

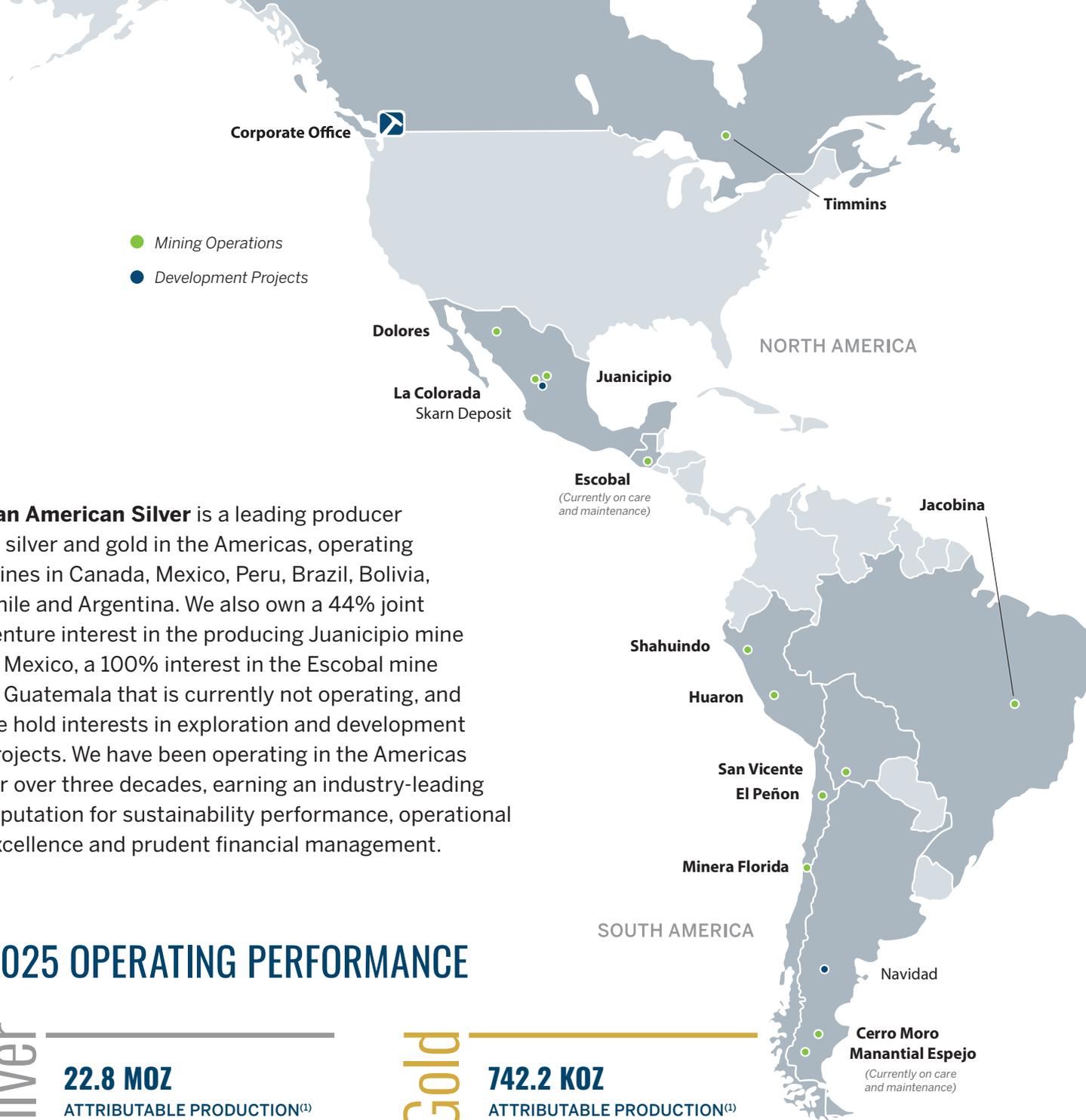
2025 ANNUAL REPORT

WELL POSITIONED FOR A

STRATEGIC METALS FUTURE



PAN AMERICAN
— SILVER —



Pan American Silver is a leading producer of silver and gold in the Americas, operating mines in Canada, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina. We also own a 44% joint venture interest in the producing Juanicipio mine in Mexico, a 100% interest in the Escobal mine in Guatemala that is currently not operating, and we hold interests in exploration and development projects. We have been operating in the Americas for over three decades, earning an industry-leading reputation for sustainability performance, operational excellence and prudent financial management.

2025 OPERATING PERFORMANCE

Silver

22.8 MOZ

ATTRIBUTABLE PRODUCTION⁽¹⁾

\$13.88/OZ

SILVER SEGMENT ALL-IN SUSTAINING COST⁽²⁾

452 MOZ

PROVEN + PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES⁽³⁾

Gold

742.2 KOZ

ATTRIBUTABLE PRODUCTION⁽¹⁾

\$1,621/OZ

GOLD SEGMENT ALL-IN SUSTAINING COST⁽²⁾

6.3 MOZ

PROVEN + PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES⁽³⁾

(1) References to "Attributable" refer to the Company's ownership share of results, which includes results from the operations that the Company has a 100% ownership interest in as well as from the operations, specifically Juanicipio and San Vicente, that the Company does not own a 100% interest in.

(2) Non-GAAP measure; please refer to the "Alternative Performance (non-GAAP) Measures" section on page 119 of this annual report for further information on this measure. Silver Segment AISC is calculated net of credits for realized revenues from all metals other than silver and is calculated per ounce of silver sold on an Attributable basis. Gold Segment AISC is calculated net of credits for realized revenues from all metals other than gold and is calculated per ounce of gold sold. These AISC figures exclude net realizable value inventory adjustments.

(3) See the mineral reserves and mineral resources on page 60 for further information.

Certain of the statements and information in this annual report constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian provincial securities laws. Please refer to pages 119 to 120 at the end of this annual report for an important note to readers regarding forward-looking statements and information.

Message from the Board Chair

GILLIAN WINCKLER | BOARD CHAIR



As I reflect on the past year as Chair of Pan American, I am struck by the significant rise that we have seen in geopolitical uncertainty. Shifts in global alliances, increasing regional tensions, and a more fragmented international landscape have created a world that feels less predictable than it once did. These dynamics affect trade, capital flows, and investor confidence, and contribute to broader volatility across global markets. We are mindful of the risks that heightened uncertainty presents for societies and for the industry in which we operate.

