Sherritt International Corporation

Q4 2023 Conference Call

Review of Financial and Operational Results

February 8, 2024

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Presenters

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President & CEO

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CFO

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of statements that include such words as "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "plan", "forecast", "likely", "may", "will", "could", "should", "suspect", "outlook", "potential", "projected", "continue" or other similar words or phrases. Specifically, forward-looking statements in this document include, but are not limited to, statements regarding strategies, plans and estimated production amounts resulting from expansion of mining operations at the Moa Joint Venture; growing and increasing nickel and cobalt production; the Moa Joint Venture expansion program update as it relates to the Slurry Preparation Plant and the Processing Plant; statements set out in the "Outlook" section of this presentation; certain expectations regarding production volumes and increases, inventory levels, operating costs, capital spending and intensity; sales volumes; revenue, costs and earnings; the availability of additional gas supplies to be used for power generation; the effect of maintenance challenges at the Moa mine, refinery and fertilizer operations; the timing of repayments of the revolving line of credit by the Moa JV, the amount and timing of dividend distributions from the Moa JV, including in the form of finished cobalt or cash under the Cobalt swap, sales of finished cobalt and associated receipts related to cobalt received pursuant to the Cobalt Swap; timing and development of strategic growth and commercial opportunities and partnerships in Technologies projects; growing shareholder value; expected annualized employee cost savings on the corporate restructuring announced in January 2024; the impact of the U.S. sanctions on Cuba; anticipated economic conditions in Cuba; sufficiency of working capital management and capital project funding; strengthening the Corporation's capital structure and amounts of certain other commitments.

Forward-looking statements are not based on historical facts, but rather on current expectations, assumptions and projections about future events, including commodity and product prices and demand; the level of liquidity and access to funding; share price volatility; production results; realized prices for production; earnings and revenues; global demand for electric vehicles and the anticipated corresponding demand for cobalt and nickel; the commercialization of certain proprietary technologies and services; advancements in environmental and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction technology; GHG emissions reduction goals and the anticipated timing of achieving such goals, if at all; statistics and metrics relating to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters which are based on assumptions or developing standards; environmental rehabilitation provisions; environmental risks and liabilities; compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations; risks related to the U.S. government policy toward Cuba; and certain corporate objectives, goals and plans for 2024. By their nature, forward-looking statements require the Corporation to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. There is significant risk that predictions, forecasts, conclusions or projections will not prove to be accurate, that the assumptions may not be correct and that actual results may differ materially from such predictions, forecasts, conclusions or projections.

The Corporation cautions readers of this presentation not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement as a Corporation cautions readers of this presentation not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement as a number of factors could cause actual future results, conditions, actions or events to differ materially from the targets, expectations, estimates or intentions expressed in the forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, security market fluctuations and price volatility; level of liquidity and the related ability of the Moa Joint Venture to pay dividends; access to capital; access to financing; the risk to Sherritt's entitlements to future distributions (including pursuant to the Cobalt Swap) from the Moa Joint Venture, , the impact of global conflicts; changes in the global price for nickel, cobalt, fertilizers, or certain other commodities; risks related to Sherritt's operations in Cuba; risks related to the U.S. government policy toward Cuba, including the U.S. embargo on Cuba and the Helms-Burton legislation; political, economic and other risks of foreign operations; uncertainty in the ability of the Corporation to enforce legal rights in foreign jurisdictions; uncertainty regarding the interpretation and/or application of the applicable laws in foreign jurisdictions; risk of future non-compliance with debt restrictions and covenant; risks related to environmental liabilities including liability for reclamation costs, tailings facility failures and toxic gas releases; compliance with applicable environment, health and safety legislation and other associated matters; risks associated with governmental regulations regarding climate change and greenhouse gas emissions; risks relating to community relations; maintaining social license to grow and operate; uncertainty about the pace of technological advancements required in relation to achieving ESG targets; risks to information technologies systems and cybersecurity; identification and management of growth opportunities; the ability to replace depleted mineral reserves; risks associated with the Corporation's joint venture partners; variability in production at Sherritt's operations in Cuba; risks associated with mining, processing and refining activities; risks associated with the operation of large projects generally; risks related to the accuracy of capital and operating cost estimates; the possibility of equipment and other failures; potential interruptions in transportation; uncertainty of gas supply for electrical generation; reliance on key personnel and skilled workers; growth opportunity risks; uncertainty of resources and reserve estimates; the potential for shortages of equipment and supplies, including diesel; supplies quality issues; risks related to the Corporation's corporate structure; foreign exchange and pricing risks; credit risks; shortage of equipment and supplies; competition in product markets; future market access; interest rate changes; risks in obtaining insurance; uncertainties in labour relations; legal contingencies; risks related to the Corporation's accounting policies; uncertainty in the ability of the Corporation to obtain government permits; failure to comply with, or changes to, applicable government regulations; bribery and corruption risks, including failure to comply with the Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act or applicable local anti-corruption law; the ability to accomplish corporate objectives, goals and plans for 2024; and the ability to meet other factors listed from time to time in the Corporation's continuous disclosure documents.

The Corporation, together with its Moa Joint Venture is pursuing a range of growth and expansion opportunities, including without limitation, process technology solutions, development projects, commercial implementation opportunities, life of mine extension opportunities and the conversion of mineral resources to reserves. In addition to the risks noted above, factors that could, alone or in combination, prevent the Corporation from successfully achieving these opportunities may include, without limitation: identifying suitable commercialization and other partners; successfully advancing discussions and successfully concluding applicable agreements with external parties and/or partners; successfully attracting required financing; successfully developing and proving technology required for the potential opportunity; successfully overcoming technical and technological challenges; successful environmental assessment and stakeholder engagement; successfully obtaining intellectual property protection; successfully completing test work and engineering studies, prefeasibility and feasibility studies, piloting, scaling from small scale to large scale production, procurement, construction, commissioning, ramp-up to commercial scale production and completion; and securing regulatory and government approvals. There can be no assurance that any opportunity will be successful, commercially viable, completed on time or on budget, or will generate any meaningful revenues, savings or earnings, as the case may be, for the Corporation. In addition, the Corporation will incur costs in pursuing any particular opportunity, which may be significant. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive and should be considered in conjunction with the risk factors described in the Corporation's other documents filed with the Canadian securities authorities, including without limitation the "Managing Risk" section of the Management's Discussion and Analysis for the three months and year ended December 31, 2023 and the Annual Information Form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2023 for the period ending December 31, 2022, which is available on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca.

The Corporation may, from time to time, make oral forward-looking statements. The Corporation advises that the above paragraph and the risk factors described in this presentation and in the Corporation's other documents filed with the Canadian securities authorities should be read for a description of certain factors that could cause the actual results of the Corporation to differ materially from those in the oral forward-looking statements. The forward-looking information and statements contained in this presentation are made as of the date hereof and the Corporation undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any oral or written forward-looking information or statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable securities laws. The forward-looking information and statements contained herein are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement.

NON-GAAP AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES

Management uses the following non-GAAP and other financial measures in this presentation: combined revenue , adjusted EBITDA, unit operating cost/net direct cash cost (NDCC), average-realized price, and combined spending on capital.

Management uses these and other non-GAAP measures to monitor the financial performance of the Corporation and its operating divisions, and believes these measures enable investors and analysts to compare the Corporation's financial performance with its competitors and/or to evaluate the results of its underlying business. These measures are intended to provide additional information, not to replace International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) measures and they do not have a standard definition under IFRS. They should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. As these measures do not have a standardized meaning, they may not be comparable to similar measures provided by other companies.

