

Nexa Peru Reports Second Quarter Results including Adjusted EBITDA of US\$182 Million

Lima, August 5, 2026 – Nexa Resources Peru S.A.A. and subsidiaries ("Nexa Peru", or "Company") announces today its results for the three months and six-month periods ended June 30, 2026. 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 June 30, 2026. This document contains forward-looking statements.

CEO Message – José Carlos del Valle

The operational momentum we have been building became evident this quarter. Adjusted EBITDA reached US\$182 million, increasing 62% year-over-year, while Adjusted EBITDA margin expanded 4.2 percentage points to 49.4%. Following the resolution of the temporary constraints that impacted our operations earlier in the year, our assets returned to expected performance levels, driving a 16% sequential increase in treated ore volumes. Zinc production totaled 38kt, up 12% quarter-over-quarter, and 72kt in the first half, remaining broadly in line with the prior-year period.

Cerro Lindo reached an important milestone in July with the successful initiation of block caving operations in a portion of the mine, marking the first application of this mining method at Nexa. As we expand the caving footprint, we expect to lower unit costs, improve access to higher-grade copper areas, and further enhance the safety of the operations through reduced risk exposure.

Separately, during the quarter, we reached the delivery threshold under the Cerro Lindo silver streaming agreement, reducing the streamed share of production from 65% to 25% on an ongoing basis effective in May – a recurring improvement to cash generation from an asset we already own, at no incremental capital, and an important contributor to even stronger expected results.

We remain firmly committed to operate our assets to the highest standards, prioritizing safety, operational excellence, sustainability, innovation, and responsible production while protecting the interests of all Nexa shareholders. The strong execution reflected in this quarter's results reinforces our confidence in the business and positions us well for the second half of the year.

2Q26 Highlights | Operational & Financial Performance | Corporate Highlights

- Consolidated net revenues reached US\$369 million in the second quarter compared with US\$250 million a year ago, primarily driven by higher LME metal prices (zinc and copper), higher zinc sales volumes in El Porvenir and higher lead sales volumes in Cerro Lindo and Atacocha. Compared to 1Q26, net revenues increased by 23%, supported by higher sales volumes across all units, and higher zinc, copper and lead LME prices. In 1H26, net revenues were US\$669 million, up 45% compared to 1H25, primarily driven by higher zinc and copper LME prices, higher zinc sales volumes in Cerro Lindo and higher lead sales volumes in Cerro Lindo and Atacocha.
- Zinc production totaled 38kt in the quarter, down 5% from 2Q25. This decrease was mainly driven by lower throughput in Cerro Lindo and Atacocha and lower zinc grades in El Porvenir. Compared to 1Q26, zinc production increased by 12%, mainly due to higher treated ore volumes across all units.
- Adjusted EBITDA was US\$182 million in 2Q26 compared with US\$113 million in 2Q25. The increase was mainly driven by higher zinc and copper LME prices and positive final adjustments to provisional prices for lead in El Porvenir; as well as the positive by-products contribution related to higher silver and gold prices. These positive effects were partially offset by lower zinc and copper concentrates sales in Cerro Lindo and lower lead concentrates sales in El Porvenir (due to lower treated ore); and higher operating costs, driven by higher maintenance and rental expenses in

Cerro Lindo, higher steel support service expenses related to underground mine ground support activities in El Porvenir, and higher worker's participation in all 3 units. In 2Q26, Adjusted EBITDA was 12% higher when compared to US\$163 million in 1Q26. This increase was mainly driven by higher production and sales volume of zinc and lead concentrates in all 3 units, reflecting improved treated ore volumes, grades and metal recoveries, as these operations returned to normal operating levels following the temporary disruptions experienced in 1Q26; as well as lower operating costs, driven by lower drilling services and mineral transport in Cerro Lindo, lower shotcrete services in El Porvenir, lower maintenance in all units and lower worker's participation in all 3 units. These factors were partially offset by negative final adjustments to provisional prices due to lower silver prices in copper concentrates in Cerro Lindo and lead concentrates in Cerro Lindo and Atacocha and higher treatment charges ("TCs"); and the negative by-product contribution related to lower silver and gold prices. In 1H26, Adjusted EBITDA totaled US\$346 million compared to US\$182 million a year ago.

- Consolidated mining cash cost¹ in 2Q26 was US\$(1.17)/lb compared with US\$(0.56)/lb in 2Q25. This improvement was primarily driven by higher by-products contribution due to higher lead prices resulting from increased silver prices across all units, higher copper prices in Cerro Lindo and El Porvenir, and higher lead sales volume in Atacocha; partially offset by lower copper sales volumes in Cerro Lindo and lower lead sales volume in El Porvenir, as well as higher operational costs in Cerro Lindo and El Porvenir. Compared to 1Q26, cash cost increased by US\$0.34/lb mainly attributed to lower by-products contribution due to lower copper and lead prices in Cerro Lindo and El Porvenir, as well as higher operational cost related to higher energy and material costs in Atacocha and higher variable cost related to higher energy fuel and steel support service costs in El Porvenir; partially offset by higher zinc sales volume and lower TCs prices in all 3 units.
- Net income in 2Q26 was US\$126 million and totaled US\$219 million in 1H26, representing a 99% and 113% increase vs. 2Q25 and 1H25, respectively. Net income attributable to Nexa's shareholders was US\$124 million in 2Q26 and US\$215 million in 1H26, which resulted in earnings per share of US\$0.10 and US\$0.17, respectively.
- Net debt to Adjusted EBITDA for the last twelve months stood negative at 0.18x compared to a negative 0.15x at the end of March 2026 and a negative 0.24x a year ago.
- Total cash² increased by US\$23 million on June 30, 2026, compared to March 2026. This impact was mainly driven by an increase in commercial collections, explained by higher concentrate sales; partially offset by the US\$50 million dividend payment, in June, to Nexa Peru's shareholders and the US\$131 million tax settlement payment to the Peruvian tax authority ("SUNAT³"), also in June, related to fiscal years 2014-2017 under the Cerro Lindo Tax Stability Agreement. On June 30, 2026, our current available liquidity remained strong at US\$160 million.

Financial & Corporate Milestones

- As approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting on March 31, 2026, the Board of Directors determined on May 15, 2026, the US\$ 100 million dividend amount, to be paid in two installments. The first installment of US\$50 million was paid on June 16, 2026, and the second installment is scheduled for October 27, 2026.
- In May 2026, Moody's Local Peru reaffirmed Nexa Peru an 'AA-.pe' issuer rating – an investment grade level – with a 'stable' outlook. Furthermore, the agency reaffirmed the '2.pe' ratings for both

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

² Cash and cash equivalents.

³ For further details, please refer to note 7 (c) – "Summary of uncertain tax positions on income taxes" in the "Condensed consolidated interim financial statements at and for the three-month period ended on June 30, 2026."

common and investment shares, maintaining a 'stable' outlook. These ratings reflect the quality of our credit, our strong market position, solid liquidity and financial profile.

Cerro Pasco Integration Project

- Scope and Investment: During 2Q26, Nexa conducted a review of the project's long-term configuration. The more favorable metal price environment supported a reassessment of certain operating parameters at the Atacocha open pit mine, including the review of economically mineable areas, which are expected to enable the extension of the open-pit operation beyond previous expectations. This led to a revised development sequence for tailings and waste storage facilities. The raising of the Atacocha dam, although contemplated in the original project design as part of a later investment stage, was not included in the initial Phase I scope; for the operational and strategic reasons describe above, its execution is being brought forward and incorporated into Phase I. Bringing this investment forward changes the phasing of the project's capital expenditure rather than its total scope. The revised scope also incorporates geomembrane lining, which was not part of the original design and strengthens the facility's environmental and regulatory risk profile. Total estimated capex for the project increased from US\$138 million to US\$180 million, concentrated in Phase I. The increase reflects approximately US\$25 million associated with the addition of the geomembrane lining, with the remaining US\$17 million related to cost escalation and engineering updates across specific project workstreams. Capex for the project in 2026 remains unchanged, with the incremental investment allocated to 2027 and subsequent years.
- Permitting: During 2Q26, the second Environmental Impact Study Modification (MEIA) for El Porvenir and the third MEIA for Atacocha remained under evaluation by SENACE (National Environmental Certification Service for Sustainable Investments), with Nexa supporting the process and responding to information requests. Approval of both filings continues to be expected in 1Q27. The revised tailings storage configuration is contemplated in the modifications currently under evaluation.
- Execution: Phase I advanced during the quarter. The main civil works were completed, enabling the start of electromechanical assembly, including installation of the tailings thickener, and the structural assembly of the pump building was concluded. All main equipment has been manufactured and tested and is available in storage according to the project sequence. Completion of the tailings pumping system is now expected in 1Q27, compared with 4Q26 previously, reflecting adjustments to the construction sequence and space constraints at the site. Start of pumping operations is expected in early 3Q27, compared with 2Q27 previously, reflecting the same adjustments and the timeline for obtaining the required operating authorization.
- Mine Sequencing: With open-pit operations at Atacocha now expected to continue for longer and supported by encouraging exploration results at the Integración target, Nexa has prioritized open-pit extraction, which carries lower cost and execution risk, and deferred the completion of the Picasso shaft repowering to 2031 and the integration of the underground mines to 2032, compared to 2026 and 2029 previously. This spreads a portion of the project's capital expenditure over a longer period without reducing the expected long-term production profile of the complex, as extended open-pit operations at Atacocha support the production initially contemplated in the project.
- Next steps: In 3Q26, the focus will be on completing main equipment assembly and initiating pre-commissioning and commissioning. Following completion of the tailings pumping system, Nexa will begin the process of obtaining operating authorization from DGM-MINEM (General Directorate of Mining – Ministry of Energy and Mines).

Enhanced risk profile through lower exposure

- Nexa centralized underground blasting at Cerro Lindo, now monitored and executed remotely from a surface control room. This removes personnel from high-risk underground areas during the operation, while electronic detonators improve precision and ore fragmentation. Cerro Lindo also started up its block caving operation in late June 2026, reaching regular operation in July. The operation is supported by equipment automation, remote operation and real-time geotechnical instrumentation, which further reduce personnel exposure in production and caving zones. For further details, refer to Cerro Lindo under the Operational Performance section.

Prevention is a leadership conversation

- In May 2026, Nexa conducted its 2026 Safety Leadership Roadshow across its operations, centered on operational risk, prevention practices, and individual accountability in decision-making.
- In June 2026, Nexa launched Pasco Nueva Era at the Pasco Complex, engaging employees and contractors through leadership-driven discussions and commitments focused on safe behaviors and operational discipline.

Holding the value chain to the same standard

- In June 2026, Nexa widened contractor engagement across its operations, holding Safety Committee meetings with key logistics suppliers, its first 2026 Safety Management Committee with strategic partners at the Pasco Complex, and health, safety and environment roadshows with contractors at Cerro Lindo.

A single, traceable line to the Company

- In June 2026, Nexa launched the Community Contact Channel, giving communities across its areas of influence a dedicated 24/7 platform to submit inquiries, suggestions, requests, and grievances. Operated by an independent third-party and accessible by phone, website, and mobile application, it consolidates community feedback into one traceable process, strengthening grievance management and the early identification of local concerns.

Health and education access

- In June 2026, Nexa conducted community health campaigns near its Cerro Lindo and Pasco operations, delivering more than 2,500 medical services to over 900 patients through partnerships with local authorities and healthcare professionals.
- In May 2026, Nexa distributed more than 12,000 school kits to students across more than 60 communities in Peru, from early education through secondary school.

Housing in the Topará Valley

- In April 2026, Nexa funded the construction of permanent housing for 25 older adults in Topará Valley, at the Cerro Lindo area, in partnership with the Association for the Defense and Agricultural Development of the Topará Valley. Beneficiaries (long-term residents of the local agricultural community) were prioritized jointly with the Association's Board based on requests submitted by community members.

Governance risk under the ERM framework

- In 2Q26, Nexa advanced the review of advisory committees supporting the Management Committee and developed governance tools integrated with its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, strengthening the monitoring and management of corporate governance risks.

Tailings management

- In April 2026, Nexa held an internal workshop on the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM), bringing together multidisciplinary teams to strengthen alignment with international best practices and support the Company's ongoing implementation of the framework.

