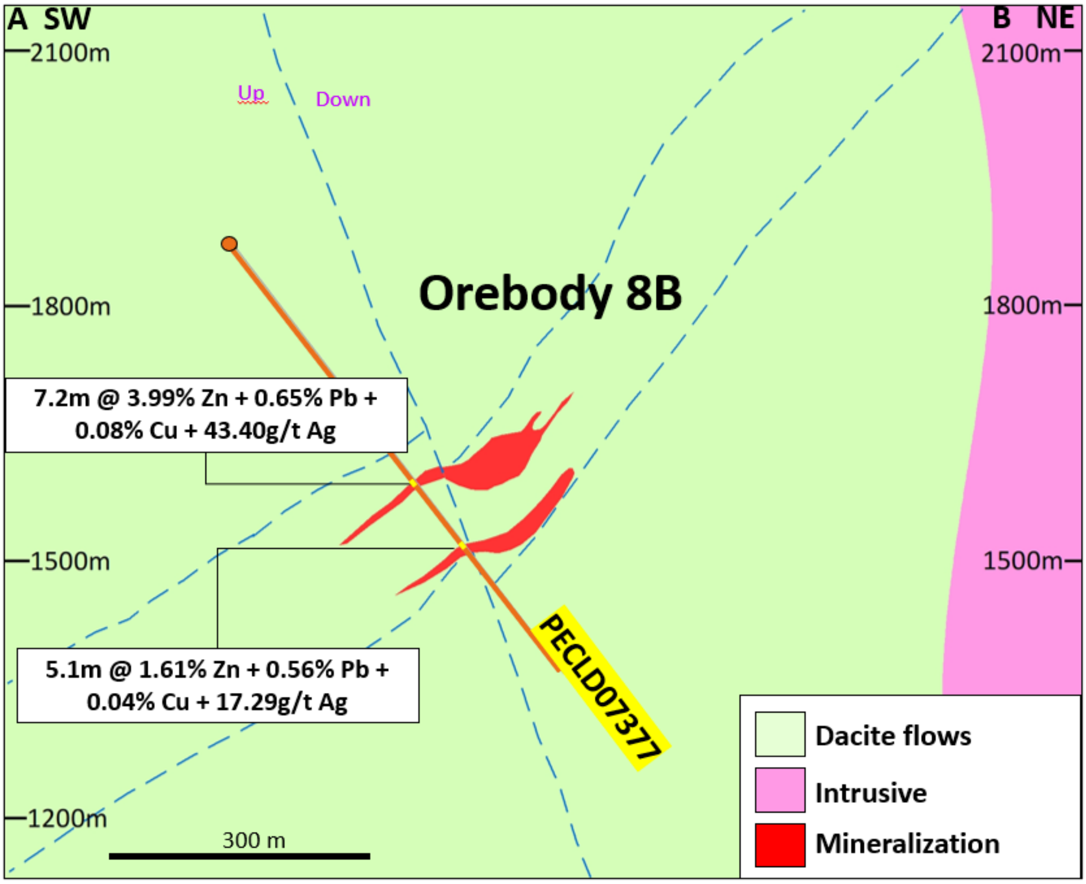
In 1Q24, a total of 6,326 meters of exploration drilling and 12,154 meters of mining infill drilling were executed. Exploration drilling activities were behind schedule due to the usual heavy rainfalls at the mine site and operational drilling issues. The updated drilling program for Cerro Lindo in 2024 is set at 21,400 meters, a reduction from the previously announced 23,100 meters, due to adjustments in meterage prices within the new drilling contracts.

The exploration program primarily focused on extending the mineralization of near mine targets known as OB-8B, OB-9 and OB-6A, as well as drilling to identify new mineralized zones in the Pucasalla target and its extensions. Furthermore, we continue to drill the geophysical anomaly of the Patahuasi Millay target to explore potential mineralized zones. The results obtained during the first quarter confirm the continuity of mineralization in the OB-8 orebody, such as the 7.2-meter interval with 3.99% Zn, 0.65% Pb, 0.08% Cu, 43.40 g/t Ag and 0.09 g/t Au and 5.1 meters with 1.61% Zn, 0.56% Pb, 0.03% Cu and 16.91 g/t Ag. Drill holes at the Pucasalla target and extensions identified the presence of sulfide zones but without significant results during 1Q24. At the end of the quarter, drill holes PECLD07288 and PECLD07343 of the Patahuasi Millay target were still in progress, remaining far from the target forecast.

| CERRO LINDO - 1Q24 - MAIN INTERSECTIONS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hole_id | Ore body | From | To | Length | Zn% | Pb% | Cu% | Ag g/t | Au g/t |
| PECLD07290 | OB-8B | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI |
| PECLD07377 | OB-8B | 362.1 | 369.3 | 7.2 | 3.99 | 0.65 | 0.08 | 43.40 | 0.09 |
| And | OB-8B | 510.0 | 515.1 | 5.1 | 1.61 | 0.56 | 0.03 | 16.91 | 0.00 |
| PECLD07381 | OB-6A | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI |
| PECLD07350 | OB-9 | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR |
| PECLD07292 | Pucasalla | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI |

*Note: Intervals with assays not reported here have no consistent samples > 2.0% Zinc + Lead or assay results are pending. True widths of the mineralized intervals are unknown at this time. NSI refers to "no significant intercept". PAR refers to "pending assay results".*






For 2Q24, our plans include continuing the investigating of the Patahuasi Millay target with two drill rigs (totaling 2,729 meters) and starting drilling at the Puca Punta target, located 4 kilometers to the northwest of Cerro Lindo, with one drill rig (1,300 meters). In addition, we aim to extend drilling activities at orebodies OB-9 (1,640 meters), OB-6A (400 meters), and OB-8B (1,540 meters), with three additional rigs. The total drilling planned for 2Q24 amounts to 7,609 meters.