Amid these conditions, in 2025, precious metals again demonstrated their role as stores of value with both gold and silver experiencing significant year-over-year price

increases, as investors sought stability in a time of turbulence. While these macro forces can be supportive to our industry, our focus remains unchanged: to operate safely, responsibly, and efficiently, and to build long-term value for our shareholders, employees, and host communities.

In 2025, precious metals again demonstrated their role as stores of value.

Turbulent environments come and go; what endures is disciplined execution and a commitment to the values that define our Company.

FOCUSED ON STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Against this backdrop, in 2025, Pan American Silver achieved important strategic milestones across our financial, operational, and sustainability priorities. We strengthened our balance sheet, delivered record cash flows, and achieved our production and cost guidance.

At the same time, the year was sadly marked by two tragic safety incidents, as addressed under Health and Safety in this letter.

In 2025, we continued to enhance our asset portfolio with the acquisition of MAG Silver Corp. This transaction is a defining milestone for Pan American, providing a 44% stake in the high-quality Juanicipio mine, which is contributing to a material increase in silver production while reducing consolidated silver all in sustaining costs. We also advanced the La Colorada Skarn project and expect to release an updated Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) in 2026 that demonstrates an improved risk-adjusted return. This project is envisioned as a cornerstone asset for future silver production. In addition, we advanced a significant optimization study for the Jacobina mine, one of our core cash-generating operations.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The health and safety of our employees and contractors are fundamental to our success. In 2025, we continued embedding the Human and Organizational Performance (HOP) initiative into our operations as part of the “Doing Safety Differently” program. Our Health and Safety team also introduced a three-year vision built on three key pillars: Critical Risk Management (CRM), active leadership through direct site engagement, and fostering a learning organization to prevent recurring incidents.

Despite these efforts, we experienced two fatalities at our operations in 2025. One occurred at Shahuindo in Peru, and the second at Jacobina in Brazil. The loss of cherished colleagues and friends is devastating, and we remain committed to supporting their families, friends, and co-workers through this difficult period. We continue to investigate and apply lessons learned, with immediate corrective actions implemented and additional measures underway.



MINERA FLORIDA, CHILE

SUSTAINABILITY EMBEDDED IN OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY

Pan American remains committed to its belief that sustainability is core to who we are. As a company with a workforce of 17,000 employees and contractors operating across eight countries and in diverse social and environmental contexts, we recognize that responsible stewardship of people, communities, and environments is fundamental to our ability to operate and grow. Sustainability is not separate from our business strategy; it is embedded in how we manage risk, build trust, and create long-term value across our portfolio.

Pan American maintained strong environmental performance in 2025, recording no significant environmental incidents. We remain on track to exceed our 2030 emissions reduction target, following the achievement of our 2025 interim goals. Progress was driven by increased procurement of clean electricity, ongoing electrification of mining processes, and numerous site level innovations aimed at reducing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. Our efforts in climate adaptation, energy transformation, and operational efficiency will continue to contribute to further reductions in 2026 and beyond.

Biodiversity protection also remained a priority. Guided by Board and Communities and Sustainable

Development (CSD) Committee leadership, our sites accelerated progressive reclamation activities, exceeding our annual target by 25 hectares. We advanced implementation of the Taskforce on Nature related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) recommendations by completing a pilot assessment at Escobal in Guatemala and initiating prioritization for rollout across other operations. We also made meaningful progress in mine closure planning, applying lessons learned from the final stages of closure at Alamo Dorado to our projects at Dolores and Manantial Espejo.

In 2025, we continued strengthening our partnerships with host communities through 10 local economic development programs, including three newly launched initiatives. These programs are designed and led collaboratively with communities -- Pan American supports and advises, but decisions rest with local leaders, ensuring relevance, ownership, and long-term impact. All initiatives focus on building transferable skills that enhance local economic resilience and help communities prepare for the eventual closure of the mine. Our portfolio includes longstanding programs such as the llama breeding initiative in Bolivia, which for more than 15 years has improved production practices and enhanced livelihoods around the San Vicente mine.

In 2025, we also advanced the social closure program at Manantial Espejo, working with local communities

and authorities to diversify and transition the local economy. This program provided training to more than 1,100 participants, primarily women, and delivered legacy investments in health, safety, housing, and local enterprises. These efforts reinforce our commitment to resilient local economies beyond the life of our mines.

PEOPLE, LEADERSHIP, AND INCLUSION

People are the foundation for our success. Our ability to attract, develop, and retain skilled and motivated employees is supported by a strong commitment to diversity, inclusion, and safe, respectful workplaces. In 2025, we continued investing in talent development through our “Future PAAS” internship and development program, implemented across seven of the countries where we operate, and achieving a 50/50 gender balance among its 64 participants. In parallel, 80 leaders from various jurisdictions graduated from our “Leadership Development Program”, strengthening leadership capability across our organization.

Creating and maintaining a respectful workplace is equally critical. During the year, we reinforced our zero-tolerance approach to sexual harassment through the “Building Respect Together” program, which combined site visits, inspections, and direct engagement from leadership.

We also continued expanding inclusive economic opportunities within host communities. In 2025, we launched programs focused on hiring and training local women for operational roles, including the heavy equipment operator training program at La Colorada and the maintenance training program at El Peñon. These initiatives help build local capacity while supporting more diverse and sustainable operations.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS UPDATE

In 2025, we welcomed Pablo Marcet to our Board of Directors. With more than 35 years of international experience in mineral exploration, development, and operations across the Americas and Africa, Pablo brings valuable operational insight and leadership that will further strengthen the Board's oversight as Pan American advances its operational and sustainability strategy.

Kathy Sendall, a valued member of the Board, will not be standing for re-election in 2026. I would like to thank Kathy for the significant contributions that she made

In 2025, we continued strengthening our partnerships with host communities through 10 local economic development programs, including three newly launched initiatives.

during her tenure, including the establishment of the Communities and Sustainable Development Committee, which she has chaired since 2021.

