PT AMMAN MINERAL INTERNASIONAL TBK (AMMN)

Company Profile

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December 2023

AMK

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MANAGEMENT TEAM



Alexander Ramlie, President Director

- Extensive experience in finance and mining sectors
- Former President Director and CEO of Borneo Lumbung Energi & Metals Tbk and Vice-Chairman of PT Berau Coal Energy Tbk
- Played an instrumental role in the acquisition of PTNNT
- Started career as an investment banker at Lazard Freres & Co.
- Master's and Bachelor degrees in Economics from Boston University



Irwin Wan, Director of Operations

- Over 20 years of experience in mining, civil earthworks and engineering
- Commenced career in Leighton (now Thiess) Contractors. Former Head of Mining for ASXlisted Hunnu Coal Limited and SET-listed energy company Banpu, operating mines in Mongolia
- Extensive experience in open-pit mining for various commodities across Australia, Philippines, Mongolia, Central America and Indonesia
- Dual degree with Honors in Engineering and Commerce from the University of Western Australia. Member of AusIMM and Competent Person in JORC code in relevant field



Arief Sidarto, Director of Finance

- Extensive experience in finance and corporate sectors
- Former Managing Director of Rajawali Group and former COO of Goldman Sachs Southeast Asia Investment Banking
- MBA from Harvard Business School and dual bachelor degrees from The University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School and School of Engineering with Summa Cum Laude



Dr. Naveen Chandra Lal, Director of Business and Commercial

- Over 25 years of experience in mining operations, commercial, commodity trading, mergers & acquisitions and strategic developments
- Extensive experience in copper, metallurgical and thermal coal, iron ore and ceramic raw materials
- Former CEO of RAK Minerals and Metals Investments, UAE
- PhD in Chemistry from Jadavpur University and Advanced Management Program from Harvard Business School



David Gibbs, Director of Strategic Planning

- BSc degree with Honors in Mining Engineering degree from Royal School of Mines, London
- Over 40 years of continuous international mining experience in underground and open-pit mining and as a consultant, including 13 years with Rio Tinto companies
- Minerals include tin, gold, uranium, copper/gold, coal, diamonds and talc projects located in South Africa, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Thailand and Indonesia



AGENDA

Company Overview

Key Company Highlights

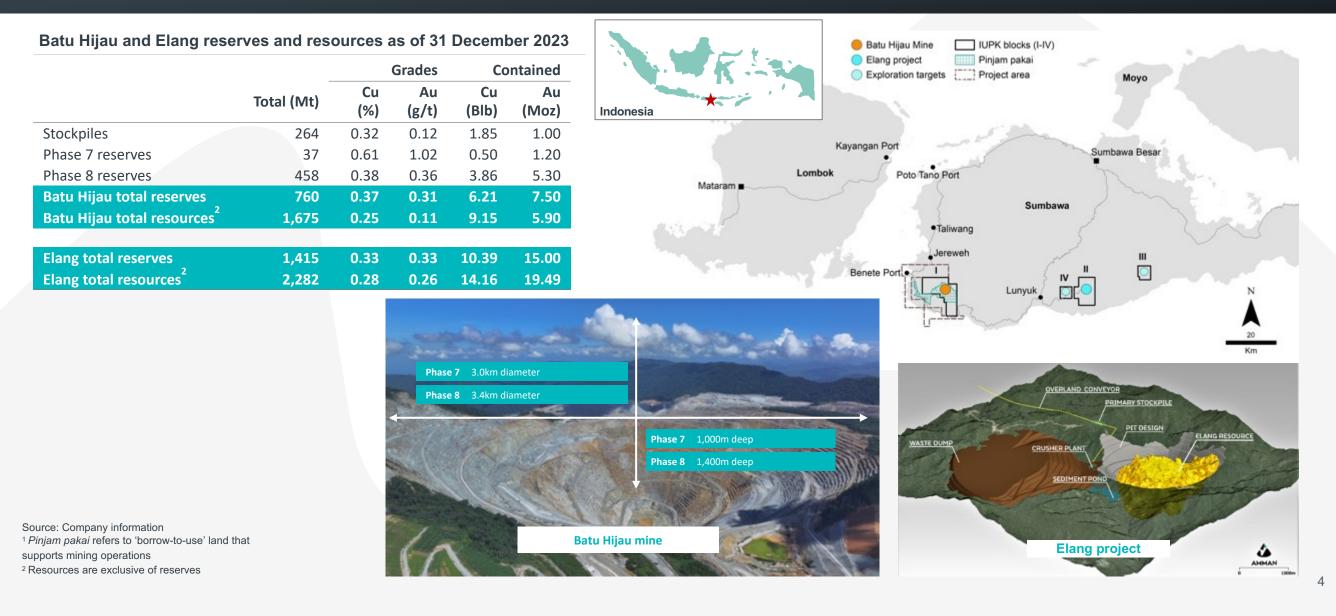
Historical Financial Overview

Appendix

World-class strategically located mining complex



Substantial porphyry copper-gold resources, including the established, low-cost Batu Hijau mine and the future Elang project which has one of the world's largest known undeveloped orebodies



Key Company Highlights





A globally significant copper-gold producer with large, world-class reserves

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Proven track record with a robust strategy of continuous operational efficiency and value creation

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First quartile cash cost operation driven by the natural endowment of our mining deposit and operational improvements