Selected indicators

US\$ million (except indicated otherwise)	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	Δ YoY	1H26	1H25	Δ YoY
Treated ore (kt)	2,390.1	2,061.5	2,550.2	(6.3%)	4,451.6	4,868.4	(8.6%)
Mining Production contained in concentrate							
Zinc (kt)	37.9	33.7	40.0	(5.1%)	71.7	71.3	0.5%
Copper (kt)	5.0	5.4	7.3	(31.9%)	10.3	13.7	(24.7%)
Lead (kt)	12.8	10.4	12.9	(1.1%)	23.1	23.0	0.3%
Silver (mmoz)	2,390.9	1,886.4	2,415.6	(1.0%)	4,277.2	4,498.8	(4.9%)
Zn Eq production (kt)	92.2	81.6	114.3	(19.4%)	173.8	209.9	(17.2%)
Cash Cost RoM (US\$/t)	47.7	49.9	42.8	11.6%	48.7	43.9	11.0%
Cash Cost Net of By-products (US\$/t)	(2,587.4)	(3,328.3)	(1,228.8)	110.6%	(2,928.9)	(963.4)	204.0%
Consolidated Net Revenue	369.1	300.3	249.7	47.8%	669.4	460.2	45.5%
Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾	182.2	163.4	112.8	61.5%	345.5	182.3	89.5%
<i>Adj. EBITDA margin (%)</i>	<i>49.4%</i>	<i>54.4%</i>	<i>45.2%</i>	<i>4.2p.p.</i>	<i>51.6%</i>	<i>39.6%</i>	<i>12.0p.p.</i>
Sustaining ⁽²⁾	40.1	36.1	42.5	(5.6%)	76.2	66.9	14.0%
Expansion	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
Others ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.0	-	(0.1)	0.4	-
Capital Expenditures	40.1	36.0	42.6	(5.7%)	76.2	67.3	13.2%
Liquidity and Indebtedness							
Cash and cash equivalents	160.3	137.6	126.2	27.0%	160.3	126.2	27.0%
Net debt	(119.3)	(92.1)	(85.2)	40.1%	(119.3)	(85.2)	40.1%
Net debt / LTM Adj. EBITDA (x)	(0.18)	(0.15)	(0.24)	(26.2%)	(0.18)	(0.24)	(26.2%)

(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, 2025."

(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	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	Δ YoY	1H26	1H25	Δ YoY
Net Revenue	369.1	300.3	249.7	47.8%	669.4	460.2	45.5%
Cost of sales	(185.5)	(131.2)	(130.2)	42.5%	(316.7)	(254.5)	24.5%
Selling and administrative expenses	(10.8)	(13.0)	(7.2)	49.8%	(23.8)	(15.8)	50.5%
Mineral exploration and project evaluation	(10.3)	(8.0)	(8.3)	24.2%	(18.3)	(17.3)	6.0%
Impairment (loss) reversal of long-lived assets ⁽¹⁾	(0.2)	5.8	(0.0)	1,121.1%	5.6	(0.5)	-
Expenses on temporary suspension of underground mine	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
Other income and expenses, net	(1.6)	0.3	(12.1)	(86.9%)	(1.3)	(20.6)	(93.7%)
Net Financial Results	27.5	3.5	(1.5)	-	31.1	(4.6)	-
Financial income ⁽²⁾	38.9	6.8	7.3	435.0%	45.7	16.9	170.3%
Financial expenses	(10.2)	(6.5)	(6.1)	65.6%	(16.6)	(16.0)	3.8%
Other financial items, net	(1.2)	3.2	(2.6)	(55.9%)	2.0	(5.4)	-
Depreciation and amortization	19.8	18.0	14.2	39.8%	37.8	23.0	64.4%
Adjusted EBITDA	182.2	163.4	112.8	61.5%	345.5	182.3	89.5%
<i>Adj. EBITDA Margin</i>	<i>49.4%</i>	<i>54.4%</i>	<i>45.2%</i>	<i>4.2pp</i>	<i>51.6%</i>	<i>39.6%</i>	<i>12.0pp</i>
Income Tax ⁽³⁾	(62.2)	(64.8)	(27.0)	130.3%	(127.1)	(44.1)	188.4%
Net Income (Loss)	126.0	92.9	63.3	98.9%	218.9	102.9	112.7%
Attributable to owners of the Controlling entity	123.9	90.9	62.6	97.8%	214.8	102.6	109.3%
Attributable to non-controlling interests	2.1	2.1	0.7	204.4%	4.1	0.3	1,253.8%
Avg # of shares (in '000)	1,272,108	1,272,108	1,272,108	-	1,272,108	1,272,108	-
EPS attributable to Nexa shareholders (in US\$)	0.10	0.07	0.05	97.8%	0.17	0.08	109.3%

(1) For further information, please refer to explanatory note 18 – “Impairment of long-lived assets” in the “Condensed consolidated interim financial statements at and for the three-month period ended on June 30, 2026.”

(2) For further details, please refer to note 6 – “Net Financial Results” in the “Condensed consolidated interim financial statements at and for the three-month period ended on June 30, 2026.”

(3) For further details, please refer to note 7 (a) – “Reconciliation of income tax expenses” in the “Condensed consolidated interim financial statements at and for the three-month period ended on June 30, 2026.”

Net Revenues

In 2Q26, net revenues amounted to US\$369 million, up 48% year-over-year, primarily driven by higher LME metal prices (+31% zinc, +40% copper, +117% silver and +0.4% lead), higher zinc sales volumes in El Porvenir and higher lead sales volumes in Cerro Lindo and Atacocha. When compared to 1Q26, 2Q26 net revenues were 23% higher, driven by higher sales volumes across all units, and higher zinc, copper and lead LME prices. For further details on metal prices, please refer to the “Market Scenario” section.

In the first six months of 2026, net revenues of US\$669 million were up 45% compared to 1H25, primarily driven by higher zinc, silver and copper LME prices, higher zinc sales volumes in Cerro Lindo and higher lead sales volumes in Cerro Lindo and Atacocha. During the period, the LME average zinc, silver and copper prices increased by 22% and 39% respectively, while lead prices decreased by 0.8% compared to 1H25.

SG&A

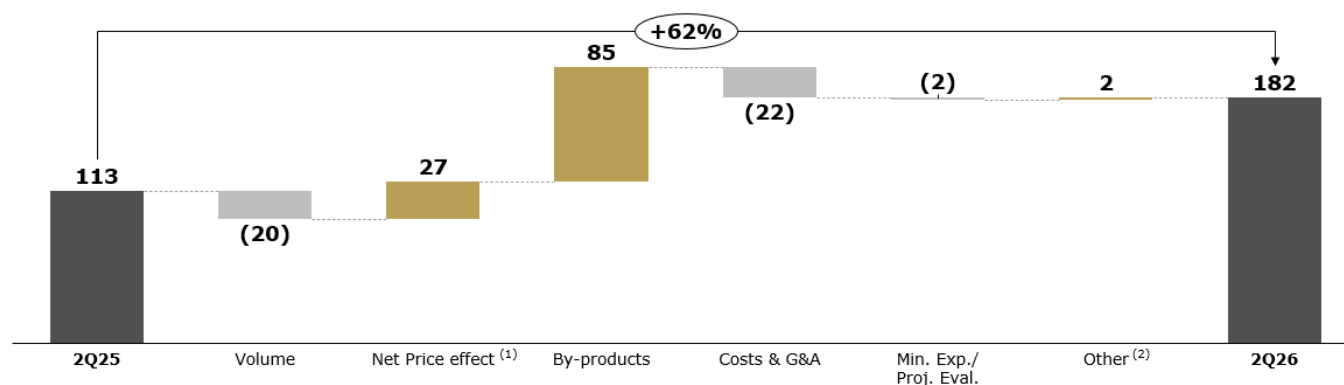
In 2Q26, selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses totaled US\$11 million, up 50% compared to 2Q25, mainly driven by higher worker's participation. Compared to 1Q26, SG&A was down 17%, mainly driven by lower third-party services related to consulting services fees and back-office services.

In 1H26, SG&A expenses amounted to US\$24 million, 51% higher compared to the same period a year ago, driven by higher worker's participation.

Adjusted EBITDA

In 2Q26, Adjusted EBITDA was US\$182 million compared to US\$113 million a year ago. This strong performance was primarily driven by (i) the positive US\$27 million net price effect related to higher zinc and copper LME prices and positive final adjustments to provisional prices (mainly related to higher prices) for lead in El Porvenir; (ii) the positive by-products impact of US\$85 million mainly related to higher silver and gold prices, increased silver content in copper concentrate in Cerro Lindo and in lead concentrates in Cerro Lindo and El Porvenir (due to higher ore grades); and higher sales of silver content in lead concentrate in Cerro Lindo and Atacocha, as well as higher gold content in lead concentrate in Atacocha (in line with higher lead sales volume); and (iii) the positive US\$2 million "other" impact mainly related to lower provision for slow-moving and obsolete inventory in Cerro Lindo and lower expenses in communities in El Porvenir and Atacocha. These factors were partially offset by (iv) the negative US\$20 million volume effect mainly related to lower zinc and copper concentrates sales in Cerro Lindo and lower lead concentrates sales in El Porvenir (due to lower treated ore); (v) the negative US\$22 million impact related to higher operating costs, driven by higher maintenance and rental expenses in Cerro Lindo, higher steel support service expenses related to underground mine ground support activities in El Porvenir, and higher worker's participation in all 3 units; and (vi) the negative impact of US\$2 million related to higher expenditure in mineral exploration and project development.

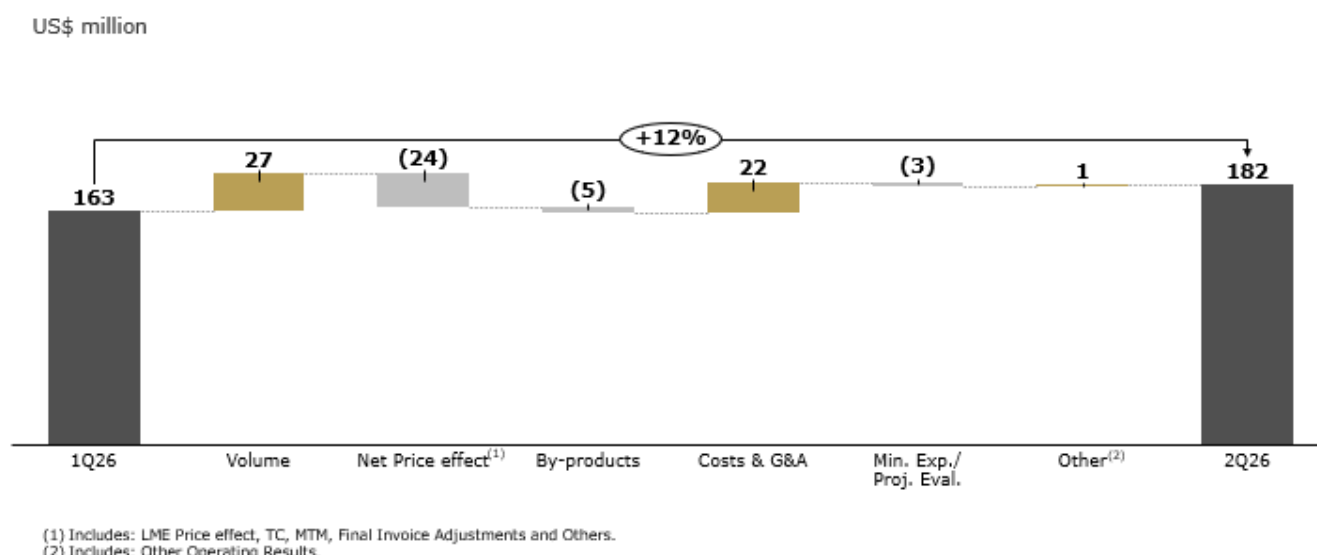
US\$ million



(1) Includes: LME Price effect, TC, MTM, Final Invoice Adjustments and Others.

(2) Includes: Other Operating Results.