LOOKING AHEAD

We closed 2025 with a strong balance sheet and a robust portfolio of operating assets, positioning the Company to pursue disciplined growth while continuing to meet the expectations of our stakeholders. As we look ahead, the global environment remains complex, shaped by heightened geopolitical uncertainty and market volatility. In this context, I remain confident in the resilience of our workforce, the strength of our community relationships, and the depth of experience across our leadership team. On behalf of the Board, I extend my sincere thanks to our employees and contractors for their dedication, and to our communities, suppliers, and shareholders for their ongoing trust and support. While we have had many successes in our over 30 years as a Company, we can always improve and we must always strive to be better. Together, we can take Pan American Silver to even greater heights.



Gillian Winckler | Chair of the Board of Directors
March 2026

Message from the CEO

MICHAEL STEINMANN | PRESIDENT AND CEO



The extraordinary rise in silver and gold prices in 2025 was the defining theme for the precious metals sector. Silver appreciated by 150% over the year—its strongest annual performance in decades—while gold increased by roughly 65%⁽¹⁾. This exceptional price environment reflects powerful underlying fundamentals that continue to support the metal price increases in early 2026 and shape the long-term outlook for both metals.

Silver's rally has been very compelling with years of structural supply deficits as a result of growing industrial demand, led by electrification, solar energy deployment, and other energy transition applications. Looking ahead, the rapid buildout of artificial intelligence infrastructure is expected to be another significant source of demand, as silver's unmatched conductivity makes it essential for high-speed data transmission. As industrial consumption has accelerated, investor demand has followed, amplifying price momentum over the past year and into 2026. Similar to gold, silver also has a monetary aspect and is purchased as a safe haven investment and a hedge against inflation.

The strategic importance of silver is increasingly recognized at the national level. In November 2025, the United States added silver to its list of designated critical minerals, citing its importance in electrical circuits, batteries, solar cells, and medical applications. In January 2026, China imposed restrictions on silver exports, reflecting similar concerns regarding long-term supply security. These developments reinforce our conviction that silver's role in the global economy is expanding and that the long-term fundamentals for the metal remain exceptionally strong.

RECORD FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND EXCEPTIONAL SHAREHOLDER RETURNS

Against this backdrop, Pan American delivered record financial results across the board in 2025. Revenue was \$3.6 billion, reflecting solid operating performance benefitting from high silver and gold prices. Operating cash flow totalled \$1.3 billion. At year-end, we had \$1.3 billion in cash and short-term investments and total available liquidity of \$2.1 billion, providing us with significant financial flexibility to pursue growth opportunities while continuing to return capital to shareholders.

Our capital allocation framework is grounded in the belief that shareholders should directly benefit from the cash flow generated by our business. In 2025, in addition

2025 HIGHLIGHTS

\$1.3 BILLION

OPERATING CASH FLOW

156%

SHARE PRICE APPRECIATION

(1) LBMA spot silver and gold prices (US\$ per troy ounce)

(2) References to "Attributable" refer to the Company's ownership share of results, which includes results from the operations that the Company has a 100% interest in as well as from the operations, specifically Juancipio and San Vicente, that the Company does not own a 100% interest.

to share price appreciation of 156%, we increased the dividend in each of the last three quarters, rising to an \$0.18 per common share dividend paid in respect of the fourth quarter. We also repurchased and cancelled 1.65 million common shares. In total, we returned \$221 million of capital to shareholders through dividends and share repurchases in 2025, reflecting the leverage of strong operating performance in a rising metal price environment.

ADVANCING A DISCIPLINED GROWTH STRATEGY

Pan American continued to advance its corporate strategy in 2025, centered on disciplined investment in high-return internal growth projects and value-accretive acquisitions. Over the past five years, transformative transactions have reshaped Pan American into a larger and stronger company, adding low-cost silver production while harvesting meaningful cash flow from our gold production. At the same time, we have optimized our portfolio by divesting non-core gold and copper assets and redeploying capital toward opportunities that enhance our exposure to long-life, high-margin silver operations.

A defining milestone in 2025 was the acquisition of MAG Silver Corp. in September, which added a 44% interest in one of the world's premier silver assets to our portfolio. Juancipio is a large-scale, high-grade, low-cost silver mine that achieved commercial production in 2023 and is operated by Fresnillo plc,

which retains a 56% interest. Located in one of the most prolific silver districts globally, Juancipio offers significant exploration upside and a long mine life. Its high-margin ounces are already making a meaningful contribution to Pan American's cash flow, and we expect increased Attributable silver production⁽²⁾ and lower consolidated all-in sustaining costs to benefit the Company well into the future.

While acquisitions remain an important pillar of our strategy, we also see compelling opportunities for organic growth across our existing portfolio.

At our La Colorada mine in Mexico, exploration drilling has continued to return impressive results, which has allowed us to reshape our plans for the La Colorada Skarn project. We are now advancing a phased concept for development that is expected to deliver a higher-grade, lower-tonnage, and less capital-intensive initial phase for meaningful growth in silver. In 2026, we expect to release an updated technical report for the La Colorada property, with a revised preliminary economic assessment for the Skarn that reflects this phased development approach and improved project returns. With a multi-decade mine life, La Colorada is well positioned to underpin Pan American's future silver production and growth.

At Jacobina in Brazil, we continued to advance an extensive optimization study aimed at increasing long-term gold production, extending mine life, and improving operational efficiency. The study



has identified several opportunities to relieve constraints, focusing on process plant optimization. Potential benefits include improved reliability, higher throughput, and enhanced gold recovery. In late 2025, we commissioned a pilot plant to validate these opportunities and inform future investment decisions.

The Escobal mine in Guatemala remains one of the world's largest silver mines and represents a significant source of potential near-term production growth. Progress toward a potential restart is contingent on the completion of an ILO 169 consultation process by the Government of Guatemala with an Indigenous community. In December 2025, the Ministry of Energy and Mines released a progress report confirming that discussions remain active and respectful. There is currently no timeline for the conclusion of the consultation or a restart of operations.

Alongside these growth initiatives, we continue to invest in brownfield exploration across our operating mines, where we have demonstrated a strong track record of replacing mineral reserves at low cost. From 2004 to 2025, our average silver mineral reserve replacement cost was an impressive \$0.88 per ounce, underscoring the quality of our asset base and technical expertise.

SAFETY AND RESPONSIBLE OPERATIONS

At Pan American, safety underpins our commitment to responsible mining. We believe that long-term success requires accountability not only to shareholders, but also to our employees and the communities where we operate.