***El Porvenir***

| **El Porvenir** (100% basis) | | **1Q24** | **4Q23** | **3Q23** | **2Q23** | **1Q23** | **2023** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ore Mined | kt | **530** | 562 | 568 | 546 | 544 | 2,220 |
| Treated Ore | kt | **530** | 562 | 568 | 546 | 544 | 2,220 |
| **Grade** | | | | | | | |
| Zinc | % | **2.76** | 2.83 | 2.89 | 2.89 | 2.82 | 2.86 |
| Copper | % | **0.16** | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.16 |
| Lead | % | **1.48** | 1.39 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.38 | 1.37 |
| Silver | oz/t | **2.47** | 2.20 | 2.22 | 2.42 | 2.55 | 2.34 |
| Gold | oz/t | **0.011** | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.011 |
| **Production \| metal contained** | | | | | | | |
| Zinc | kt | **12.9** | 13.9 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 55.8 |
| Copper | kt | **0.1** | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |

| El Porvenir (100% basis) | | 1Q24 | 4Q23 | 3Q23 | 2Q23 | 1Q23 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | kt | **6.6** | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 24.9 |
| Silver | MMoz | **1.1** | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 4.3 |
| Gold | koz | **2.2** | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 8.7 |
| **Zinc sales** | kt | **12.7** | 14.2 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 57.7 |
| **Costs** | | | | | | | |
| Cost of sales | US$ mm | **49.0** | 57.4 | 47.8 | 48.1 | 51.8 | 205.1 |
| Cost ROM (2) | US$/t | **62.0** | 70.6 | 57.5 | 63.1 | 60.1 | 62.8 |
| Cash cost (1) | US$/lb | **0.24** | 0.37 | 0.20 | 0.35 | 0.22 | 0.29 |
| Sustaining cash cost (1) | US$/lb | **1.14** | 1.30 | 0.73 | 0.65 | 0.64 | 0.83 |
| **CAPEX** | US$ mm | | | | | | |
| Sustaining | | **25.2** | 28.8 | 16.7 | 9.7 | 13.4 | 68.7 |
| Other | | **0.0** | 0.0 | - | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) |

(1) Our cash cost and sustaining cash cost are net of by-products credits, measured with respect to zinc sold.

(2) Our cost per ROM is measured with respect to treated ore volume. Refer to "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Measures" for further information.

In 1Q24, treated ore volume was 530kt, down 3% and 6% compared to 1Q23 and 4Q23, respectively.

In 1Q24, zinc production of 13kt was down 6% and 8% from 1Q23 and 4Q23, respectively. This performance was primarily driven by lower treated ore volumes and lower zinc average grade in the period, stemming from a reduction in mine activities due to the rainfall season, in addition to a voluntary suspension of mining operations for approximately 6 days following a fatal accident in March 2024.

Zinc average grade decreased to 2.76% in the quarter compared to 2.82% in 1Q23 and 2.83% in 4Q23.

Lead production in 1Q24 increased by 6% and 1% from 1Q23 and 4Q23, respectively, while silver production decreased by 5% year-over-year, as a result of lower silver average grade. Compared to 4Q23, silver production increased by 8% following higher grades.

Cost

Cost of sales amounted to US$49 million in 1Q24 compared to US$52 million in 1Q23, mainly due to lower zinc sales and lower operating costs, particularly related to lower third-party services and lower personnel costs. Compared to 4Q23, cost of sales was down 15%, attributed to lower variable costs in relation to lower treated ore volumes, lower personnel costs and lower depreciation and amortization expenses.

Run-of-mine mining cost was US$62/t in the quarter, up 3% from 1Q23 due to lower treated ore volumes, and down 12% from 4Q23, mainly driven by lower variable costs, lower personnel costs, and lower third-party services, which were partially offset by lower treated ore volumes in the period.

Cash cost net of by-products in 1Q24 increased to US$0.24/lb compared to US$0.22/lb in 1Q23, mainly driven by higher operating costs, lower by-products prices and lower zinc sales volumes, which were partially offset by higher by-products volumes and lower TCs. Compared to 4Q23, cash cost decreased by US$0.13/lb due to lower variable costs and lower personnel costs.

CAPEX

In 1Q24, sustaining capital expenditures amounted to US$25 million, mainly related to tailings dam project and mine development.

Exploration activities

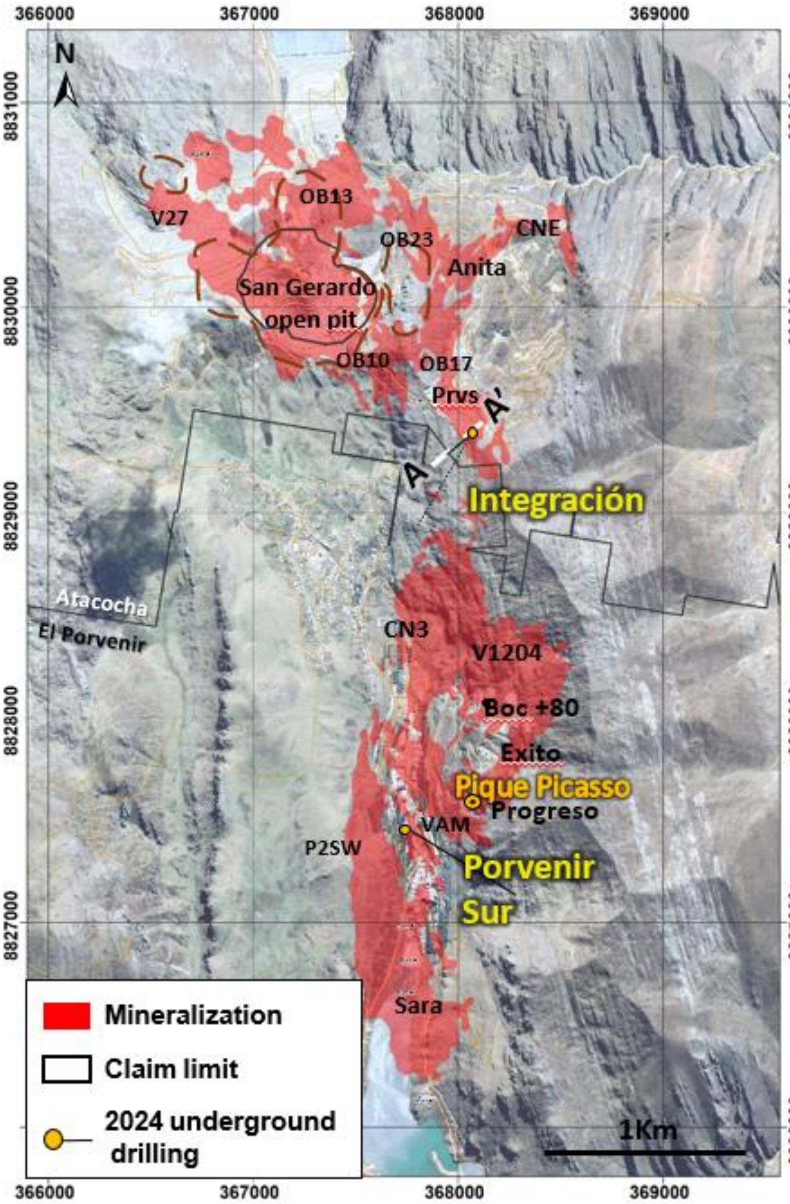
The exploration drilling efforts were primarily focused on extending the existing satellites' mineralized bodies along strike and at depth, as well as conducting exploration drilling on the Integración mineralized zone.

In 1Q24, a total of 3,389 meters of exploratory underground drilling and 4,746 meters of mining infill drilling were executed. A total of 3,300 meters were drilled at the Integración Sur orebody with one rig, while 1,443 meters were drilled at the Porv9, VAM and Don Lucho targets using one rig.