Compared to 1Q26, Adjusted EBITDA increased by 12% to US\$182 million. This increase is primarily explained by (i) the positive US\$27 million volume effect related to higher production and sales volume of zinc and lead concentrates in Cerro Lindo, El Porvenir and Atacocha reflecting improved treated ore volumes, grades and metal recoveries, as these operations returned to normal operating levels following the temporary disruptions experienced in 1Q26; (ii) the positive US\$22 million impact in relation to lower operating costs, driven by lower drilling services and mineral transport in Cerro Lindo, lower shotcrete services in El Porvenir, lower maintenance in all units and lower worker's participation in all 3 units; and (iii) the positive US\$1 million "other" impact mainly related to lower contingency provisions. These factors were partially offset by (iv) the negative net price impact of US\$24 million mainly due to negative final adjustments to provisional prices related to lower silver prices in copper concentrates in Cerro Lindo and lead concentrates in Cerro Lindo and Atacocha; and higher treatment charges ("TCs"); partially offset by higher zinc, copper and lead LME prices; (v) the negative US\$5 million by-product contribution related to lower silver and gold prices, lower gold contained in lead concentrates in Atacocha (due to lower grades); and lower sales of silver content in copper and lead concentrates in Cerro Lindo and in lead concentrate in El Porvenir, in line with lower sales volume; and (vi) the negative US\$3 million impact related to higher expenditures in mineral exploration and project development.



Cash Cost Net of By-products⁴

Cash Cost Net of By-products		2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	Δ YoY	1H26	1H25	Δ YoY
Consolidated	US\$/lb	(1.17)	(1.51)	(0.56)	110.6%	(1.33)	(0.44)	204.0%
Consolidated	US\$/t	(2,587.4)	(3,328.3)	(1,228.8)	110.6%	(2,928.9)	(963.4)	204.0%
Cerro Lindo	US\$/t	(2,068.4)	(2,859.4)	(1,351.8)	53.0%	(2,453.4)	(1,154.5)	112.5%
El Porvenir	US\$/t	(2,673.1)	(2,984.5)	(860.5)	210.6%	(2,804.7)	(555.9)	404.5%
Atacocha	US\$/t	(5,990.8)	(9,341.7)	(1,915.7)	212.7%	(7,399.1)	(1,455.5)	408.3%

Cash cost net of by-products in 2Q26 was US\$(1.17)/lb (or US\$(2,587.4)/t) compared to US\$(0.56)/lb (or US\$(1,228.8)/t) in 2Q25. This improvement was primarily driven by higher by-products contribution supported by higher lead prices resulting from increased silver prices across all units, higher copper prices in Cerro Lindo and El Porvenir, and higher lead sales volume in Atacocha; partially offset by lower copper sales volumes in Cerro Lindo and lead sales volumes in El Porvenir, as well as

⁴ Our cash cost net of by-products credits is measured with respect to zinc sold.

higher operational costs related to higher maintenance costs in Cerro Lindo and El Porvenir. Compared to 1Q26, cash cost increased by US\$0.34/lb, mainly attributed to lower by-products contribution as a result of lower copper and lead prices in Cerro Lindo and El Porvenir, as well as higher operational cost related to higher energy and material costs in Atacocha and higher variable cost related to higher energy fuel and steel support service costs related to underground mine ground support activities in El Porvenir; partially offset by higher zinc sales volume and lower TCs prices in all 3 units.

Operating Costs

Cash Cost RoM		2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	Δ YoY	1H26	1H25	Δ YoY
Consolidated	US\$/t	47.7	49.9	42.8	11.6%	48.7	43.9	11.0%
Cerro Lindo	US\$/t	43.0	47.2	37.9	13.3%	45.0	39.2	14.7%
El Porvenir	US\$/t	68.7	66.8	63.3	8.5%	67.9	62.4	8.8%
Atacocha	US\$/t	35.2	37.6	34.6	1.8%	36.3	37.0	(1.9%)

The consolidated cash cost RoM of US\$47.7/t in 2Q26 was 12% higher compared to 2Q25, mainly driven by higher maintenance expenses in Cerro Lindo; higher material costs and third-party services in Cerro Lindo and Atacocha; as well as higher variable costs (steel support, hydraulic fill, energy fuel and mining services) and higher personnel costs across all 3 units. 2Q26 consolidated cash cost RoM was 4% lower compared to 1Q26, mainly driven by lower maintenance costs, third-party services and personnel costs across all 3 units, as well as lower variable costs (ore haulage and drilling services) in Cerro Lindo.

Net financial results

Net financial results for 2Q26 amounted to an income of US\$27.5 million compared to an income of US\$3.5 million in 1Q26. This result was primarily driven by higher financial income resulting from the reversed US\$ 31.7 million of interest previously accrued on uncertain tax positions related to Cerro Lindo tax stability agreement for the 2016-2017 tax years. This positive impact was partially offset by higher financial expenses, reflecting an increase in Interest related to uncertain tax positions.

The foreign exchange variation had a negative impact of US\$1.2 million in 2Q26 versus a positive impact of US\$ 3.2 million in 1Q26, mainly explained by 2% appreciation of the PEN against the U.S. dollar, which was PEN/USD 3.409 at the end of the period versus PEN/USD 3.478 at the end of 1Q26.

Excluding the effect of foreign exchange variation, the net financial result in 2Q26 was an income of US\$28.7 million compared to an income of US\$0.3 million in the previous quarter.

US\$ thousand	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25
Financial income	38,855	6,812	7,263
Financial expenses	(10,158)	(6,479)	(6,134)
Other financial items, net	(1,167)	3,189	(2,645)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(1,167)	3,189	(2,645)
Net Financial Result	27,530	3,522	(1,516)
Net Financial Result (excluding FX)	28,697	333	1,129

Net income

Net income was US\$126 million in 2Q26 compared to a net income of US\$63 million in 2Q25 and US\$93 million in 1Q26.

Net income attributable to Nexa's shareholders was US\$124 million in 2Q26, resulting in earnings per share of US\$0.10.

Operational Performance

Consolidated Mining Production

Consolidated	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	Δ QoQ	Δ YoY	1H26	1H25	Δ YoY
Treated Ore (kt)	2,390	2,062	2,550	15.9%	(6.3%)	4,452	4,868	(8.6%)
Grade								
Zinc (%)	1.79	1.86	1.77	(7 bps)	2 bps	1.82	1.67	15 bps
Copper (%)	0.29	0.34	0.37	(6 bps)	(8 bps)	0.31	0.37	(6 bps)
Lead (%)	0.65	0.62	0.61	3 bps	3 bps	0.63	0.58	5 bps
Silver (oz/t)	1.22	1.14	1.18	7.2%	3.6%	1.18	1.16	1.9%
Gold (oz/t)	0.005	0.004	0.005	11.0%	(0.1%)	0.004	0.005	(4.7%)
Production metal contained								
Zinc (kt)	37.9	33.7	40.0	12.3%	(5.1%)	71.7	71.3	0.5%
Copper (kt)	5.0	5.4	7.3	(7.8%)	(31.9%)	10.3	13.7	(24.7%)
Lead (kt)	12.8	10.4	12.9	23.3%	(1.1%)	23.1	23.0	0.3%
Silver (mmoz)	2,391	1,886	2,416	26.7%	(1.0%)	4,277	4,499	(4.9%)
Gold (koz)	4.8	3.7	5.5	27.1%	(13.6%)	8.5	10.4	(18.5%)
Zinc Equivalent (kt) ⁽¹⁾	92.2	81.6	114.3	13.0%	(19.4%)	173.8	209.9	(17.2%)

(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 2025 LME average prices: Zn: US\$1.30/lb; Cu: US\$4.51/lb; Pb: US\$0.89/lb; Ag: US\$40.0/oz; Au: US\$3,432/oz.

Operational Summary

Mining performance in 2Q26 reflected a transition quarter, as the temporary constraints experienced at our operations in 1Q26 were addressed and operating conditions progressively normalized. With operational improvement initiatives advancing at Cerro Lindo, and primary mine development recovering at El Porvenir, Nexa is well positioned to deliver stronger mining performance in the second half of the year and our full-year consolidated production.

Second Quarter 2026 vs. Second Quarter 2025

Treated ore volume decreased 6% year-over-year to 2,390kt. Zinc head grade rose 2 bps to 1.79%, more than offsetting the lower throughput. Zinc production decreased 5% year-over-year to 38kt. Lead production decreased 1% to 13kt, reflecting the lower throughput. Copper production fell 32% to 5.0kt, reflecting lower head grades at Cerro Lindo. Silver production decreased 1% to 2.4 MMoz and gold decreased 14% to 4.8koz. Zinc equivalent production totaled 92kt, down 19% year-over-year at constant 2025 prices.

Sequential Performance (2Q26 vs. 1Q26)

Operational performance strengthened compared to the prior quarter. Zinc equivalent production grew 13% quarter-over-quarter to 92kt, reflecting both higher treated ore volumes (+16%) and higher precious metals grades, while zinc head grade declined 7 bps, copper head grade fell modestly and lead grades increased 3bps. Our operations recovered following the disruptions experienced in the previous quarter.

2026 First Half Overview

During the first half of the year, operational performance remained resilient despite temporary operational constraints in 1Q26. Zinc production totaled 72kt, broadly in line with the same period a year ago, while lead production remained stable, both supported by higher average grades. Zinc equivalent production declined 17% to 174kt, primarily reflecting lower treated ore volumes (-9%) and reduced copper and gold grades, partially offset by stronger grades across all other metals.

Cerro Lindo, Peru

Cerro Lindo	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	Δ YoY	Δ QoQ	1H26	1H25	Δ YoY
Treated Ore (kt)	1,473	1,363	1,630	(9.6%)	8.1%	2,836	3,128	(9.3%)
Grade								
Zinc (%)	1.64	1.78	1.60	0.05 p.p.	(0.13 p.p.)	1.71	1.46	0.25 p.p.
Copper (%)	0.40	0.47	0.52	(0.13 p.p.)	(0.07 p.p.)	0.43	0.52	(0.09 p.p.)
Lead (%)	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.03 p.p.	0.00 p.p.	0.25	0.21	0.04 p.p.
Silver (oz/t)	0.81	0.75	0.78	2.7%	8.0%	0.78	0.78	(0.5%)
Gold (oz/t)	0.001	0.002	0.002	(11.6%)	(9.8%)	0.001	0.002	(12.1%)
Production metal contained								
Zinc (kt)	21.9	21.6	23.3	(6.1%)	1.3%	43.5	40.3	7.9%
Copper (kt)	4.9	5.3	7.2	(32.4%)	(8.8%)	10.2	13.6	(24.7%)
Lead (kt)	2.7	2.4	2.5	9.0%	15.4%	5.1	4.6	12.2%
Silver (koz)	923	762	947	(2.5%)	21.2%	1,685	1,798	(6.3%)
Gold (koz)	0.6	0.8	1.0	(38.8%)	(22.1%)	1.3	2.1	(35.7%)
Costs ⁽¹⁾								
Cost ROM (US\$/t)	43.0	47.2	37.9	13.3%	(8.9%)	45.0	39.2	14.7%
Cash cost (US\$/lb)	(0.94)	(1.30)	(0.61)	53.0%	(27.7%)	(1.11)	(0.52)	112.5%

(1) Our Cost ROM is measured against treated ore volume. Our cash cost net of by-products credits is measured against zinc sold per mine. Refer to "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Measures" for further information.

In 2Q26, treated ore volume totaled 1,473kt, down 10% year-over-year and up 8% quarter-over-quarter. The year-over-year decline was mainly attributed to temporary geotechnical restrictions and a delay in the start-up of the block caving operation. The sequential increase mainly reflects the normalization of mining activities following the heavy rainfall-related temporary disruption experienced in 1Q26.

The average zinc head grade of 1.64% rose 0.05 p.p. year-over-year and fell 0.13 p.p. quarter-over-quarter. Zinc production reached 22kt, decreasing 6% year-over-year, primarily attributed to lower throughput, partially offset by higher grades. On a quarter-over-quarter basis, zinc production remained broadly in line, with lower head grades offsetting higher throughput.