Our progress in 2025 was deeply overshadowed by the loss of two colleagues—one each at our Jacobina and Shahuindo operations. In 2026, we will further strengthen our safety practices across the Company through a focus on critical risk management, expanded Human and Organizational Performance principles, and technology and operational improvements.

A STRONG FOUNDATION FOR THE FUTURE

Pan American's success is driven by the talent and dedication of our people. I would like to recognize Mr. Steve Busby for his remarkable contributions over 22 years with the Company, including 17 years as Chief Operating Officer. Steve now serves as Special Advisor to the CEO, and we are grateful to continue benefiting from his deep technical expertise. In 2025, Mr. Scott

A defining milestone in 2025 was the acquisition of MAG Silver Corp. in September, which added one of the world's premier silver assets to our portfolio.

Campbell was appointed Chief Operating Officer, bringing 25 years of operational experience in Latin America. I look forward to working closely with Scott and our leadership team as we advance our strategy.

With more than three decades of operating experience in the Americas, Pan American has grown into a company with a market capitalization of approximately \$22 billion at the end of 2025. We remain true to our founding purpose of providing investors with leading exposure to silver. The addition of Juanicipio further solidifies Pan American's position as the holder of the largest silver mineral reserves and resources in the sector, supported by a superior portfolio of long-life, high-quality assets.

As silver's strategic importance continues to rise, Pan American is exceptionally well positioned to deliver growth through safe, responsible operations for the benefit of all stakeholders.



Michael Steinmann | President & CEO
March 2026

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Weighted average shares during period (thousands)	381,479	363,361
Shares outstanding end of period (thousands)	421,847	363,041
	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
FINANCIAL (in millions USD, except per share amounts)		
Revenue	3,619	2,819
Net earnings	980	113
Basic earnings per share ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2.56	0.31
Adjusted earnings ⁽²⁾	959	287
Basic adjusted earnings per share ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2.54	0.79
Cash flow from operations	1,333	724
ATTRIBUTABLE FINANCIAL⁽³⁾ (in millions USD)		
Revenue	3,776	2,814
Cash flow from operations	1,435	722
Sustaining capital expenditures ⁽⁴⁾	(284)	(279)
Free cash flow ⁽²⁾	1,151	443
ATTRIBUTABLE PRODUCTION⁽³⁾		
Silver (thousand ounces)	22,837	21,061
Gold (thousand ounces)	742.2	892.5
Zinc (thousand tonnes)	55.9	45.1
Lead (thousand tonnes)	27.0	20.8
Copper (thousand tonnes)	3.0	5.2
AISC (\$/ounce)⁽²⁾⁽³⁾		
Silver Segment ⁽⁵⁾	13.88	18.98
Gold Segment ⁽⁵⁾	1,621	1,501
AVERAGE REALIZED PRICES⁽⁶⁾		
Silver (\$/ounce)	40.78	28.06
Gold (\$/ounce)	3,459	2,388
Zinc (\$/tonne)	2,865	2,828
Lead (\$/tonne)	1,965	2,058
Copper (\$/tonne)	10,082	9,260

(1) Per share amounts are based on basic weighted average common shares.

(2) Non-GAAP measure; please refer to the "Alternative Performance (non-GAAP) Measures" section on page 119 of this annual report for further information on these measures.

(3) Attributable financial, production and AISC figures are inclusive of Pan American's 44.0% interest in the Juanicipio mine less Pan American's non-controlling 5.0% interest in the San Vicente mine. Pan American uses the equity method to account for its interest in Juanicipio, as presented in the Company's Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2025 under Note 13 "Investment in Juanicipio". The AISC are excluding NRV inventory adjustments.

(4) As included in the AISC reconciliation of payments for mineral properties, plant and equipment and sustaining capital, inclusive of Pan American's 44.0% interest in the Juanicipio mine and reduced for Pan American's non-controlling 5.0% interest in the San Vicente mine.

(5) Silver Segment AISC is calculated net of credits for realized revenues from all metals other than silver ("silver segment by-product credits"), and is calculated per ounce of silver sold on an attributable basis. Gold Segment AISC is calculated net of credits for realized revenues from all metals other than gold ("gold segment by-product credits"), and is calculated per ounce of gold sold. These AISC figures exclude net realizable value inventory adjustments.

(6) Metal prices stated are inclusive of final settlement adjustments on concentrate sales.

For historical financial and operating data, please see the Interactive Analyst Centre at panamericansilver.com



Management's Discussion and Analysis

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

February 18, 2026

INTRODUCTION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand the significant factors that influence the performance of Pan American Silver Corp. and its subsidiaries (collectively "Pan American", "we", "us", "our" or the "Company") and such factors that may affect its future performance. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") (the "2025 Annual Financial Statements"), and the related notes contained therein. All amounts in this MD&A, the 2025 Annual Financial Statements are expressed in United States dollars ("USD") unless identified otherwise.

This MD&A refers to various non-Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("non-GAAP") measures, such as "All-in Sustaining Costs per ounce sold", "Cash Costs per ounce sold", "sustaining capital", "project capital", "adjusted earnings and loss", "basic adjusted earnings and loss per share", "Attributable revenue", "Attributable cash flow from operations", "Attributable free cash flow", "total debt", "capital", and "working capital", which are used by the Company to manage and evaluate operating performance at each of the Company's mines and are widely reported in the mining industry as benchmarks for performance, do not have standardized meanings under IFRS Accounting Standards, and the methodology by which these measures are calculated may differ from similar measures reported by other companies. To facilitate a better understanding of these non-GAAP measures as calculated by the Company, additional information has been provided in this MD&A. Please refer to the section of this MD&A entitled "Alternative Performance (Non-GAAP) Measures" for a detailed description of "All-in Sustaining Costs per ounce sold", "Cash Costs per ounce sold", "sustaining capital", "project capital", "adjusted earnings", "basic adjusted earnings per share", "Attributable cash flow from operations", "Attributable free cash flow", "total debt", "capital", and "working capital" as well as details of the Company's by-product credits and a reconciliation, where appropriate, of these measures to the 2025 Annual Financial Statements.

Any reference to "Attributable" in this MD&A should be understood to reflect the Company's ownership share of results, which includes results from the operations that the Company has a 100% ownership interest in as well as from the operations, specifically the Juanicipio mine and the San Vicente mine, that the Company does not own a 100% interest in. Any reference to "Cash Costs" in this MD&A should be understood to mean Cash Costs per ounce of silver or gold sold, net of by-product credits (respectively, the "Silver Segment Cash Costs" or "Gold Segment Cash Costs"), presented on an Attributable basis. Any reference to "AISC" in this MD&A should be understood to mean all-in sustaining costs per silver or gold ounce sold, net of by-product credits (respectively, the "Silver Segment AISC" or "Gold Segment AISC"), presented on an Attributable basis.