The non-GAAP and other financial measures used in this presentation are reconciled to their most directly comparable IFRS measures in the appendix to this presentation.

Full year 2023
Highlights

Completed the first year of the Cobalt Swap agreement

31% year over year increase in electricity production exceeding increased guidance

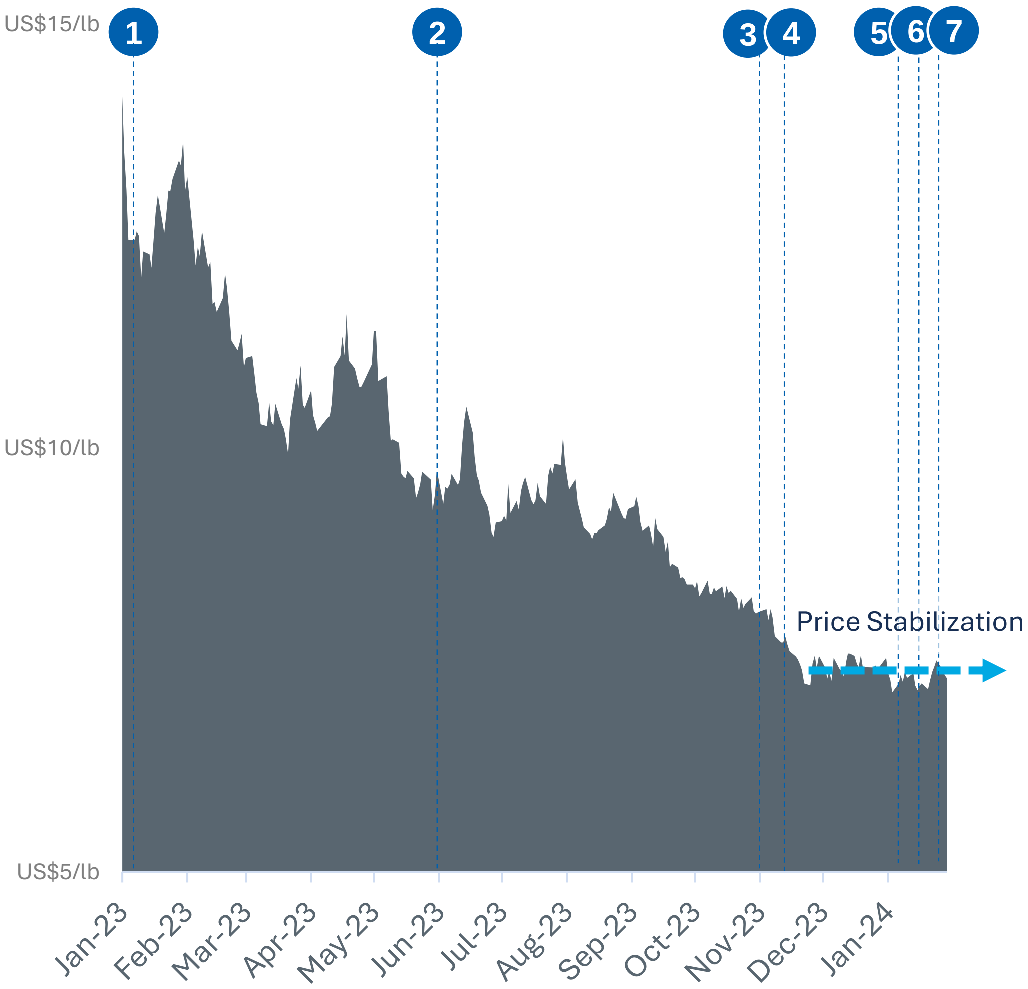
Delivered updated mine plan for the Moa JV, doubling mineral reserves and extending the mine life to 2048

Completed phase one of the Moa JV expansion program, the Slurry Preparation Plant, on schedule and below budget


Cobalt briquettes, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta

Implemented cost mitigation and cash conservation program

Market Summary: 2023 Rapid Decrease in Nickel Price
Timely Measures Taken to Improve Margins and Liquidity



1	**January 2023**	Consensus 2023 nickel price US$9.70/lb
2	**June 2023**	Consensus 2023 nickel price US$10.40/lb
3	**November 1, 2023**	Sherritt Q3 2023 results • Lowered 2023 guidance for spending on capital[1] deferring spending • Maintained cost guidance with cost containment and spend reduction measures implemented
4	**November 7, 2023**	Reference nickel price declines below US$8.00/lb
5	**January 15, 2024**	Sherritt announces cost cutting initiatives and headcount reduction
6	**January 2024 (ongoing)**	Various nickel mining companies announce cost cutting, strategic reviews, reducing output, moving to care and maintenance
7	**February 7, 2024**	Sherritt announces guidance for lower NDCC and reduced sustaining capital

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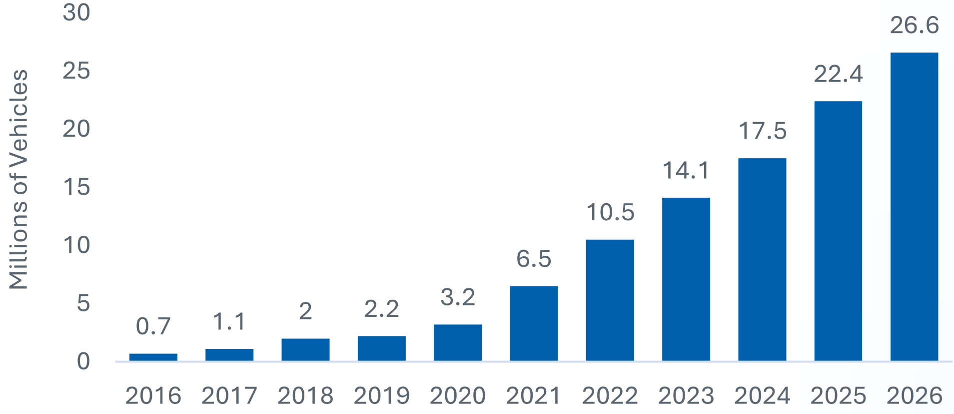
1. Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP and other financial measures section in the appendix for reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS measures.

Market Outlook
Near Term Volatility but Longer-term Outlook Remains Positive

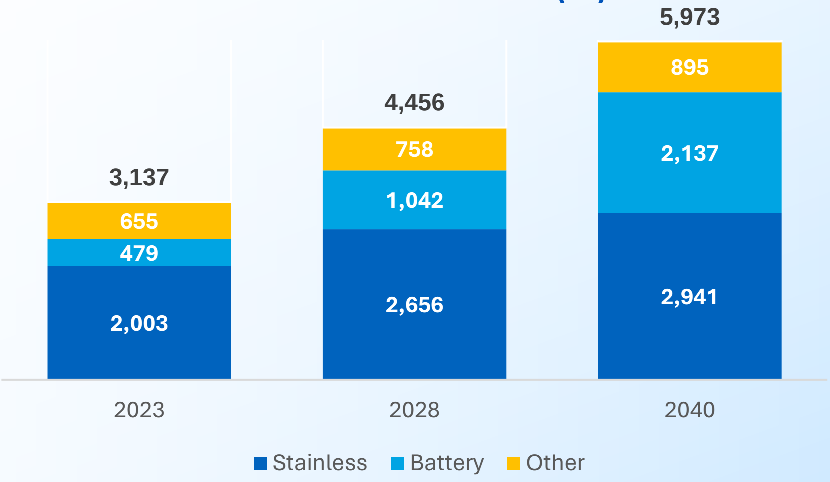
- Nickel and cobalt markets continue to be over supplied in the near term
- Developments in 2023 could lead to stronger regionalization of markets
  - Indonesian nickel supply to remain outside IRA compliance
  - EU EV supply chain reporting obligations, cross border carbon taxes and consideration of duties
  - EV supply chains are developing, and IRA regulations are not fully phased in