Copper production totaled 4.9kt, down 32% year-over-year and 9% quarter-over-quarter, reflecting lower grades in both comparisons. Lead production reached 2.7kt, up 9% year-over-year, supported

by higher grades that more than offset lower throughput, and up 15% quarter-over-quarter due to higher treated ore volumes.

Silver production totaled 923koz, down 2% year-over-year, as higher head grades of 0.81 oz/t (up 3%) were more than offset by lower throughput. On a quarter-over-quarter basis, silver production rose 21%, supported by higher grades (up 8%), increased treated ore volumes, and higher metal recovery.

In the first six months of 2026, zinc production totaled 43kt, up 8% compared to the same period a year ago. Copper output declined by 25% to 10kt, lead production increased 12% to 5.1kt, while silver production totaled 1,685koz, down 6%.

Effective July 2026, Cerro Lindo started block caving operations initially in a specific part of the mine. Block caving is a large-scale underground method in which the base of an extensive ore column is undercut, allowing gravity and induced rock stresses to fracture the ore, which is then drawn down in a controlled manner to drawpoints on the extraction level below. Unlike sublevel stoping, block caving does not rely on continuous drilling and blasting and requires less explosive energy and water than conventional underground mining. This method is expected to support lower unit costs and improved operating efficiency as we expand into new areas. Implementation is supported by teleoperated scoop trams, real-time geotechnical instrumentation, and microseismic monitoring, which reduce personnel exposure in production and caving zones. As the transition took effect after the close of the quarter, block caving is not reflected in 2Q26 treated ore volumes or grades.

Exploration activities

During the first half of 2026, Nexa conducted brownfield exploration activities at Cerro Lindo as part of ongoing efforts to identify Mineral Resource growth opportunities, alongside 35,372 meters of infill drilling completed in the period.

During the second half of 2026, the Company will continue to advance geological and geophysical programs at priority targets to identify future Mineral Resource growth opportunities. A further 37,832 meters of infill drilling are planned to enhance resource confidence and optimize future mine planning.

El Porvenir, Peru

El Porvenir	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	Δ YoY	Δ QoQ	1H26	1H25	Δ YoY
Treated Ore (kt)	553	418	537	2.9%	32.2%	971	1,045	(7.1%)
Grade								
Zinc (%)	2.70	2.72	2.86	(0.16 p.p.)	(0.03 p.p.)	2.71	2.75	(0.05 p.p.)
Copper (%)	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.00 p.p.	0.01 p.p.	0.15	0.16	(0.01 p.p.)
Lead (%)	1.30	1.40	1.52	(0.22 p.p.)	(0.10 p.p.)	1.35	1.43	(0.08 p.p.)
Silver (oz/t)	2.45	2.51	2.53	(3.2%)	(2.3%)	2.48	2.45	1.3%
Gold (oz/t)	0.010	0.009	0.009	3.8%	12.9%	0.009	0.009	0.9%
Production metal contained								
Zinc (kt)	13.1	10.0	13.6	(3.7%)	31.3%	23.0	25.4	(9.6%)
Copper (kt)	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.7%	98.4%	0.1	0.2	(23.2%)
Lead (kt)	6.1	5.0	7.0	(12.4%)	23.2%	11.1	12.8	(13.2%)
Silver (koz)	1,146	884	1,161	(1.3%)	29.7%	2,030	2,186	(7.2%)
Gold (koz)	2.0	1.3	2.0	2.5%	58.0%	3.3	3.8	(12.1%)
Costs ⁽¹⁾								
Cost ROM (US\$/t)	68.7	66.8	63.3	8.5%	2.8%	67.9	62.4	8.8%

El Porvenir	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	Δ YoY	Δ QoQ	1H26	1H25	Δ YoY
Cash cost (US\$/lb)	(1.21)	(1.35)	(0.39)	210.6%	(10.4%)	(1.27)	(0.25)	404.5%

(1) Our Cost ROM is measured against treated ore volume. Our cash cost net of by-products credits is measured against zinc sold per mine. Refer to "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Measures" for further information.

In 2Q26, treated ore volume reached 553kt, increasing 3% year-over-year and 32% quarter-over-quarter, mainly reflecting the normalization of ore delivery to the processing plant following the hoisting system outage at the main production shaft experienced in 1Q26.

The average zinc head grade of 2.70% fell 0.16 p.p. year-over-year and 0.03 p.p. quarter-over-quarter, reflecting reduced access to higher-grade areas due to lower primary mine development rates. Grades are expected to improve in the second half of the year as development advances and mining progress into higher-grade zones.

Zinc production totaled 13kt, declining 4% year-over-year as the increase in throughput was not enough to offset the grade decline, and increasing 31% quarter-over-quarter, as higher treated ore volumes more than offset slightly lower grades.

Lead grade declined 0.22 p.p. year-over-year and 0.10 p.p. quarter-over-quarter to 1.30%, and silver grade fell 3% year-over-year and 2% quarter-over-quarter to 2.45 oz/t. Lower grades drove year-over-year declines of 12% in lead production and 1% in silver production. On a quarter-over-quarter basis, lead and silver production increased 23% and 30%, respectively, driven by higher throughput.

In the first six months of 2026, zinc production totaled 23kt, down by 10% compared to the same period a year ago, while lead output declined 13% to 11kt, both driven by lower throughput and lower average grades. Silver production decreased 7% to 2,030koz.

Forward outlook: With the shaft constraint addressed and primary mine development recovering, El Porvenir is well-positioned to increase its by-products (lead, silver and copper) production in 2H26, supported by higher expected head grades.

Exploration activities

The drilling program at El Porvenir continued at the Integración target, totaling 11,256 meters in exploration drilling during the first half of 2026, while concurrently completing 10,572 meters of mining infill drilling. Exploration drilling results supported the continuity of high-grade polymetallic mineralization and extended known mineralized zones, with several significant intercepts.

Hole PEEPD03147 returned 64.7 meters at 6.33% Zn, 2.71% Pb, 0.09% Cu, 502.08 g/t Ag, and 0.30 g/t Au, including 19.0 meters at 12.39% Zn, 4.39% Pb, 0.12% Cu, 494.11 g/t Ag, and 0.49 g/t Au.

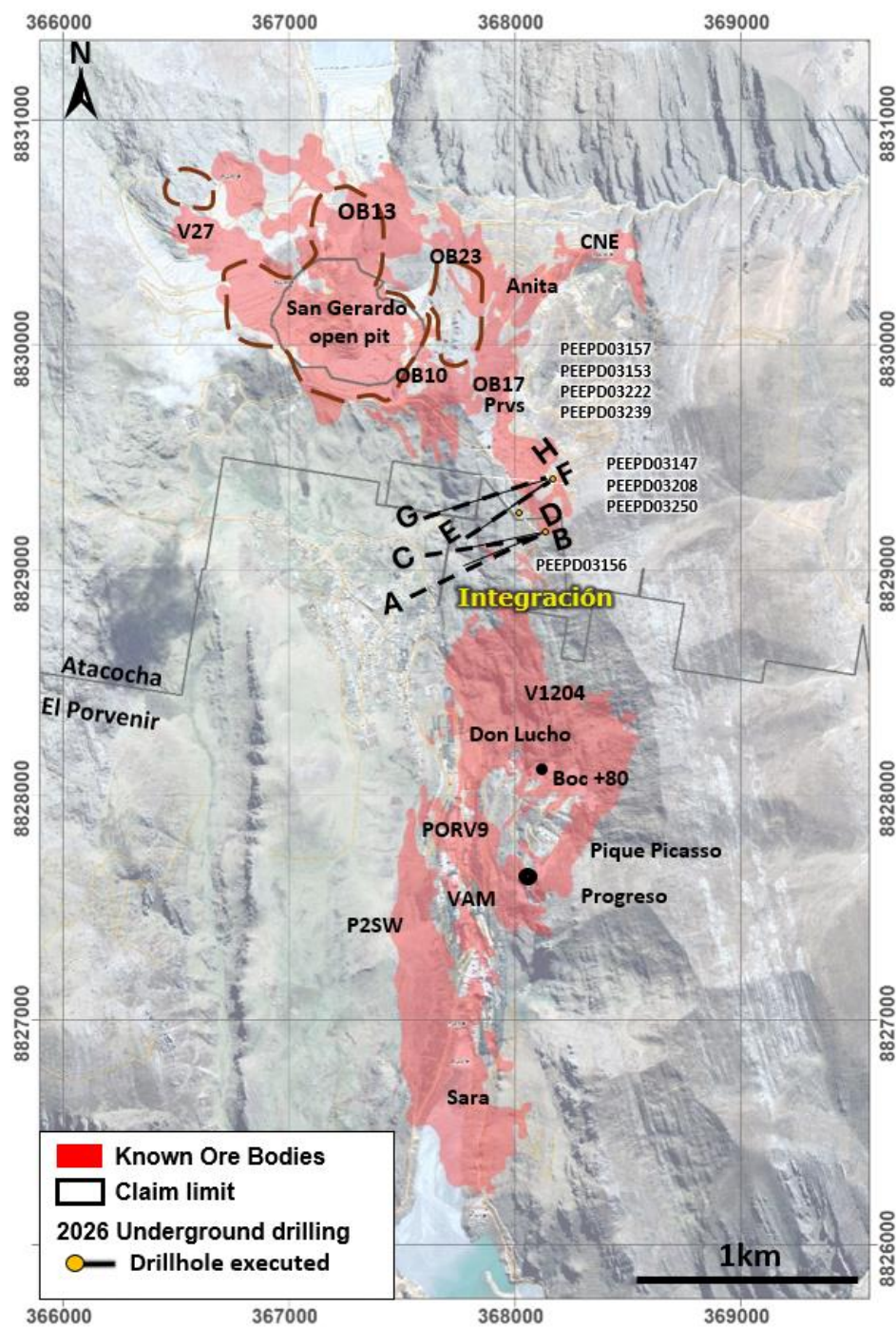
Hole PEEPD03250 returned 33.6 meters at 3.48% Zn, 2.19% Pb, 0.16% Cu, 52.95 g/t Ag, and 0.69 g/t Au, and hole PEEPD03153 returned 6.1 meters at 1.62% Zn, 3.49% Cu, 15.35 g/t Ag, and 3.71 g/t Au.

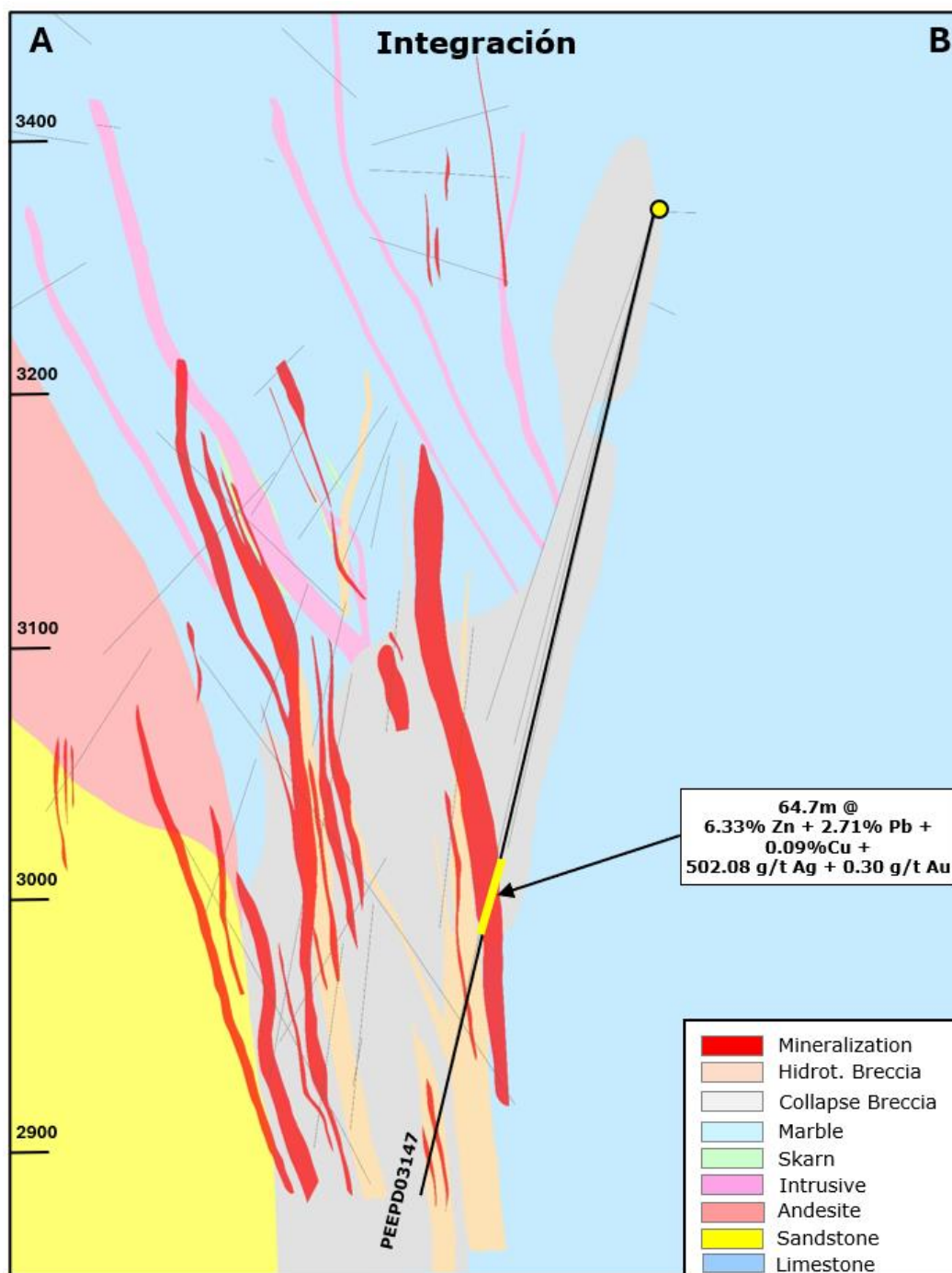
These results continue to support the high-grade potential of the Integración target.

