



RESPONSIBLY MEETING GLOBAL DEMAND FOR  
**QUALITY-OF-LIFE MINERALS**

**2023 Capital Markets Day**

26 April 2023

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# Agenda

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10:00 **Strategic overview** - Michael Carvill, Managing Director

10:25 **Delivering long-life, low-cost production** – Ben Baxter, COO

11:20 **Questions?**

11:30 **Refreshments**

11:40 **Market update** – Cillian Murphy, Marketing Manager

12:10 **Future opportunities** – Ben Baxter, COO

12:25 **Shareholder returns & capital allocation** – Tom Hickey, Financial Director

12:40 **Summary** - Michael Carvill, Managing Director

12:50 **Questions?**

Michael Carvill, Managing Director

# Strategic Overview



Mineral Separation Plant

# Moma is a Tier 1 mine



60% EBITDA margin generated in 2022

## Mineral sands are essential to modern life

- Used in the production of paints, paper, inks and plastics
- Imparts brightness and opacity to products
- Historical demand has shown a strong correlation with World GDP

## Long-life, low cost production

- 1<sup>st</sup> quartile producer in 2022<sup>1</sup>
- Sufficient resources to produce for more than 100 years
- Kenmare is the world's largest ilmenite supplier
- 3<sup>rd</sup> largest producer of TiO<sub>2</sub> feedstocks, with 7% of global supply
- Capital investment of ~\$1.4 billion

## Located in Mozambique

- 15 years of operations, 35 years in Mozambique
- 5% of Mozambique's exports
- Meaningful contribution to the local economy



1: TZMI

# Mineral sands: essential to modern life



Demand for Kenmare's products is driven by global GDP growth and urbanisation in emerging markets

## Titanium feedstocks (ilmenite and rutile)

- TiO<sub>2</sub> pigment imparts whiteness and opacity in the manufacture of paints, plastics and paper
- Non-recyclable and difficult to substitute
- Titanium metal demand is also growing strongly, used in aviation

## Zircon

- An important raw material for the ceramics industry for wall tiles, floor tiles and sanitary ware
- Favoured for whiteness, opacity, high melting point and shock resistance

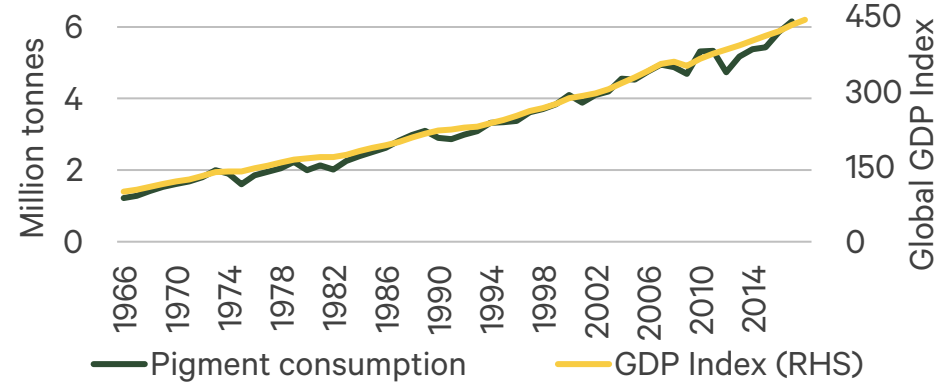
## Rare Earths

- Contained in the mineral monazite, used in a wide range of applications and essential to support the transition to green energy

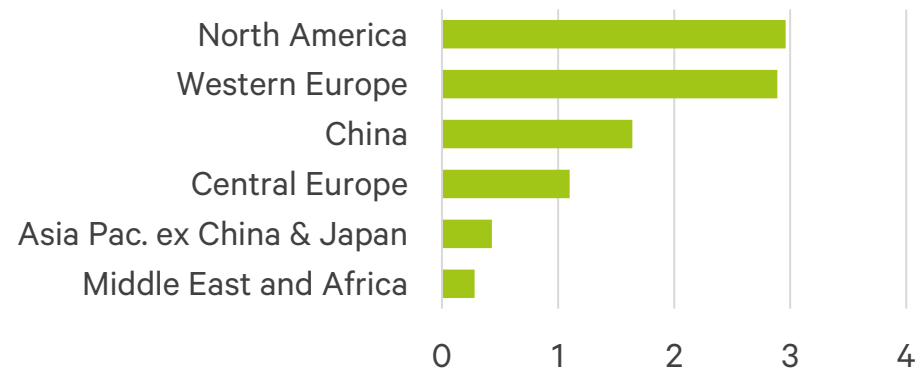
## Pigment is “quality of life” product, consumption grows as income levels increase

- Significantly higher TiO<sub>2</sub> pigment consumption per capita in developed western economies
- Large population developing economies are set for strongest demand growth (e.g. India, China & Indonesia)

World GDP vs TiO<sub>2</sub> pigment consumption<sup>1</sup>



TiO<sub>2</sub> regional pigment consumption (kg/capita)<sup>2</sup>



1: Source: Company (1966 GDP base year)

2: Source: Company (2021 data)

# Growing contribution to Mozambique



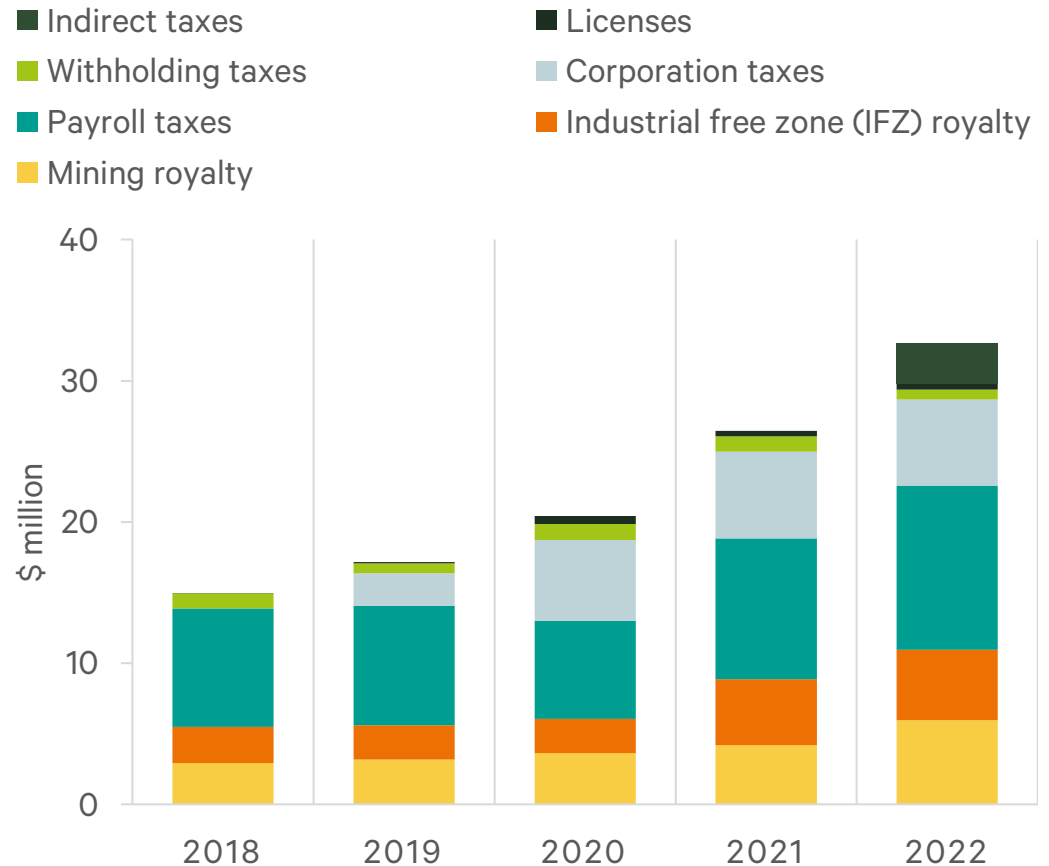
Strong transparency and governance

- \$200 million paid in taxes and royalties to date
- Largest employer in the Nampula province
- Kenmare named most transparent company in Mozambique for a 3rd consecutive year by CIP's Extractive Industry Transparency Index
- Kenmare represented on Mozambique's EITI steering committee



CIP: Centro de Integridade Pública

## Socio-economic contribution in Mozambique



# Foundation agreements have provided stability



Put in place over the period 2002-2004 by the project companies KMML (Mining) and KMPL (Processing)

## Mineral Licensing Contract (KMML)

- Covers all mining, handling, transportation and sale of HMC
- Codified set of fiscal, customs and foreign exchange rights
- Fiscal stability clause covering terms and compensation methodology
- Issued for a 25 year period to January 2027, Mining Concession to August 2029, both renewable

## Implementation Agreement (KMPL)

- Covers all processing and exporting aspects of the mine, provides an Industrial Free Zone enabling duty free import and export
- Separate fiscal, customs and foreign exchange rights. Fiscal stability clause as per Licensing Contract
- Effective to November 2024 and renewable, process initiated

## Power Agreement

- Existing agreement runs until 2029
- Two amendments signed in 2013 and 2020
- Significant investment in regional power network by EdM (Electricidade de Moçambique) in progress to support availability and resilience of supply
- Close working relationship with EdM – additional capacity available subject to commercial terms



**MIREME**



**ELECTRICIDADE  
DE MOÇAMBIQUE, E.P.**



# Creating lasting social and economic benefits



KMAD aims to be a catalyst for positive social and economic change in the host communities of Kenmare's operations

## Kenmare Moma Development Association (KMAD) was established in 2004

- A not-for-profit organisation to implement development programmes in the Mine's host communities
- \$16 million invested to date
- Detailed annual action plan agreed and signed with the community, local government and NGOs
- The focus of our work is framed by four key strategic pillars



**\$16 million**  
invested to date

### Livelihoods and economic development

- \$300,000 provided in interest free loans to establish 75 successful small businesses

### Healthcare development

- Two health centres provide medical care for ~45,000 people
- Mobile clinic provides medical care for Vulnerable People

### Education development

- 83 classrooms built
- 250 bursaries sponsored

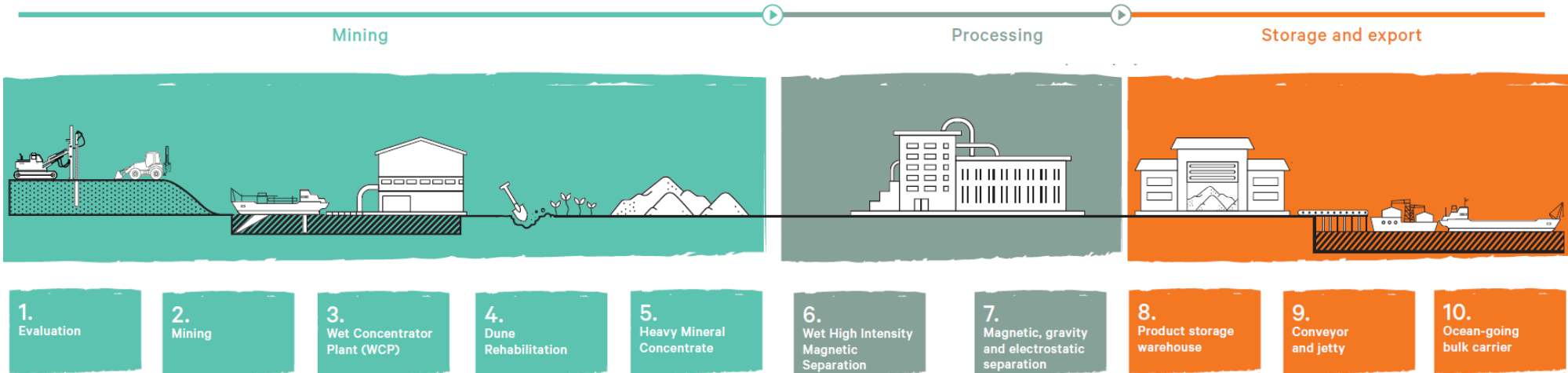
### Water and sanitation

- 30 boreholes drilled, supplying water to approximately 45,000 people
- Water treatment trials successfully completed

# A globally significant titanium minerals mine



## Operating schematic



### Low cost, bulk mining operation

- Mature operation – in production since 2007
- Three Wet Concentrator Plants (WCPs) in operation
  - WCP A – 3,250 tph, 2x dredges, 2x dry mines
  - WCP B – 2,400 tph, 1x dredge, 1x dry mine
  - WCP C – 500 tph, 1x dredge
- Dedicated on-site port facilities provide easy access to market

### Low environmental impact

- Primarily hydro-generated electricity (>90% of electrical requirements and 50% of total power)
- Progressive rehabilitation of mined areas
- No toxic chemicals used

# Significant resources provides optionality



Kenmare's concessions cover three mineralised areas in north eastern Mozambique



# Update since last CMD



Three projects successfully completed

## 2018

### WCP B upgrade



20% capacity upgrade of WCP B complete and delivering to scope

## 2019

### WCP C development



WCP C delivered throughput of 500 tph in Q2 2020

## 2020

### WCP B move

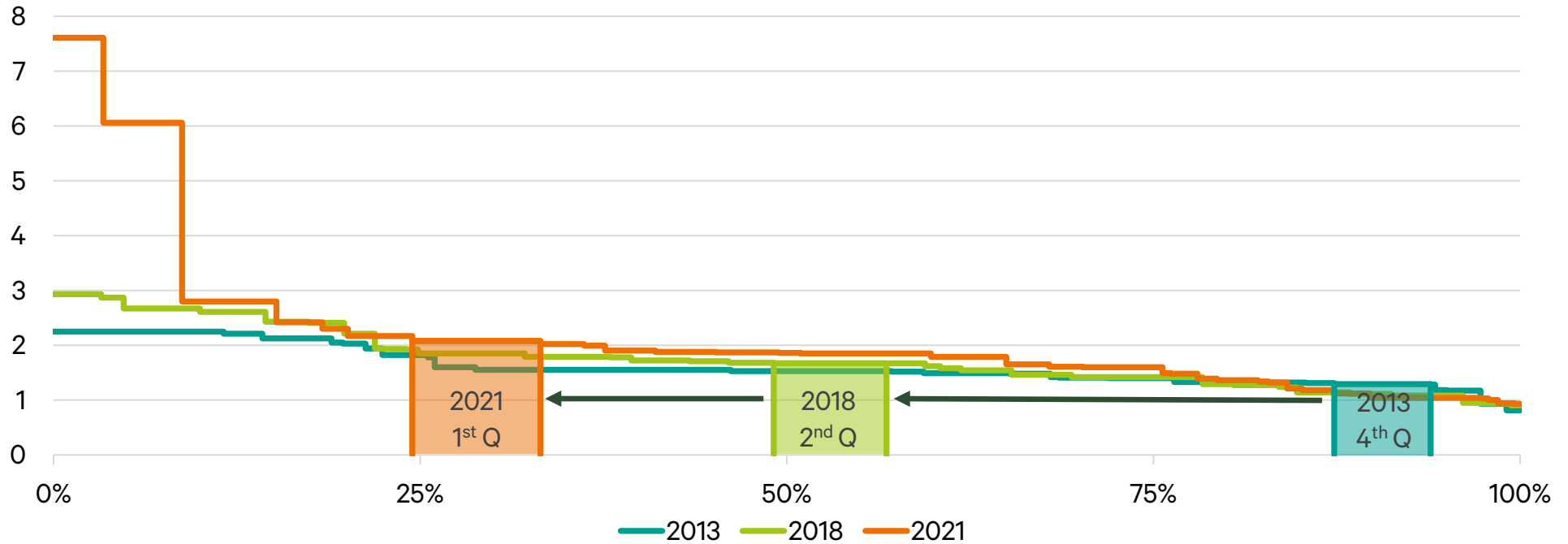


WCP B relocated to the Pilivilil orezone

# First quartile margin position attained in 2021



## Mineral sands industry revenue to cash cost curves



- The latest TZMI industry cost analysis puts Kenmare in the 1<sup>st</sup> quartile for 2021
- Maintaining the best possible position through the transition to Nataka is core to the Company's strategy
- Provides security to remain cash flow positive through the commodity cycle, underpinning shareholder returns