Sherritt's refinery is a strategic asset

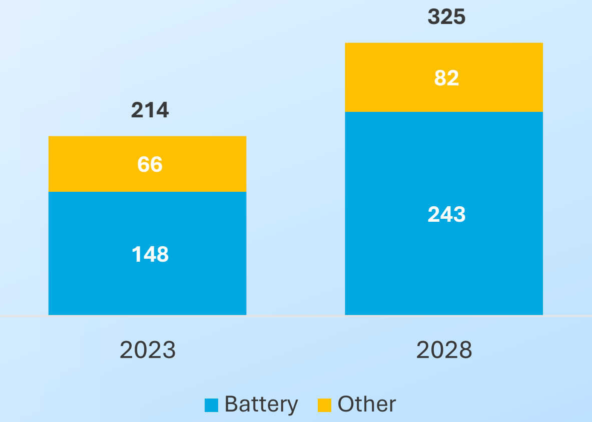
Global Near-term Passenger EV Sales[1]



Nickel Demand Growth (kt)[2]



Cobalt Demand growth (kt)[3]



1. Source: Bloomberg NEF 2023 Electric Vehicle Outlook (EV includes BEVs and PHEVs).
2. Source: Wood Mackenzie, December 2023.
3. Source: CRU, November 2023.

Outlook
2024 Guidance

	2023 Actual	**2024 Guidance**
Production Volumes		
Metals: Moa Joint Venture (100% basis)		
Finished Nickel (t)	28,672	**30,000 – 32,000**
Finished Cobalt (t)	2,876	**3,100 – 3,400**
Electricity (GWh, 33 ⅓% basis)	745	**775 – 825**
Unit Operating Costs(1)		
Metals – NDCC(1) (US$/lb)	$7.22	**$5.50 – $6.00**
Electricity Unit Operating Cost(1) ($/MWh)	$27.70	**$32.50 – $34.00**
Spending on Capital(1) ($ millions)		
Sustaining		
Metals(2)	$51.3	**$40.0**
Power (33 ⅓% basis)	$3.2	**$5.5**
Growth		
Metals: Moa Joint Venture (50% basis)	$11.4	**$15.0**
Spending on Capital(3)	$65.9	**$60.5**

2024 Guidance

- NDCC(1) average for the year
  - Commencing above the range in Q1 and below or within the range in subsequent quarters
  - Fertilizer by-product credits higher in Q2 and Q4
- Sales expected to exceed production over the course of the year reducing finished nickel inventory

Expecting improved operating results with significantly lower NDCC in 2024

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1. Non-GAAP financial measures. See the Non-GAAP and other financial measures section in the appendix for reconciliations to the most directly comparable IFRS measures.
2. Sustaining capital spend is 50% of expenditures at Moa JV and 100% expenditures for the Fort Site fertilizers and utilities,
3. Excludes spending on capital of the Metals Marketing, Oil and Gas, Technologies and Corporate segments.

Review of Operations

New Slurry Preparation Plant, Moa Cuba

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Metals
Fourth Quarter Production

Mixed sulphides

→ Heavy rainfall required processing lower grade and quality stockpiled materials

Finished nickel and cobalt

→ Lower production due to lower mixed sulphides feed availability at the refinery partially offset by higher third-party feed

Fertilizer

→ Maintenance completed and fourth quarter production returned to levels in line with historical levels

Production Results (tonnes) (1)	Q4 2023	Q4 2022	2023	2022
Mixed Sulphides	**3,514**	4,000	**15,084**	16,248
Finished Nickel	**3,744**	4,112	**14,336**	16,134
Finished Cobalt	**330**	423	**1,438**	1,684
Fertilizer	**61,092**	62,254	**219,707**	250,147

2024 Guidance

Improved feed quality and ramp up of SPP to drive higher production in 2024

1. Sherritt's Share of "Metals" includes the Corporation's 50% interest in the Moa JV, its 100% interest in the utility and fertilizer operations in Fort Saskatchewan ("Fort Site") .

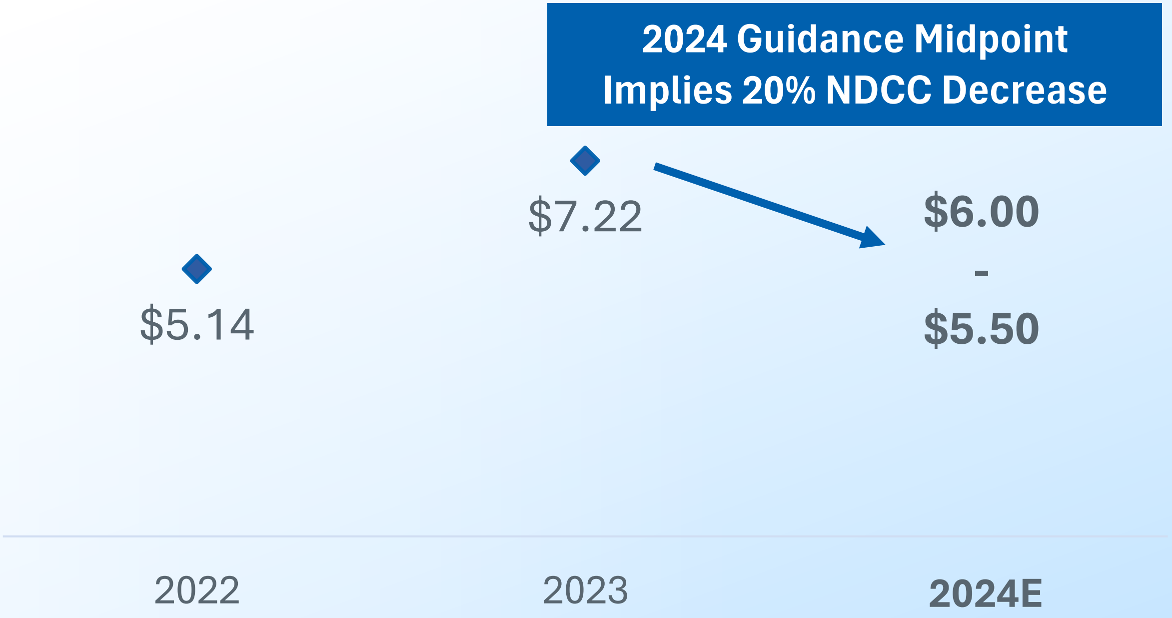
Metals
Fourth Quarter Net Direct Cash Costs (NDCC)[1]

Fourth Quarter 2023 Results Year Over Year Change

NDCC[1] (US$/lb of nickel sold) Q4 2022 to Q4 2023

2024 Guidance

NDCC[1] (US$/lb of nickel sold) 2022 - 2024



Cost optimizations contributing to lower NDCC in 2024 and beyond

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1. Net direct cash cost. A non-GAAP financial measure. For additional information see the Non-GAAP and other financial measures section in the Appendix to this presentation.
2. MPR and cobalt by-product credits include the cost and cobalt revenue, respectively, on cobalt sold from Sherritt's 50% share of cobalt received under the Cobalt Swap.
3. Other includes the net impact of redirected cobalt which includes the finished cobalt cost less cobalt by-product credits per pound of nickel sold on the cobalt sold from GNC's redirected cobalt received by Sherritt under the Cobalt Swap, third-party feed costs, marketing costs, discounts, and other by-product credits.