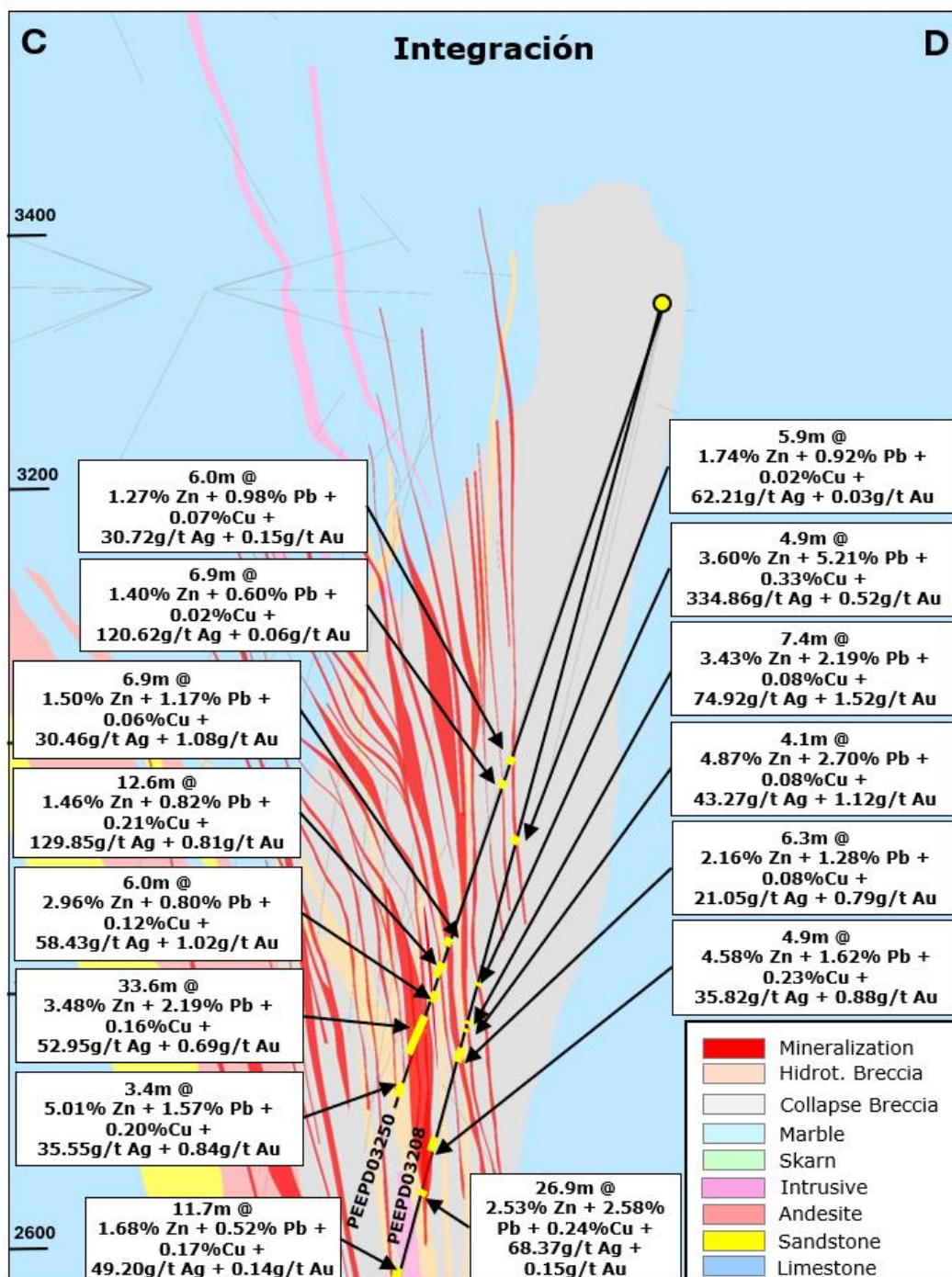
EL PORVENIR - 1H26 - MAIN INTERSECTIONS									
Hole_id	Ore body	From	To	Length	Zn%	Pb%	Cu%	Ag g/t	Au g/t
PEEPD03147	Integración	526.8	591.4	64.7	6.33	2.71	0.09	502.08	0.30
Include 1	Integración	517.0	755.0	13.1	4.63	2.79	0.13	774.12	0.39
Include 2	Integración	560.6	586.0	19.0	12.39	4.39	0.12	494.11	0.49
PEEPD03153	Integración	145.8	151.8	6.1	1.62	0.00	3.49	15.35	3.71
And	Integración	197.3	202.8	5.6	2.61	0.00	0.92	6.71	0.78
And	Integración	296.9	302.7	5.8	0.08	0.02	2.15	11.38	2.59
And	Integración	316.7	322.8	6.1	3.05	0.27	0.35	18.41	0.34
And	Integración	507.3	511.3	4.1	1.70	0.31	0.15	156.16	0.19
And	Integración	515.3	528.0	12.8	1.42	0.89	0.07	78.61	1.07
PEEPD03156	Integración	437.3	448.2	10.9	1.40	1.49	0.03	50.46	0.07
Include 1	Integración	441.8	447.0	5.3	2.06	2.11	0.05	64.62	0.09
And	Integración	503.2	510.1	6.9	1.62	0.69	0.06	67.85	0.14
And	Integración	517.9	520.9	3.0	4.75	1.87	0.07	61.58	0.05
And	Integración	536.5	563.4	26.9	1.68	0.80	0.02	48.71	0.03
Include 1	Integración	554.9	560.8	6.0	3.51	1.13	0.02	30.56	0.03
And	Integración	571.4	588.0	16.7	1.74	0.61	0.08	53.71	0.16
Include 1	Integración	582.7	586.8	4.1	2.41	1.28	0.09	184.00	0.49
And	Integración	629.2	633.0	3.8	1.95	1.90	0.12	42.31	0.73
And	Integración	658.9	664.0	5.1	1.47	0.88	0.75	21.70	0.31
PEEPD03157	Integración	129.8	135.3	5.5	0.09	0.02	1.60	9.40	1.59
And	Integración	240.2	245.7	5.6	0.05	0.02	1.84	9.77	1.91
And	Integración	258.9	264.1	5.2	1.57	0.30	0.50	19.47	1.07
And	Integración	391.4	394.8	3.5	0.03	0.01	2.14	11.25	3.58
Include 1	Integración	391.9	393.3	1.4	0.03	0.00	3.59	17.54	5.92
PEEPD03222	Integración	364.0	409.4	45.4	1.01	0.69	0.02	129.48	0.06
Include 1	Integración	375.1	376.6	1.6	1.56	1.83	0.06	580.26	0.06
Include 2	Integración	393.0	396.6	3.7	2.46	2.40	0.03	269.25	0.10
PEEPD03223	Integración	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
PEEPD03239	Integración	285.4	288.9	3.5	0.80	0.25	1.38	16.02	2.36
And	Integración	483.0	487.2	4.2	0.56	0.34	0.04	127.35	0.02
And	Integración	594.0	597.8	3.9	1.81	0.53	0.08	128.34	0.23
And	Integración	645.5	652.0	6.5	6.09	5.95	0.26	94.69	2.07
Include 1	Integración	645.5	648.7	3.2	10.52	10.29	0.48	158.49	3.96
And	Integración	680.8	698.7	17.9	2.36	2.01	0.09	42.76	1.00
Include 1	Integración	690.0	692.8	2.8	10.01	9.80	0.44	218.72	5.81
PEEPD03208	Integración	444.8	450.6	5.9	1.74	0.92	0.02	62.21	0.03
And	Integración	548.9	553.8	4.9	3.60	5.21	0.33	334.86	0.52