Source: TZMI

# Managing slimes will leverage the value of Moma



To deliver consistent and resilient 1.2Mt pa ilmenite production

What are slimes? Clay sized particles <45µm size

## Slimes impacts operations in three ways

- **Mining:** harder ground impacts mining rates & reduces circuit utilisation
- **Processing:** impacts spiral feed density reducing throughput and affects separation, impacting recovery
- **Tailings:** complex paddock settling system, high cost and geotechnical safety, impacts productivity of mining and processing

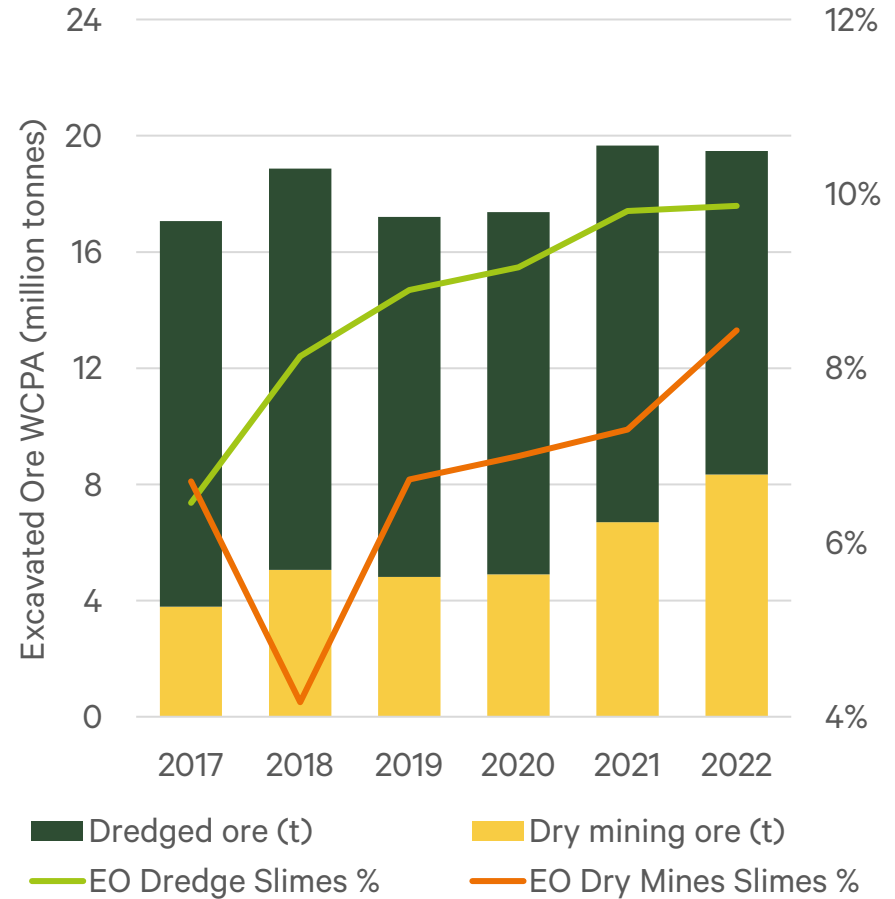
## Delivery impacts

- Mitigations not fully effective to date
  - Additional cost through dry mining and flocculation
- Mine HMC production remains the constraint to revenues

## Future plans: resilient 1.2Mt pa ilmenite through key improvements

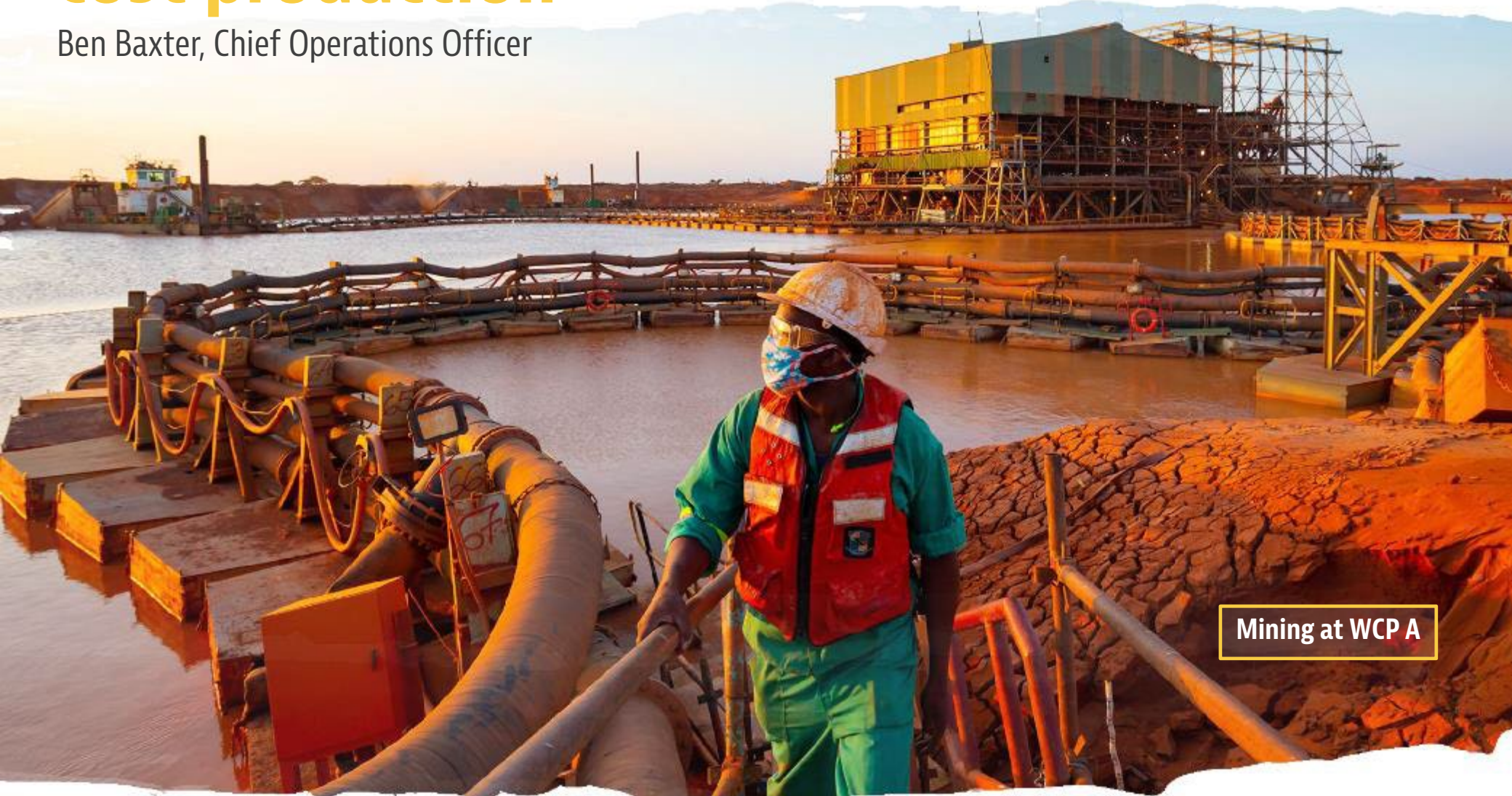
1. Transition upgraded WCP A to Nataka
2. WCP B capacity increase closes 2025/26 ilmenite gap and provides long term production resilience

Mining evolution at WCP A



# Delivering long-life, low-cost production

Ben Baxter, Chief Operations Officer



Mining at WCP A

# Nataka and WCP A context



Optimised 20 year mine plan for WCP A business continuity

Nataka represents the bulk of Kenmare's 100 year resource base

WCP A completes mining Namalope in 2025

- WCP A is >50% of mining capacity

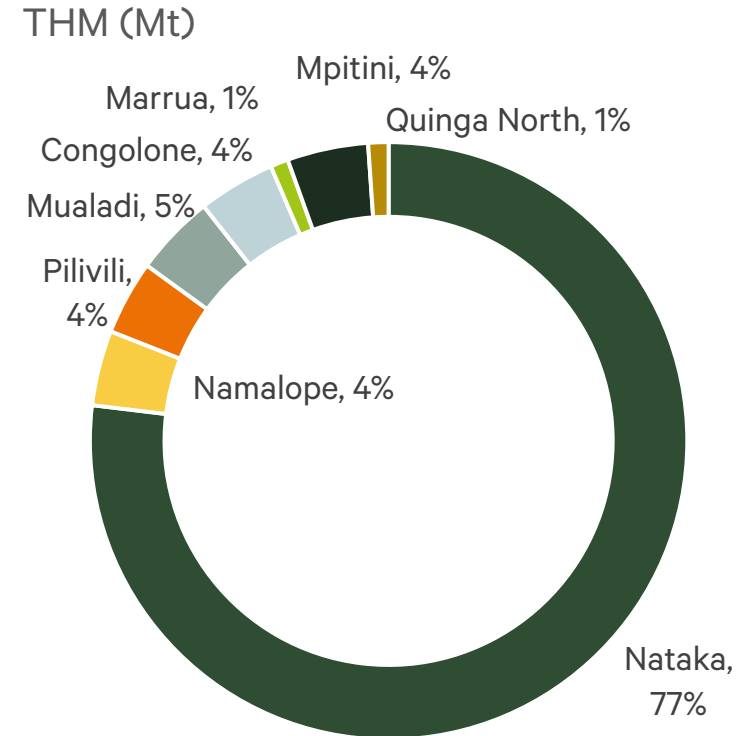
## Nataka characteristics

- Higher mining faces, average 40m
- Average grade run of mine 3.1% (in Namalope past 5 years 2.7% from dredging made up to 3.3% with dry mining)
- Nataka slimes averages 16% (Namalope last 5 years 9-14%)

## Goals of the detailed PFS

- Maximise mining capacity and recoveries
- Overcome the impacts of slimes
- Remain first quartile (mitigate cost increases from distance and slimes)

## Resources in contained Heavy Mineral



Goal to retain position as a 1<sup>st</sup> quartile producer



# Mining Nataka at WCP A capacity



Two new large capacity dredges to replace existing equipment

## Dredging is the lowest cost mining solution

### New dredges scoped to deliver in hardest conditions

- Current dredges underpowered
- Increased cutting power
- Operating range minimum reflects hardest mining conditions expected
- Exceeds concentrator capacity 10-50%

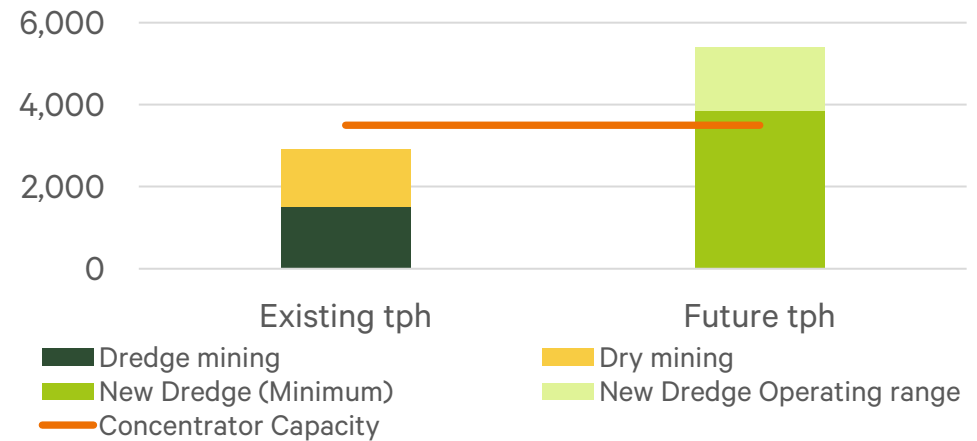
### Integrated hydromining delivers safe mining in high slimes

- Hydromining is widely used method in the mineral sands industry
- Enhances dredge mining effectiveness

### Simplification brings operating cost advantages

- Eliminates supplementary dry mining
- Mining to concentrator distance minimised

WCP A existing and future capacity



High pressure monitoring enhances dredging



New mining solution removes a historical bottleneck at Moma

# Confidence in the mining method to deliver



Mining method always delivers to nameplate of the concentrator

## Extensive mining method testing

### Dredging capacity matched to Nataka ore hardness

- Extensive Nataka hardness drilling completed
- Verified with a geotechnical test pit
- Dredge designs incorporate hardness criteria
- Dredge capacity scoped to exceed concentrator capacity in all conditions

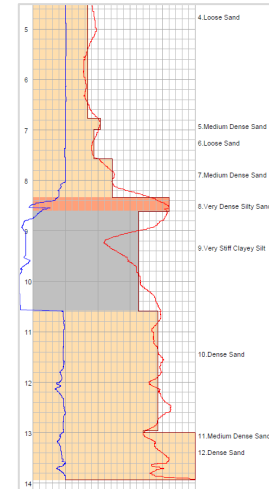
### Hydromining proven in Nataka

- 1 month trial mining in geotechnical test pit
- Successfully mined the face in a controlled fashion