Significant in-place investment in mining and processing infrastructure

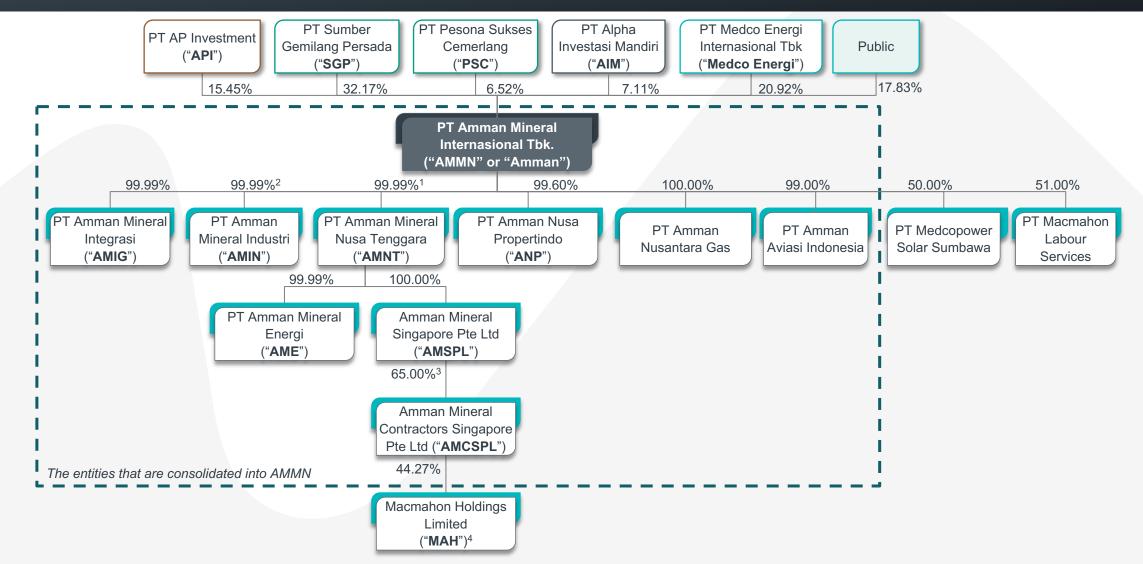
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Strong fundamental growth tailwinds supported by demand required for the green energy-transition

Overview of AMMN – Shareholder and organizational structure



AMMN is a holding company for world-class copper-gold mining operations, including the established, high quality and low-cost Batu Hijau mine



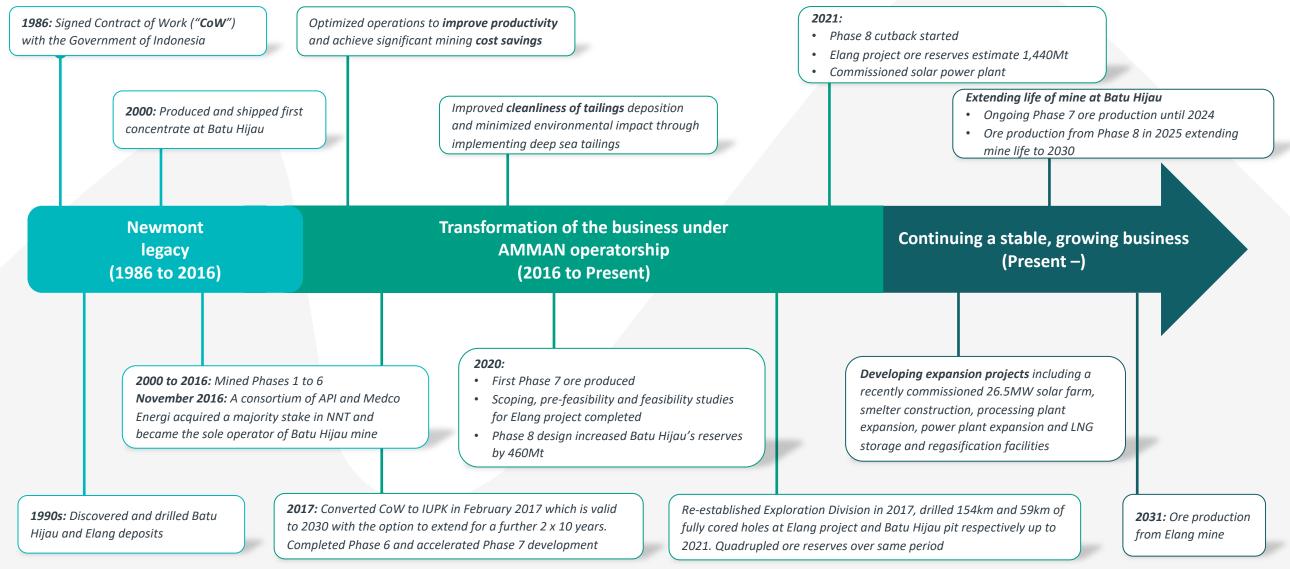
Source: IDX, as of 18 October 2023

¹ AMNT is 99.99% owned by AMMN and 0.01% by API. ² AMIN is 99.99% owned by AMMN and 0.01% by AMNT. ³ AMCSPL is 65.00% owned by AMSPL and 35.00% by API. ⁴ MAH is listed on ASX. Note: Structure presented above is a simplified corporate structure and not exhaustive

The history and future of our assets



Following a successful transition to today's shareholders, Batu Hijau has been optimized into a low-cost operation with fiscal stability





Overview of current AMMAN growth initiatives

Significant growth in the near-term with the smelter construction expected to complete in 2024, transforming AMMAN into a fully integrated miner to smelting business, supported by a well-capitalized surface infrastructure and transportation logistics



EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- Batu Hijau's open pit life extends by 6 years with processing plant expansion
- 75,000 m of resource drilling have commenced to support investigation extending Batu Hijau Life-of-Mine
- Definitive Feasibility Study for Elang to be completed in 2024



MINING

• Phase 7 ore mining through 2024,

Phase 8 ore mining will commence

with Phase 8 waste removal is

in 2025 through 2030

underway

PROCESSING AND POWER EXPANSION

- Expanding processing plant to more than double the current capacity
- Construction of a 450 MW
 Combined Cycle Power Plant ("CCPP") and LNG facilities to replace current coal-fired power plant



SMELTING

- Construction of a 100%-owned 900,000 tpa copper smelter is underway. Target mechanical completion: May 2024
- Copper smelter and Precious Metals Refinery ("PMR") to produce copper cathode, gold and silver bullions and other by-products