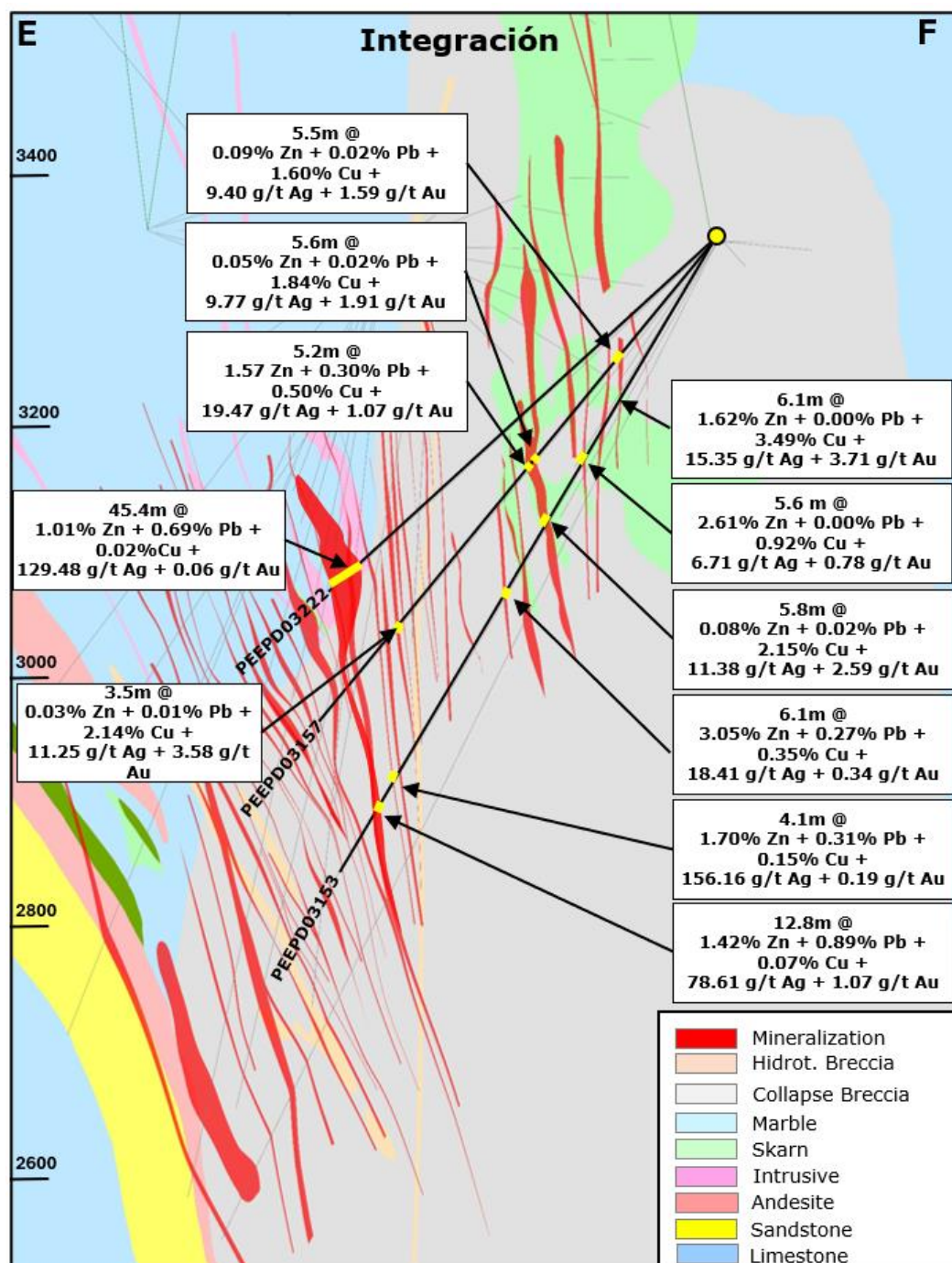
EL PORVENIR - 1H26 - MAIN INTERSECTIONS									
Hole_id	Ore body	From	To	Length	Zn%	Pb%	Cu%	Ag g/t	Au g/t
Include 1	Integración	550.3	552.9	2.6	6.53	9.62	0.50	615.10	0.91
And	Integración	587.1	594.5	7.4	3.43	2.19	0.08	74.92	1.52
Include 1	Integración	588.4	590.7	2.3	8.38	5.71	0.19	142.26	4.21
And	Integración	605.2	609.3	4.1	4.87	2.70	0.08	43.27	1.12
And	Integración	624.0	630.3	6.3	2.16	1.28	0.08	21.05	0.79
And	Integración	680.6	685.5	4.9	4.58	1.62	0.23	35.82	0.88
Include 1	Integración	683.9	685.5	1.6	12.01	4.28	0.51	72.26	2.54
And	Integración	696.6	723.5	26.9	2.53	2.58	0.24	68.37	0.15
Include 1	Integración	704.5	707.0	2.5	5.21	3.74	0.17	155.87	0.10
Include 2	Integración	715.5	722.8	7.4	4.06	4.58	0.53	113.69	0.35
And	Integración	782.6	794.3	11.7	1.68	0.52	0.17	49.20	0.14
PEEPD03250	Integración	417.2	423.2	6.0	1.27	0.98	0.07	30.72	0.15
And	Integración	429.2	436.1	6.9	1.40	0.60	0.02	120.62	0.06
And	Integración	519.9	526.8	6.9	1.50	1.17	0.06	30.46	1.08
And	Integración	555.6	568.2	12.6	1.46	0.82	0.21	129.85	0.81
Include 1	Integración	555.6	558.0	2.5	5.98	2.99	0.17	578.47	3.69
And	Integración	573.9	579.9	6.0	2.96	0.80	0.12	58.43	1.02
And	Integración	599.1	632.6	33.6	3.48	2.19	0.16	52.95	0.69
Include 1	Integración	614.0	618.2	4.2	11.52	6.36	0.61	158.12	2.69
Include 2	Integración	620.6	624.4	3.8	9.13	6.11	0.29	178.57	1.05
Include 3	Integración	627.6	632.1	4.5	4.85	3.33	0.27	52.88	0.42
And	Integración	641.3	644.7	3.4	5.01	1.57	0.20	35.55	0.84
PEEPD03268	Integración	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR
PEEPD03298	Integración	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR
PEEPD03273	Integración	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR
PEEPD03264	Integración	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR
PEEPD03290	Integración	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR	PAR

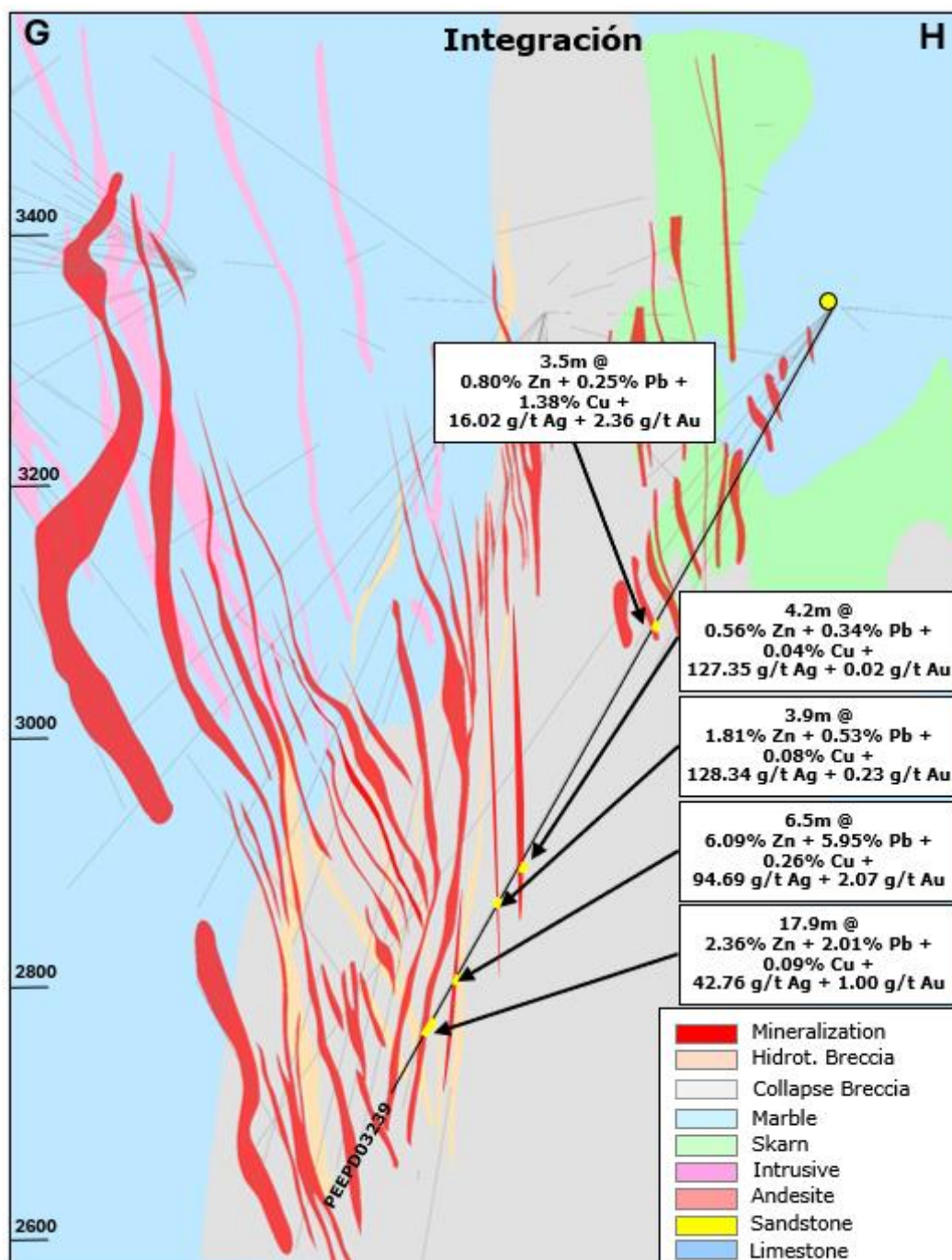
Note: Intervals without assays either contain no consistent samples > 2.0% Zinc + Lead, or >0.50% Copper, or >75 g/t Silver, or >0.5 g/t Gold, or have pending assay results. The true widths of the mineralized intervals are currently unknown. NSI indicates no significant intercepts, while PAR refers to pending assay results.











In the second half of 2026, drilling at El Porvenir will continue to focus on extending the Integración target at the 3,300 level, with approximately 10,500 meters planned (using 4 rigs).

Atacocha, Peru

Atacocha	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	Δ YoY	Δ QoQ	1H26	1H25	Δ YoY
Treated Ore (kt)	364	280	383	(5.0%)	30.0%	645	695	(7.3%)
Grade								
Zinc (%)	1.03	0.99	0.98	0.05 p.p.	0.04 p.p.	1.01	0.98	0.03 p.p.
Lead (%)	1.24	1.25	1.03	0.22 p.p.	(0.00 p.p.)	1.25	0.96	0.29 p.p.
Silver (oz/t)	1.05	1.02	0.97	8.2%	2.4%	1.04	0.91	13.6%
Gold (oz/t)	0.010	0.011	0.011	(9.1%)	(3.0%)	0.010	0.011	(7.1%)
Production metal contained								
Zinc (kt)	3.0	2.2	3.1	(4.2%)	34.5%	5.2	5.6	(7.5%)
Lead (kt)	3.9	3.0	3.4	14.7%	29.7%	6.9	5.7	20.8%
Silver (koz)	322	241	308	4.4%	33.5%	563	515	9.4%
Gold (koz)	2.1	1.7	2.6	(16.6%)	25.4%	3.8	4.6	(16.1%)
Costs ⁽¹⁾								
Cost ROM (US\$/t)	35.2	37.6	34.6	1.8%	(6.4%)	36.3	37.0	(1.9%)
Cash cost (US\$/lb)	(2.72)	(4.24)	(0.87)	212.7%	(35.9%)	(3.36)	(0.66)	408.3%

(1) Our Cost ROM is measured against treated ore volume. Our cash cost net of by-products credits is measured against zinc sold per mine. Refer to "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Measures" for further information.

In 2Q26, treated ore volumes totaled 364kt, declining 5% year-over-year, reflecting higher moisture content in ore stockpiles, and increasing 30% quarter-over-quarter, following the resumption of normal operations after the one-month blockade experienced in 1Q26.

Zinc head grade rose 0.05 p.p. year-over-year and 0.04 p.p. quarter-over-quarter to 1.03%. Zinc production totaled 3.0kt, down 4% year-over-year, as lower throughput more than offset higher grades, and up 35% quarter-over-quarter, reflecting the combination of higher grades and increased treated ore volumes.

Lead grade rose 0.22 p.p. year-over-year to 1.24%, supporting a 15% increase in lead production to 3.9kt despite lower throughput. On a quarter-over-quarter basis, lead production rose 30%, driven by higher treated ore volumes.

Silver grade rose 8% year-over-year to 1.05 oz/t, supporting a 4% year-over-year increase in silver production to 322koz despite lower throughput. On a quarterly basis, silver production went up 34% due to higher treated ore volumes.

In the first six months of 2026, zinc production totaled 5.2kt, down 7% compared to the same period a year ago. Lead output climbed 21% to 6.9kt and silver production increased 9% to 563koz, both attributed to higher grades that offset lower throughput.

Exploration activities

No drilling activities are planned at Atacocha for 2026 as the Company continues to focus its exploration efforts on higher-priority targets across the portfolio.

Liquidity and Indebtedness

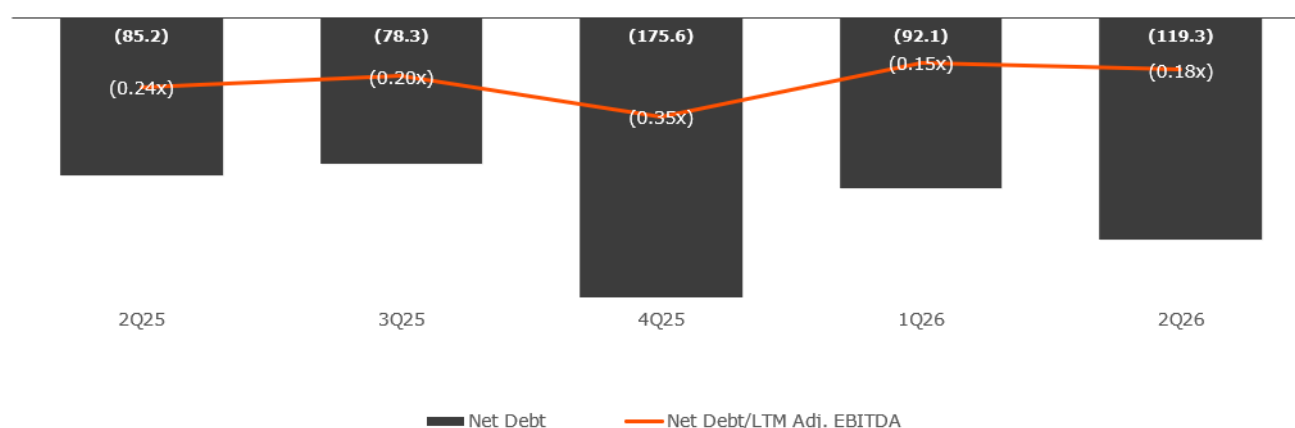
On June 30, 2026, Nexa Peru, at consolidated level, had no gross debt⁵, as same as on March 31, 2026. Additionally, the company holds financial debt of US\$41 million under the IFRS 16 standard, related to leasing contracts.