Drilling results obtained during 1Q24 confirmed the continuity of high-grade mineralization at the Integración target, as evidenced by drill hole PEEPD02703 with 6.1 meters grading 12.23% Zn, 8.25% Pb, 0.40% Cu, 132.84 g/t Ag and 5.78 g/t Au. The drilling program also confirmed the extent of mineralization at the Porv9, VAM, and Don Lucho targets, located in the upper portion of the mine above level 3,730, with results such as hole PEEPD02704 with 5.6 meters grading 2.25% Zn, 0.03% Pb, 0.15% Cu, 23.12 g/t Ag and 0.22 g/t Au.

| EL PORVENIR - 1Q24 - MAIN INTERSECTIONS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hole_id | Ore body | From | To | Length | Zn% | Pb% | Cu% | Ag g/t | Au g/t |
| PEEPD02703 | Integracion | 337.5 | 348.8 | 11.3 | 1.27 | 1.17 | 0.13 | 109.38 | 0.24 |
| PEEPD02703 | Integracion | 392.8 | 398.9 | 6.1 | 12.23 | 8.25 | 0.40 | 132.84 | 5.78 |
| PEEPD02703 | Integracion | 479.2 | 487.3 | 8.0 | 9.12 | 2.90 | 0.46 | 271.61 | 0.45 |
| PEEPD02703 | Integracion | 736.2 | 741.5 | 5.3 | 4.66 | 4.52 | 0.89 | 116.72 | 0.94 |
| PEEPD02704 | Porv9, VAM and Don Lucho | 56.4 | 62.0 | 5.6 | 2.25 | 0.03 | 0.15 | 23.12 | 0.22 |
| PEEPD02704 | Porv9, VAM and Don Lucho | 68.0 | 78.3 | 10.3 | 1.91 | 0.36 | 0.16 | 50.66 | 0.25 |
| PEEPD02709 | Porv9, VAM and Don Lucho | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI | NSI |
| PEEPD02716 | Integración | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR |
| PEEPD02729 | Porv9, VAM and Don Lucho | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR |
| PEEPD02732 | Integración | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR | PAR |

*Note: Intervals with assays not reported here have no consistent samples > 2.0% Zinc + Lead or assay results are pending. True widths of the mineralized intervals are unknown at this time. NSI refers to no significant intercept. PAR refers to pending assay results.*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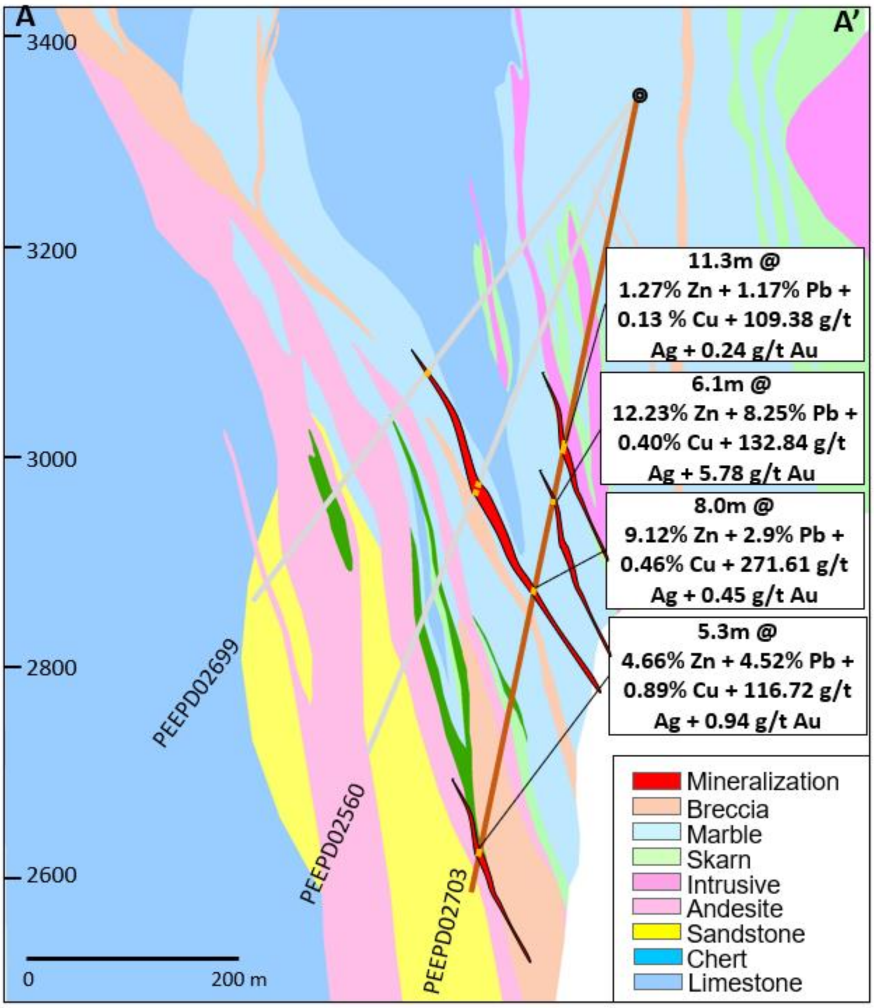



For 2Q24, we will continue drilling the south extension of the Integración target at level 3,300, as well as the VAM, Dom Lucho, and Porvenir 9 targets, with the aim of extending the mineralization and identifying new mineralized zones. We plan to drill 3,000 meters with two rigs in 2Q24.

***Atacocha***

| **Atacocha** (100% basis) | | **1Q24** | **4Q23** | **3Q23** | **2Q23** | **1Q23** | **2023** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ore Mined | kt | **347** | 399 | 290 | 363 | 342 | 1,394 |
| Treated Ore | kt | **347** | 393 | 290 | 373 | 342 | 1,397 |
| **Grade** | | | | | | | |
| Zinc | % | **0.89** | 0.87 | 0.58 | 0.67 | 0.94 | 0.77 |
| Lead | % | **0.81** | 0.86 | 0.84 | 0.80 | 1.23 | 0.93 |
| Silver | oz/t | **1.02** | 1.20 | 1.33 | 1.11 | 1.24 | 1.21 |
| Gold | oz/t | **0.008** | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.010 |
| **Production \| metal contained** | | | | | | | |
| Zinc | kt | **2.4** | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 8.2 |
| Lead | kt | **2.3** | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 11.1 |

| Atacocha (100% basis) | | 1Q24 | 4Q23 | 3Q23 | 2Q23 | 1Q23 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silver | MMoz | **0.3** | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| Gold | koz | **1.4** | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 7.6 |
| **Zinc sales** | kt | **2.1** | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 8.5 |
| **Costs** | | | | | | | |
| Cost of sales | US$ mm | **14.4** | 17.8 | 11.2 | 17.3 | 14.2 | 60.6 |
| Cost ROM (2) | US$/t | **33.7** | 32.4 | 30.7 | 31.7 | 36.6 | 32.9 |
| Cash cost (1) | US$/lb | **0.05** | 0.17 | (1.22) | (1.05) | (0.12) | (0.44) |
| Sustaining cash cost (1) | US$/lb | **0.95** | 1.25 | (0.19) | (0.58) | 0.81 | 0.43 |
| **CAPEX** | US$ mm | | | | | | |
| Sustaining | | **4.2** | 6.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 16.1 |
| Other | | **0.0** | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.1 |

(1) Our cash cost and sustaining cash cost are net of by-products credits, measured with respect to zinc sold.