Moa JV
Expansion Update

Slurry Preparation Plant (SPP)

→ Completed construction under budget

→ Commissioning and capacity testing is ongoing. Began processing ore at design capacity in January 2024

Processing Plant

→ Sixth Leach Train: Long-lead items arriving in Q1 2024 with construction commencing Q2 2024

→ Optimized timing to shift some phase two spending beyond 2024. Deferral is not expected to impact the timing of the ramp up of MSP production from the expansion

New slurry preparation plant, Moa Cuba

The low capital Moa expansion project remains on budget and on schedule

Power
Fourth Quarter Results

Electricity production

- Higher production in Q4 and full year
  - Began receiving gas from two new wells in Q2
  - Improved equipment availability

Unit operating cost[3]

- Cost increase due to timing of maintenance activities partially offset by higher sales volumes
- Higher unit operating costs in 2024 reflects planned maintenance activities related to gas turbines

Continuing to pursue additional gas feed opportunities for 2024

Operating Results[1]	**Q4 2023**	Q4 2022	**2023**	2022
Electricity Production (GWh[2])	**255**	159	**745**	568
Unit Operating Costs[3] ($/MWh[2])	**$29.16**	$21.41	**$27.70**	$19.39

2024 Guidance

Expected increase in production will result in higher dividends to Sherritt

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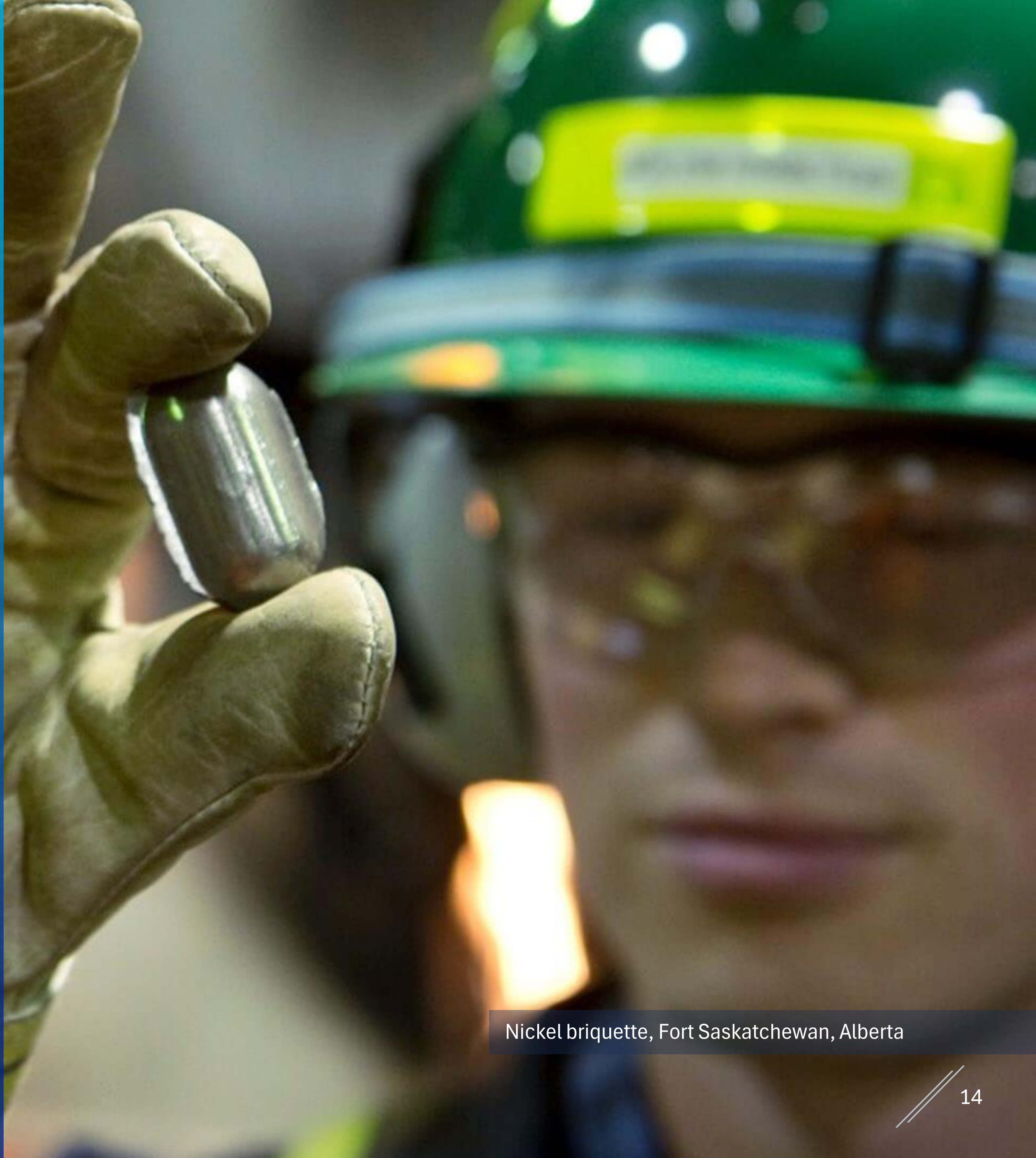
1. Sherritt's share for electricity production is on a 33⅓% basis.
2. GWh = Gigawatt hours, MWh = Megawatt hours.
3. A non-GAAP financial measure. For additional information see the Non-GAAP and other financial measures section in the Appendix to this presentation.

ESG
2023 Highlights

- Implemented Safety Strategy sessions with each operation to improve safety protocols
- Completed GHG Emissions Baseline Assessment at Energas and initiated assessments at the Moa mine site and Fort Site
- Commenced a TFCD-aligned Risk and Opportunity Assessment for Energas, with results expected in Q1 2024
- Maintained conformity with LME’s Track B Responsible Sourcing Requirements
- Achieved ISO 45001 and ISO 14001 certification and continued to improve its Towards Sustainable Mining score at the Fort Site

Streambank restoration, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta

Financial Highlights



Nickel briquette, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta

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Financial Performance
Fourth Quarter Results

Financial performance notable drivers

- Lower average-realized prices[2] for nickel, cobalt and fertilizers
- Higher maintenance costs
- Lower nickel and fertilizer sales

Financial Results ($ millions)	**Q4 2023**	Q4 2022	**2023**	2022
Revenue[1]	**34.8**	48.6	**223.3**	178.8
Combined revenue[2][3]	**140.5**	234.6	**652.9**	834.7
Net (loss) earnings from continuing operations	**(53.4)**	(7.3)	**(64.3)**	63.7
Adjusted net (loss) earnings from continuing operations[2][3]	**(27.9)**	8.4	**(28.1)**	112.7
Adjusted EBITDA[2][3]	**(7.0)**	35.5	**46.2**	233.1

Higher sales and lower costs expected to drive stronger financial performance

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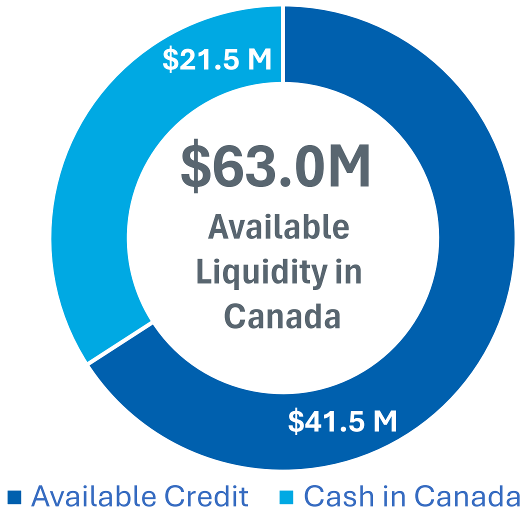
1. Revenue excludes revenue from the Moa JV within the Metals reportable segment on a 50% basis, which is accounted for using the equity method for accounting purposes, included in Combined Revenue.
2. A non-GAAP financial measure. For additional information see the Non-GAAP and other financial measures section in the Appendix to this presentation.
3. Combined revenue, adjusted net (loss) earnings from continuing operations and adjusted EBITDA exclude Oil and Gas as this is not considered an operating segment, prior period amounts have been adjusted accordingly.