Cash balance amounted to US\$160 million at the end of the period, 16% up compared to March 31, 2026, mainly driven by the positive cash flow generation in operating activities; partially offset by the US\$50 million dividends payment and the US\$131 million tax settlement payment to the Peruvian tax authority ("SUNAT") under the Cerro Lindo Tax Stability Agreement.

Financial leverage, measured by the ratio of net debt to Adjusted EBITDA for the last twelve months, was negative 0.18x, having no relevant debt maturing in the short term.

US\$ million	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25
Financial Debt	41.0	45.5	41.0
Cash	160.3	137.6	126.2
Net Debt	(119.3)	(92.1)	(85.2)
LTM Adj. EBITDA	668.3	599.0	351.9
Net Debt/LTM Adj. EBITDA (x)	(0.18x)	(0.15x)	(0.24x)

Net Debt/LTM Adj. EBITDA (US\$ million)



⁵ Loans and financings ("gross debt")

Cash Flows

US\$ million	2Q26	1H26
Net cash flows used in:		
Operating activities	113.7	70.6
Investing activities	(37.7)	(71.0)
Financing activities	(55.3)	(59.9)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash eq.	22.7	(59.5)
Cash and cash eq. at the beginning of the period	137.6	219.8
Cash and cash eq. at the end of the period	160.3	160.3

In 2Q26, the net cash provided by operating activities was positive at US\$114 million. Operating working capital changes and other variations had a positive impact of US\$62 million primarily due to a decrease in accounts receivable, a decrease in inventory and an increase in accounts payable; partially offset by the reclassification from long to short term of the US\$50 million intercompany loan to Nexa Resources Minerais S.A.

US\$38 million of net cash flows were spent on investing activities in 2Q26, explained by a CAPEX of US\$40 million in the period, mainly related to sustaining projects in El Porvenir and Cerro Lindo; partially offset by an interest income from loans to related parties of US\$2 million.

Cash from financing activities in the quarter was negative at US\$55 million, mainly driven by the payment of dividends of US\$50 million and higher payments of lease liabilities.

As a result, cash increased by US\$23 million, resulting in a final cash balance of US\$160 million at the end of 2Q26.

Investments (CAPEX)

Nexa Peru invested US\$40 million in 2Q26, primarily related to sustaining CAPEX. This included investments in the Cerro Pasco Phase I Integration Project, focused on the tailings pumping system, totaling US\$9 million in the quarter and US\$17 million in 1H26, in line with the project execution plan.

CAPEX (US\$ million)	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	Δ QoQ	Δ YoY	1H26	1H25	Δ YoY
Expansion projects	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-
Non-Expansion	40.1	36.0	42.6	11.4%	(5.7%)	76.2	67.3	13.2%
Sustaining ⁽¹⁾	40.1	36.1	42.5	11.2%	(5.6%)	76.2	66.9	14.0%
Others ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.0	(98.8%)	-	(0.1)	0.4	-
TOTAL	40.1	36.0	42.6	11.4%	(5.7%)	76.2	67.3	13.2%

(1) Includes HSE and investments in TSF ("Tailings Storage Facility").

(2) Modernization, IT and others.

(3) Includes tax credits.

Market Scenario

2Q26

Metal Prices	2Q26		1Q26		2Q25		Δ YoY	Δ QoQ	1H26		1H25		Δ YoY
	US\$/t	US\$/lb	US\$/t	US\$/lb	US\$/t	US\$/lb			US\$/t	US\$/lb	US\$/t	US\$/lb	
Zinc	3,466	1.57	3,241	1.47	2,641	1.20	31.2%	6.9%	3,351	1.52	2,741	1.24	22.3%
Copper	13,329	6.05	12,844	5.83	9,524	4.32	40.0%	3.8%	13,083	5.93	9,431	4.28	38.7%
Lead	1,954	0.89	1,931	0.88	1,947	0.88	0.4%	1.2%	1,942	0.88	1,959	0.89	(0.8%)
Silver (US\$/oz)	73.1	-	84.3	-	33.7	-	117.2%	(13.3%)	78.8	-	32.8	-	140.6%
Gold (US\$/oz)	4,506	-	4,873	-	3,280	-	37.4%	(7.5%)	4,693	-	3,067	-	53.0%

Source: Bloomberg

Zinc: *tight fundamentals and persistent geopolitical risk continue to support prices; by-products remain the key cushion for smelter margins*

In 2Q26, the LME zinc price averaged US\$3,466/t (US\$1.57/lb), up 31% year-over-year and 7% quarter-over-quarter, supported by persistent supply constraints. For the 1H26, zinc averaged US\$3,351/t, up 22% versus 1H25. Geopolitical developments sustained price volatility: zinc reached US\$3,625/t in June amid signs of progress toward a U.S.-Iran agreement, before easing after the June meeting of the U.S. Federal Reserve's Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), whose updated projections pointed to possible interest-rate increases later in 2026.

Concentrate availability tightened further during the quarter amid persistent mine-supply shortfalls. Despite fire-related disruptions at two major smelters in May (Kazzinc in Kazakhstan, operated by Glencore, and Nexa's Cajamarquilla smelter in Peru), spot treatment charges (TCs) continued to fall into increasingly negative territory. Spot TCs in China ended the quarter at -US\$109/t on a Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) basis. Even so, smelters preserved financial resilience, benefiting from strong by-product credits, particularly sulfuric acid, alongside revenues from free-metal and other associated by-product. For Nexa, this dynamic works in the Company's favor: as a net producer of sulfuric acid, Nexa captures the firmer acid pricing that is cushioning smelter margins across the industry.

LME inventories recovered from their early-April lows to close the quarter at 119kt. In China, a domestic surplus of refined zinc – higher smelter output against weak consumption – lifted Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE) inventories to 155kt in June, the highest since June 2022. The SHFE-LME arbitrage stayed negative through the quarter, and China's elevated inventories are expected to keep LME prices at a premium to SHFE. Should LME inventories resume their decline, the widening arbitrage would raise the incentive for Chinese exports and support rebalance regional conditions.

Looking ahead, zinc fundamentals remain supportive. Persistent concentrate shortages, still low inventories, and modest but resilient demand should continue to underpin prices. Continued uncertainty around the U.S.-Iran situation could also sustain pressure on energy markets, particularly in Europe, potentially constraining smelter utilization and further tightening refined supply.

Copper: *tight fundamentals and U.S. tariff expectations support prices*

In 2Q26, the LME copper price averaged US\$13,329/t (US\$6.05/lb), up 40% year-over-year and 4% quarter-over-quarter. For the 1H26, copper averaged US\$13,083/t, up 39% versus 1H25. Prices were shaped by delays in U.S. tariff decisions and by elevated investor positioning against an uncertain Middle East backdrop.

Expectations of U.S. import tariffs on refined copper continued to support the COMEX premium over the LME, drawing additional physical metal into the United States. As a result, COMEX inventories rose

to a record 666kt by quarter-end and continued to increase, surpassing 700kt during July, while LME inventories declined over the same period. Section 232 – the U.S. national-security trade statute under which tariffs are being weighed – remains the principal source of uncertainty: following the administration's late-June review, expectations centered on a phased 15% tariff from January 2027, with scope for higher rates if broader trade restrictions are adopted.

The concentrate-market deficit persisted, with TC/RCs structurally negative and continuing to strain traditional pricing mechanisms. According to Wood Mackenzie, Antofagasta proposed replacing fixed TC/RCs with index-linked pricing in selected mid-year contracts with Chinese smelters; while unfinalized, such discussions underscore the shift toward more market-responsive structures amid sustained tightness.

Despite trade-policy and geopolitical uncertainty, copper fundamentals remain supported by concentrate constraints and by robust demand from grid infrastructure, renewable energy, and energy storage. The pending decision on U.S. refined-copper import tariffs is a key near-term catalyst: any delay in implementation could pressure prices in the short-term.

Lead: prices underpinned by balanced fundamentals

In 2Q26, the LME lead price averaged US\$1,954/t (US\$0.89/lb), up 0.4% year-over-year and 1.2% quarter-over-quarter. Across the 1H26, lead averaged US\$1,942/t, broadly flat compared to 1H25. Lead proved more resilient to Middle East tensions than other base metals. Prices softened over the quarter as LME inventories rose to roughly 300kt by end-June, while end-market demand held broadly stable, supported by resilient lead-acid battery production.

Precious Metals: well positioned despite short-term volatility

In 2Q26, silver averaged US\$73.1/oz, up 117% year-over-year and down 13% versus 1Q26, having reached a quarterly peak of US\$86.8/oz on May 14th before a sharp correction left it closing June at US\$58.8/oz, roughly 32% below the quarter's high. For 1H26, silver averaged US\$78.8/oz, up 141% versus 1H25.

Fundamentally, CRU Consulting forecasts indicate 2026 will mark the first positive silver-market balance since 2016: sustained 2025–early-2026 price gains lifted mine supply, while higher prices accelerated substitution in cost-sensitive applications, notably electronics and solar photovoltaics. Weaker expectations for further Federal Reserve rate cuts – amid persistent inflation and heightened geopolitical uncertainty – added pressure.

Gold averaged US\$4,506/oz in 2Q26, up 37% year-over-year but roughly 8% below the 1Q26 average. For 1H26, gold averaged US\$4,693/oz, up 53% versus 1H25. Conditions reflected Middle East tensions and persistent U.S. inflation, while expectations that the Federal Reserve's easing cycle had run its course reduced prospects for further cuts, moderating gold's momentum.

Silver and gold by-product credits continue to reduce unit cash costs at Nexa's polymetallic operations.

Foreign Exchange

FX	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	Δ YoY	Δ QoQ	1H26	1H25	Δ YoY
PEN/USD (Average)	3.427	3.390	3.652	(6.2%)	1.1%	3.408	3.676	(7.3%)
PEN/USD (End of period)	3.409	3.478	3.543	(3.8%)	(2.0%)	3.409	3.543	(3.8%)

Source: Bloomberg

Foreign Exchange: Peruvian sol strengthen on solid macro fundamentals

The Peruvian sol averaged PEN 3.43/USD, appreciating about 6.2% year-over-year and softening against the dollar versus 1Q26, largely reflecting political uncertainty around the June 7 presidential

runoff. The contested result was resolved in early July with the confirmation of the winning candidate, adding short-term volatility to local markets and weighing on the sol.

Others

Hedging Program — Gold and Silver

On December 16, 2025, Nexa initiated a revenue hedge program for a portion of expected 2026 gold and silver production from its mining operations, consistent with the Company's hedging policy. The program uses Zero Cost Collar derivatives with monthly settlement dates running from January through December 2026.

No additional hedge positions were entered into during 2Q26. Tranches covering 2Q26 production settled in April, May and June 2026, and the remaining tranches settle monthly through December 2026. In 1H26, the program resulted in a loss of US\$2.0 million recognized in Net Revenues.

As of June 30, 2026, a cumulative net unrealized gain of US\$7.4 million remained in Other Comprehensive Income, to be reclassified to profit or loss as the related hedged sales are recognized.

Summary of Uncertain Tax Positions on Income Tax

The Company is engaged in proceedings with SUNAT, Peruvian tax authority, regarding the allocation of taxable income between the tax-stabilized portion of production, taxed at 20%, and the non-stabilized portion, taxed at 28%–29.5%, under the Cerro Lindo Tax Stability Agreement. The Company disputes SUNAT's allocation methodology, which the authority has applied consistently across the fiscal years under assessment.