### Integrated hydromining with dredging

- Tested at WCP A
- Safely feeds ore to the dredge at higher throughputs

## Hardness indications



## Regulating feed with hydrogun



Integrated hydromining trial on WCP A



Tested mining methods

Safe

Slimes Mitigated

1<sup>st</sup> quartile cost position

# Desliming enhances operational effectiveness



Removing slimes up-front facilitates maximum throughputs and recoveries

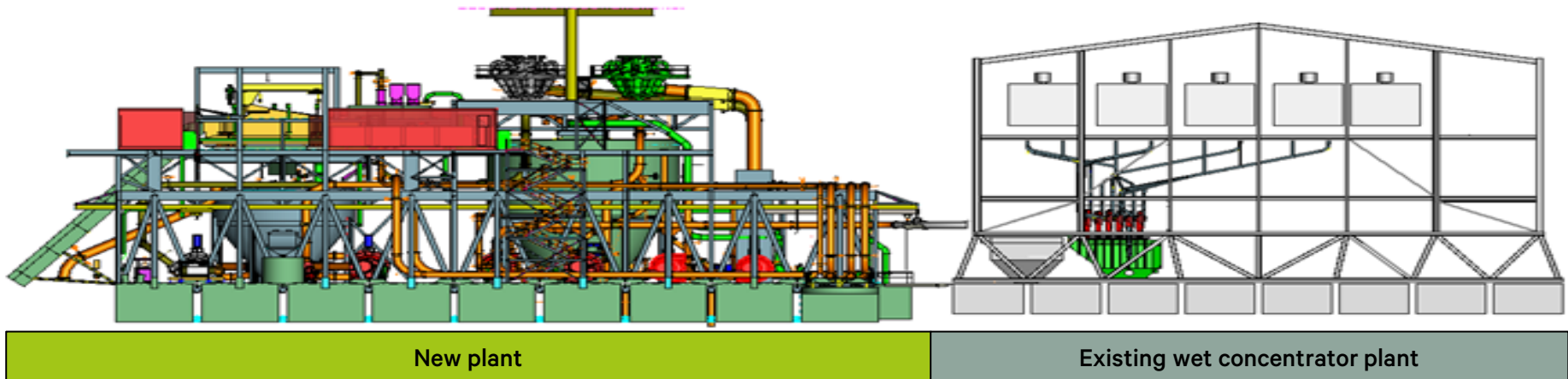
## Fundamental upgrade of WCP A

- Replacement of existing screening and surge bin
- Incorporation of an upfront desliming circuit, proven design in place at WCP B
- New plant is a low downtime, low risk solution

## Rougher spiral feed slimes reduced to <5% (from ~16% average in ore)

- Optimal tonnes per spiral to achieve nameplate capacity
- Recoveries return to 90% THM

## Benefits to early implementation in Namalope



Efficient removal of slimes maximises processing tonnes and recovery

# Removing slimes settling as a production constraint

## Tails Storage Facility (TSF) replaces slimes paddock settling

### Replaces complex paddock settling systems

- Approaching operating limit
- TSF removes settling constraints that have hampered operations in past 2 years
- Raises plant utilisation
- Cleanses the mining pond increasing recovery

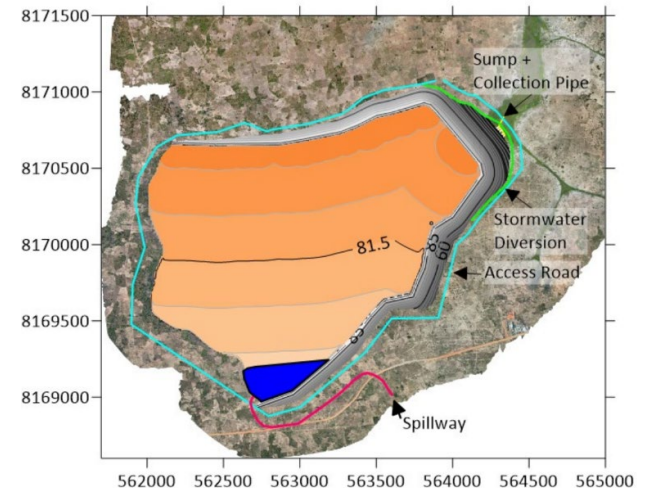
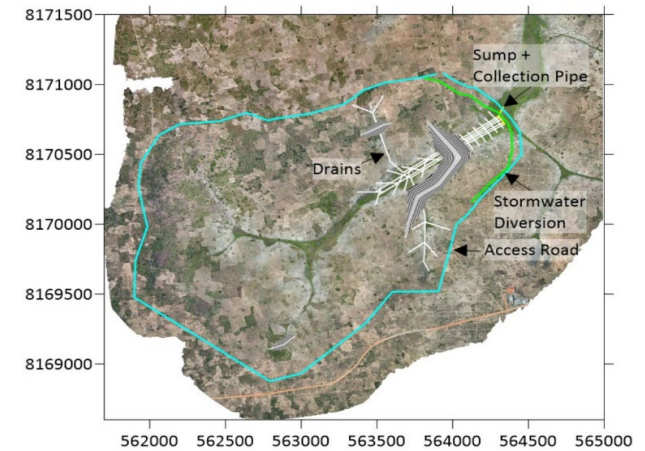
### Tails Storage Facility (TSF)

- Designed for 7 years life
- Thereafter in-path TSF closer to WCP A – pumping efficiency
- Currently in DFS phase with design to GISTM standards and ESHIA underway

### Simplification brings new advantages

- Easier bulk stacking coarse tails
- Reduced geotechnical risk

### Early implementation benefits pre-Nataka



Removes previous impacts of slimes settling on production

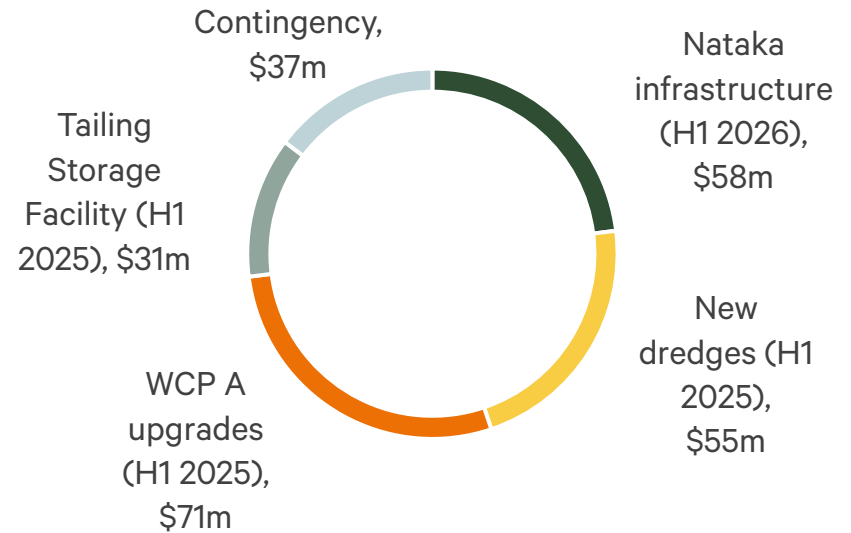
# Phased capital expenditure profile



## Early implementation mitigates pre-Nataka slimes challenges

- Capex \$247m over three years 2023-2025, and a tail of c. \$23m over 2026/27
- Strongly equipment focused for optimal Nataka production
- Contingency included is variably weighted
- Early implementation brings HMC benefits from 2025
- Capex incorporates new dredgers to enhance 1st quartile position
- Conservative TSF costing pending further optimisation
- Additional electrical transmission capex of c.\$25m may be required by 2028, subject to studies currently underway

### Capital breakdown & implementation dates



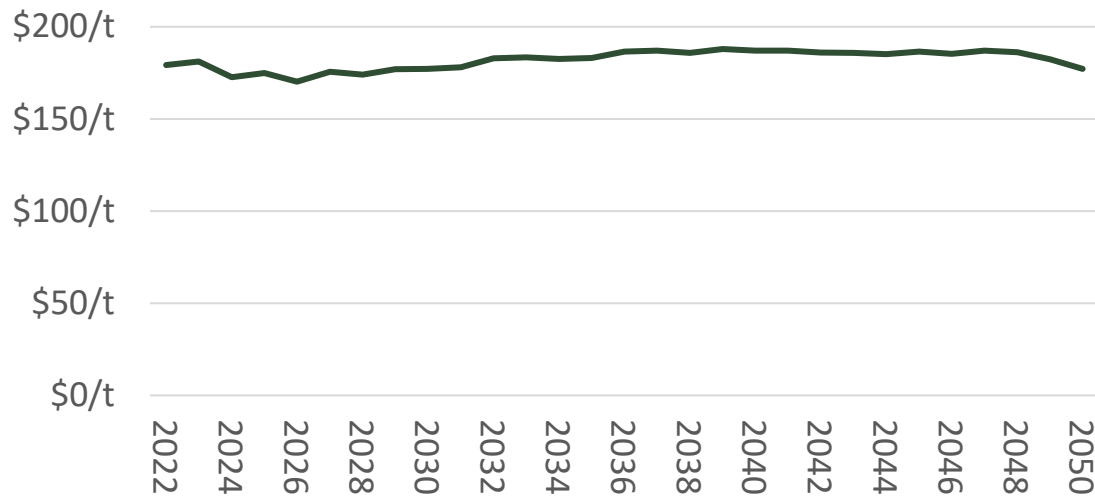
|                            | 3 year total (\$m) | 2023   | 2024   | 2025   |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>WCP A Capital Costs</b> | 247                | 10-15% | 50-60% | 35-40% |

# Upgraded equipment maintains low costs

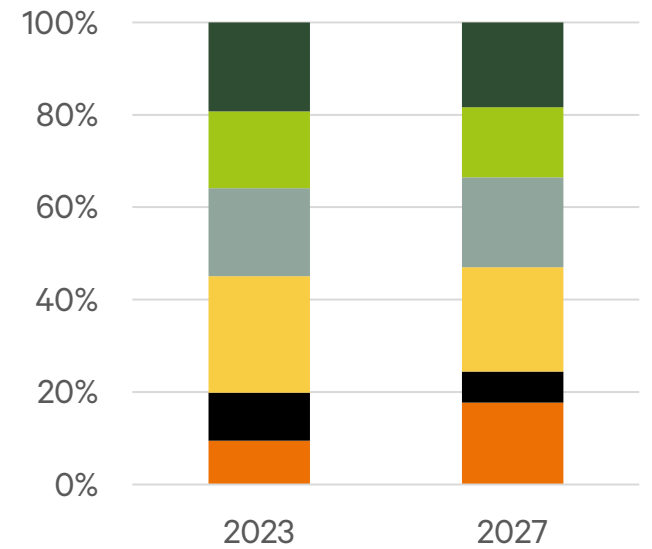


1<sup>st</sup> quartile industry position maintained

Cash operating costs per tonne<sup>1</sup>



Operating cost composition



- Unit operating costs expected to remain broadly flat
  - Eliminates supplementary dry mining
    - Reduced pumping distances through dredging
    - Significant diesel reduction; converting to electrical power helps decarbonization goals
  - Replacing trailing paddock system expected to simplify and reduce cost
  - Savings levels offsetting additional pumping distances

1: Based on 2022 real costs

# Nataka summary and conclusions



Long term delivery at nameplate capacity

Development capital at WCP A will enable consistent operations at concentrator design capacity

- Mining feed constraint removed

Addressed slimes challenges of past few years

- Mining
- Processing
- Tails management

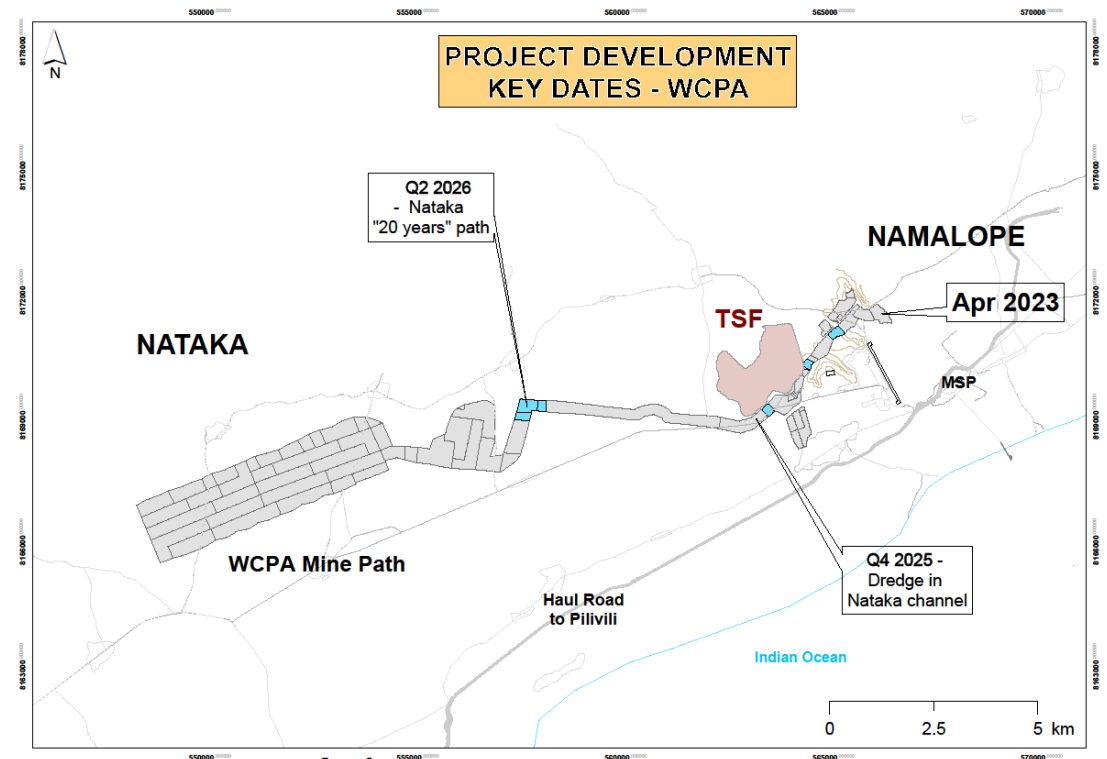
Mining capacity designed to exceed concentrator requirements in all conditions