Development Timeline¹



Value accretive expansion projects to support Amman's growth story

Year		2	2023			20	24			20	25		2030	2034					2046
Quarter	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							
Mining activities																			
Batu Hijau Phase 7																			
Batu Hijau Phase 8/ Stockpiles																			
Elang project														4	-				
Infrastructure projects											In	\$m	Capex required	Spent to date	Q3/2023	9M/2023	2023	2024	2025
Smelter and PMR													1,061	476	137	229	365	318	131
Processing plant expansion ³													1,539	497	138	305	469	430	449
CCPP and LNG facilities													667	252	94	141	226	301	28
Townsite expansion													150	-	-	-	25	100	25
Total Expansion Capex											In S	\$m	3,418	1,225	369	675	1,085	1,149	633
Sustaining Capex ²											In S	\$m	Total 2023 –	2025 = 615	110	242	332	161	122
Total Expansion and Sustaining Capex					In S	\$m	Total 2023 – 2	2025 = 3,483		917	1,416	1,311	756						

Source: Company information

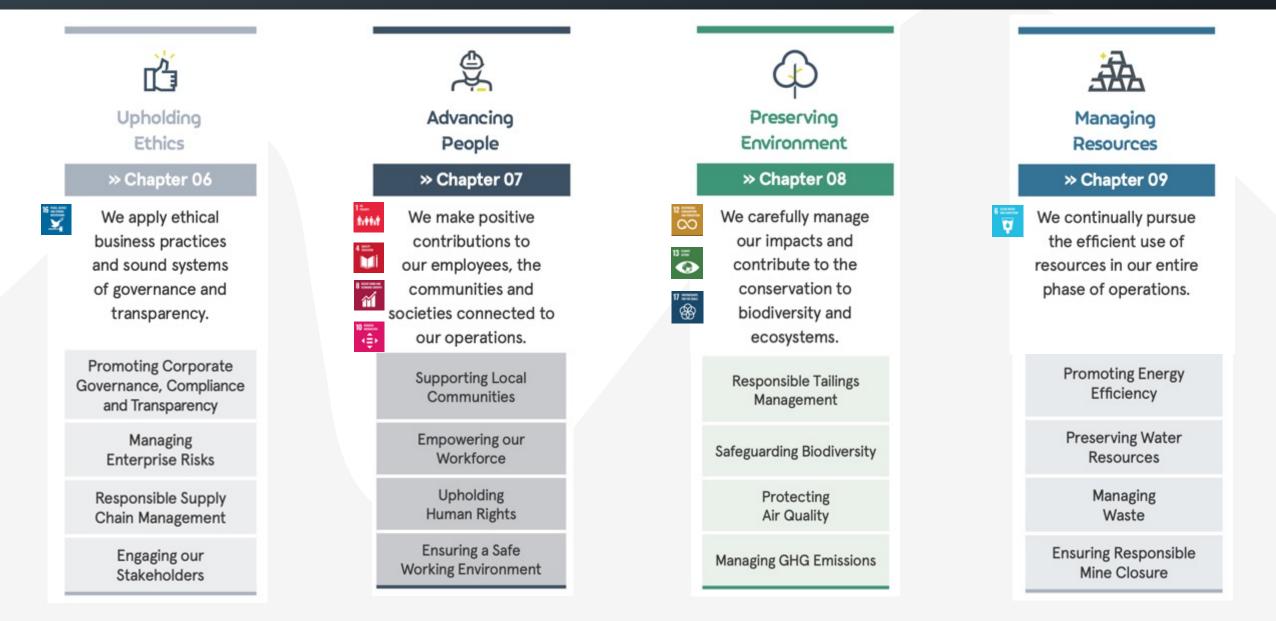
¹ As per Q3/2023

² Including major one-off capex such as maintenance of mine equipment (\$116m) and mobile equipment (\$28m) in preparation for Phase 8 and improvement of infrastructure, facilities and services (\$68m) related with employee wellbeing program and expansion projects ³ Capex and timeline are under review for further finalization

Sustainability Framework



Our sustainability framework is underpinned by four pillars, which ensures that we operate in a responsible and transparent manner. Our alignment with UN SDGs facilitates our policies of advancing people, preserving the environment, managing resources and upholding ethics



Commitment to sustainability – ESG highlights and accolades

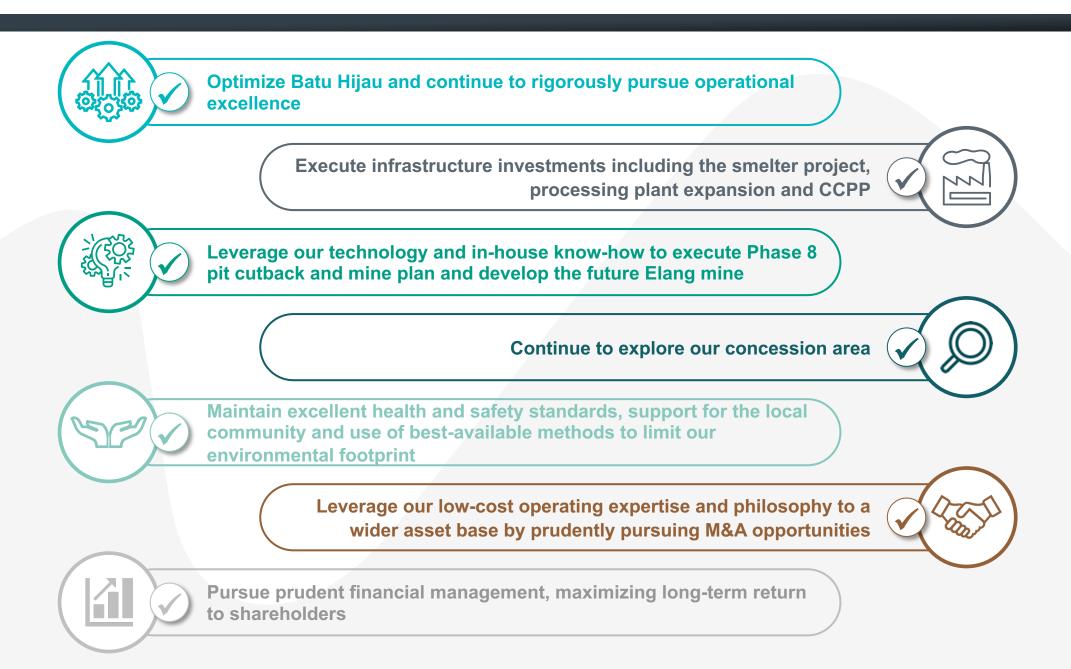




¹ **MEMR** refers to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources ² **MEF** refers to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Our Key Strategies