(2) Our cost per ROM is measured with respect to treated ore volume. Refer to "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Measures" for further information.

Treated ore volume of 347kt in 1Q24 was up 1% from 1Q23, mainly explained by better plant performance after activities resumed following protests that impacted production in early 2023. Compared to 4Q23, treated ore volume decreased by 12%, primarily due to the rainfall season in the first months of the year, which led to a reduction in mining activities due to heightened humidity in the period.

Zinc production of 2.4kt in 1Q24 decreased by 6% and 11% compared to 1Q23 and 4Q23, respectively. Zinc average grade in the quarter was 0.89%, down 5bps year-over-year and up 2bps quarter-over-quarter.

Lead production decreased by 35% to 2.3kt compared to 1Q23, mainly due to lower lead average grade, while silver production decreased to 270koz following the same trend. Compared to 4Q23, lead and silver production decreased by 19% and 28%, respectively.

<u>Cost</u>

Cost of sales was US$14 million in 1Q24, down 1% year-over-year due to lower expenses in maintenance and third-party services. Compared to 4Q23, cost of sales decreased by 19%, mainly driven by lower operating costs, lower production volumes and lower depreciation and amortization expenses in the period.

Run-of-mine mining cost was US$34/t in the quarter, down 8% from 1Q23, mainly explained by the aforementioned reasons and up 4% from 4Q23, mainly explained by lower treated ore volumes.

Cash cost net of by-products was US$0.05/lb in 1Q24 compared with US$(0.12)/lb in 1Q23, mainly due to lower by-products volumes. Compared to 4Q23, cash cost was down US$0.12/lb, mainly due to higher zinc ore grade and lower TCs, which were partially offset by lower by-products contribution and lower treated ore volumes.

<u>CAPEX</u>

In 1Q24, sustaining capital expenditures amounted to US$4.2 million, mainly related to the tailings dam deposit area and drainage system, and expansion of the waste deposit.

Exploration activities

No drilling activities are planned for 2024 at Atacocha. However, some drill holes will be conducted within the Atacocha underground mine with the objective of extending the Integración mineralized breccia. For the purpose of this report, the results of these activities will be presented in the El Porvenir section.

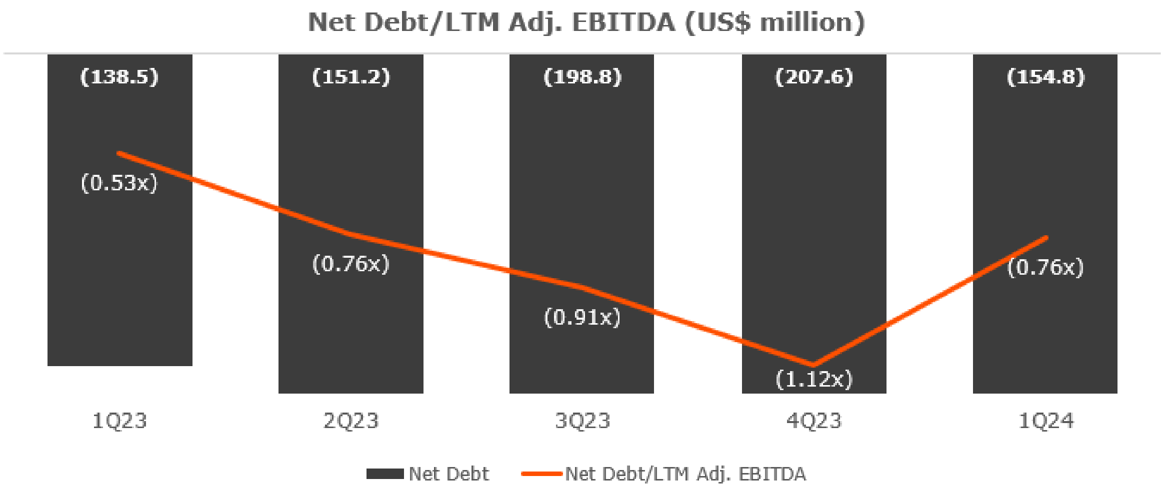
# Liquidity and Indebtedness

On March 31, 2024, Nexa Peru, at consolidated level, does not maintain gross debt[4], as same as the balance at December 31, 2023.

Cash balance amounted to US$167 million at the end of the period, 23% down compared to December 31, 2023, mainly driven by the negative cash flow generation in operating activities in the quarter.

Financial leverage, measured by the ratio of net debt to Adjusted EBITDA of the last twelve months was negative 0.76x, having no relevant debt maturities in the short term.

| US$ million | 1Q24 | 4Q23 | 1Q23 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Debt | 11.9 | 9.8 | 2.5 |
| Cash | 166.7 | 217.4 | 141.0 |
| Net Debt | (154.8) | (207.6) | (138.5) |
| LTM Adj. EBITDA | 202.4 | 185.2 | 262.2 |
| **Net Debt/LTM Adj. EBITDA (x)** | **(0.76x)** | **(1.12x)** | **(0.53x)** |




4 Loans and financings ("gross debt")

## Cash Flows

| US$ million | 1Q24 |
|---|---|
| **Net cash flows used in:** | |
| Operating activities | (10.7) |
| Investing activities | (38.3) |
| Financing activities | (0.9) |
| **Increase (decrease) in cash and cash eq.** | **(50.6)** |
| Cash and cash eq. at the beginning of the period | 217.4 |
| Cash and cash eq. at the end of the period | 166.7 |

In 1Q24, the net cash provided by operating activities was negative at US$11 million. Working capital changes had a negative impact of US$106 million due to an increase in accounts receivable, a decrease in accounts payables and the reclassification from long to short term of the US$50 million intercompany loan to Nexa Resources Minerais S.A.

We consumed US$38 million of net cash flows in investing activities in 1Q24, explained by CAPEX of US$38 million, mainly related to sustaining projects in Cerro Lindo and El Porvenir.

Cash from financing activities in the quarter was negative at US$1 million.

As a result, cash decreased by US$51 million, resulting in a final cash balance of US$167 million at the end of 1Q24.