Available Liquidity in Canada
Fourth Quarter Update



Fourth Quarter changes include

- → Short-term advance to the Moa JV $(15.0M)
- → Payment of interest on Second Lien Notes $(9.4M)
- → Property, plant and equipment spending $(5.5M)
- → Rehabilitation and closure costs related to legacy Oil and Gas assets $(4.2M)
- → Fort Site cash provided by operating activities $4.0M

Financial Outlook 2024

- → Sales of excess opening finished nickel inventory supports Moa JV repayment to Sherritt ($30.0M expected in H1 2024)
- → Moa JV $20.0 million prepayment for nickel deliveries in 2024 improving its available liquidity
- → Cobalt Swap distributions expected to commence in H2 2024
- → Increased production, lower operating costs including savings from restructuring and higher fertilizer sales
- → Increased dividends from Power in 2024

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1. Available liquidity in Canada includes cash and cash equivalents held in Canada and amounts available under Sherritt's syndicated revolving-term credit facility. Excludes cash in other countries, which primarily includes amounts held by Energas in Cuba – $93.9M as at December 31, 2023.

Summary

Steam Boilers at Boca de Jaruco, Cuba

Fourth Quarter 2023
Summary

- Effectively managing lower price environment
  - Cost mitigation and cash conservation program commenced in Q3 and ongoing
  - 10% Canadian workforce reductions announced in January
  - Optimized operating plan supported by our partner
- Streamlined Metals to deliver operational excellence and consolidated leadership of operating divisions
- 2024 guidance reflects improved production from Metals, significant decrease in NDCC and a strong year from Power with increased dividends
- Moa JV expansion remains on time and on budget with phase one complete and phase two on schedule

Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta

Q&A Discussion

Streambank restoration, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta

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APPENDIX
Non-GAAP and other financial measures

Combined revenue

The Corporation uses combined revenue as a measure to help management assess the Corporation's financial performance across its core operations. Combined revenue includes the Corporation's consolidated revenue, less Oil and Gas revenue, and includes the revenue of the Moa JV within the Metals reportable segment on a 50% basis. Revenue of the Moa JV is included in share of earnings of Moa Joint Venture, net of tax, as a result of the equity method of accounting and excluded from the Corporation's consolidated revenue.

Revenue at Oil and Gas is excluded from Combined revenue as the segment is not currently exploring for or producing oil and gas and its financial results relate to ancillary drilling services provided to a customer and CUPET and environmental rehabilitation costs for legacy assets, which are not reflective of the Corporation's core operating activities or revenue generation potential. The exclusion of revenue at Oil and Gas from Combined revenue represents a change in the composition of Combined revenue during the year ended December 31, 2023 to better reflect the Corporation's core operating activities and revenue generation potential and the prior year measure has been restated for comparative purposes.

Management uses this measure to reflect the Corporation's economic interest in its operations prior to the application of equity accounting to help allocate financial resources and provide investors with information that it believes is useful in understanding the scope of Sherritt's business, based on its economic interest, irrespective of the accounting treatment.

The table below reconciles combined revenue to revenue per the financial statements:

$ millions		For the three months ended 2023 December 31		2022 December 31	Change		For the year ended 2023 December 31		2022 December 31	Change
Revenue by reportable segment										
Metals[1]	**$**	**125.9**	$	223.5	(44%)	**$**	**603.7**	$	795.1	(24%)
Power		**14.0**		10.5	33%		**47.1**		37.1	27%
Technologies		**0.3**		0.5	(40%)		**1.3**		1.8	(28%)
Corporate		**0.3**		0.1	200%		**0.8**		0.7	14%
Combined revenue	**$**	**140.5**	$	234.6	(40%)	**$**	**652.9**	$	834.7	(22%)
Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture		**(107.7)**		(188.5)			**(442.2)**		(672.1)	
Adjustment for Oil and Gas		**2.0**		2.5			**12.6**		16.2	
Financial statement revenue	**$**	**34.8**	$	48.6	(28%)	**$**	**223.3**	$	178.8	25%

(1) Revenue of Metals for the three months ended December 31, 2023 is composed of revenue recognized by the Moa JV of $107.7 million (50% basis), which is equity-accounted and included in share of earnings of Moa JV, net of tax, coupled with revenue recognized by Fort Site of $15.3 million and Metals Marketing of $2.9 million, both of which are included in consolidated revenue (for the three months ended December 31, 2022 - $188.5 million, $34.2 million and $0.8 million, respectively). Revenue of Metals for the year ended December 31, 2023 is composed of revenue recognized by the Moa JV of $442.2 million (50% basis), coupled with revenue recognized by Fort Site of $77.9 million and Metals Marketing of $83.6 million (for the year ended December 31, 2022 - $672.1 million, $120.1 million and $2.9 million, respectively).

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Adjusted EBITDA

The Corporation defines Adjusted EBITDA as (loss) earnings from operations and joint venture, which excludes net finance expense, income tax expense and loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, as reported in the financial statements for the period, adjusted for: depletion, depreciation and amortization; impairment losses on non-current non-financial assets and investments; and gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment of the Corporation and the Moa JV. The exclusion of impairment losses eliminates the non-cash impact of the losses.

Earnings/loss from operations at Oil and Gas (net of depletion, depreciation and amortization, if applicable) is deducted from/added back to Adjusted EBITDA as the segment is not currently exploring for or producing oil and gas and its financial results relate to ancillary drilling services provided to a customer and CUPET and environmental rehabilitation costs for legacy assets, which are not reflective of the Corporation's core operating activities or cash generation potential. The adjustment for earnings/loss from operations at Oil and Gas (net of depletion, depreciation and amortization, if applicable) represents a change in the composition of Adjusted EBITDA during the year ended December 31, 2023 to better reflect the Corporation's core operating activities and cash generation potential and the prior year measure has been restated for comparative purposes.

Management uses Adjusted EBITDA internally to evaluate the cash generation potential of Sherritt's operating divisions on a combined and segment basis as an indicator of ability to fund working capital needs, meet covenant obligations, service debt and fund capital expenditures, as well as provide a level of comparability to similar entities. Management believes that Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors in evaluating the Corporation's operating results in the same manner as management and the Board of Directors.