AGENDA

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Key Company Highlights

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Appendix

A globally significant copper-gold producer with large, world-class reserves

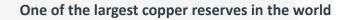


Large, long-life, high quality "tier-one" copper-gold projects with diversified dual commodity exposure, reducing price volatility risk

Overview of Batu Hijau mine and Elang project

- Batu Hijau mine is the second largest copper and gold mine in Indonesia, and when combined with Elang project, is one of the largest copper equivalent reserves in the world
- Historically, Batu Hijau mine contributed approximately 1.0% of the global primary copper production
- Elang project is one of the world's largest undeveloped porphyry copper and gold deposits
- Batu Hijau mine and Elang project are strategically located to serve key regional demand centres, such as China, Japan and South Korea







Estimated end-2020 copper-equivalent¹ contained reserves

Source: Company information, AMC, Bloomberg, Wood Mackenzie

¹ The copper equivalent converts gold reserves into copper tonnages using the average 2020 copper price of \$2.80/lb and \$1,772/oz for gold

² Represents FCX's net equity interest in PTFI of 48.8% from 2022 onwards; ³ Represents Rio Tinto's net equity in Oyu Tolgoi of 66%

Proven track record with a robust strategy of continuous operational efficiency and value creation

Significant work completed to improve cost efficiency by optimizing the labour force, enhancing operational efficiency and judicious control of capital expenditures

Historical mining efficiency achievements



Achieved highest P&H 4100 shovel monthly productivity in Jan 2022, averaging **7,522tph** from 4,462tph in Jan 2018

Haul truck productivity as of Sep 2023 for any set of distances

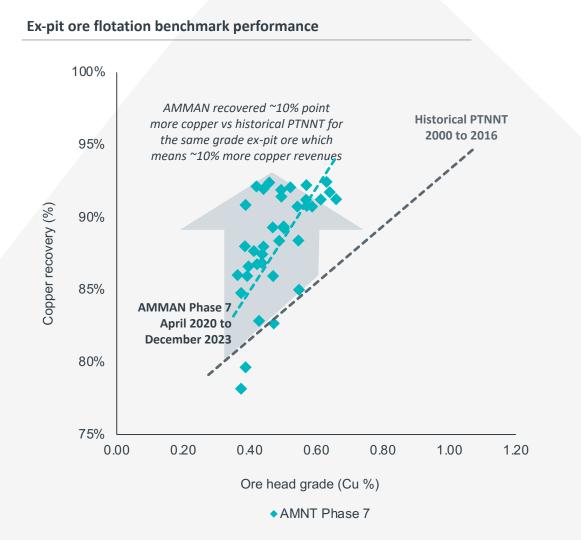
Shift change time successfully reduced to **3.7 minutes** in 2023, from previously 45 minutes in 2016

Engines rebuild on-site at Batu Hijau took **2 weeks per engine** in 2020 vs 9 – 12 months per engine by an external contractor in 2016

Annual production

116% increase in total ex-pit materials mined (2018 to 2023)





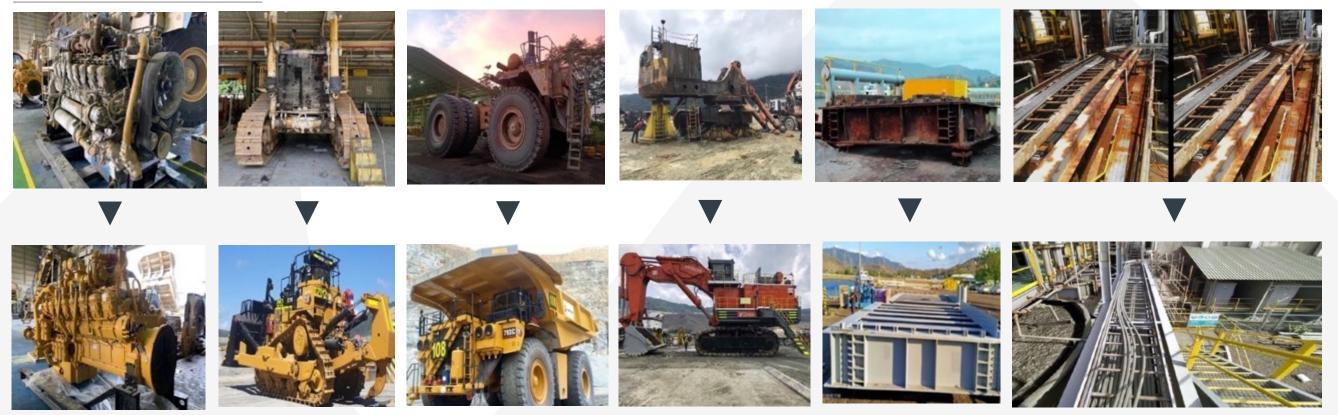


Proven track record with a robust strategy of continuous operational efficiency and value creation (cont'd)

Pre-rebuild vs post-rebuild engines, heavy equipment, and infrastructure

Before rebuild

2



After rebuild



First quartile cash cost operation driven by the natural endowment of our mining deposit and operational improvements

AMMAN has superior cost competitiveness, compared to other key copper-gold producing mines

Overview of cost improvement

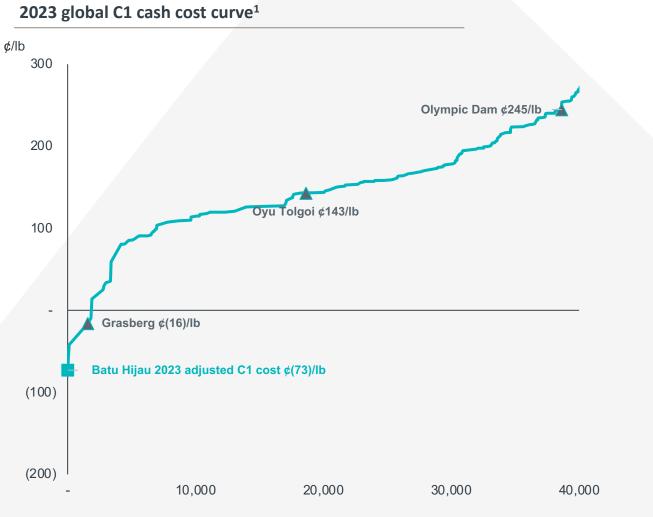
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- Significant reduction of historical mining unit cost since the acquisition in 2016 from \$3.65/t to \$2.28/t
- Increased cost efficiencies from savings on payment to 3rd parties
- With its significant gold production in 2023, Batu Hijau benefits substantially from its gold credits from a cost perspective and is forecasted to be the lowest cost producer globally in C1 cash cost terms