## Investments (CAPEX)

Nexa Peru invested US$38 million in 1Q24, primarily related to sustaining CAPEX.

| **CAPEX** (US$ million) | 1Q24 | 4Q23 | 1Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 4Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 1Q23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Expansion projects** | **0.0** | **0.3** | **0.0** | **(99.3%)** | **765.4%** |
| **Non-Expansion** | **37.9** | **47.7** | **26.5** | **(20.5%)** | **43.2%** |
| Sustaining (1) | 37.9 | 47.9 | 25.8 | (20.8%) | 47.1% |
| Others (2)(3) | 0.0 | (0.2) | 0.7 | - | (98.6%) |
| **TOTAL** | **38.0** | **48.1** | **26.5** | **(21.0%)** | **43%** |

(1) Includes HSE and investments in tailings dams.

(2) Modernization, IT and others.

(3) Includes tax credits.

# Others

## Legal Matters

There are discussions and ongoing disputes with tax authority related to uncertain tax positions adopted by the Group in the calculation of its income tax, and for which management, supported by its legal counsel, has concluded that it is more-likely-than-not that its positions will be sustained upon examination. In such cases, tax provisions are not recognized. As of March 31, 2024, the main legal proceedings are related to: (i) the interpretation of the application of Cerro Lindo´s stability agreement; (ii) the deductibility of cost and expenses; (iii) the depreciation of certain fixed assets; and (iv) other provisions.

Regarding Cerro Lindo´s stability agreement, SUNAT issued unfavorable decisions against the Company for the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, arguing that the stability income tax rate granted by the stability agreement applies only to the income generated from 5,000 tons per day of its production, and not from its entire production capacity expanded over time. The Company has filed appeals against these decisions. SUNAT is currently auditing 2018 and 2019, while the years 2020 and 2021 (when the term of the stability agreement expired) remain open. Although SUNAT maintains its position disregarding the stabilized rate and taxing the Company's total income at the statutory income tax rate for these years, the Company continues to maintain its position in relation to the applicability of the Cerro Lindo stability agreement. The Company's Management, supported by the opinion of its external advisors, continues to conclude that there are legal grounds to obtain a favorable outcome in these matters related to the tax stability rate discussion, which means that it is more-likely-than-not that its positions will be sustained upon examination by the legal authorities. However, the Company may have to pay the disputed amounts under discussion in favor to SUNAT to continue the legal process either in the judicial or international arbitration levels. Such payments may be made in several installments provided that a guarantee is placed before the courts and may impact the Company's results[5].

[5] For broader information, on Tax Stability Agreement, please refer to explanatory note 7 (c) – "Summary of uncertain tax positions on income taxes", respectively, in the "Condensed consolidated interim financial statements at and for the three months ended on March 31, 2024."

# Market Scenario

## 1Q24

| LME Prices | | 1Q24 | 4Q23 | 1Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 4Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 1Q23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zinc | US$/t | 2,450 | 2,498 | 3,124 | (1.9%) | (21.6%) |
| Copper | US$/t | 8,438 | 8,159 | 8,927 | 3.4% | (5.5%) |
| Lead | US$/t | 2,077 | 2,123 | 2,140 | (2.2%) | (3.0%) |
| Silver | US$/oz | 23.34 | 23.20 | 22.55 | 0.6% | 3.5% |
| Gold | US$/oz | 2,070 | 1,971 | 1,890 | 5.0% | 9.5% |

Source: Bloomberg

In 1Q24, the LME zinc price averaged US$2,450/t (or US$1.11/lb), down 22% and 2% compared to 1Q23 and 4Q23, respectively.

Compared to 1Q23, zinc prices experienced a significant drop. At the beginning of 2023, Chinese smelters grappled with energy consumption challenges and reduced availability of refined zinc, leading to a negative impact supply on market supply. The low inventory levels in the period supported a strong fundamental for higher prices. In addition, in 1Q24, uncertainties surrounding the recovery of the Chinese economy had a negative impact on zinc prices. Compared to 4Q23, zinc prices were slightly lower, following higher LME inventories (up 20% quarter-over-quarter), mainly explained by the Chinese New Year Holiday and lower seasonality demand during 1Q24. On the other hand, mine shutdowns in Australia and Portugal, along with higher Purchasing Managers' Index ("PMIs") in China and Europe, coupled with expectations of interest rate cuts in the U.S., prevented prices from falling further.

The LME copper price averaged US$8,438/t (or US$3.83/lb) in 1Q24, down 5% and up 3% compared to 1Q23 and 4Q23, respectively.

LME copper prices regained momentum at the beginning of 2024 after experiencing a significant drop at the end of 2023. This rebound was supported by expectations of a global economic recovery and higher PMIs in both China and Europe, as previously indicated. These factors suggest a potential resurgence in industrial production, which is likely to have a positive impact on base metals demand. Additionally, LME copper inventories were down 33% from 4Q23, and, together with intensified supply disruptions, mainly driven by the forced shutdown of Cobre Panama, one of the world's largest open-pit copper mines, prices were bolstered.

Looking ahead, base metal prices are expected to be primarily impacted by monetary policy in the U.S. and macro-economic stimulus in China. The US Federal Reserve maintained interest rates levels during the January and March meetings, leading to increased market caution regarding potential cuts before the first half of the year, as well as the expected size of cuts throughout 2024, which are now projected to be lower than previous estimates. In China, achieving the 5% growth target set for 2024 may prove challenging; however, the government is increasing stimulus measures this year, particularly in the real estate sector. This could potentially serve as a turning point for zinc demand in both short and mid-term scenarios. The outlook for copper demand remains optimistic; however, there is still significant uncertainty surrounding the current situation at Cobre Panama, with a resolution likely to occur only after the Panama presidential elections in May 2024.

Despite the typical seasonality of demand in the period, zinc metal demand in our Home Market (Latin America, excluding Mexico) experienced a slight increase in 1Q24 compared to the previous quarter, which was mainly driven by the resurgence of demand in Argentina following the presidential elections. Looking ahead, the demand outlook for 2024 appears promising, due to the expectations of declining interest rates, expansion of civil construction GDP, and expected higher production of light vehicles, as projected by LCA Consultores.

### Foreign Exchange

| FX | 1Q24 | 4Q23 | 1Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 4Q23 | 1Q24 vs. 1Q23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PEN/USD (Average) | 3.760 | 3.782 | 3.816 | (0.6%) | (1.5%) |
| *PEN/USD (End of period)* | *3.718* | *3.704* | *3.763* | *0.4%* | *(1.2%)* |

Source: Bloomberg

Financial markets are currently focused on the potential cuts to the U.S. interest rates in the second half of 2024 and how this may impact the global equity market.

The average exchange rate for the Peruvian soles in 1Q24 was 3.760/US$, a 1% decrease compared to 1Q23 and 4Q23. By the end of March 2024, the Peruvian soles/US$ exchange rate was 3.718.