- ~50% in average mining conditions
- ~10% in the hardest mining conditions

1<sup>st</sup> quartile industry revenue to cost position retained

Remaining challenge

- Lower grade transition in 2025/26



# Closing the 2025/26 ilmenite gap



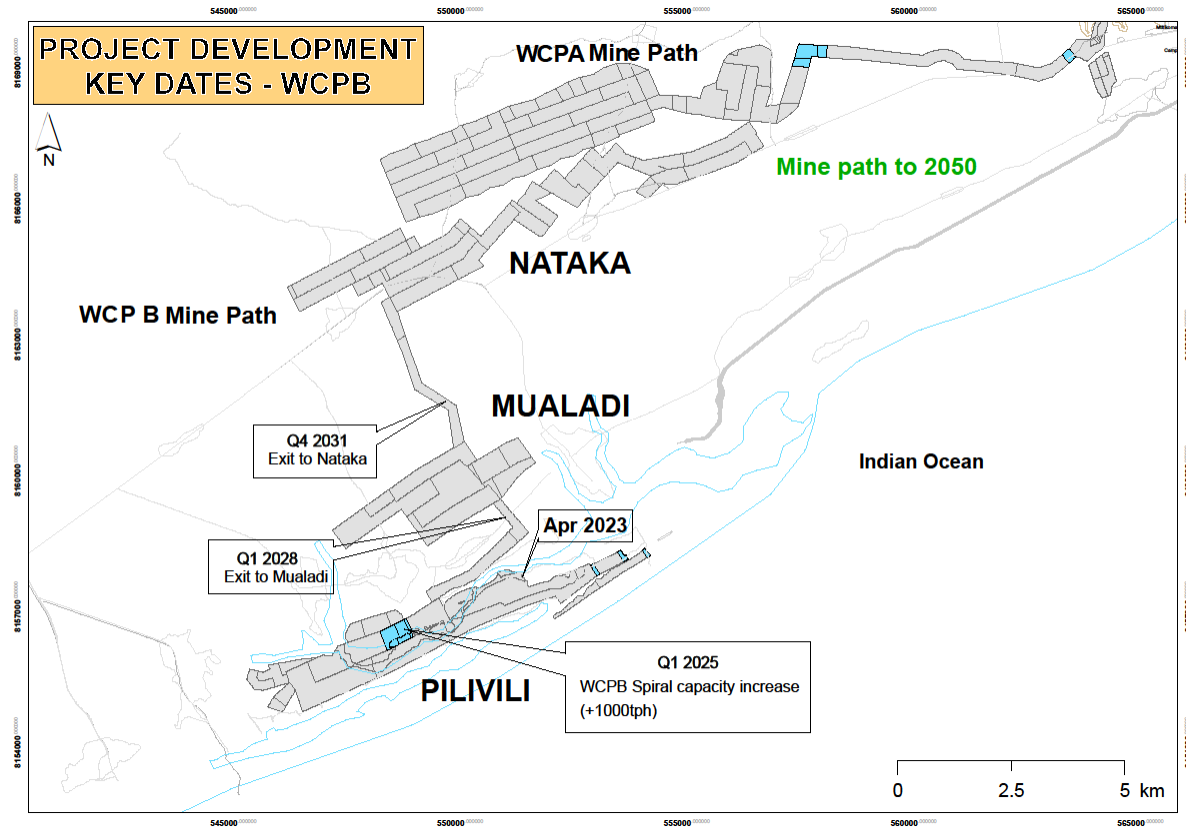
Maintaining 1.2Mt ilmenite production per annum

## 2018 CMD highlighted

- An ilmenite shortfall in 2025/26 as WCP A transitioned through a low grade channel to Nataka
- That additional capacity would be required to maintain 1.2Mtpa ilmenite production post 2027

## Alternative options assessed

- Expand WCP B - operates in higher grades bringing early benefit, with contiguous mine path to 2050
- Currently completing prefeasibility study



WCP B has excellent grades in the ilmenite gap years



# WCP B upgrade to 3,400tph



Closes ilmenite gap and brings long term HMC delivery at 1.2Mt ilmenite per annum equivalent

1,000tph additional capacity optimal expansion size

## Mining

- Moving to a dual dredge operation
- Utilises original WCP A dredge

## Processing

- Capacity upgrades to screening, spirals, and tails system
- Fits within existing plant

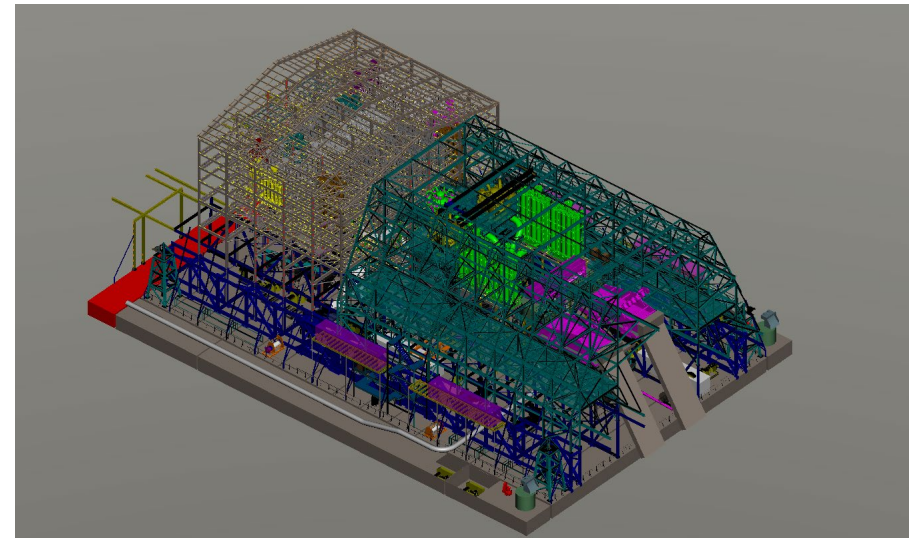
## Tailings

- Expected to use WCP A TSF from 2031 when reaching Nataka high slimes

WCP B spirals plant to be upgraded by 1,000tph



Additional screening, spirals, and tails capacity



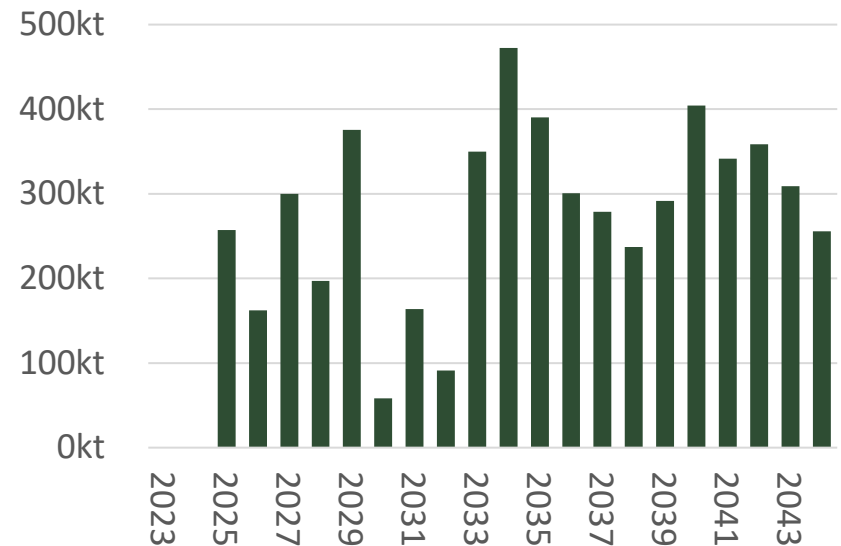
# Compelling financial return metrics



Closes the gap and provides long term delivery at 1.2Mt ilmenite per annum

- Average 250kt pa HMC, 430kt final products in first 3 years
- Supports steady delivery of 1.2Mt pa ilmenite
- Capex \$41m, additional \$2m tail in 2027
- 2 year pay back, delivered in the gap years
- Maximum benefit derived by commissioning in early 2025
- DFS phase decision imminent

WCP B upgrade additional HMC contribution

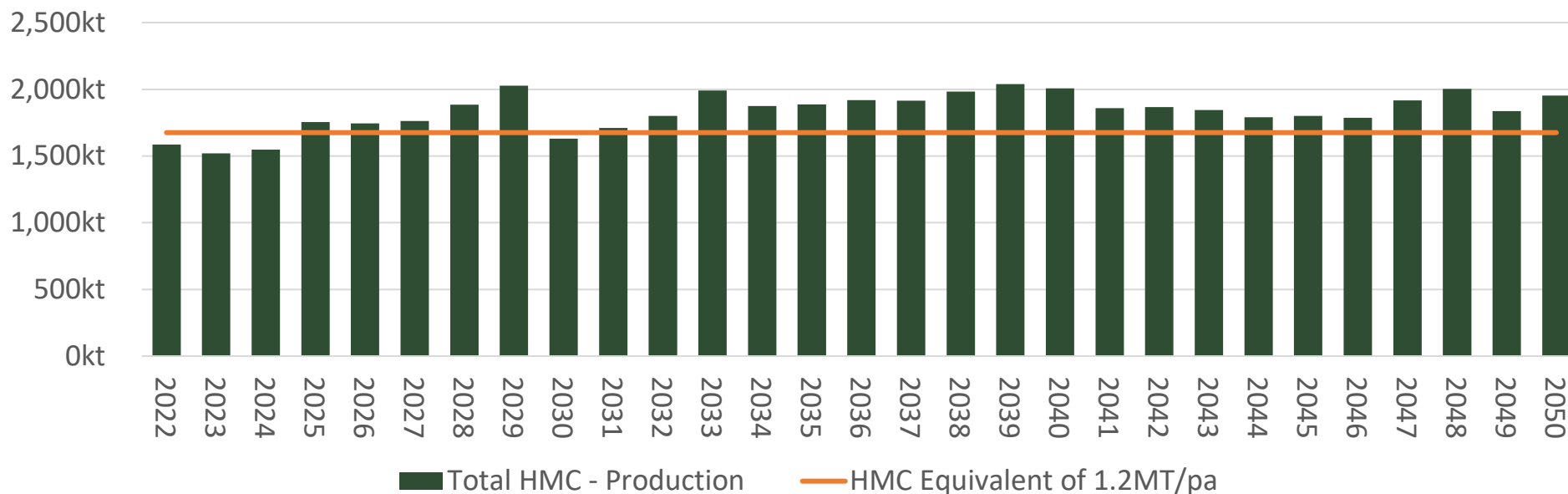


|                     | 3 year total (\$m) | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|
| WCP B Capital Costs | 41                 | 0    | 33   | 8    |

# Resilient delivery of 1.2Mt pa ilmenite equivalent



## Mining eliminated as a bottleneck



| % split of 3yr Total | 3 year total (\$m) |        |        |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|
|                      | 2023               | 2024   | 2025   |
|                      | 288                | 55-60% | 30-35% |

- Production at 1.2Mtpa long term, slimes mitigated, ilmenite gap closed
- HMC production exceeds 1.2Mtpa ilmenite requirement most years
- Excess HMC delivers healthy stockpile with potential for future optionality
- 1<sup>st</sup> quartile industry position retained

# Questions?



WCP A morning briefing



# Market update

Cillian Murphy, Marketing Manager



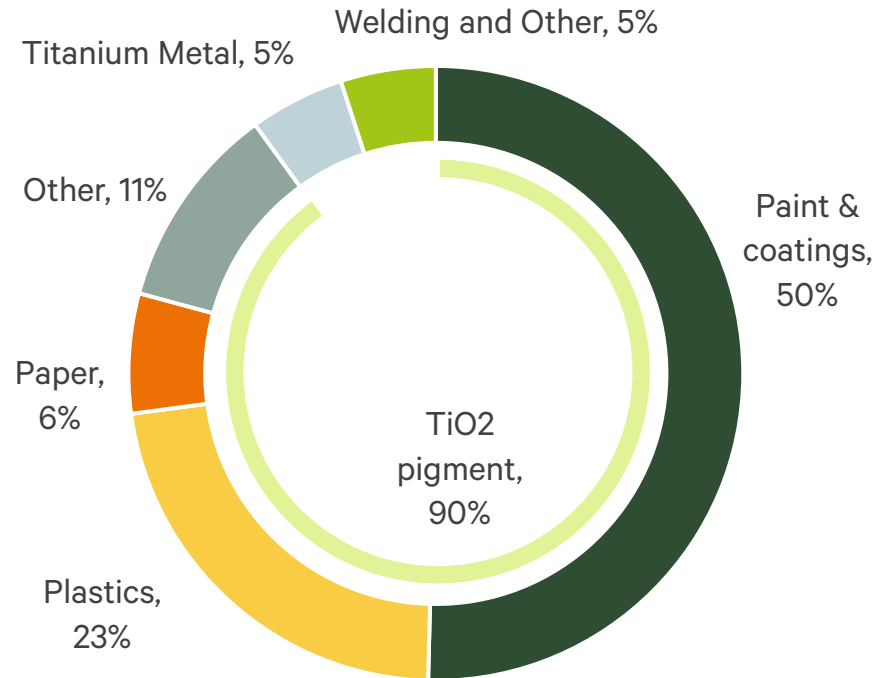
Zircon product warehouse

# Titanium feedstock market

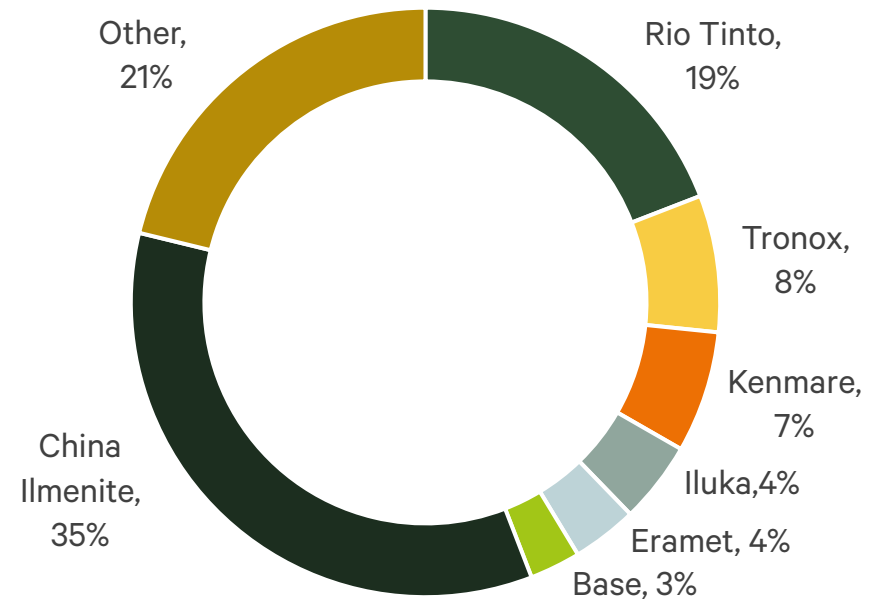


## Titanium feedstock uses & suppliers

Titanium feedstock uses<sup>1</sup>



Titanium feedstock market share<sup>2</sup>



- TiO<sub>2</sub> pigment accounts for 90% of TiO<sub>2</sub> feedstock demand
- Demand strongly linked to global economic growth
- Titanium metal market is the fastest growing market segment