In May 2026, SUNAT issued final resolutions covering fiscal years 2014–2017, for a total assessed amount of US\$225.5 million. The Company reassessed its uncertain tax positions and made the payments required to preserve its right to continue challenging the assessments before the competent judicial authorities, while benefiting from a reduction in penalties and interest available under Peruvian tax legislation.

Of the US\$130.6 million paid in 2Q26, US\$51.6 million settled tax obligations previously recognized as tax liabilities, and US\$79 million was recorded within "Other assets" as "Tax claim payments", as management, supported by external legal counsel, concluded that the Company's tax treatment will ultimately be accepted and the disputed amounts will be recovered. The remaining balance will be settled in monthly installments over up to 72 months and, to the extent not recognized as tax liabilities, will be recognized as "Tax claim payments" within "Other assets" as the respective payments are made.

Tax uncertainty provisions recorded within "Tax liabilities" decreased to US\$45.5 million from US\$130.7 million, primarily reflecting the settlement of US\$51.6 million of previously recognized tax liabilities, the reversal of US\$2.6 million in penalties recognized within "Other income and expenses, net", and the reversal of US\$31.7 million in interest recognized within "Financial income", the latter two reflecting management's reassessment of the related exposures.

SUNAT is currently auditing the Company's income tax returns for fiscal years 2020 and 2021. These audits are at an earlier procedural stage, and no final resolutions have been issued in respect of these years.

The payments made do not represent acceptance of the tax positions asserted by SUNAT, and management continues to believe that the Company's technical and legal positions provide a basis for the recovery of the disputed amounts. For further information, please refer to note 7 (c) – "Summary

of uncertain tax positions on income taxes” in the “Condensed consolidated interim financial statements at and for the three-month period ended on June 30, 2026.”

Risks and Uncertainties

Risk management is a key element of our business strategy and supports long-term value creation while reinforcing confidence among our stakeholders.

Nexa's Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") Policy establishes a structured approach to identifying and managing risks across our operations, corporate functions and capital projects, and supports informed decision-making.

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 our risk appetite, updated annually, on relevant inputs and valid data. The material risks identified during the risk management process are monitored and reported to the Executive Team and the Board of Directors. The oversight of risk, responses and mitigation actions are delegated according to the nature of the risk and the respective board committee's area of responsibility.

Our operations are exposed to various inherent risks and uncertainties that could materially affect our business, operating performance, financial results, liquidity and strategic plans. These include, without limitation:

- commodity price and demand volatility;
- inflationary pressures, foreign exchange fluctuations and interest rate movements;
- changes in economics and political conditions in the countries where we operate;
- evolving global trade dynamics, including potential new tariffs, supply chain disruptions or shifts in trade policy;
- ongoing geopolitical tensions and related impacts on global commodity markets and supply chains, such as the ongoing conflict between the United States and Iran, and the associated risk of broader regional or global escalation;
- climate change impacts and increasingly frequent extreme weather events affecting operations, logistics and energy availability;
- operational and technical risks inherent to mining, including safety, environmental and geotechnical challenges;
- permitting, regulatory compliance and community relations risks that could affect production and cost structures;
- cyber and information security risks;
- capital availability and execution risks associated with growth projects and sustaining investments, and;
- other factors.

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 define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) for the year/period, adjusted by (i) share in the results of associates, depreciation and amortization, net financial results and income tax; (ii) addition of cash dividend received from associates; and (iii) non-cash events and non-cash gains or losses that do not specifically reflect our operational performance for the specific period, including: gain (loss) on sale of investments; impairment and impairment reversals; gain (loss) on sale of long-lived assets; write-offs of long-lived

assets; remeasurement in estimates of asset retirement obligations; and other restoration obligations. For future periods, when applicable, management may exclude the impact of certain types of transactions that in its judgments are (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.

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. This reflects 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Technical information

Jose Antonio Lopes, B.Geol., FAusIMM(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 Reserves and Mineral Resources, 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"). 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 herein as "forward-looking statements").

The words "believe," "will," "may," "would," "could", "should", "estimate," "continues," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "expects," "budget," "scheduled," "forecasts", "targets", "outlook", "guidance", "potential", "project", and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. These factors include, among others, volatility in zinc, copper, lead, silver and gold prices, by-product credits and treatment charges; exchange rate fluctuations, particularly Peruvian sol against the U.S. dollar; availability and cost of critical inputs, including energy, transportation and labor; operational and health, safety and engineering risks inherent to underground and open-pit mining, including process safety events; tailings storage facility integrity and management; community opposition, social license disruptions and blockades affecting access to our operations; labor disputes and relations with our workforce and with local communities; cybersecurity incidents and disruptions to information technology systems; execution risk on capital projects, and the risk that capital projects are not completed within expected timelines or budgets; political, regulatory, fiscal and institutional developments in Peru, and broader geopolitical developments, including trade restrictions, tariff changes and policy shifts affecting cross-border commerce, supply chains and capital markets; permitting, environmental regulation, and changes in mining legislation, taxation or government policies; physical climate risk, including the increasing severity and frequency of weather events, and transition risks associated with the global energy transition and decarbonization, including the risk of failing to meet announced sustainability and emissions targets; outbreaks of contagious or infectious diseases, pandemics, or other public health crises; the activities of competitors and global and regional economic conditions; and risks relating to ongoing or future regulatory matters or investigations involving the Company, its operations or customers; uncertainties regarding the outcome, timing and terms of any potential transaction involving the Company's controlling shareholder, including any related arrangements involving the Company; and any related impacts on our financial statements.

Certain forward-looking statements are based on third-party data and market forecasts, which may not be accurate or current. Nexa does not guarantee such external data and assumes no obligation to update it except as required by law.

Material factors and assumptions on which our forward-looking statements are based include, among others: that demand for our products develops as expected; that customers and counterparties perform their contractual obligations; that operations are not disrupted by mechanical failures, supply constraints, labor disturbances, transportation or utility interruptions or adverse weather; that capital projects are executed within expected timelines and budgets; and that there are no material adverse variations in metal prices, exchange rates, or the cost of energy, supplies or transportation, nor material differences between estimated mineral reserves and mineral resources and actual recovered amounts, beyond those reflected in any specific assumptions disclosed in the materials accompanying this document.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made, and Nexa undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, except as required by applicable law.

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 investee company of Votorantim S.A. holding a 64.68% stake. Votorantim S.A. is 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 mines, three of which are located in the central Andes region of Peru, and two of which are located in Brazil (one in the state of Minas Gerais and one in the state of Mato Grosso). Nexa also currently owns and operates three smelters, two of which are located in the state of Minas Gerais in Brazil, and one of which is Cajamarquilla located in Lima, Peru, which is the largest smelter in the Americas. Nexa was among the top five producers of mined zinc globally in 2025 and one of the top six metallic zinc producers worldwide in 2025, 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

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Income Statement

US\$ million	2Q26	2Q25	1Q26
Net Revenue	369.1	249.7	300.3
Cost of sales	(185.5)	(130.2)	(131.2)
Selling and administrative expenses	(10.8)	(7.2)	(13.0)
Mineral exploration and project evaluation	(10.3)	(8.3)	(8.0)
Impairment (loss) reversal of long-lived assets	(0.2)	(0.0)	5.8
Expenses on temporary suspension of underground mine	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other income and expenses, net	(1.6)	(12.1)	0.3
Net Financial Result	27.5	(1.5)	3.5
Financial income	38.9	7.3	6.8
Financial expenses	(10.2)	(6.1)	(6.5)
Other financial items, net	(1.2)	(2.6)	3.2
Depreciation and amortization	19.8	14.2	18.0
Adjusted EBITDA	182.2	112.8	163.4
Adj. EBITDA Margin	49.4%	45.2%	54.4%
Income Tax	(62.2)	(27.0)	(64.8)
Net Income (Loss)	126.0	63.3	92.9
Attributable to owners of the Controlling entity	123.9	62.6	90.9
Attributable to non-controlling interests	2.1	0.7	2.1
Avg # of shares (in '000)	1,272,108	1,272,108	1,272,108
Basic and diluted earnings per share – US\$	0.10	0.05	0.07

Balance Sheet – Assets

Nexa Peru - US\$ thousand	Jun 30, 2026	Dec 31, 2025
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	160,292	219,838
Trade accounts receivables	501,637	558,258
Inventory	35,124	33,366
Recoverable income tax	106	229
Other assets with related parties	120,827	19,180
Other assets	18,377	20,207
Other financial instruments	875	81
	837,238	851,159
Non-current assets		
Deferred income tax	10,485	14,140
Other assets with related parties	-	100,000
Other assets	119,230	30,058
Recoverable income tax	929	941
Property, plant and equipment	576,839	523,708
Intangible assets	112,100	114,665
Right-of-use assets	31,447	34,183
	851,030	817,695
Total assets	1,688,268	1,668,854

Balance Sheet – Liabilities

Nexa Peru - US\$ thousand	Jun 30, 2026	Dec 31, 2025
Current liabilities		
Loans and financings		
Lease liabilities	18,770	17,254
Trade payables	160,061	190,129
Confirming payables	4,864	6,110
Salaries and payroll charges	51,238	44,164
Asset retirement and environmental obligations	23,760	12,022
Provisions	5,278	4,739
Contractual obligations	7,666	18,166
Tax liabilities	69,619	76,946
Other liabilities with related parties	42,503	1,996
Other liabilities	76,921	99,879
Other financial instruments	-	6,562
	460,680	477,967
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	22,199	26,986
Trade payables	131	220
Asset retirement and environmental obligations	99,812	110,579
Deferred income tax	18,068	18,233
Provisions	14,549	13,962
Contractual obligations	57,638	72,596
Tax liabilities	32,589	90,139
Other liabilities	1,741	1,373
	246,727	334,088
Total liabilities	707,407	812,055
Equity		
Attributable to owners of the controlling entity	972,552	852,619
Attributable to non-controlling interests	8,309	4,180
Total Equity	980,861	856,799
Total liabilities and equity	1,688,268	1,668,854

Cash

Nexa Peru - US\$ thousand	2Q26	1H26
Cash flows from operating activities		
Income before income tax	188,198	345,966
Adjustments to reconcile income (loss) before income tax to cash		
Less, income tax	(62,240)	(127,072)
Deferred income tax	(1,850)	1,315
Impairment of long-lived assets	232	(5,598)
Depreciation and amortization	19,836	37,837
Interest and foreign exchange effects	(3,532)	(4,918)
Write-offs and loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	379	1,188
Changes in accruals	343	1,863
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	145,787	54,882
Cash provided by operating activities	287,153	305,463
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(623)	(1,265)
Income tax paid	(172,878)	(233,639)
Net cash provided by operating activities	113,652	70,559
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additions of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(40,142)	(76,161)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	207	207
Interest received on loans to related parties	2,284	5,001
Net cash used in investing activities	(37,651)	(70,953)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(50,000)	(50,000)
Payments of lease liabilities	(5,262)	(9,887)
Net cash used in financing activities	(55,262)	(59,887)
Foreign exchange effects on cash and cash equivalents	1,930	735
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	22,669	(59,546)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	137,623	219,838
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	160,292	160,292

Capex

US\$ million	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	2Q26
Mining	24.4	42.9	38.1	57.6	36.3	40.3
Cerro Lindo	11.5	13.0	13.3	21.7	20.9	20.0
El Porvenir	10.5	25.9	21.4	29.6	14.7	17.7
Atacocha	2.3	3.9	3.3	6.2	0.6	2.6
Other	0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Total	24.70	42.56	38.33	57.82	36.02	40.1
Expansion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Expansion	24.7	42.6	38.3	57.8	36.0	40.1

US\$ million	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	2Q26
Sustaining	4.6	21.8	17.6	30.0	0.3	3.1
Mine Development	18.1	16.7	17.2	19.4	15.7	18.5
Tailings Storage Facilities ("TSF")	1.6	3.9	2.6	6.3	20.0	18.0
HSE	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.5
Other ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.0	(0.1)	(0.0)
Non-Expansion	24.7	42.6	38.3	57.8	36.0	40.1

(1) Modernization, IT and others.

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