## Risks and uncertainties

Risk management is one of the key points in our business strategy and contributes to value creation and increasing the level of confidence in the Company held by its main stakeholders, including shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers and the local communities.

As a result, we have adopted an Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") Policy that describes Nexa's Risk Management Model. The ERM forms an integral part of the processes in our operational units, corporate departments and projects, and provides support for decision-making by our Executive Officers and Board of Directors.

The risk assessment cycle is performed annually focusing on our strategy, operations and key projects. We seek to identify material risks, which are then assessed with consideration of the potential health, safety, environmental, social, reputational, legal and financial impacts. By embedding risk management into our work processes and critical business systems, we work to ensure we make decisions based on relevant inputs and valid data. The material risks identified during the risk management process are monitored and reported to the Executive Team, Audit Committee and Board of Directors.

Our operations are exposed to a number of inherent risks and uncertainties, and our results may be influenced by the following factors, including, among others:

- the cyclical and volatile prices of commodities;
- the changes in the expected level of supply and demand for commodities;
- foreign exchange rates and inflation;
- the risks and uncertainties relating to economic and political conditions in the countries in which we operate;
- changes in global market conditions;
- the impact of expanded regional or global conflict, including the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, as well as Israel-Hamas conflict, and the resulting potential impacts on supply and demand for commodities, global security concerns, and market volatility;
- outbreaks of contagious diseases or health crises impacting overall economic activity regionally or globally, including the COVID-19 pandemic, and the potential impact thereof on commodity prices, our business and operating sites, and the global economy;
- increasing demand and evolving expectations from stakeholders with respect to our environmental, social and governance ("ESG") practices, performance and disclosures, including the ability to meet energy requirements while complying with greenhouse gas emissions regulations and other energy transition policy changes and laws in the countries in which we operate;
- the impact of climate change on our operations, workforce and value chain;
- environmental, safety and engineering challenges and risks inherent to mining;
- the ability to meet energy requirements while complying with greenhouse gas emissions regulations and other energy transition policy changes and laws in the countries in which we operate;
- severe natural disasters, such as storms and earthquakes, disrupting our operations;
- operational risks, such as operator errors, mechanical failures and other accidents;
- the availability of materials, supplies, insurance coverage, equipment, required permits or approvals and financing;

- supply-chain and logistic related interruptions, including impacts to international freight and transportation networks;
- the implementation of our growth strategy and risks associated with related capital expenditures;
- failure to obtain financial assurance to meet closure and remediation obligations;
- the possible material differences between our estimates of mineral reserves and mineral resources and the mineral quantities we actually recover;
- the possibility that our concessions may be terminated or not renewed by governmental authorities in the countries in which we operate;
- the impact of political and government changes in the countries in which we operate, and the effects of potential new legislation, changes in taxation or positions formerly adopted by authorities or courts;
- legal and regulatory risks, including ongoing or future investigations by local authorities with respect to our business and operations, as well as the conduct of our customers, as well as the impact to our financial statements regarding the resolution of any such matters;
- labor disputes or disagreements with local communities or unions in the countries in which we operate;
- loss of reputation due to unanticipated operational failures or significant occupational incidents;
- failure or outage of our digital infrastructure or information and operating technology systems;
- cyber events or attacks (including ransomware, state-sponsored and other cyberattacks) due to negligence or IT security failures;
- the future impact of competition and changes in domestic and international governmental and regulatory policies that apply to our operations;
- currency exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations; and
- other factors.

For a broader discussion of risks please refer to our annual report on form 20-F filed with the SEC (www.sec.gov), on SEDAR (www.sedarplus.ca) and available on the Company's website (ir.nexaresources.com).

## Use of Non-IFRS Financial Measures

Nexa's management uses Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA as an additional performance measure on a consolidated basis, in addition to, and not as a substitute for, net income. We believe this measure provides useful information about the performance of our operations as it facilitates consistent comparisons between periods, planning and forecasting of future operating results reflecting the operational performance of our existing business without the impact of interest, taxes, amortization, depreciation, non-cash items that do not reflect our operational performance for the specific reporting period and the impact of pre-operating and ramp-up expenses during the commissioning and ramp-up phases of greenfield projects (currently, only Aripuanã has reached these stages). Pre-operating and ramp-up expenses incurred during the commissioning and ramp-up of phases of Aripuanã are not considered infrequent, unusual or non-recurring expenses, as they have recurred in prior years with respect to Aripuanã and may recur in the future with respect to Aripuanã or any other projects that may reach the commissioning or ramp-up phases. Our management believes this adjustment is helpful because it shows our performance without the impact of specific expenses relating to a greenfield project that has reached the commissioning or ramp-up phases, with no connection with the performance of our other existing operations.

When applicable, Adjusted EBITDA also excludes the impact of (i) events that are non-recurring, unusual or infrequent, and (ii) other specific events that, by their nature and scope, do not reflect our operational performance for the specific period in our management's view. These events did not impact our Adjusted EBITDA in 2022 and 2021 but may impact future periods.

In addition, management may adjust the effect of certain types of transactions that in management's judgment are not indicative of the Company´s normal operating activities, or do not necessarily occur on a regular basis.

In this report, we present Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA, which we define as net income (loss) for the year, adjusted by (i) share in the results of associates, depreciation and amortization, net financial results and income tax; (ii) non-cash events and non-cash gains or losses that do not specifically reflect our operational performance for the specific period (including: (loss) gain on sale of investments; impairment and impairment reversals; (loss) gain on sale of long-lived assets; write-offs of long-lived assets; and remeasurement in estimates of asset retirement obligations); and (iii) pre-operating and ramp-up expenses incurred during the commissioning and ramp-up phases of greenfield projects (currently, Aripuanã).

Our calculation of Adjusted EBITDA may be different from the calculation used by other companies, including our competitors in the mining industry, so our measures may not be comparable to those of other companies.

Mining segment | Cash cost net of by-products credits: for our mining operations, cash cost after by-products credits includes all direct costs associated with mining, concentrating, leaching, solvent extraction, on-site administration and general expenses, any off-site services essential to the operation, concentrate freight costs, marketing costs and property and severance taxes paid to state or federal agencies that are not profit-related. Treatment and refining charges on metal sales, which are typically recognized as a deduction component of sales revenues, are added to cash cost. Cash cost net of by-products credits is measured with respect to zinc sold per mine.

Mining segment | Cost ROM: includes all direct production costs for mining, concentrating, leaching, on-site mineral transportation, and other on-site administration expenses, excluding royalties and workers' participation costs. Cost ROM is measured with respect to total treated ore volume and non-metallic products revenue (such as limestone and stones) are considered as cost-reduction for our mining operations.

Smelting segment | Cash cost net of by-products credits: for our smelting operations, cash cost, after by-products credits includes all the costs of smelting, including costs associated with labor, net energy, maintenance, materials, consumables and other on-site costs, as well as raw material costs. Cash cost net of by-products credits is measured with respect to zinc sold per smelter.