Except for historical information contained in this MD&A, the following disclosures are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian provincial securities laws, or are future oriented financial information and as such, are based on an assumed set of economic conditions and courses of action. Please refer to the cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements and information at the back of this MD&A, the "Risks Related to Pan American's Business" contained in the Company's most recent Annual Information Form on file with the Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities and Form 40-F on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Additional information about Pan American and its business activities are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and with the SEC on EDGAR at www.sec.gov/edgar.

CORE BUSINESS AND STRATEGY

Pan American engages in silver and gold mining and related activities, including exploration, mine development, extraction, processing, refining and reclamation. The Company's portfolio of assets is located in Chile, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, Canada, Argentina, Bolivia, and Guatemala. In addition, the Company is exploring for new silver and gold deposits and opportunities throughout the Americas. The Company is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (Symbol: PAAS) (the "TSX") and on the New York Stock Exchange (Symbol: PAAS) (the "NYSE").

Pan American's vision is to be the world's premier silver mining company, with a reputation for excellence in discovery, engineering, innovation and sustainable development. To achieve this vision, we base our business on the following strategy:

- Generate sustainable profits and superior returns on investments through the safe, efficient and environmentally sound development and operation of our assets.
- Constantly replace and grow our mineral reserves and mineral resources through targeted near-mine exploration and global business development.
- Foster positive long-term relationships with our employees, shareholders, communities and local governments through open and honest communication and ethical and sustainable business practices.
- Continually search for opportunities to upgrade and improve the quality of our assets, both internally and through acquisition.
- Encourage our employees to be innovative, responsive and entrepreneurial throughout our entire organization.

To execute this strategy, Pan American has assembled a sector-leading team of mining professionals with a depth of knowledge and experience in all aspects of our business, which enables the Company to confidently advance early-stage projects through construction and into operation.

MAG SILVER CORP. TRANSACTION

On September 4, 2025, the Company acquired MAG Silver Corp. ("MAG") (the "MAG Acquisition"). MAG was a silver-focused mining company whose primary asset was a 44% interest in the Juanicipio mine ("Juanicipio") in Zacatecas, Mexico, operated by Fresnillo plc ("Fresnillo"), who holds the remaining 56% interest in Juanicipio. MAG's portfolio also included 100% ownership of the Larder exploration project in Ontario, Canada.

Following the completion of the MAG Acquisition, the Company began reporting its Attributable share of the operating results, income and cash flows of Juanicipio. The Company has significant influence over its investment in Juanicipio due to its 44% ownership interest, therefore accounts for the investment using the equity method. However, the Company reports the production, Cash Costs, All-In Sustaining Costs ("AISC") and capital expenditures of Juanicipio on an Attributable basis reflecting the Company's 44% ownership share. Juanicipio AISC are reported on a per ounce of silver basis and are included as part of the Silver Segment AISC calculation.

2025 OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Attributable silver production of 22.84 million ounces

Attributable silver production for 2025 was 22.84 million ounces, 1.78 million ounces higher than the 21.06 million ounces produced in 2024. Attributable silver production in 2025 includes 2.49 million ounces from the Juanicipio mine, which was acquired in September 2025.

Attributable gold production of 742.2 thousand ounces

Attributable gold production for 2025 was 742.2 thousand ounces, 150.2 thousand ounces lower than the 892.5 thousand ounces produced in 2024, driven in part by the 77.4 thousand ounce decrease related to the sale of La Arena.

Silver Segment and Gold Segment AISC⁽¹⁾

Silver Segment AISC excluding net realizable value ("NRV") inventory adjustments for 2025 of \$13.88 per ounce were \$5.10 per ounce lower than in 2024.

Gold Segment AISC excluding NRV inventory adjustments for 2025 of \$1,621 per ounce were \$121 per ounce higher than in 2024.

Income Statement, Cash Flow, Liquidity and Working Capital Position

Revenue in 2025 of \$3.6 billion was 28% higher than in 2024, primarily as a result of higher metal prices.

Attributable revenue⁽¹⁾ in 2025 was \$3.8 billion inclusive of the Company's 44% ownership share of revenue from Juanicipio.

Net earnings of \$980 million, or \$2.56 basic earnings per share, were recorded for 2025, compared with net earnings of \$113 million, or \$0.31 basic earnings per share, in 2024.

Adjusted earnings⁽¹⁾ of \$959 million, or \$2.54 basic adjusted earnings per share in 2025, compared to adjusted earnings of \$287 million, or \$0.79 basic adjusted earnings per share, in 2024.

Cash flow from operations was \$1,333 million in 2025, compared to \$724 million generated in 2024.

Attributable cash flow from operations⁽¹⁾ was \$1,435 million in 2025, inclusive of the Company's 44% ownership share of cash flow from operations from Juanicipio.

Attributable free cash flow⁽¹⁾ generated was \$1,151 million in 2025, compared to \$443 million in 2024.

Liquidity and Working Capital: As at December 31, 2025, the Company had Working Capital⁽¹⁾ of \$1,379 million, inclusive of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$1,319 million, and \$750.0 million available under its revolving Credit Facility ("Credit Facility"). Total debt⁽¹⁾ of \$852 million is primarily related to the Senior Notes (as defined below), as well as certain lease liabilities and construction loans.

(1) AISC, Adjusted earnings, Attributable revenue, Attributable cash flow from operations, Attributable free cash flow, Working Capital and Total Debt are non-GAAP measures, and AISC is presented on an Attributable basis; please refer to the "Alternative Performance (Non-GAAP) Measures" section of this MD&A for a detailed reconciliation of these measures to the 2025 Annual Financial Statements.

2025 OPERATING RESULTS VERSUS 2025 OPERATING OUTLOOK

The following table sets out the actual 2025 annual Attributable metal production, AISC and capital expenditures compared to the Company's 2025 Operating Outlook, as per the Company's 2024 annual MD&A dated February 19, 2025, as well as the revised guidance for Attributable silver production and Silver Segment AISC following the MAG Acquisition, as per the Company's MD&A for the period ended September 30, 2025 (the "2025 Operating Outlook").