The tables below reconcile (loss) earnings from operations and joint venture per the financial statements to Adjusted EBITDA:

$ millions, for the three months ended December 31							2023
	Metals[1]	Power	Techno-logies	Oil and Gas	Corporate	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
(Loss) earnings from operations and joint venture per financial statements	$ (22.0)	$ 5.9	$ (3.5)	$ (23.3)	$ (1.6)	$ 1.1	$ (43.4)
Add:							
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	2.8	0.7	-	-	0.2	-	3.7
Oil and Gas loss from operations	-	-	-	23.3	-	-	23.3
Adjustments for share of earnings of Moa Joint Venture:							
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	10.5
Net finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.9
Income tax recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	(3.0)	(3.0)
Adjusted EBITDA	$ (8.7)	$ 6.6	$ (3.5)	$ -	$ (1.4)	$ -	$ (7.0)

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Adjusted EBITDA (continued)

$ millions, for the three months ended December 31														2022
		Metals[1]		Power		Techno-logies		Oil and Gas		Corporate		Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture		Total
Earnings (loss) from operations and joint venture per financial statements	$	30.5	$	4.5	$	(4.4)	$	(17.1)	$	(11.6)	$	(2.0)	$	(0.1)
Add:														
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		2.8		1.6		-		-		0.3		-		4.7
Oil and Gas loss from operations		-		-		-		17.1		-		-		17.1
Adjustments for share of earnings of Moa Joint Venture:														
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		11.8		-		-		-		-		-		11.8
Net finance income		-		-		-		-		-		(1.6)		(1.6)
Income tax expense		-		-		-		-		-		3.6		3.6
Adjusted EBITDA	$	45.1	$	6.1	$	(4.4)	$	-	$	(11.3)	$	-	$	35.5

$ millions, for the year ended December 31														**2023**
		Metals[2]		Power		Techno-logies		Oil and Gas		Corporate		Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture		Total
(Loss) earnings from operations and joint venture per financial statements	**$**	**(2.1)**	**$**	**20.7**	**$**	**(15.4)**	**$**	**(30.2)**	**$**	**(16.2)**	**$**	**(0.2)**	**$**	**(43.4)**
Add:														
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		**10.6**		**2.5**		**0.1**		**0.2**		**0.9**		**-**		**14.3**
Oil and Gas loss from operations, net of depletion, depreciation and amortization		**-**		**-**		**-**		**30.0**		**-**		**-**		**30.0**
Adjustments for share of earnings of Moa Joint Venture:														
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		**43.6**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**43.6**
Impairment of property, plant and equipment		**1.5**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**1.5**
Net finance income		**-**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**(0.5)**		**(0.5)**
Income tax expense		**-**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**-**		**0.7**		**0.7**
Adjusted EBITDA	**$**	**53.6**	**$**	**23.2**	**$**	**(15.3)**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**(15.3)**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**46.2**

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Adjusted EBITDA (continued)

$ millions, for the year ended December 31														2022
		Metals[2]		Power		Techno-logies		Oil and Gas		Corporate		Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture		Total
Earnings (loss) from operations and joint venture per financial statements	$	197.9	$	8.7	$	(14.8)	$	(16.3)	$	(27.4)	$	(29.4)	$	118.7
Add (deduct):														
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		10.4		13.6		0.1		0.8		1.1		-		26.0
Oil and Gas loss from operations, net of depletion, depreciation and amortization		-		-		-		15.5		-		-		15.5
Adjustments for share of earnings of Moa Joint Venture:														
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		43.5		-		-		-		-		-		43.5
Net finance expense		-		-		-		-		-		5.1		5.1
Income tax expense		-		-		-		-		-		24.3		24.3
Adjusted EBITDA	$	251.8	$	22.3	$	(14.7)	$	-	$	(26.3)	$	-	$	233.1

(1) Adjusted EBITDA of Metals for the three months ended December 31, 2023 is composed of Adjusted EBITDA at Moa JV of $(5.0) million (50% basis), Adjusted EBITDA at Fort Site of $(2.9) million and Adjusted EBITDA at Metals Marketing of $(0.8) million (for the three months ended December 31, 2022 - $37.3 million, $8.3 million and $(0.5) million, respectively).

(2) Adjusted EBITDA of Metals for the year ended December 31, 2023 is composed of Adjusted EBITDA at Moa JV of $67.2 million (50% basis), Adjusted EBITDA at Fort Site of $(2.6) million and Adjusted EBITDA at Metals Marketing of $(11.0) million (for the year ended December 31, 2022 - $213.7 million, $40.3 million and $(2.2) million, respectively).

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Average-realized price

Average-realized price is generally calculated by dividing revenue by sales volume for the given product in a given segment. The average-realized price for power excludes by-product revenue, as this revenue is not earned directly for power generation. Transactions by a Moa JV marketing company, included in other revenue, are excluded.

Management uses this measure, and believes investors use this measure, to compare the relationship between the revenue per unit and direct costs on a per unit basis in each reporting period for nickel, cobalt, fertilizer and power and provide comparability with other similar external operations.

Average-realized price for fertilizer is the weighted-average realized price of ammonia and various ammonium sulphate products.

Average-realized price for nickel and cobalt are expressed in Canadian dollars per pound sold, while fertilizer is expressed in Canadian dollars per tonne sold and electricity is expressed in Canadian dollars per megawatt hour sold.

The tables below reconcile revenue per the financial statements to average-realized price:

$ millions, except average-realized price and sales volume, for the three months ended December 31							2023
	Metals						
	Nickel	Cobalt	Fertilizer	Power	Other[1]	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Revenue per financial statements	$ 84.1	$ 15.2	$ 23.1	$ 14.0	$ 4.1	$ (107.7)	$ 32.8
Adjustments to revenue:							
By-product revenue	-	-	-	(1.0)			
Revenue for purposes of average-realized price calculation	84.1	15.2	23.1	13.0			
Sales volume for the period	7.7	0.9	55.5	225			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Millions of pounds	Thousands of tonnes	Gigawatt hours			
Average-realized price[2][3][4]	$ 10.87	$ 17.23	$ 414.80	$ 57.96			

Average-realized price (continued)

$ millions, except average-realized price and sales volume, for the three months ended December 31							2022
	Metals						
	Nickel	Cobalt	Fertilizer	Power	Other[1]	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Revenue per financial statements	$ 153.8	$ 22.0	$ 40.4	$ 10.5	$ 7.9	$ (188.5)	$ 46.1
Adjustments to revenue:							
By-product revenue	-	-	-	(1.2)			
Revenue for purposes of average-realized price calculation	153.8	22.0	40.4	9.3			
Sales volume for the period	9.9	0.9	61.7	159			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Millions of pounds	Thousands of tonnes	Gigawatt hours			
Average-realized price[2][3][4]	$ 15.55	$ 25.72	$ 647.03	$ 58.54			

$ millions, except average-realized price and sales volume, for the year ended December 31							**2023**
	Metals						
	Nickel	Cobalt	Fertilizer	Power	Other[1]	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Revenue per financial statements	**$ 379.6**	**$ 104.8**	**$ 93.3**	**$ 47.1**	**$ 28.1**	**$ (442.2)**	**$ 210.7**
Adjustments to revenue:							
By-product revenue	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4.3)**			
Revenue for purposes of average-realized price calculation	**379.6**	**104.8**	**93.3**	**42.8**			
Sales volume for the period	**28.4**	**6.0**	**170.2**	**745**			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Millions of pounds	Thousands of tonnes	Gigawatt hours			
Average-realized price[2][3][4]	**$ 13.36**	**$ 17.47**	**$ 548.16**	**$ 57.45**			

Average-realized price (continued)

$ millions, except average-realized price and sales volume, for the year ended December 31							2022
	Metals						
	Nickel	Cobalt	Fertilizer	Power	Other[1]	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Revenue per financial statements	$ 522.8	$ 104.2	$ 129.5	$ 37.1	$ 41.1	$ (672.1)	$ 162.6
Adjustments to revenue:							
By-product revenue	-	-	-	(5.0)			
Revenue for purposes of average-realized price calculation	522.8	104.2	129.5	32.1			
Sales volume for the period	35.0	3.0	170.4	568			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Millions of pounds	Thousands of tonnes	Gigawatt hours			
Average-realized price[2][3][4]	$ 14.93	$ 34.26	$ 759.91	$ 56.47			

(1) Other revenue includes revenue from the Oil and Gas, Technologies and Corporate reportable segments.
(2) Average-realized price may not calculate exactly based on amounts presented due to foreign exchange and rounding.
(3) Power, average-realized price per MWh.
(4) Fertilizer, average-realized price per tonne.