Smelting segment | Conversion cost: costs incurred to convert zinc concentrate (feed) into final products measured with respect to contained zinc sold per smelter, including energy, consumables, and other fixed and on-site expenses. Conversion cost does not include raw material, alloys, and by-products related cost.

Sustaining cost net of by-products credits is defined as the cash cost, net of by-product credits plus non-expansion capital expenditure, including sustaining, health, safety and environment, modernization and other non-expansion-related capital expenditures. Sustaining cash cost net of by-products credits is measured with respect to zinc sold.

All in sustaining cost ("AISC") net of by-products credits is defined as sustaining cash cost, net of by-products credits plus corporate general and administrative expenses, royalties and workers' participation. AISC net of by-products credits is measured with respect to zinc sold.

Net debt: defined as (i) loans and financing (the most comparable IFRS measure), less (ii) cash and cash equivalents, less (iii) financial investments, plus or less (iv) the fair value of derivative financial instruments, plus (v) leases liabilities. Our management believes that net debt is an important figure because it indicates our ability to repay outstanding debts that become due simultaneously using available cash and highly liquid assets.

All forward-looking non-IFRS financial measures in this release, including cash cost guidance, are provided only on a non-IFRS basis. This is due to the inherent difficulty of forecasting the timing or amount of items that would be included in the most directly comparable forward-looking IFRS financial measures. As a result, reconciliation of the forward-looking non-IFRS financial measures to IFRS financial measures is not available without unreasonable effort and the Company is unable to assess the probable significance of the unavailable information.

See "Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements" below.

## Technical information

Jose Antonio Lopes, MausIMM (Geo): 224829, a mineral resources manager, a qualified person for purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and a Nexa employee, has approved the scientific and technical information contained in this Earnings Release. Please note that the mineral reserves included in this Earnings Release were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") 2014 Definition Standards For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, whose definitions are incorporated by reference in National Instrument 43-101. Accordingly, such information may not be comparable to similar information prepared in accordance with Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K ("S-K 1300"). For a discussion of the differences between the requirements under S-K 1300 and NI 43-101, please see our annual report on Form 20-F. Our estimates of mineral reserves may be materially different from mineral quantities we actually recover, and market price fluctuations and changes in operating capital costs may render certain mineral reserves uneconomical to mine.

## CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Earnings Release contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to in this Earnings Release as "forward-looking statements"). All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. The words "believe," "will," "may," "may have," "would," "estimate," "continues," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "expects," "budget," "scheduled," "forecasts" and similar words are intended to identify estimates and forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of NEXA to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Actual results and developments may be substantially different from the expectations described in the forward-looking statements for a number of reasons, many of which are not under our control, among them, the activities of our competition, the future global economic situation, weather conditions, market prices and conditions, exchange rates, and operational and financial risks. The unexpected occurrence of one or more of the abovementioned events may significantly change the results of our operations on which we have based our estimates and forward-looking statements. Our estimates and forward-looking statements may also be influenced by, among others, legal, political, environmental or other risks that could materially affect the potential development of our projects, including risks related to outbreaks of contagious diseases or health crises impacting overall economic activity regionally or globally, as well as risks relating to ongoing or future investigations by local authorities with respect to our business and operations and the conduct of our customers, including the impact to our financial statements regarding the resolution of any such matters.

These forward-looking statements related to future events or future performance and include current estimates, predictions, forecasts, beliefs and statements as to management's expectations with respect to, but not limited to, the business and operations of the Company and mining production our growth strategy, the impact of applicable laws and regulations, future zinc and other metal prices, smelting sales, CAPEX, expenses related to exploration and project evaluation, estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, mine life and our financial liquidity.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of factors and assumptions that, while considered reasonable and appropriate by management, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies and may prove to be incorrect. Statements concerning future production costs or volumes are based on numerous assumptions of management regarding operating matters and on assumptions that demand for products develops as anticipated, that customers and other counterparties perform their contractual obligations, full integration of mining and smelting operations, that operating and capital plans will not be disrupted by issues such as mechanical failure, unavailability of parts and supplies, labor disturbances, interruption in transportation or utilities, adverse weather conditions, and other COVID-19 related impacts, and that there are no material unanticipated variations in metal prices, exchange rates, or the cost of energy, supplies or transportation, among other assumptions.

We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements except as required under securities laws. Estimates and forward-looking statements refer only to the date when they were made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any estimate or forward-looking statement due to new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. Estimates and forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and do not guarantee future performance, as actual results or developments may be substantially different from the expectations described in the forward-looking statements. Further information concerning risks and uncertainties associated with these forward-looking statements and our business can be found in our annual report on Form 20-F and in our other public disclosures available on our website and filed under our profile on SEDAR (www.sedarplus.ca) and on EDGAR (www.sec.gov).

# About Nexa Resources Perú S.A.A.

**Nexa Peru** is a Peruvian mining company of regional scale dedicated to the exploration, extraction, processing and commercialization of zinc, copper and lead concentrates with contents of silver and gold and is currently one of the main polymetallic producers in Peru. Nexa Peru develops its operations with a clear commitment to social and environmental responsibility.

The Company belongs to **Nexa Resources S.A.**, the metals and mining division of Votorantim S.A., a strong, private and diversified conglomerate that has over 100 years of history and a global presence in key sectors of the economy in more than 23 countries.

Nexa Peru currently holds three polymetallic mining units in operation: Cerro Lindo (Ica), El Porvenir (Pasco) and Atacocha (Pasco). It also features a portfolio of polymetallic and copper Greenfield projects with advanced exploration.

For further information on Nexa Peru you may contact:

Ana Patricia Uculmana Ratto (puculmana@nexaresources.com)

Visit our website: riperu.nexaresources.com

# About Nexa Resources S.A.

**Nexa Resources** is a large-scale, low-cost integrated zinc producer with over 65 years of experience developing and operating mining and smelting assets in Latin America. Nexa currently owns and operates five long-life underground mines - three located in the Central Andes of Peru and two located in the state of Minas Gerais in Brazil - and is developing the Aripuanã Project as its sixth underground mine in Mato Grosso, Brazil. Nexa also currently owns and operates three smelters, two located in Brazil and one in Peru, Cajamarquilla, which is the largest smelter in the Americas. Nexa was among the top five producers of mined zinc globally in 2023 and one of the top five metallic zinc producers worldwide in 2023, according to Wood Mackenzie.

**Nexa Resources** (NYSE: NEXA) started to trade its common shares on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") on October 27, 2017.