	2025 Operating Outlook ⁽¹⁾	2025 Actual
Attributable Silver Production - Moz	22.00 - 22.50	22.84
Attributable Gold Production - koz	735.0 - 800.0	742.2
Attributable Zinc Production - kt	42.0 - 45.0	55.9
Attributable Lead Production - kt	21.0 - 22.0	27.0
Attributable Copper Production - kt	4.0	3.0
Silver Segment AISC (excl. NRV) (\$ per ounce) ⁽²⁾	14.50 - 16.00	13.88
Gold Segment AISC (excl. NRV) (\$ per ounce) ⁽²⁾	1,525 - 1,625	1,621
Sustaining Capital (\$ millions)	270 - 285	284
Project Capital (\$ millions)	90 - 100	94

- (1) Attributable Silver Production and Silver Segment AISC guidance was updated on November 12, 2025 to reflect the acquisition of MAG Silver Corp. No other adjustments were made to production, cost or capital figures included in the 2025 Operating Outlook.
- (2) AISC is a non-GAAP measure, and is presented on an Attributable basis. Please refer to the "Alternative Performance (Non-GAAP) Measures" section of this MD&A for a detailed reconciliation of this measure to cost of sales.

Silver and Gold Production

Attributable 2025 silver production of 22.84 million ounces exceeded the updated 2025 Operating Outlook, primarily reflecting higher production at La Colorada and El Peñon. La Colorada benefitted from higher throughput reflecting better-than-expected access to mine production areas in the east part of the mine resulting from the improvements made to the ventilation circuit, while higher production at El Peñon was the result of increased ore mined along with higher metallurgical recoveries due to leaching tank upgrades and higher cyanide concentration. Attributable silver production also benefitted from the contribution of Juanicipio that exceeded expectations.

Attributable 2025 gold production of 742.2 thousand ounces was within the 2025 Operating Outlook, despite lower production at Timmins, Minera Florida and El Peñon. Timmins production was impacted by weather related site access challenges, equipment and stope availability, and lower grades resulting from higher ore dilution. Minera Florida and El Peñon were both impacted by lower grades, due to mine sequencing into lower grade material from outside of the mineral reserves, and due to dilution from overbreak and unplanned mine sequencing, respectively.

AISC

Silver Segment AISC excluding NRV inventory adjustments of \$13.88 per ounce were lower than the updated forecast range of \$14.50 to \$16.00 per ounce, largely affected by higher gold by-product credits at Cerro Moro resulting from a higher ratio of gold to silver produced and sold, as well as higher gold prices, in addition to Juanicipio exceeding expectations.

Gold Segment AISC excluding NRV inventory adjustments of \$1,621 per ounce was within the forecast range of \$1,525 to \$1,625 per ounce.

Capital Expenditures

Sustaining capital and project capital expenditures were within the guidance ranges provided in the 2025 Operating Outlook. Sustaining capital was towards the higher end of the provided range due to increased investments for near-mine exploration at El Peñon, Minera Florida, and Cerro Moro, as well as additional capitalized development at Huaron related to the revised mine plan, which was offset by lower spending at Jacobina and Shahuindo.

2025 OPERATING PERFORMANCE

Consolidated⁽¹⁾

	Three months ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	Variance	2025	2024	Variance
Attributable Production						
Silver – koz	7,278	6,018	1,260	22,837	21,061	1,776
Gold – koz	197.8	224.2	(26.4)	742.2	892.5	(150.2)
Zinc – kt	16.8	14.1	2.7	55.9	45.1	10.8
Lead – kt	8.2	6.1	2.1	27.0	20.8	6.2
Copper – kt	0.8	1.0	(0.2)	3.0	5.2	(2.2)
Cash Costs - \$ per ounce sold ⁽²⁾						
Silver Segment	4.32	14.06	(9.75)	8.96	14.30	(5.34)
Gold Segment	1,304	1,223	80	1,278	1,203	75
AISC - \$ per ounce sold ⁽²⁾						
Silver Segment	9.51	19.80	(10.29)	13.88	18.70	(4.82)
Silver Segment (excl. NRV)	9.51	19.88	(10.38)	13.88	18.98	(5.10)
Gold Segment	1,643	1,463	180	1,590	1,530	60
Gold Segment (excl. NRV)	1,699	1,521	178	1,621	1,501	121

- (1) Please refer to the “Operating Metrics” and “Alternative Performance (Non-GAAP) Measures” sections of this MD&A for mine by mine operating and cost metrics.
- (2) Cash Costs and AISC are non-GAAP measures, and are presented on an Attributable basis. Please refer to the “Alternative Performance (Non-GAAP) Measures” section of this MD&A for a detailed reconciliation of these measures to cost of sales.

Silver Production

Attributable silver production for 2025 was 22.84 million ounces compared with 21.06 million ounces reported in 2024. The year-over-year increase primarily reflected production increases of: (i) 2.49 million ounces from the acquisition of a 44% interest in Juanicipio; and (ii) 1.14 million ounces at La Colorada owing to higher throughput, reflecting a significant improvement in ventilation. These increases were partially offset by: (i) a 0.76 million ounce reduction at Dolores reflecting residual heap leaching production following the planned cessation of ore stacking in January 2025; (ii) a 0.46 million ounce and 0.18 million ounce decrease at Cerro Moro and San Vicente, respectively, primarily reflective of mine sequencing into lower silver grade ore zones; (iii) a 0.22 million ounce decrease at Minera Florida attributed to mine sequencing into lower grade material from outside of the mineral reserves; and (iv) a 0.18 million ounce decrease at Huaron due to lower silver grades from a higher proportion of development ore relative to stope ore.

Gold Production

Attributable gold production for 2025 was 742.2 thousand ounces compared with 892.5 thousand ounces in 2024. The decrease was primarily driven by: (i) a 77.4 thousand ounce decrease related to the divestment of La Arena; (ii) a 34.7 thousand ounce and 11.7 thousand ounce reduction at Dolores and Minera Florida, respectively, due to the same factors that affected silver production; (iii) a 20.1 thousand ounce decrease at Timmins reflecting lower mine production from equipment and stope availability, as well as lower grades resulting from higher ore dilution;

and (iv) a 11.6 thousand ounce reduction at El Peñon from lower grades due to dilution from overbreak and mine sequencing.