Historical mining cost per unit

37.5% mining cost reduction since the acquisition in 2016







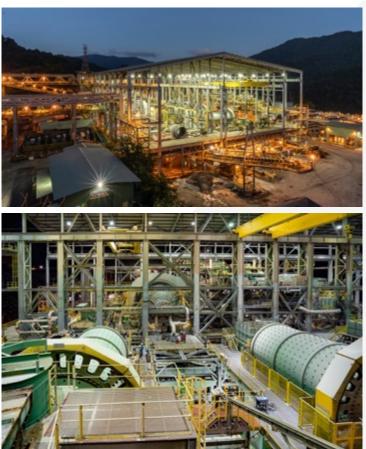


100%-owned infrastructures and integrated production facilities including Benete Port, power plants and processing facilities

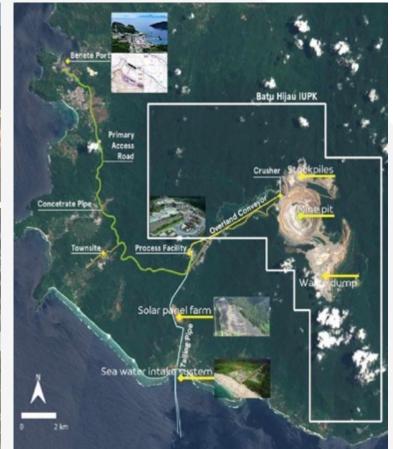
Overview of operations

- Mining operations are supported by a well-capitalized core production mining fleet consisting of 6 electric rope shovels, 11 mining excavators, 163 mining haul truck and in-pit primary crusher
- The Batu Hijau processing plant operates at around 90 to 120kt per day or 35 to 42Mt per annum, depending on the hardness of the ore. We are expanding our processing plant up to 85Mt per annum to process additional ore supply from Phase 8 and the future mine
- We operate a combined 157MW of power generation capacity across multiple power generation assets as well as a 26.5MW solar panel farm near the Sea Water Intake System
- We are constructing a CCPP of 450MW in total gross power
- Mine operations are 22km from Benete Port which has a ferry terminal, air services, power station and shipping jetties
- To date, more than \$4.5b has been invested in the Batu Hijau mine and its associated infrastructure (excluding smelter), with the majority of capital was spent during the construction period and further capital was deployed throughout the years to maintain its world-class infrastructure

Processing facilities



Map of operations



Strong fundamental growth tailwinds supported by demand required for the green energy-transition



AMMN is at the forefront of the world's transition to a low-carbon economy. Once its smelter is operational in 2024, refined copper will be sold to end-users directly. Its main product, copper, is essential in renewable energy and Electric Vehicles ("EVs")

Renewable energy

- Copper helps reduce CO₂ emissions and lowers the amount of energy needed to produce electricity
- Many renewable energy systems require
 2-8x more copper than in traditional systems
- Solar panels and wind turbines are highly dependent on copper
- Supply gaps in the copper market are expected to continue in spite of growing demand

Electric Vehicles

- A full battery EV consumes up to 4x more copper than a regular Internal Combustion Engine vehicle
- The additional copper is mainly due to the lithium-ion battery and the additional wiring required
- There are limited alternatives to copper for applications related to EVs, with closest being aluminum
- However, it takes twice the size of aluminum cable to generate the same amount of electricity

Environmentally friendly metal

- Copper is regarded as one of the safest and efficient metal to produce electricity
- Copper contains anti-corrosive and antimicrobial properties
- Copper is highly recyclable

Metals usage by clean energy technology type

	Copper	Cobalt	Nickel	Lithium
Solar PV	•	٠	•	٠
Wind	•	•	•	•
Hydro	•	•	•	•
CSP	•	•	•	•
Bioenergy	•	•	•	•
Geothermal	•	•	•	•
Nuclear	•	•	•	•
Electricity networks	•	•	•	•
EVs and battery storage	•	•	•	•
Hydrogen	•	•	•	•

Moderate: •

Low:



Copper demand growth for key energy transition applications

Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence, Wood Mackenzie

High:

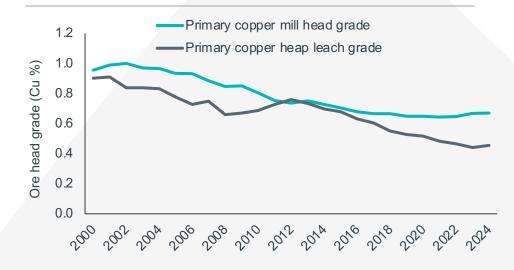
Strong fundamental growth tailwinds supported by demand required for the green energy-transition (cont'd)

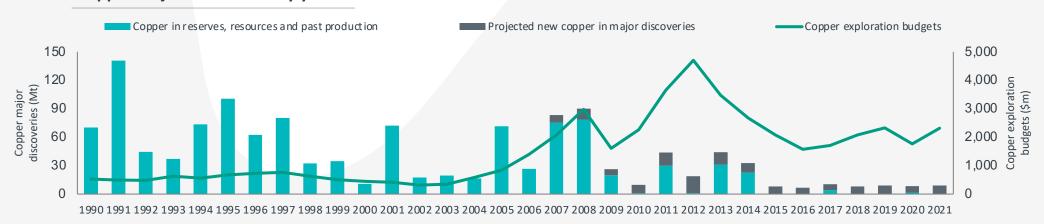


Limited visibility in longer term supply, declining copper grades and enormous upside from EVs and decarbonization initiatives, resulting in attractive long-term commodity outlook for copper