For further information:

Visit our website: ir.nexaresources.com

# Appendix

## Income Statement

| US$ million | 1Q24 | 1Q23 | 4Q23 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Net Revenue** | **187.7** | **177.9** | **192.5** |
| Cost of sales | (134.0) | (135.2) | (157.0) |
| Selling and administrative expenses | (8.6) | (5.5) | (7.7) |
| Mineral exploration and project evaluation | (4.7) | (7.3) | (11.0) |
| Impairment of non-current assets | 0.0 | 0.0 | (4.7) |
| Expenses on temporary suspension of underground mine | (0.1) | (0.7) | (0.3) |
| Other income and expenses, net | (7.0) | (5.2) | (7.6) |
| **Net Financial Result** | **2.9** | **(2.9)** | **(1.8)** |
| Financial income | 8.1 | 5.7 | 7.1 |
| Financial expenses | (5.4) | (6.1) | (8.5) |
| Other financial items, net | 0.1 | (2.5) | (0.4) |
| Depreciation and amortization | 22.0 | 18.4 | 25.7 |
| **Adjusted EBITDA** | **58.1** | **40.9** | **47.5** |
| **Adj. EBITDA Margin** | *30.9%* | *23.0%* | *24.7%* |
| **Income Tax** | **(13.4)** | **(8.9)** | **(17.1)** |
| **Net Income (Loss)** | **22.8** | **12.0** | **(14.7)** |
| Attributable to owners of the Controlling entity | 23.6 | 11.9 | (12.1) |
| Attributable to non-controlling interests | (0.8) | 0.1 | (2.6) |
| Avg # of shares (in ‘000) | 1,272,108 | 1,272,108 | 1,272,108 |
| **Basic and diluted earnings per share – US$** | **0.02** | **0.009** | **(0.01)** |

## Balance Sheet – Assets

| Nexa Peru - US$ thousand | Mar 31, 2024 | Dec 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current assets** | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 166,718 | 217,359 |
| Trade accounts receivables | 321,401 | 269,510 |
| Inventory | 41,491 | 39,017 |
| Recoverable income tax | 14,092 | 10,118 |
| Trade receivable with related parties | 60,961 | 10,720 |
| Other assets | 25,689 | 34,362 |
| Assets held for sale | 3,920 | - |
| | **634,272** | **581,086** |
| **Non-current assets** | | |
| Deferred income tax | 4,003 | 5,546 |
| Other assets with related parties | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| Other assets | 6,100 | 10,502 |
| Recoverable income tax | 548 | 549 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 361,997 | 343,785 |
| Intangible assets | 168,716 | 169,119 |
| Right-of-use assets | 12,503 | 10,716 |
| | **603,867** | **640,217** |
| **Total assets** | **1,238,139** | **1,221,303** |

## Balance Sheet – Liabilities

| Nexa Peru - US$ thousand | Mar 31, 2024 | Dec 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current liabilities** | | |
| Lease liabilities | 5,549 | 4,392 |
| Trade payables | 158,641 | 177,761 |
| Confirming payables | 22,704 | 15,042 |
| Salaries and payroll charges | 19,974 | 23,168 |
| Asset retirement and environmental obligations | 19,191 | 15,631 |
| Contractual obligations | 27,931 | 37,432 |
| Payable income tax | - | 64 |
| Other liabilities | 35,056 | 26,863 |
| Liabilities associated with assets held for sale | 9,491 | - |
| | **298,537** | **300,353** |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | |
| Lease liabilities | 6,364 | 5,400 |
| Trade payables | 86 | 1,163 |
| Asset retirement and environmental obligations | 95,201 | 102,156 |
| Deferred income tax | 9,431 | 3,496 |
| Provisions | 21,376 | 20,765 |
| Contractual obligations | 81,563 | 79,680 |
| Other liabilities | 142 | 105 |
| | **214,163** | **212,765** |
| **Total liabilities** | **512,700** | **513,118** |
| **Equity** | | |
| Attributable to owners of the controlling entity | 737,077 | 718,983 |
| Attributable to non-controlling interests | (11,638) | (10,798) |
| **Total Equity** | **725,439** | **708,185** |
| **Total liabilities and equity** | **1,238,139** | **1,221,303** |

## Cash Flows

| Nexa Peru - US$ thousand | 1Q24 | 1Q23 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | |
| **Income before income tax** | **36,186** | **20,944** |
| Adjustments to reconcile income (loss) before income tax to cash | | |
| Less, income tax | (13,383) | (8,933) |
| Deferred income tax | 7,317 | 219 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 22,016 | 18,372 |
| Interest and foreign exchange effects | 5,369 | 6,554 |
| Changes in accruals | 6,047 | 4,280 |
| Contractual obligations | (8,595) | (10,176) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities | (56,002) | (32,956) |
| **Cash provided by operating activities** | **(1,045)** | **(1,696)** |
| Interest paid on loans and financings | - | (1) |
| Interest paid on lease liabilities | (296) | (9) |
| Income tax paid | (9,362) | (22,685) |
| **Net cash provided by operating activities** | **(10,703)** | **(24,391)** |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| Additions of property, plant and equipment | (38,280) | (26,504) |
| Loans to related parties | - | (50,000) |
| **Net cash used in investing activities** | **(38,280)** | **(76,504)** |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | |
| Payments of loans and financings | - | (333) |
| Payments of lease liabilities | (935) | (439) |
| **Net cash used in financing activities** | **(935)** | **(772)** |
| Foreign exchange effects on cash and cash equivalents | (723) | (806) |
| **Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents** | **(50,641)** | **(102,473)** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period | 217,359 | 243,504 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | 166,718 | 141,031 |

## Capex

| US$ million | 4Q22 | 1Q23 | 2Q23 | 3Q23 | 4Q23 | 1Q24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mining** | **33.0** | **26.4** | **23.0** | **30.4** | **48.2** | **37.9** |
| Cerro Lindo | 14.9 | 8.3 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 12.9 | 8.5 |
| El Porvenir | 16.9 | 13.4 | 9.7 | 16.7 | 28.8 | 25.2 |
| Atacocha | 1.1 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 4.2 |
| **Other** | **1.5** | **0.1** | **0.4** | **0.1** | **-0.1** | **0.0** |
| **Total** | **34.4** | **26.5** | **23.5** | **30.6** | **48.1** | **38.0** |
| **Expansion** | **0.4** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.1** | **0.3** | **0.0** |
| **Non-Expansion** | **34.1** | **26.5** | **23.5** | **30.5** | **47.7** | **37.9** |

| US$ million | 4Q22 | 1Q23 | 2Q23 | 3Q23 | 4Q23 | 1Q24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Modernization | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | (0.0) |
| Sustaining (1) | 30.5 | 26.0 | 21.5 | 28.4 | 46.4 | 37.9 |
| HSE | 1.3 | (0.2) | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| Other (2)(3) | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | (0.4) | 0.0 |
| **Non-Expansion** | **34.1** | **26.5** | **23.5** | **30.5** | **47.7** | **37.9** |

(1) Includes HSE and investments in tailings dams.

(2) Modernization, IT and others.

(3) The negative amount refers mainly to tax credits.