Base Metal Production

Attributable zinc, lead and copper production in 2025 were 55.9 thousand tonnes, 27.0 thousand tonnes, and 3.0 thousand tonnes, respectively. Attributable zinc and lead production increased 10.8 thousand tonnes and 6.2 thousand tonnes, respectively, compared to 2024, primarily due to the acquisition of Juanicipio and mine sequencing into zinc-and lead-rich ore at Huaron, which drove higher throughput and zinc grades. Conversely, Attributable copper production decreased 2.2 thousand tonnes relative to 2024, primarily due to lower grades at Huaron from mine sequencing.

AISC

Silver Segment AISC excluding NRV inventory adjustments for 2025 of \$13.88 per ounce were \$5.10 per ounce lower than in 2024. The year-over-year decrease was predominately due to: (i) Cerro Moro, reflecting higher gold by-product credits from a higher ratio of gold to silver ounces produced and sold at higher prices; (ii) the contribution of low-AISC ounces from the acquisition of Juanicipio; and (iii) La Colorada, primarily from the improvement in ventilation relative to 2024, resulting in lower mining costs per ounce, as well as lower sustaining capital investments. These factors decreasing AISC were partially offset by: (i) Huaron due to the revised mine plan, which resulted in higher mining costs and capitalized development, and lower silver grades, additional costs to operate the new filtration plant and filter-stack tailings storage facility and higher sustaining capital investments; and (ii) San Vicente, largely due to higher production costs from diesel, contractors and wage-related cost pressures, higher royalty expenses and the cost impact of mining lower grade ores.

Gold Segment AISC excluding NRV inventory adjustments for 2025 of \$1,621 per ounce were \$121 per ounce higher than in 2024. The year-over-year increase was largely driven by: (i) Minera Florida, reflective of higher production costs per ounce due to the cost impact of mining lower grade ore, in addition to increased production costs from ground support requirements, stope distances, tailing treatment consumables and ore purchases; (ii) Timmins, from the cost impacts of mining lower grade ore and decreased productivity, higher labour, material and power costs, increased royalties reflective of higher gold prices and higher sustaining capital expenditures per ounce; and (iii) Shahuindo, due to higher production costs from a higher waste-to-ore strip ratio, higher labour, contractor, maintenance and community relations costs, and increased expensed costs related to heap inventory movements. These factors increasing AISC were partially offset by: (i) El Peñon, largely resulting from increased silver by-product credits from a higher ratio of silver to gold produced and sold at higher prices; (ii) Dolores, as mining activities ceased in July 2024 with costs in 2025 reflecting residual leaching activities that led to lower operating costs per ounce; and (iii) La Arena, as the relatively higher cost mine was divested in December 2024.

Silver Segment Operations

La Colorada

At the La Colorada mine, 2025 silver production of 6.02 million ounces was 23% higher than in 2024, primarily reflecting improved mine ventilation conditions. The improved ventilation conditions allowed mine rehabilitation and development rates to accelerate, increasing the number of production areas, particularly in the higher grade east part of the mine, which led to higher throughput. Zinc and lead production in 2025 were 5% higher and 8% lower, respectively, than in 2024. Zinc production increased relative to 2024, as higher throughput more than offset lower grades from mine sequencing away from higher grade base metal ore zones and from the processing of silver and gold oxide ore material, while lead production decreased as the impact from lower grades offset the increased throughput. During 2025, AISC excluding NRV inventory adjustments of \$24.85 per ounce were \$0.97 per ounce lower than in 2024, reflecting ventilation improvements that drove higher mine productivity and resulted in lower mining cost per ounce, as well as lower sustaining capital expenditures. Sustaining capital was lower in 2025 than in 2024 from decreased investments in near-mine exploration and mine equipment replacements and refurbishments, partially offset by increased investments in tailing storage facility expansions. These factors decreasing AISC were partially offset by a \$4.30 per ounce increase in royalties largely related to

payments to an adjacent concession owner for undertaking mining activities on their concession pursuant to the terms of an agreement whereby the concession owner received payments based on a percentage of net profits generated from the minerals produced from the concession. In 2025, 29% of contained silver ounces mined came from the third-party concession.

Juanicipio

Following the completion of the MAG Acquisition in September 2025, at Juanicipio, Attributable silver production was 2.49 million ounces, Attributable gold production was 6.7 thousand ounces, Attributable zinc production was 5.7 thousand tonnes and Attributable lead production was 3.6 thousand tonnes for the period from acquisition to December 31, 2025. AISC for this period were negative \$3.18 per ounce. Sustaining capital investments totaled \$9.2 million on an Attributable basis since acquisition, primarily on capitalized development, mining equipment refurbishments, tailings storage facility expansions and site infrastructure improvements.

Cerro Moro

At the Cerro Moro mine, 2025 silver production of 2.51 million ounces was 15% lower than in 2024, while gold production of 83.1 thousand ounces was 7% higher. The decrease in silver production was primarily driven by mine sequencing into lower grade zones and higher than expected dilution in some isolated areas, which more than offset higher throughput. In contrast, gold production increased due to planned mine sequencing into higher gold grade ore zones, as well as higher throughput. During 2025, AISC were negative \$14.04 per ounce, which was \$28.17 lower than in 2024, primarily reflecting higher gold by-product credits resulting from a higher ratio of gold to silver produced and sold, as well as higher gold prices. This was partially offset by higher production costs related to labour expenses, reflecting inflation outpacing devaluation, and higher community payments, as well as higher sustaining capital expenditures, primarily related the expansion of the tailings storage facility.

Huaron

At the Huaron mine, 2025 silver production of 3.33 million ounces was 5% lower than in 2024. The decrease was primarily driven by lower silver grades resulting from a higher proportion of development ore mined relative to stope ore mined, reflecting a change in the mine plan during the first quarter of 2025 ("Q1 2025") aimed at establishing a higher inventory of developed stopes. The higher proportion of mill feed from development versus stoping ore reduced the head grades due to the additional width (dilution) that is mined in development to allow for equipment access. The decrease in silver production from lower grades was partially offset by higher throughput from the accelerated development rates, with the most significant impact on silver production in the second half of 2025 ("H2 2025"). Zinc and lead production in 2025 increased 23% and 21%, respectively, while copper production decreased 62% due to mine sequencing away from copper ore zones and into zinc and lead ore zones, as well as from the contribution of higher throughput, as described above. During 2025, AISC of \$21.55 per ounce were \$6.92 per ounce higher relative to 2024. The year-over-year increase was primarily driven by higher mining costs and capitalized development related to the revised mine plan resulting in higher throughput at lower silver grades as described above. AISC was further impacted by the additional operating costs associated with the new filtration plant and filter-stack tailings storage facility, as well as higher sustaining capital investments for mine equipment replacements, filtered tailings stack expansions and concentrator plant upgrades. These cost increases were partially offset by lower treatment and refining charges resulting from favorable commercial concentrate terms.