Unit operating cost/Net direct cash cost (NDCC)

With the exception of Metals, which uses NDCC, unit operating cost is generally calculated by dividing cost of sales as reported in the financial statements, less depreciation, depletion and amortization in cost of sales, the impact of impairment losses, gains and losses on disposal of property, plant, and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets and certain other non-production related costs, by the number of units sold.

Metals' NDCC is calculated by dividing cost of sales, as reported in the financial statements, adjusted for the following: depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment losses in cost of sales; cobalt by-product, fertilizer and other revenue; cobalt gain/loss; and other costs primarily related to the impact of opening and closing inventory values, by the number of finished nickel pounds sold in the period.

Unit operating costs for nickel and electricity are key measures that management and investors uses to monitor performance. NDCC of nickel is a widely-used performance measure for nickel producers. Management uses unit operating costs/NDCC to assess how well the Corporation's producing mine and power facilities are performing and to assess overall production efficiency and effectiveness internally across periods and compared to its competitors.

Unit operating cost (NDCC) for nickel is expressed in U.S. dollars per pound sold, while electricity is expressed in Canadian dollars per megawatt hour sold.

The tables below reconcile cost of sales per the financial statements to unit operating cost/NDCC:

$ millions, except unit cost and sales volume, for the three months ended December 31										**2023**
		Metals		Power		Other[1]		Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture		Total
Cost of sales per financial statements	$	**146.6**	$	**7.1**	$	**28.6**	$	**(122.2)**	$	**60.1**
Less:										
Depletion, depreciation and amortization in cost of sales		**(13.3)**		**(0.5)**						
		133.3		**6.6**						
Adjustments to cost of sales:										
Cobalt by-product, fertilizer and other revenue		**(41.8)**		**-**						
Cobalt gain		**-**		**-**						
Impact of opening/closing inventory and other[2]		**(7.8)**		**-**						
Cost of sales for purposes of unit cost calculation		**83.7**		**6.6**						
Sales volume for the period		**7.7**		**225**						
Volume units		Millions of pounds		Gigawatt hours						
Unit operating cost[3][4]	$	**10.81**	$	**29.16**						
Unit operating cost (US$ per pound) (NDCC)[5]	$	**7.87**								

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Unit operating cost/Net direct cash cost (continued)

$ millions, except unit cost and sales volume, for the three months ended December 31									2022
		Metals		Power		Other[1]		Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture		Total
Cost of sales per financial statements	$	189.5	$	4.9	$	22.0	$	(159.7)	$	56.7
Less:										
Depletion, depreciation and amortization in cost of sales		(14.6)		(1.5)						
		174.9		3.4						
Adjustments to cost of sales:										
Cobalt by-product, fertilizer and other revenue		(69.7)		-						
Impact of opening/closing inventory and other[2]		(11.4)		-						
Cost of sales for purposes of unit cost calculation		93.8		3.4						
Sales volume for the period		9.9		159						
Volume units		Millions of pounds		Gigawatt hours						
Unit operating cost[3][4]	$	9.48	$	21.41						
Unit operating cost (US$ per pound) (NDCC)[5]	$	7.00								

$ millions, except unit cost and sales volume, for the year ended December 31										2023
		Metals		Power		Other[1]		Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture		Total
Cost of sales per financial statements	**$**	**601.4**	**$**	**22.7**	**$**	**57.8**	**$**	**(416.4)**	**$**	**265.5**
Less:										
Depletion, depreciation and amortization in cost of sales		**(54.2)**		**(2.0)**						
		547.2		**20.7**						
Adjustments to cost of sales:										
Cobalt by-product, fertilizer and other revenue		**(224.1)**		**-**						
Cobalt gain		**(2.7)**		**-**						
Impact of opening/closing inventory and other[2]		**(43.5)**		**-**						
Cost of sales for purposes of unit cost calculation		**276.9**		**20.7**						
Sales volume for the period		**28.4**		**745**						
Volume units		Millions of pounds		Gigawatt hours						
Unit operating cost[3][4]	**$**	**9.75**	**$**	**27.70**						
Unit operating cost (US$ per pound) (NDCC)[5]	**$**	**7.22**								

Unit operating cost/Net direct cash cost (continued)

$ millions, except unit cost and sales volume, for the year ended December 31										2022
		Metals		Power		Other[1]		Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture		Total
Cost of sales per financial statements	$	587.8	$	24.2	$	45.3	$	(494.6)	$	162.7
Less:										
Depletion, depreciation and amortization in cost of sales		(53.9)		(13.2)						
		533.9		11.0						
Adjustments to cost of sales:										
Cobalt by-product, fertilizer and other revenue		(272.3)		-						
Impact of opening/closing inventory and other[2]		(27.7)		-						
Cost of sales for purposes of unit cost calculation		233.9		11.0						
Sales volume for the period		35.0		568						
Volume units		Millions of pounds		Gigawatt hours						
Unit operating cost[3][4]	$	6.68	$	19.39						
Unit operating cost (US$ per pound) (NDCC)[5]	$	5.14								

(1) Other is composed of the cost of sales of the Oil and Gas and Technologies reportable segments.
(2) Other is primarily composed of royalties and other contributions, sales discounts and other non-cash items.
(3) Unit operating cost/NDCC may not calculate exactly based on amounts presented due to foreign exchange and rounding.
(4) Power, unit operating cost price per MWh.
(5) Unit operating costs in US$ are converted at the average exchange rate for the period.

Adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations and adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations per share

The Corporation defines adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations as net earnings/loss from continuing operations less items not reflective of the Corporation's current or future operational performance. These adjusting items include, but are not limited to, inventory write-downs/obsolescence, impairment of assets, gains and losses on the acquisition or disposal of assets, unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses, gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities and other one-time adjustments that have not occurred in the past two years and are not expected to recur in the next two years. While some adjustments are recurring (such as unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss and revaluations of allowances for expected credit losses (ACL)), management believes that they do not reflect the Corporation's current or future operational performance.

Net earnings/loss from continuing operations at Oil and Gas is deducted from/added back to adjusted earnings/loss from continuing operations as the segment is not currently exploring for or producing oil and gas and its financial results relate to ancillary drilling services provided to a customer and CUPET and environmental rehabilitation costs for legacy assets, which are not reflective of the Corporation's core operating activities or future operational performance. The adjustment for net earnings/loss from continuing operations at Oil and Gas represents a change in the composition of adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations during the year ended December 31, 2023 to better reflect the Corporation's core operating activities and future operational performance and the prior year measure has been restated for comparative purposes.

Adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations per share is defined consistent with the definition above and divided by the Corporation's weighted-average number of common shares outstanding.

Management uses these measures internally and believes that they provide investors with performance measures with which to assess the Corporation's current or future operational performance by adjusting for items or transactions that are not reflective of its current or future operational performance.