- As higher-grade copper deposits are exhausted, the average mine grade of producing assets declines, requiring increased ore throughput and processing capacity to maintain production levels
- Over the last 5 years, copper exploration budgets were a total of ~\$10b in aggregate compared to ~\$15b in the preceding five years
- Since the 1990s, the mining industry has halved its share of annual copper budgets devoted to grassroots exploration, with the 34.0% allocated in 2021 near the low of 32.2% of exploration allocations set in 2009

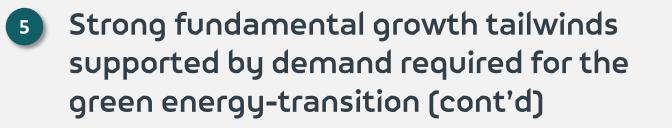
Processed copper grade by operation type





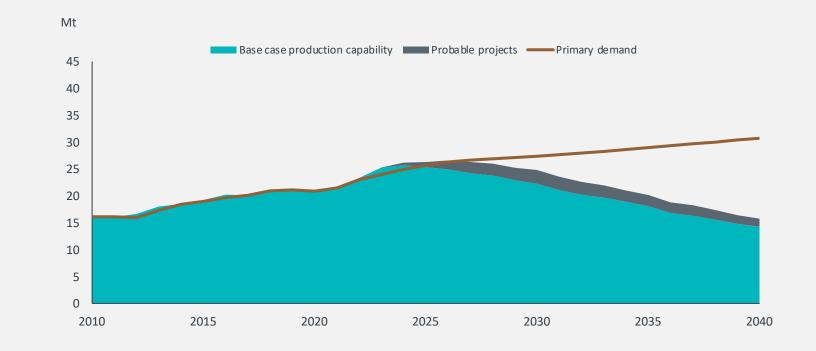
Copper major discoveries by year





Mine supply to decline due to grade attrition and depletion

Global copper mine production and primary demand





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DRIVING SHAREHOLDER VALUE WITH STRONG CASH GENERATION AND MULTIPLE SOURCES OF CAPITAL



Focus on delivering value to shareholders

- Prioritize sustainable return on investment, with emphasis on affordability, supply chain management and proactive vendor management
- Continuously seek diversified funding sources via equity and debt capital markets
- Reduced capex through on-site rebuild of trucks and equipment
- Retain modular flexibility on budgeted capex while maintaining operational resilience

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Strong operational cashflow generation

- 90% of sales are received within 2-3 weeks of vessel loading (backed by letter of credit)
- No history of customer bad debt
- Dual-commodity exposure provides diversification and reduces cash flow volatility

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Extensive banking relationship

 Longstanding relationships and backed by some of the leading banks in the region such as Bank Mandiri from Indonesia, Bangkok Bank from Thailand, CIMB Group from Malaysia and DBS from Singapore





Historical Financial Results



Śm or unless otherwise stated		ar ended December 3		9 months ended Sept 30,		
	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	
ncome statement highlights						
Average selling price – copper, net (\$/lb) ¹	2.92	4.52	3.56	3.54	3.	
Average selling price – gold, net (\$/oz) ¹	1,794	1,762	1,737	1,755	1,9	
Sales volume – copper (Mlb)	271	228	451	306	1	
Sales volume – gold (Koz)	118	152	703	509	2	
Adjusted C1 cost (\$/lb Cu) ²	0.83	1.20	(0.21)	(0.74)	0.	
Sales – copper, net	792	1,030	1,609	1,083	6	
Sales – gold, net	211	269	1,222	894	4	
Total sales, net	1,003	1,299	2,830	1,977	1,1	
Growth in total sales, net	159%	30%	118%		-42	
Gross profit or (loss)	359	653	1,639	1,120.6	501	
Growth in gross profit or (loss)	533%	82%	151%		-55.2	
EBITDA	466	713	1,734	1,188.6	599	
EBITDA margin	46%	55%	61%	60.1%	52.2	
Growth in EBITDA	n.m.	53%	143%		-49.0	
				Before IUPK	PNBP	
Net profit or (loss) – before IUPK PNBP	116	321	1,099	748	2	
Net profit or (loss) margin	12%	25%	39%	38%	20	
Growth in net profit or (loss)	154%	176%	243%		-70	
				After IUPK		
Net profit or (loss) – after IUPK PNBP	116	321	1,099	748		
Net profit or (loss) margin	12%	25%	39%	38%		
Growth in net profit or (loss)	154%	176%	243%		-9.	
Сарех	(107)	(155)	(696)	(531)	(91	
Balance sheet highlights						
Cash and cash equivalents	456	558	818	1,226	:	
Total debt	1,866	1,840	1,800	1,751	2,6	
Net debt	1,411	1,282	982	1,080	1,3	
Total shareholders' equity	2,155	2,495	3,609	6,499	8,2	
Ratios						
Debt to EBITDA	4.01	2.58	1.04	1.23		

Source: Company audited financial statements

¹ Including mark to market price adjustments from previous quarter shipments and is net of Treatment Charges and Refining Charges ("TCRC") ² Including the effect of movement in deferred stripping costs and movement in stockpiles and

concentrate inventories

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Capitalization per Sept 30, 2023



	Maturity date	Balance (US\$m)	Iterest rate	Notes
Cash and cash equivalents		1,226		
AMIN Term Loan Facility	31-Dec-31	300	SOFR + margin	Facility of \$1,295 m which includes a US\$275 m Letter of Credit (LC) facility.
Total AMIN debt		300		
AMNT Working Capital Loan	23-Dec-27	88	US\$: SOFR + margin	US\$115 m in total availability
ANNE Torm Loop Facility II	22 Dec 27	1,722	US\$: SOFR + margin	Facility of US\$1,750 m loan facility with Dec-2027 maturity, fully
AMNT Term Loan Facility II	23-Dec-27		Rp: fixed rate	drawn down in June 2023
AMNE Form Loop Facility III	22 Dec 27	491	US\$: SOFR + margin	Facility of up to US\$750 m loan facility with Dec-2027 maturity, fully
AMNT Term Loan Facility III	23-Dec-27	491	Rp: fixed rate	drawn down in July 2023
AMNT Term Loan	23-Dec-27	18	US\$: SOFR + margin	US\$120 m in total availability
Total AMNT debt		2,319		
Total debt		2,619		
Total net debt		1,393		



THANK YOU

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Appendix

BATU HIJAU MINE



AMMN owns 99.9% of AMNT which operates Indonesia's 2nd largest copper and gold producer, Batu Hijau mine in West Sumbawa.