- Kenmare represents ~7% of global titanium feedstock supply
- Kenmare is the largest supplier of ilmenite globally

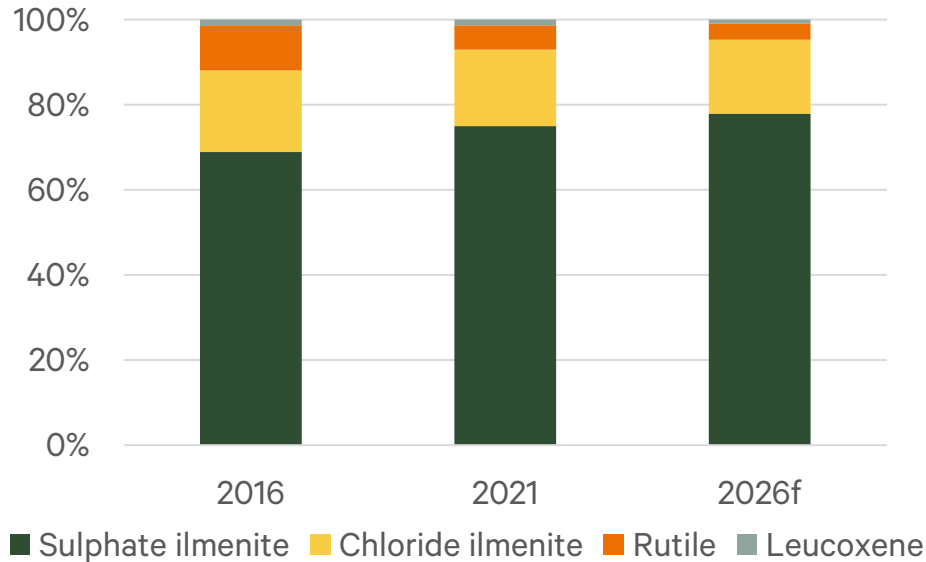
Sources: 1. TZMI 2. Kenmare estimates

# Titanium feedstock market



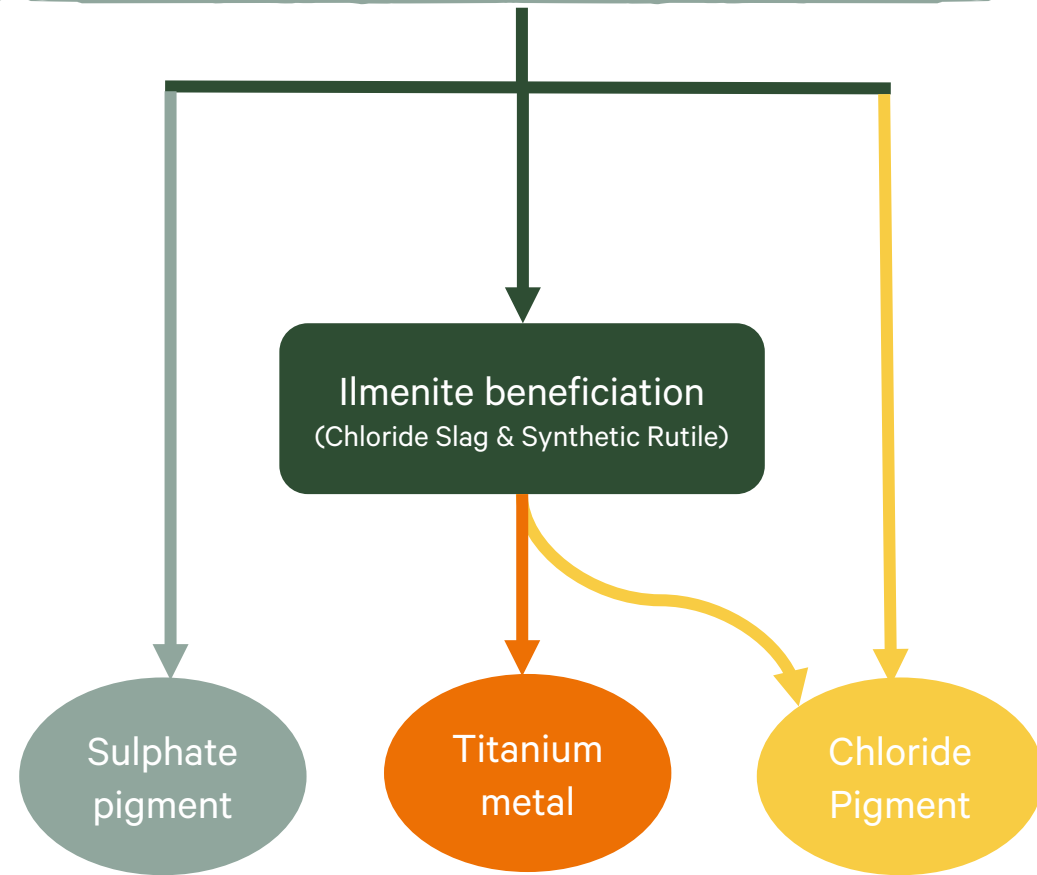
## Titanium feedstock sources and supply chain

Titanium feedstock sources (TiO<sub>2</sub> units)<sup>1</sup>



- Ilmenite accounts for ~93% of all feedstock supply and growing
- Kenmare is the largest ilmenite supplier
- Ilmenite products consumed directly for pigment or for beneficiation

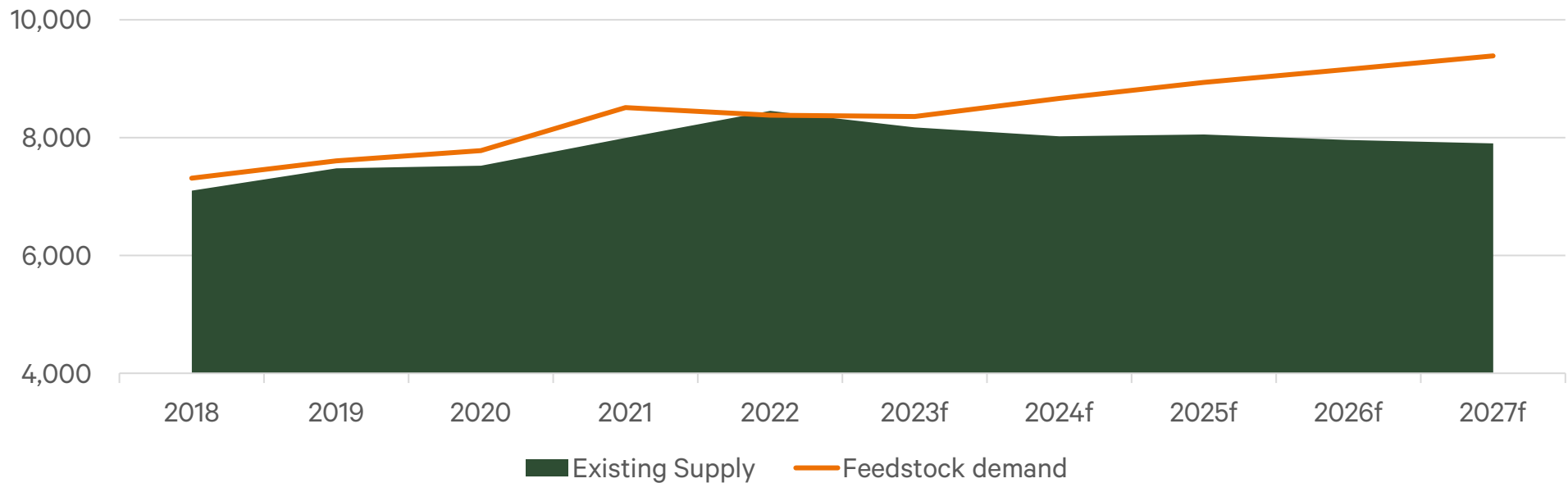
Ilmenite value chain



# Structural undersupply in the feedstock market



Supply/Demand balance ('000 TiO<sub>2</sub> units)



- Demand growth exceeding expected growth in supply
- 1.5Mt TiO<sub>2</sub> units (~3Mt ilmenite) of new supply required to meet demand by 2027

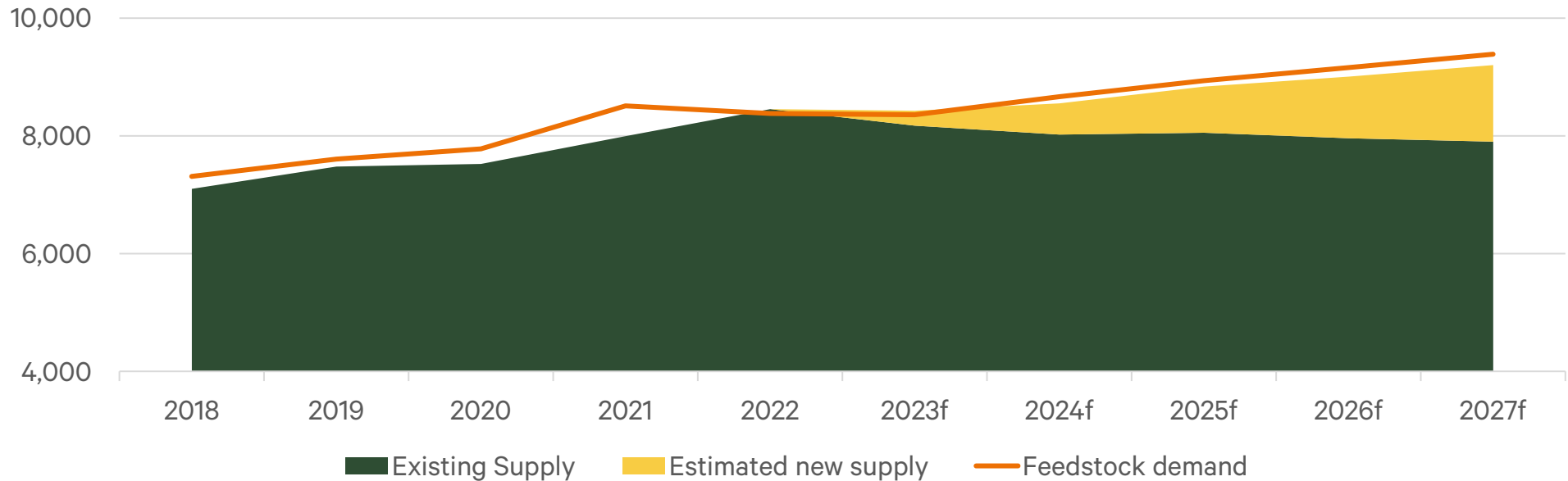
Sources: 1. Kenmare estimates



# Structural undersupply in the feedstock market



Supply/Demand balance ('000 TiO<sub>2</sub> units)



- Demand growth exceeding expected growth in supply
- 1.5Mt TiO<sub>2</sub> units (~3Mt ilmenite) of new supply required to meet demand by 2027
- Recent feedstock prices not expected to incentivise sufficient new supply to meet demand growth
- Community, environmental, orebody and sovereign risk posing challenges to potential new supply

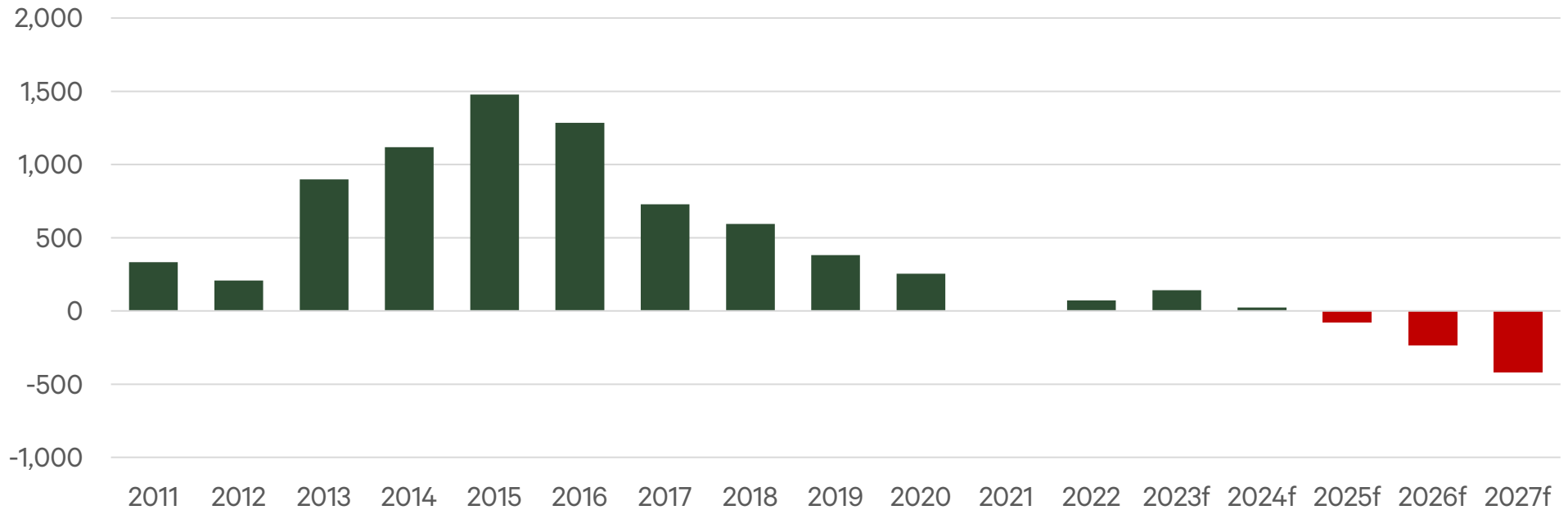
Significant investment in new supply required to meet demand growth

Sources: 1. Kenmare estimates

# Titanium feedstock inventories at low levels



Feedstock inventories vs normal inventory levels ('000 TiO<sub>2</sub> units)



- Inventories have been depleted in past several years due to demand growth and lack of investment in new supply
- Resulted in positive market conditions in recent years
- Short-term oversupply is being experienced but forecasted to reverse as demand recovers
- This assumes potential new supply comes online as per our expectations