The table below reconcile net (loss) earnings from continuing operations and net (loss) earnings from continuing operations per share, both per the financial statements, to adjusted net (loss) earnings from continuing operations and adjusted net (loss) earnings from continuing operations per share, respectively:

Adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations and adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations per share (continued)

	2023		2022	
For the three months ended December 31	**$ millions**	**$/share**	$ millions	$/share
Net loss from continuing operations	**$ (53.4)**	**$ (0.13)**	$ (7.3)	$ (0.02)
Adjusting items:				
Sherritt - Unrealized foreign exchange loss - continuing operations	**0.9**	**-**	4.1	0.01
Corporate - Gain on repurchase of notes	**-**	**-**	(7.1)	(0.02)
Corporate - Transaction finance charges on repurchase of notes	**-**	**-**	1.1	-
Metals - Moa JV - Inventory write-down/obsolescence	**1.6**	**-**	1.6	-
Metals - Fort Site - Inventory write-down/obsolescence	**0.7**	**-**	0.6	-
Power - Gain on modification of Cuban receivables	**-**	**-**	(2.0)	(0.01)
Power - Loss (gain) on revaluation of GNC receivable	**3.5**	**0.01**	(2.4)	(0.01)
Power - (Gain) loss on revaluation of Energas payable	**(1.3)**	**-**	4.0	0.01
Oil and Gas - Net loss from continuing operations	**20.1**	**0.05**	15.0	0.04
Total adjustments, before tax	**$ 25.5**	**$ 0.06**	$ 14.9	$ 0.02
Tax adjustments	**-**	**-**	0.8	-
Adjusted net (loss) earnings from continuing operations	**$ (27.9)**	**$ (0.07)**	$ 8.4	$ 0.02

Adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations and adjusted net earnings/loss from continuing operations per share (continued)

For the year ended December 31		2023 $ millions		2023 $/share		2022 $ millions		2022 $/share
Net (loss) earnings from continuing operations	**$**	**(64.3)**	**$**	**(0.16)**	$	63.7	$	0.16
Adjusting items:								
Sherritt - Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain) - continuing operations		**1.1**		**-**		(5.4)		(0.01)
Corporate - Gain on repurchase of notes		**(3.5)**		**(0.01)**		(20.9)		(0.05)
Corporate - Transaction finance charges on repurchase of notes		**-**		**-**		2.3		0.01
Metals - Moa JV - Impairment of property, plant and equipment		**1.5**		**-**		-		-
Metals - Moa JV - Inventory write-down/obsolescence		**4.6**		**0.01**		2.1		0.01
Metals - Fort Site - Inventory write-down/obsolescence		**8.9**		**0.03**		0.6		-
Metals - Metals Marketing - Inventory write-down/obsolescence		**1.1**		**-**		-		-
Metals - Metals Marketing - Cobalt gain		**2.7**		**0.01**		-		-
Power - Trade accounts receivable, net ACL revaluation		**-**		**-**		1.4		-
Power - Gain on modification of Cuban receivables		**-**		**-**		(2.0)		(0.01)
Power - Energas conditional sales agreement ACL revaluation(1)		**-**		**-**		49.0		0.12
Power - Gain on revaluation of GNC receivable		**(14.7)**		**(0.04)**		(2.4)		(0.01)
Power - Loss on revaluation of Energas payable		**7.6**		**0.02**		4.0		0.01
Oil and Gas - Net loss from continuing operations		**26.6**		**0.07**		19.5		0.05
Total adjustments, before tax	**$**	**35.9**	**$**	**0.09**	$	48.2	$	0.12
Tax adjustments		**0.3**		**-**		0.8		-
Adjusted net (loss) earnings from continuing operations	**$**	**(28.1)**	**$**	**(0.07)**	$	112.7	$	0.28

(1) In the comparative period, Power recognized a non-cash loss of $49.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 on the revaluation of the ACL on the Energas CSA as a result of the Cobalt Swap signed by the Corporation subsequent to the comparative period end and, in part, due to the suspension of interest over the five-year period of the agreement.

Spending on capital

The Corporation defines spending on capital for each segment as property, plant and equipment and intangible asset expenditures on a cash basis adjusted to the accrual basis in order to account for assets that are available for use by the Corporation and the Moa Joint Venture prior to payment and includes adjustments to accruals. The Metals segment's spending on capital includes the Fort Site's expenditures, plus the Corporation's 50% share of the Moa Joint Venture's expenditures, which is accounted for using the equity method for accounting purposes.

Combined spending on capital is the aggregate of each segment's spending on capital or the Corporation's consolidated property, plant and equipment and intangible asset expenditures and the property, plant and equipment and intangible asset expenditures of the Moa Joint Venture on a 50% basis, all adjusted to the accrual basis.

Combined spending on capital is used by management, and management believes this information is used by investors, to analyze the Corporation and the Moa Joint Venture's investments in non-current assets that are held for use in the production of nickel, cobalt, fertilizers, oil and gas and power generation.

The tables below reconcile property, plant and equipment and intangible asset expenditures per the financial statements to combined spending on capital, expressed in Canadian dollars:

$ millions, for the three months ended December 31						2023
	Metals	Power	Other[1]	Combined total	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total derived from financial statements
Property, plant and equipment expenditures[2]	$ 17.6	$ 1.3	$ -	$ 18.9	$ (13.4)	$ 5.5
Intangible asset expenditures[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17.6	1.3	-	18.9	$ (13.4)	$ 5.5
Adjustments:						
Accrual adjustment	3.7	-	(0.1)	3.6		
Spending on capital	$ 21.3	$ 1.3	$ (0.1)	$ 22.5		

Spending on capital (continued)

$ millions, for the three months ended December 31	Metals	Power	Other[1]	Combined total	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	2022 Total derived from financial statements
Property, plant and equipment expenditures[2]	$ 24.0	$ 2.1	$ 0.1	$ 26.2	$ (15.9)	$ 10.3
Intangible asset expenditures[2]	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.8
	24.0	2.1	0.9	27.0	$ (15.9)	$ 11.1
Adjustments:						
Accrual adjustment	2.7	(0.5)	(0.3)	1.9		
Spending on capital	$ 26.7	$ 1.6	$ 0.6	$ 28.9		

$ millions, for the year ended December 31	Metals	Power	Other[1]	Combined total	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	**2023** Total derived from financial statements
Property, plant and equipment expenditures[2]	**$ 57.0**	**$ 3.2**	**$ 0.2**	**$ 60.4**	**$ (40.3)**	**$ 20.1**
Intangible asset expenditures[2]	**-**	**-**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**-**	**1.2**
	57.0	**3.2**	**1.4**	**61.6**	**$ (40.3)**	**$ 21.3**
Adjustments:						
Accrual adjustment	**5.7**	**-**	**(0.8)**	**4.9**		
Spending on capital	**$ 62.7**	**$ 3.2**	**$ 0.6**	**$ 66.5**		

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Spending on capital (continued)

$ millions, for the year ended December 31							2022
	Metals		Power		Other[1]	Combined total	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total derived from financial statements
Property, plant and equipment expenditures[2]	$ 64.2	$ 5.1	$ 0.2	$ 69.5	$ (41.8)	$ 27.7
Intangible asset expenditures[2]	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.8
	64.2	5.1	1.0	70.3	$ (41.8)	$ 28.5
Adjustments:						
Accrual adjustment	9.9	-	0.3	10.2		
Spending on capital	$ 74.1	$ 5.1	$ 1.3	$ 80.5		

(1) Includes property, plant and equipment and intangible asset expenditures of the Oil and Gas and Corporate segments.

(2) Total property, plant and equipment expenditures and total intangible asset expenditures as presented in the Corporation's consolidated statements of cash flow.

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