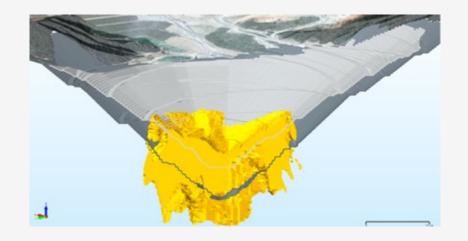
Overview of AMNT and Batu Hijau

- Since its first production in 2000, Batu Hijau has produced 9.7Blb of copper and 10Moz of gold
- AMNT has expanded the Batu Hijau mine which has remaining reserves of 6.21Blb of copper and 7.5Moz of gold
- Batu Hijau produces high-grade, extremely clean copper concentrate that is a highly desirable feedstock for smelters
- Batu Hijau mine is planned to produce until 2030 from open pit cutbacks known as Phase 7 and 8
 - o Phase 7
 - AMNT accelerated Phase 7 waste removal from 2017 until 2020. The acceleration involves splitting Phase 7 into East and West cutbacks and advancing East side ahead of West to bring ore production forward by 3 years as compared to the original Phase 7 schedule.
 - In 2019, AMNT redesigned Phase 7 and added 20Mt of high-grade ore to pit reserves. AMNT processed first ore from Phase 7 in April 2020 with lower grade and in 2022 with higher-grade. Phase 7 ore is scheduled to be depleted by 2024.
 - o Phase 8
 - Following ~26km drilling and resource modelling in 2019, together with proven lower operating costs and geotechnical & mining engineering studies, Phase 8 design was incorporated into the life of mine plan and increased pit reserves by 314Mt
 - A further ~33km drilling and modelling in 2020, continued operating efficiency improvement, improved metals prices and additional pit design engineering increased Phase 8 reserves to 460Mt and will extend pit life to around 2030
 - > Phase 8 is planned to commence from 2025.

Phase 7 East cutback ahead of West cutback



Phase 8 pit design



ELANG PROJECT



One of the world's largest known undeveloped Cu/Au orebodies, will provide Batu Hijau process plant and smelter feed for 15+ years.

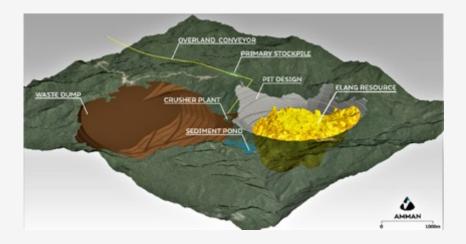
Overview

- Newmont discovered the Elang Cu porphyry deposit in 1991
 - Three core drilling campaigns were conducted in this deposit totalled 68,357m (150 cored holes) between 1991 to 2013
 - > Newmont's mineral resources estimate was 1,851Mt in 2014, with no measured resources
- Between 2017 to 2021, AMNT completed additional 753 cored holes of 153,965m
 - As of 2021, AMNT's mineral resources estimate is 3,564Mt, with 44% in measured and 38% in indicated categories
 - > Drilling of a SW orebody extension and to upgrade resources and reserves categories
- Several studies completed, including a scoping study, an open pit prefeasibility study, an open pit feasibility study and a railway transport concept study
- Commenced comprehensive metallurgical test-work to support definitive feasibility study and nearing completion
- A definitive feasibility study for Elang project is underway and expected to be completed in 2024

Elang project is located 56km east of Batu Hijau mine



Elang mine feasibility study layout





Potential pathway to significantly increased near-term concentrate production

Rationale

- Batu Hijau processing plant is being expanded to up to 85Mt per annum from existing capacity of around 35 to 42Mt per annum to process additional ore supply from Phase 8 and the future Elang mine
- It is conceptualized that the processing plant expansion at Batu Hijau for the Elang deposit could be constructed earlier than required for Elang and used for Batu Hijau Phase 8 ore processing
- Due to Batu Hijau ore being softer and requiring less fine grind than Elang ore, the expansion could more than double current processing rates
- The ore processing expansion includes the construction of the following new facilities, including:
 - Two new grinding circuits each comprising one large SAG mill, paired with one large ball mill, similar to the existing mill configuration but with higher installed power and throughputs
 - Two new double deck vibrating pebble screens and secondary pebble crushing area with four cone crushers
 - Two new trains of flotation cells, each train comprising three rougher cells followed by four scavenger cells
- Capital expenditure for the process plant expansion is estimated to be ~\$1.8b
- It is anticipated that commissioning will take place in 2025







SMELTER CONSTRUCTION



The smelter project will allow us to capture additional margin by selling copper cathode and gold/silver bullions while maintaining our compliance with Indonesian export regulations

Overview

- The copper smelter and PMR projects are owned and managed by AMIN
- Investment in the copper smelter and PMR projects is critical to satisfy our obligations to comply with Indonesia's mineral export regulations
- An independently verified quarterly progress report covering the period from October to December 2023 stated that construction progress of the copper smelter has reached **76.1%**, which is 105.1% of the scheduled target of 72.4%. Meanwhile, construction of the PMR has reached **72.7%**, or 100.7% of the year-end target of 72.1%.