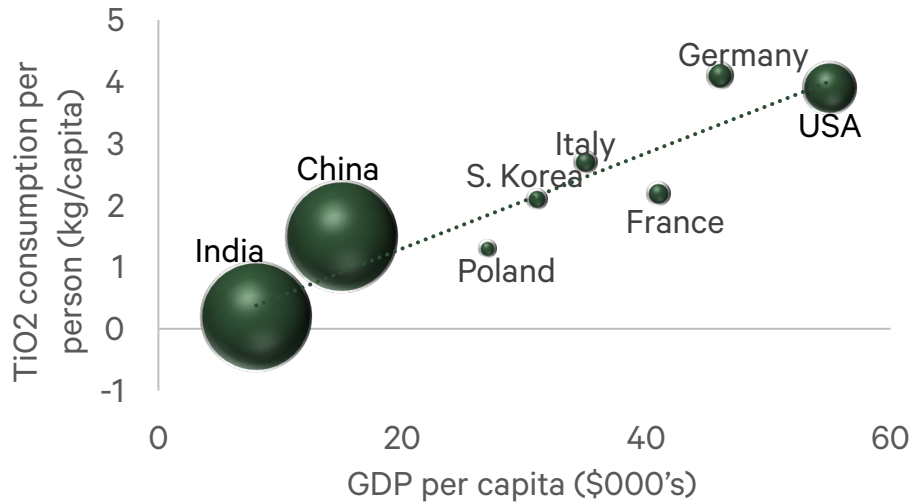
Inventories in the supply chain remain at low levels

# Strong global economic demand drivers



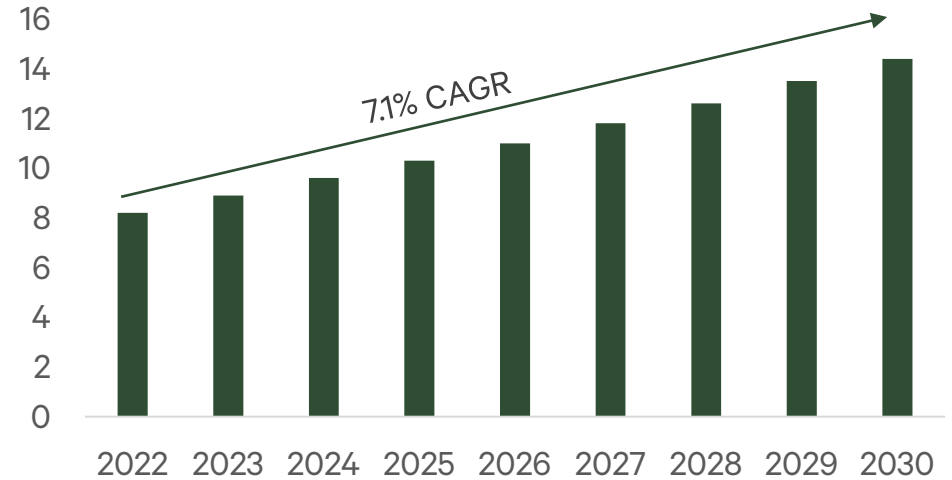
## Demand drivers for titanium feedstock

TiO<sub>2</sub> consumption & GDP per capita<sup>1</sup>



- TiO<sub>2</sub> consumption strongly correlated with GDP per capita
- GDP growth forecast to grow fastest in large population, developing economies
- CAGR of 8.2% of Indian pigment imports from 2010 - 2022

Global construction spending (\$ trillion)<sup>2</sup>

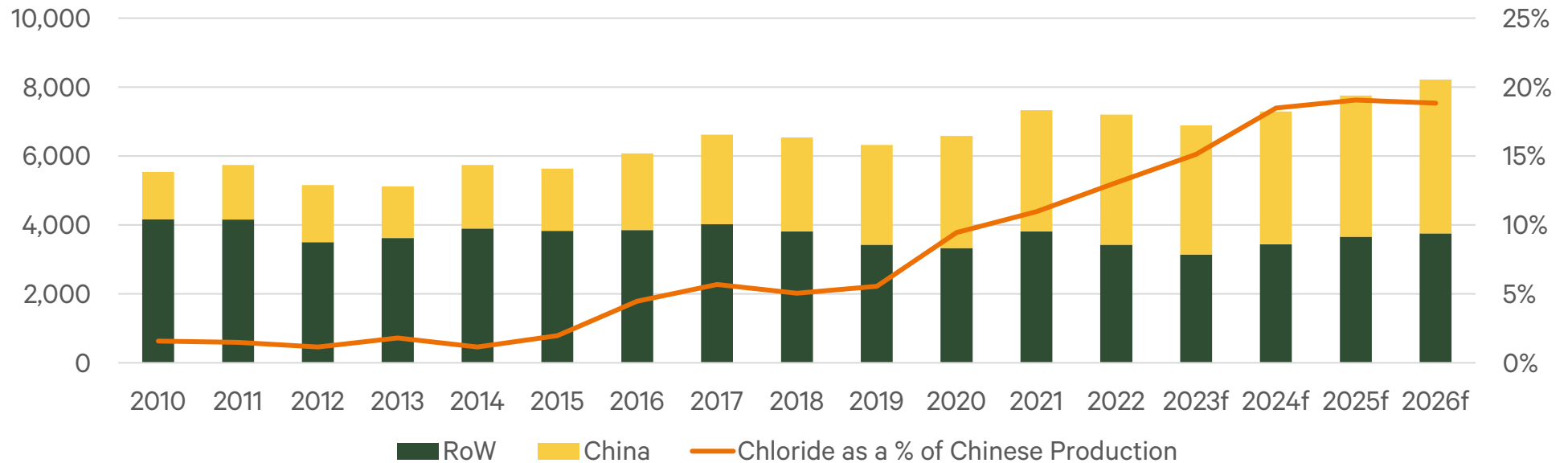


- Construction a key driver of demand for TiO<sub>2</sub> pigment
  - Paints, coatings and plastics demand strongly correlated to construction spending
- Large economies are investing in infrastructure
- Global construction spending forecasted to increase 60% by 2030

# China leading pigment production growth



Global pigment production ('000 tonnes)<sup>1</sup>



- All pigment growth in recent years has been in China
- Chloride pigment capacity has been expanding rapidly in recent years
  - This is expected to continue, and our customers are expanding
- Ilmenite needs to be beneficiated to chloride slag or synthetic rutile to feed this expansion
  - Domestic Chinese ilmenite unsuitable for the process

Chloride pigment production in China leading the growth

Sources: 1. TZMI

# Titanium metal market growing rapidly



Titanium is considered a critical mineral by the EU and US

## Titanium metal important to the transition from fossil fuels

- Aerospace, industrial, chemical and defence are leading demand growth for titanium metal
  - High-strength to weight ratio and heat resistance increase fuel efficiency of airplanes
- Increasing aircraft production and large backlogs exist

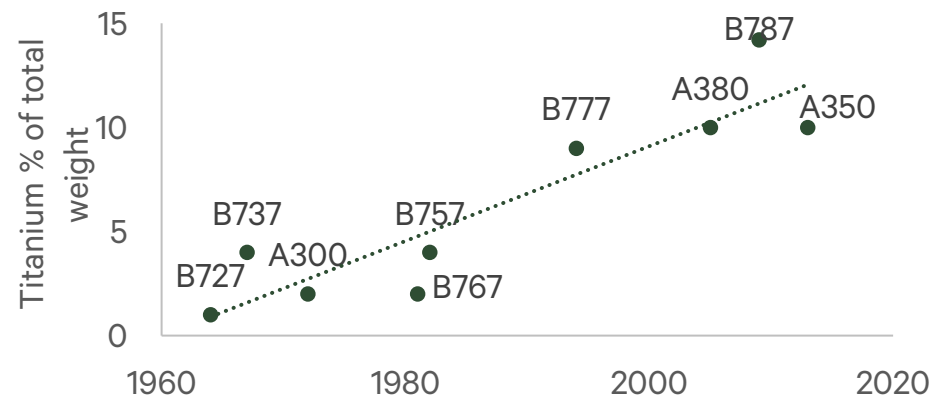
## Production is growing rapidly

- China is leading global growth of titanium metal production
  - Output increased 25% in 2022

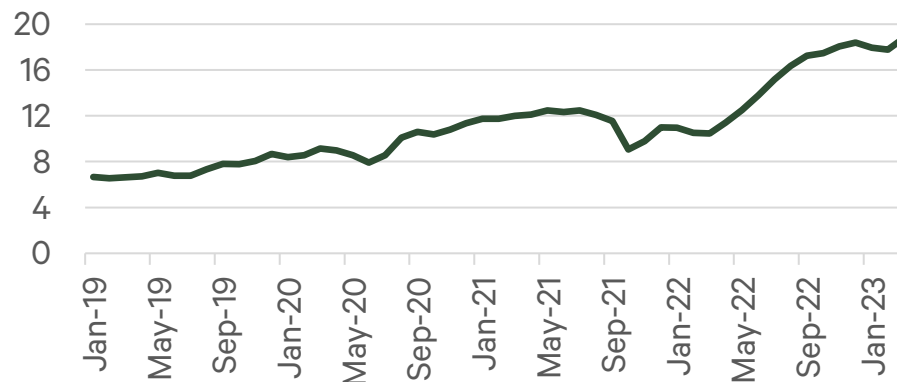
## High-grade chloride feedstocks required for the production process

- Beneficiated ilmenite products increasingly being used for titanium metal production
  - Domestic Chinese ilmenite is not suitable
- Titanium metal market accounted for ~12% of Kenmare sales in 2022

Increasing titanium consumption in new aircrafts<sup>1</sup>



Chinese titanium metal production ('000 tonnes)<sup>2</sup>



Sources: 1. Kenmare estimates 2. Toodudu

# Faster demand growth for non-integrated ilmenite



## Resource depletion supporting ilmenite demand growth

### High grade feedstocks depleting

- Reduction in supply from major rutile sources
- Supply from integrated ilmenite sources for beneficiation has also been decreasing in recent years
  - Frequent disruptions at major suppliers exacerbating shortages

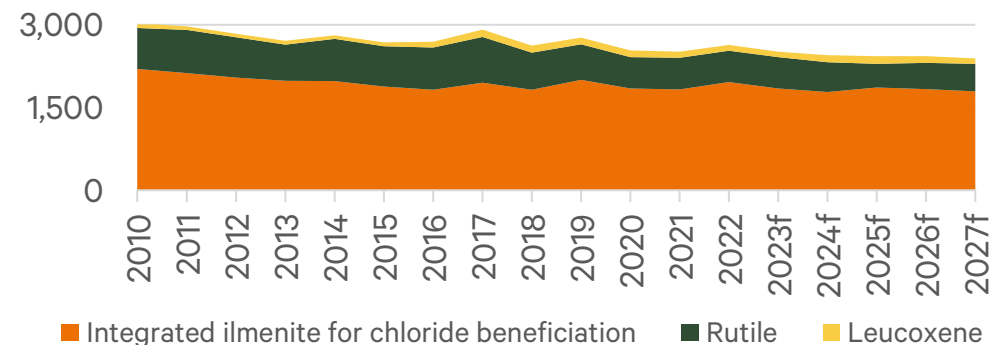
### Non-integrated ilmenite seeing strong demand

- Non-integrated ilmenite will be required to meet demand growth and to offset depleting supply from other sources
- Kenmare is a favoured supplier to the beneficiation market

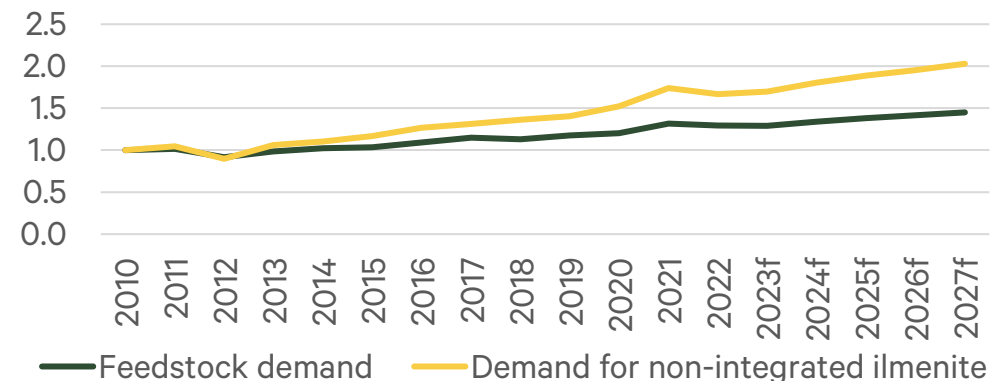
### Large investment going into beneficiation capacity

- Significant capacity of chloride slag and synthetic rutile being built in China and the Middle East to meet demand growth
  - Domestic Chinese ilmenite is unsuitable for these processes

High-grade feedstock supply shrinking<sup>1</sup>



Demand for non-integrated ilmenite vs overall market<sup>1</sup>



## Demand for non-integrated ilmenite outpacing market

Sources: 1. Kenmare estimates in ('000 TiO2 units)