Key features								
	Captive copper smelter and refinery plant with 900ktpa copper concentrate input capacity, process copper concentrate from AMNT's Batu Hijau and future Elang mines							
Smelter	 Smelter products: 222ktpa of copper cathode (99.9% Cu purity) 830ktpa of sulfuric acid (98.0% concentration) 							
PMR	 PMR products: 18tpa of gold bullions (99.9% Au purity) 55tpa of silver bullions (99.9% Ag purity) Selenium and other precious metals 							
Project schedule	Mechanical completion – 24 months from Notice to Proceed which was issued in June 2022							
Engineers	TATA CONSULTING ENGINEERS LIMITED							

Technology and Contracting Partners

Copper smelting, converting, and casting

- Technology Double flash cyclone technology (flash smelting and flash converting furnaces) from Yanggu Xiangguang
- Original equipment manufacturer ("OEM") Yanggu Xiangguang and NERIN-Kumeira (anode furnaces) and Metso-Outotec (casting machines)

Copper electro-refinery

- Technology Glencore Technology designed by NERIN
- OEM Glencore Technology/NERIN/Kuenz/Metso-Outotec

PMR

• Technology – Jiangxi Copper

Gas cleaning plant and sulfuric acid plant

- Technology MECS
- OEM NERIN/MECS

EPC – LSTK contractor



CCPP AND LNG STORAGE AND REGASIFICATION FACILITIES



AMNT is constructing a new CCPP and associated LNG storage and regasification facilities to replace existing coal-fired power plant and support expansion projects

Power Plant Expansion

- AMNT is constructing a 450MW CCPP to gradually replace existing coal-fired power plant and support the expansion projects. The CCPP will be fueled by natural gas from the regassification of LNG
- The CCPP is planned to start operations in a phased fashion in 2024 to support the commissioning of and the ramping up of the smelter and processing plant expansion
- The power plant will be capable of meeting the power demand of the following consumers:
 - Smelter: expected peak demand of 78MW
 - Processing plant expansion: expected peak demand of 235MW
 - > The existing Batu Hijau processing plant and facilities: a peak demand of 118MW
 - Smaller support and auxiliary loads of approximately 8MW, supplied at 11kV
- AMNT signed the EPC LSTK contract with Jurong Engineering Limited and PT Jurong Engineering Lestari for the CCPP development
- Gas turbines will be provided by Siemens Energy AB
- Total capital expenditure for the CCPP and LNG Facilities is \$830m

LNG storage and regasification facilities

- The LNG storage and regasification facilities will be developed by PT Amman Nusantara Gas, a wholly-owned subsidiary of AMMN
- Terminal Use Agreement has been signed
- The LNG storage and regasification facilities will include an LNG receiving terminal, storage facilities and a regasification plant located at Benete Port
- The LNG storage and regasification facilities will supply gas for fueling the gas turbines in the CCPP and firing the smelter furnace
- The LNG storage will accommodate LNG buffer for 15 days to ensure that mining, processing and the future smelting operations will not be disrupted with LNG supply issue
- PT JGC Indonesia has been awarded the Engineering, Procurement and Construction for the LNG facilities







DEEP-SEA TAILINGS PLACEMENT ("DSTP")



Safest and lowest impact method to dispose tailings for AMNT

Properties of AMNT tailings and compliance with permits

- AMNT uses a pure physical process to separate metals from the ore and does not use leaching, cyanide, mercury or other dangerous chemicals that would contaminate the tailings
- The tailings is transported through a DSTP pipeline, which is 6.2km overland to the coast and 3.4km subsea on the seabed, into a deep canyon in Senunu Bay in the Indian Ocean (south of Sumbawa) and the majority of the tailings will settle at >3,000m depth
- AMNT's tailings complies with standards set in the DSTP permit in terms of physical parameters (pH, solid fraction, flow) and dissolved metals. Continued seawater, sediment quality, and marine ecology monitoring programs to ensure compliance
- AMNT's current tailings license is evergreen for the remaining life of mine of Batu Hijau

Advantages of DSTP vs. surface tailings (Greencorp study)

- Batu Hijau is located in a seismic zone surface tailings would require construction of high tailings retention structure, which is highly unsafe in the event of an earthquake
- The area also has seasonal high rainfall, which may cause overflows in a surface tailings facility
- Surface tailings may lead to acid rock drainage, while acid is more manageable in the deep sea as oxygen solubility in deep waters is very low
- Surface tailing disposal for AMNT would affect land and forest area of over 2,000ha vs only 29ha for DSTP

Monitoring and sampling



Deep-sea tailings facility

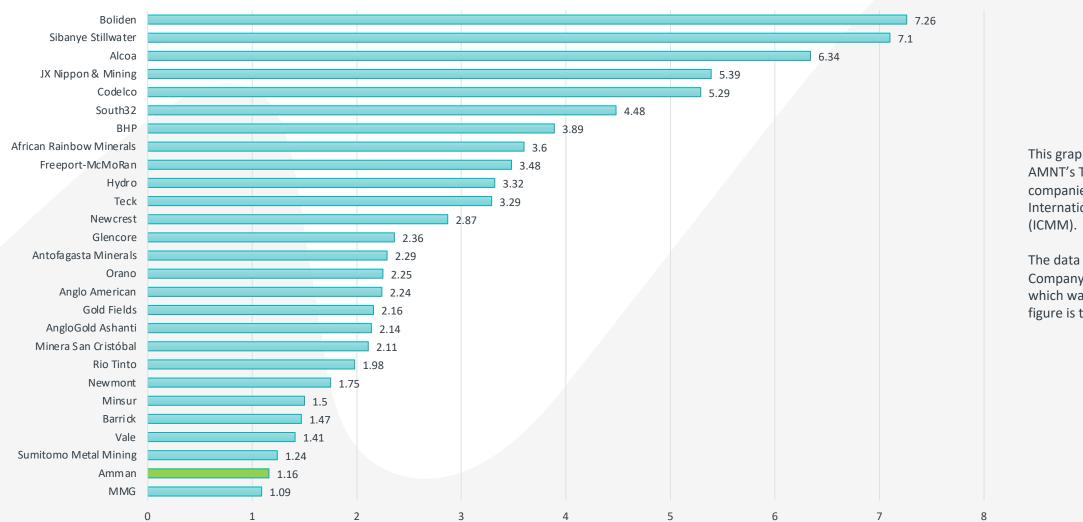


HIGH SAFETY PERFORMANCE INDICATED BY TRIFR



TRIFR measures how frequently recordable work-related injuries such as lost time injury, medical treatment injury and restricted work injury are occurring for each one million hours worked

Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate



This graph shows the comparison between AMNT's TRIFR performance and other companies, based on the data from International Council of Mining and Metals (ICMM).

The data shown for all other ICMM Company Members is taken from 2022, which was released in July 2023. AMMAN's figure is taken from 2023 data.