# Increasingly complex customer requirements



Focus on sustainable, stable suppliers

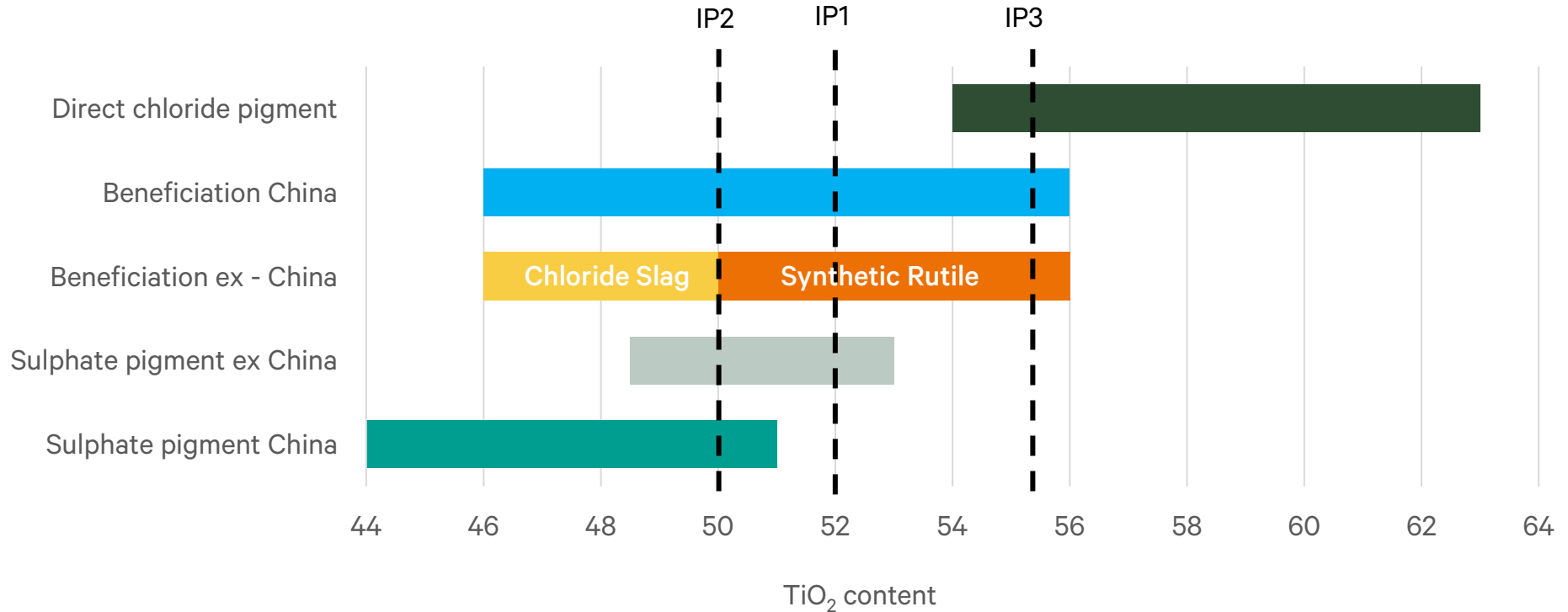


Paradigm shift will continue to benefit Kenmare

# High-quality products a key advantage



## Ilmenite TiO<sub>2</sub> content required by different markets



- Our ilmenite product suite offers Kenmare exposure to all five market segments
- Each product can be sold into at least three market segments
- Targeting markets where Kenmare's products are most valued

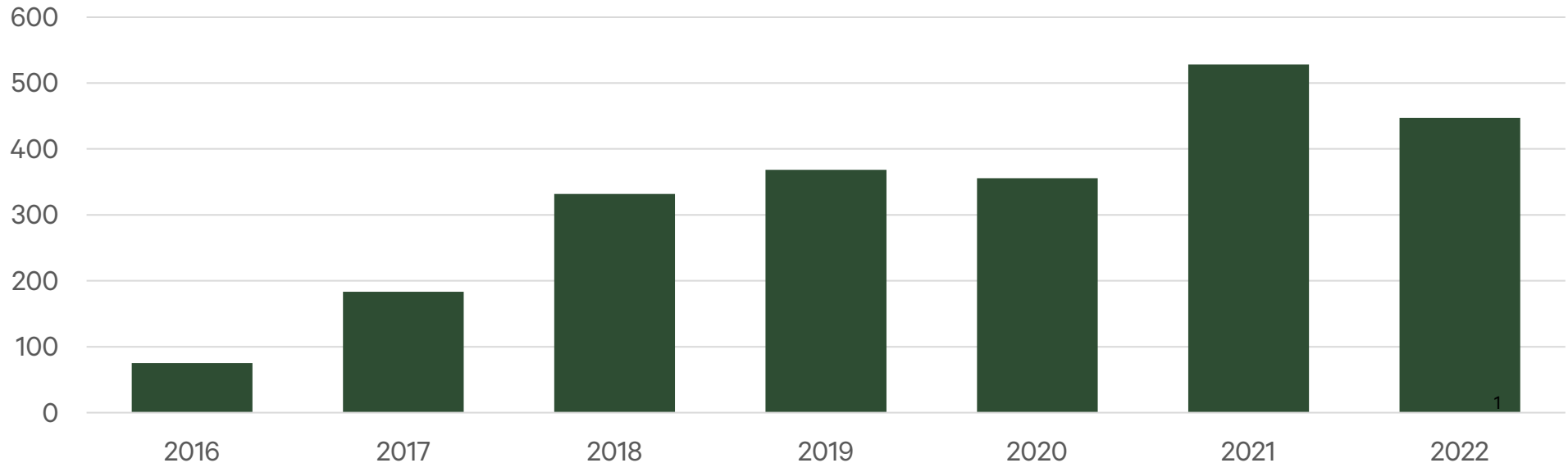
High-quality, flexible products allows Kenmare to target the strongest market segments



# Favoured supplier to the beneficiation market



Kenmare ilmenite sales volume to the beneficiation market ('000 tonnes)



- Kenmare has been actively targeting the beneficiation market and partnering to support customer growth
- Growth has been driven by growing chloride pigment and titanium metal production
  - Sales to the titanium metal market accounted for ~12% of sales in 2022
- Kenmare's ilmenite quality is preferred due to high  $TiO_2$ , low CaO & MgO and coarse grain size

**Kenmare has become a key supplier to the beneficiation market**

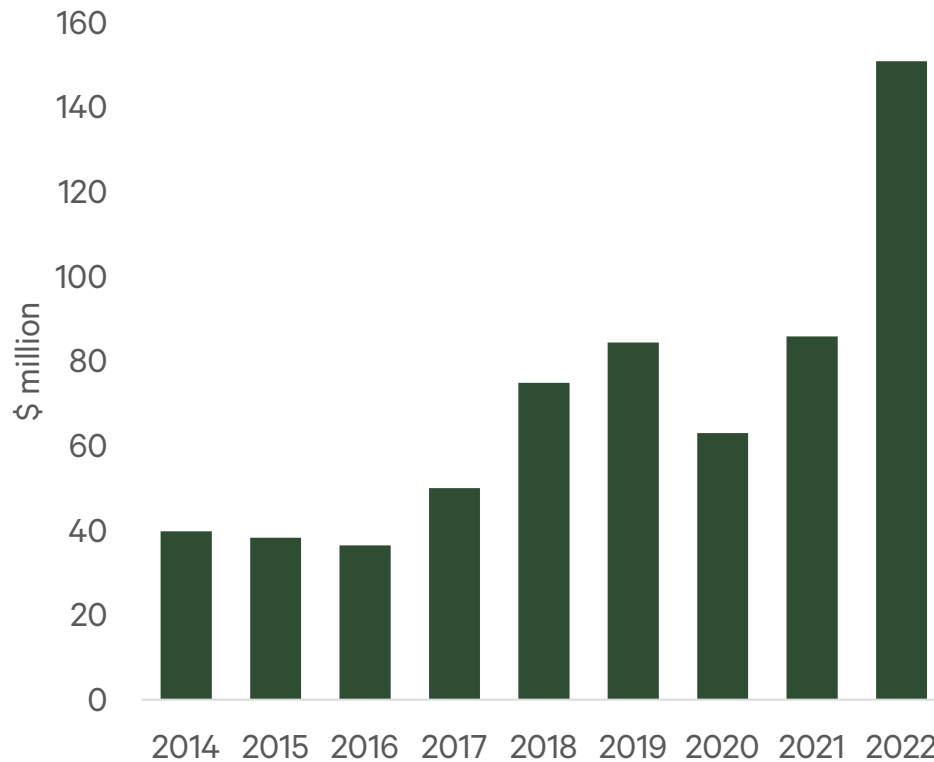
1: Bronagh J dry dock

# Growing contribution from co-products

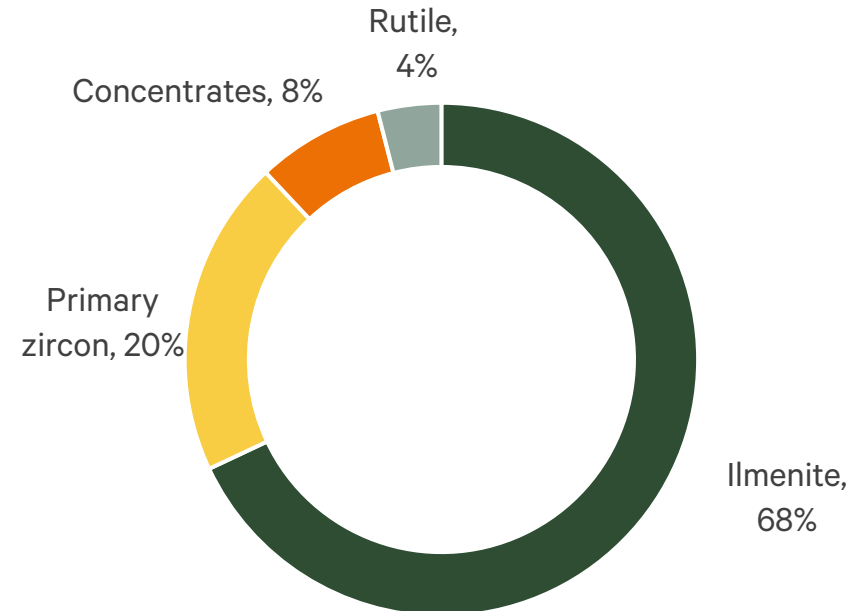


Co-products include zircon, rutile and monazite

## Total co-product revenue \$m



## Revenue by product % (2022)



# Fourth largest zircon producer



## Kenmare a significant zircon player

### Robust market dynamics

- Ceramics is the largest market for zircon and faces similar demand drivers to the TiO<sub>2</sub> pigment market
  - Large format tiles increasing market share for ceramics
- Other uses include foundry and refractory which are closely linked to construction and auto markets
- Major zircon mines nearing the end of mine life

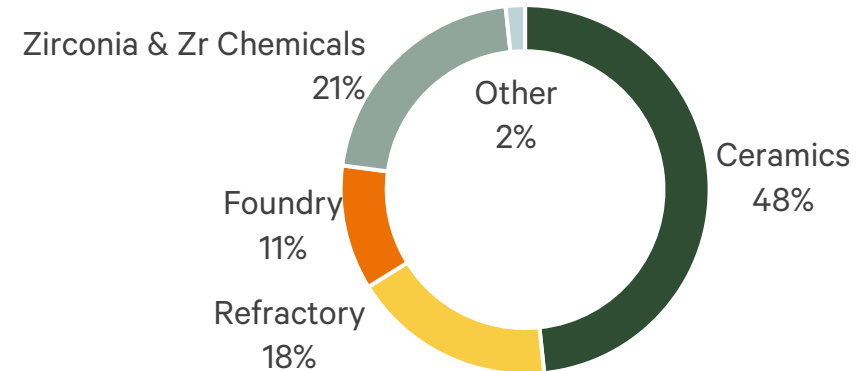
### Diverse product range and customer base

- Kenmare supplies four zircon products
- Strong customer base with some customers buying since first year of production

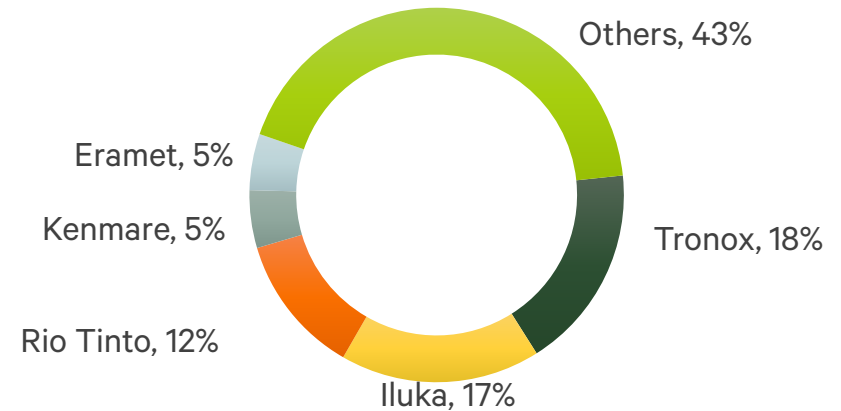
### Consolidated producer base

- Three producers supply almost half of total supply
- Kenmare is the fourth largest supplier

### Zircon uses (2022)<sup>1</sup>



### Market share (2022)<sup>1</sup>



Source: 1. TZMI

# Kenmare's rare earth elements



Rare earths are considered critical minerals

## Rare earths vital to the energy transition

- Essential for the production of permanent magnets
- Energy generation in the form of wind turbines
- Fossil fuel replacement as they are vital in EV's

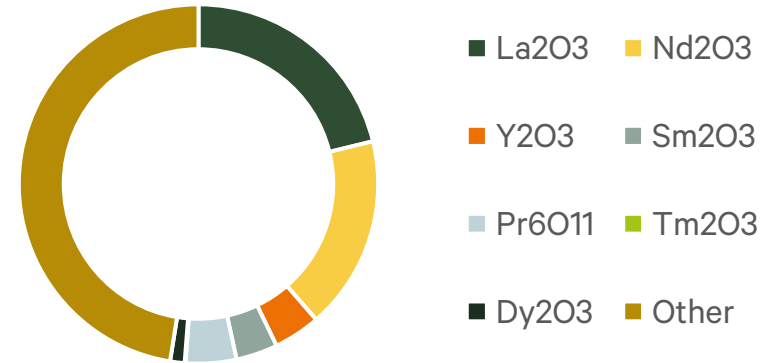
## Kenmare's monazite high in valuable rare earth elements

- Most valuable elements include neodymium, praseodymium and dysprosium

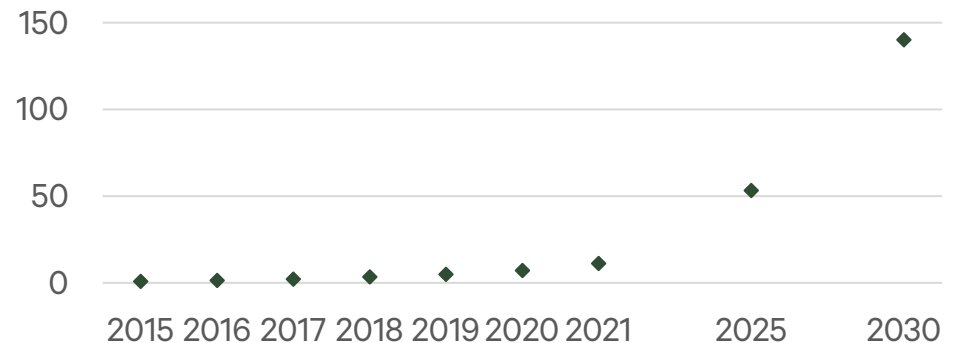
## Strong growth trends forecasted for rare earths

- Electric vehicles consume 0.5 – 1kg of rare earths per vehicle
  - Rapid growth of EV production forecast
- Permanent magnets consumed in the generators for wind turbines, particularly offshore turbines
  - Wind energy capacity in the US forecast to double from 2020-2030

Composition of rare earth oxides in Kenmare monazite



Global stock of electric vehicles (millions of vehicles)<sup>1</sup>



Strong outlook for rare earths elements

Source: 1. International Energy Agency

# Strong market dynamics



Growing requirements for Kenmare's products

Positive demand dynamics

Future supply deficit

Increasing demand for ilmenite beneficiation

Kenmare's products preferred by consumers

Supportive conditions for Kenmare ilmenite products

# Future opportunities

Ben Baxter, Chief Operations Officer



WCP B starting mining in Pilivili

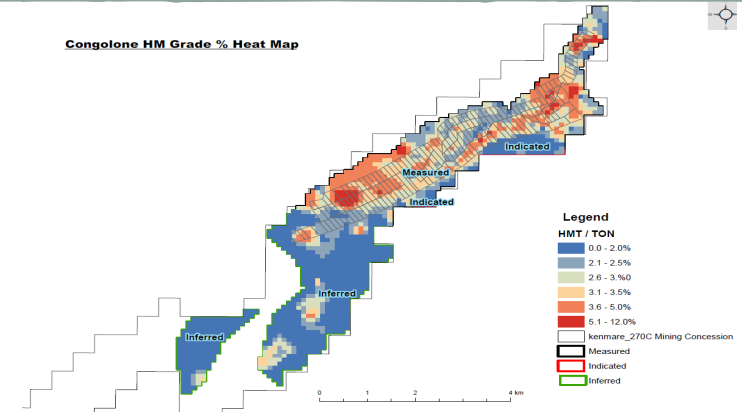
# Being ready for growth



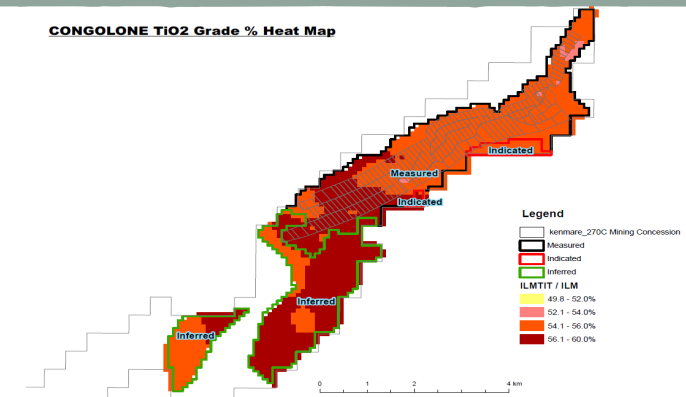
## Leveraging the value of the Kenmare orebody portfolio

- Kenmare has over 100 years of resources
- Congolone is a leading option for growth
- Prefeasibility study currently underway
- Orebody characteristics
  - Situated 90km north of the Moma operations on coast
  - Marrua extension incorporated
  - 338Mt of resources at 3.5% THM
  - Dredgeable low slimes deposit
  - Sufficient resources for at least 20 years of mining
  - High quality of ilmenite supports Kenmare product mix
  - Good zircon co-product content

## Grade distribution in first 12 years



## Ilmenite quality >54% TiO<sub>2</sub>: IP1 and IP3



## Creating value accretive growth options

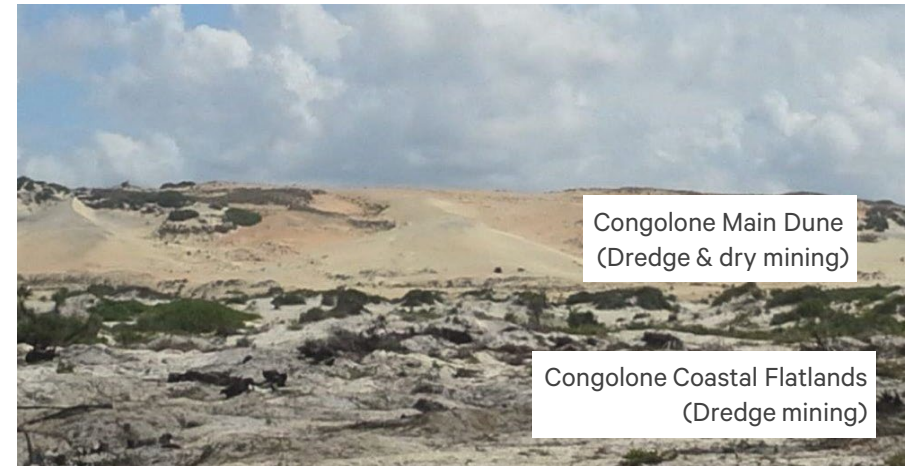
# Freeflowing orebody

## Developing cost effective mining solution

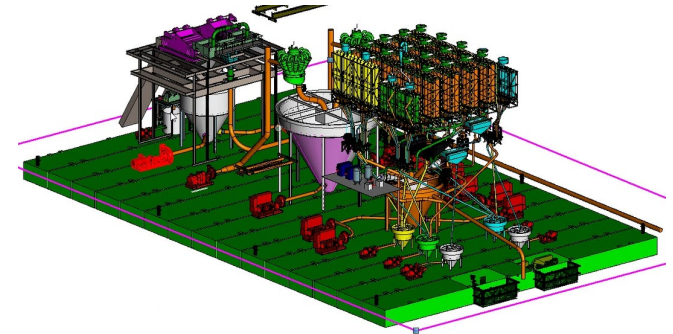
- Drilling sufficient to declare Probable Reserves for first 12 years after economic analysis is completed
- Mining: 2,000tph of mining delivers a 20 year life
  - Right sized for current orebody knowledge
  - Likely availability of existing WCP A dredge when replaced
  - Dry mining supports capacity
  - Dredge and dry mining paths developed
- Processing
  - Floating concentrator delivers low costs
  - Average 400kt of HMC delivered per annum over 1<sup>st</sup> 12 years
  - Equivalent to c. 300kt of ilmenite pa
- Further drilling programme planned



## Typical view of Congolone



## 2000tph floating concentrator layout





# Congolone PFS progress



## Developing the option to become a 1.5Mtpa ilmenite producer

- Current status considering costing alternatives to develop the optimum value solution
- 1. Produce final products at an expanded Moma MSP
  - Kenmare a 1.5Mt per annum ilmenite producer
  - Brings project complexity (and cost) to transfer HMC by sea to Moma for further processing
  - Retains full control of marketing and product mix
- 2. Export HMC from Congolone
  - Simpler
  - Downstream processing by others now more commonly seen in mineral sands
  - Excess processing capacity exists within our customer base and elsewhere
- PFS completion in 2023
- ESHIA scoped
- An approved DFS would take c. 12 months and execution of the project up to 18 months
- Future direction contingent on expected return metrics and capital allocation priorities

# Shareholder returns & capital allocation

Tom Hickey, Financial Director



WCP A control room

# Balancing capital returns & investment plans



## Capital allocation priorities

### CORE

#### Capital requirements

- Sustaining capital
- Non-discretionary capital (i.e. WCP A transition)

#### Debt repayment / servicing

- Debt facilities of \$150m originally – reducing with repayments
- Strong balance sheet / low debt to be maintained

#### Dividend policy

- Minimum of 20% of profit after tax set in 2018
- 25% payout for 2021 & 2022
- Aiming to provide dividend stability

### DISCRETIONARY

#### Growth and improvement

- Accelerating WCP B upgrade to fill ilmenite gap
- Future expansion options

#### Additional capital returns

- Shareholder returns beyond normal dividend policy
- Potential for special dividends or share buy-back

#### M&A

- Constantly assessing the market for value accretive opportunities

# Debt facilities supported prior capital expenditure



Key debt objective to maintain robust balance sheet with low levels of gearing

|                                  | Original facilities<br>US\$ million | 31-Dec-2022<br>US\$ million | Interest rate | Term          |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Term Loan</b>                 | 110.0                               | 80.8                        | LIBOR +5.4%   | March 2025    |
| <b>Revolving Credit Facility</b> | 40.0                                | -                           | LIBOR +4.25%  | December 2023 |
| <b>Total debt</b>                | 150.0                               | 80.8                        |               |               |
| <b>Cash</b>                      | n/a                                 | 108.3                       |               |               |

## Facilities summary

- Debt facilities fully drawn in 2020 to ensure sufficient liquidity to complete WCP B move, given COVID-19 uncertainty
- Term Loan repayments commenced in March 22, seven half yearly payments
- Revolving Credit Facility currently repaid
  - Flexibility to repay and redraw as necessary
  - Extendable by a further 12 months subject to lender consent
- Other finance facilities in place for invoice discounting, but not recently employed due to balance sheet strength

Potential to optimise debt facilities to support next phase of capital investment

# Dividend policy revised to provide stability

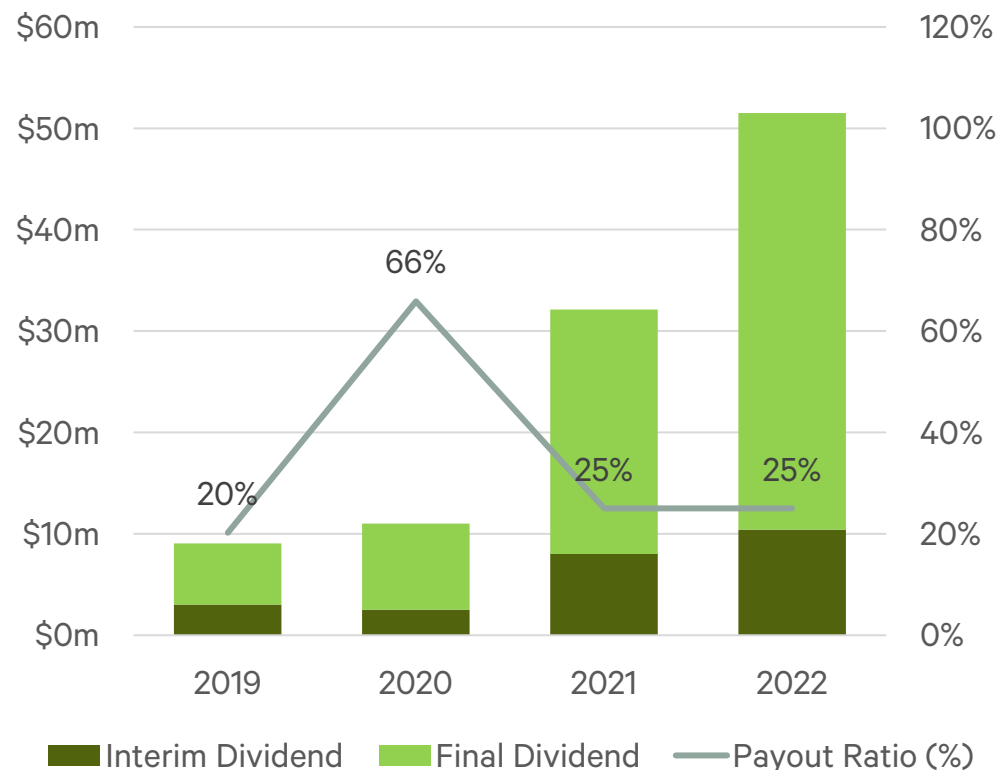


Evolving the policy to target a 20-40% profit after tax payout range

## Original dividend policy

- Announced in 2018 with first payment in 2019
- Policy of 20% minimum profit after tax pay-out, provided flexibility through prior capital investment phase
- Exercised flexibility to provide absolute dividend stability in 2020 during WCP B relocation
- Additional capital returns in 2021 delivered through \$82.6m share buy-back, reducing shares on issue by 15.6%
- Proposed dividend of 25% of PAT for 2022 delivers record dividends, up 66% on 2021
- However 2023 pricing may not achieve same levels and significant development capital expenditure is planned 2023-26

## Historic shareholder returns



Cumulative returns to shareholders exceed \$185 million since 2019

# Dividend policy revised to provide stability



Evolving the policy to target a 20-40% profit after tax payout range

## Revised dividend policy

- Based on current plans and forecasts, Kenmare expects that dividends should be sustainable at or around the current absolute level for the medium term
- Revised dividend policy<sup>1</sup> range of 20-40% profit after tax
- Revised policy based on a multi-year view on performance and funding, while maintaining conservative gearing

## Subject to:

- Any exceptional or single year impacts
- Market conditions, balance sheet position and capital requirements
- Higher cash balances likely to be maintained until capital development projects completed

## Additional capital returns

- Depending on the phasing of capex and market conditions, additional returns may be considered
- May come in form of special dividend or share buy-backs
- 2021 tender offer structure may not be repeatable

Full year 2022  
dividend

\$51.5m

Revised policy  
range (profit after  
tax)

20-40%

<sup>1</sup>: Subject to Board adoption

# Maintaining efficient dividends

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Based on the current organisation structure, there is likely to be tax exposure on future subsidiary dividends remitted from Mozambique to Kenmare Resources Plc

- Prior to 2022, Kenmare primarily utilised trading profits and subsidiary capital reconstruction to create distributable reserves
- Future dividends will principally be funded via intragroup dividends from subsidiaries
- These dividends are likely to attract tax at the differential between the effective rate in Mozambique and Irish Tax on Investment Income at 25%
- Unaddressed, this could average c.10% of dividends

Kenmare is considering alternate structures to mitigate this exposure

- May include a restructure of Kenmare Resources Plc Group
- Solution may also enable more efficient dividend withholding tax and stamp duty arrangements

Actively progressing Mozambique, UK and Irish legal and tax advice

# Summary

Michael Carvill, Managing Director



Transshipment vessel loading



# Moving forward with confidence



Investing in future production to maintain first quartile industry position

## Resilient long-term production profile

- WCP A capabilities will be transformed with new desliming circuit and fit-for-purpose dredges
- WCP B increased capacity removes the mining bottleneck that has previously restricted operations

## Supportive market dynamics

- Late stage economic cycle demand, historically growing in line with global GDP
- Healthy value chain with low inventories
- Insufficient supply growth expected to meet forecast demand

## Maintaining first quartile industry position

- Dredge and hydromining combination in Nataka is the optimal solution to support long-life, low cost operations
- Reduces diesel consumption and constant replacement of heavy mobile equipment

## Strong shareholder returns with growth potential

- Revised dividend policy of 20-40% PAT payout ratio
- Dividends should be sustainable at current absolute levels
- Growth potential from significant, 100+ year resource base

# Questions?



WCP A morning briefing



# Moving forward with confidence



Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn



- Kenmare has profiles on Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn, which feature regular updates on our corporate social responsibility initiatives, operational and development milestones, news flow and more
- Click the name of the social network to visit our profiles and connect with Kenmare: Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn



Progressive land  
rehabilitation

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