San Vicente

At the San Vicente mine in 2025, Attributable silver production of 2.93 million ounces decreased 6% and Attributable zinc production decreased 5%, while Attributable copper and lead production increased 28% and 8%, respectively, compared with 2024. The year-over-year changes in production primarily reflected mine sequencing into lower silver and zinc grade ore zones and into higher copper and lead grade ore zones. 2025 AISC of \$21.77 per ounce were \$3.39 per ounce higher than in 2024. The year-over-year increase was largely driven by higher diesel prices, contractor usage and rates, and increased wage-related cost pressures, as well as the impact of mining lower grade ores. In addition, AISC were impacted by higher royalties, reflective of higher metal prices.

These increases were partially offset by higher zinc by-product credits from a drawdown of zinc inventories, lower treatment and refining charges attributable to favorable commercial terms, and decreased sustaining capital investments primarily for mine equipment.

Gold Segment Operations

Jacobina

At the Jacobina mine, gold production of 190.5 thousand ounces in 2025 was 3% lower than in 2024, as planned mine sequencing into lower gold grade ores was partially offset by higher throughput. In 2025, AISC of \$1,306 per ounce were \$76 per ounce higher than in 2024, largely reflecting higher production costs per ounce driven by increased hauling costs reflecting an expansion of the truck fleet, longer hauling distances and updated contract terms, as well as higher costs for maintenance. These increases were partially offset by lower sustaining capital expenditures resulting from decreased investments in mine equipment replacements and lease payments and sustaining near-mine exploration, partially offset by higher investments for tailings storage facility expansions and ventilation infrastructure.

El Peñon

At the El Peñon mine, gold production of 115.2 thousand ounces was 9% lower than in 2024, while silver production of 3.91 million ounces was comparable to the prior year. Both gold and silver production were impacted by higher dilution from overbreak and localized resource model performance shortfalls, which were addressed in the mineral reserve and mineral resource update as at June 30, 2025. Gold production was further impacted by unplanned mine sequencing into lower gold grade ore zones. These factors reducing production were offset by higher tonnes processed from additional ore mined, and as a result, reduced throughput from low-grade stockpile material. In addition, silver production benefitted from higher recoveries relative to the prior year, reflecting leach tank upgrades and increased cyanide concentration. 2025 AISC of \$1,104 per ounce were \$140 per ounce lower than in 2024, primarily due to higher by-product credits, driven by increased silver prices and a higher ratio of silver to gold produced and sold. This was partially offset by higher production costs per ounce related to the impact of mining lower grade ores and increased labour, maintenance and contractor expenditures associated with an increase in ore mined and ground support requirements. Additionally, 2025 AISC were impacted by higher sustaining capital investments for mine equipment replacements and raise bore developments.

Timmins

At the Timmins mines, gold production of 103.6 thousand ounces was 16% lower than in 2024. The decrease in gold production was driven by lower throughput from reduced equipment availability at Timmins West, stope availability delays at Bell Creek resulting from additional development and rehabilitation requirements associated with challenging ground conditions, and extreme weather events that temporarily restricted site access in Q1 2025. Gold grades were also lower due to higher ore dilution and mine sequence changes into lower grade zones caused by delays for rehabilitation and to clean drill holes prior to blasting. 2025 AISC of \$2,443 per ounce were \$420 per ounce higher than in 2024. The increase was primarily driven by higher production costs per ounce resulting from the impact of mining lower grade ores, lower throughput from lower mine productivity also impacting gold production and unit costs, higher labour and material costs, the start of the new paste backfill plant at Bell Creek and higher power consumption. Additionally, AISC were impacted by higher royalties from higher gold prices, as well as higher sustaining capital expenditures per ounce.

Shahuindo

At the Shahuindo mine, 2025 gold production of 132.2 thousand ounces was comparable with 2024, reflecting lower tonnes stacked in H2 2025, primarily from a 15-day workers' strike during the fourth quarter of 2025 ("Q4 2025"), which was largely offset by higher gold grades from positive mine grade reconciliations and a higher ratio of ounces recovered to ounces stacked. During 2025, AISC were \$1,614 per ounce, which was \$244 per ounce higher compared to 2024. The year-over-year increase was largely driven by: higher production costs from a higher waste-to-ore strip ratio, which resulted in increased contractor costs; higher labour expenses related to employee profit sharing; increased maintenance and community relations expenditures; and increased expensed

costs from heap inventory movements due to weighted average inventory accounting. In addition, AISC were further impacted by increased sustaining capital investments related to leach pad and waste dump expansion projects.

Minera Florida

At the Minera Florida mine, 2025 gold production of 68.6 thousand ounces and silver production of 0.42 million ounces were 15% and 35% lower than in 2024, respectively. The decreases in gold and silver production were primarily driven by mine sequencing into new lower grade material from outside of the mineral reserves. Updating the sequence and development design to take advantage of out of reserve new material such as vein extensions is typical at Minera Florida, however this new material was lower grade than in prior years. 2025 AISC excluding NRV inventory adjustments of \$2,537 per ounce were \$697 per ounce higher than in 2024, primarily due to: higher production costs per ounce resulting from the impact of lower mine grades, higher costs associated with increased ground support requirements and increased distance between active stopes, increased costs for third party purchased ore driven by higher metal prices, and higher consumable requirements for tailings treatment. AISC were further impacted by higher sustaining capital expenditures related to near-mine exploration, raise bore developments, and mine equipment replacements and lease payments. These increases were partially offset by higher by-product credits from increased metal prices.

Dolores

At the Dolores mine, 2025 gold production of 37.6 thousand ounces and silver production of 0.97 million ounces were 48% and 44% lower than in 2024, respectively. The decrease was largely driven by the cessation of mining activities in July 2024 and the completion of stacking in January 2025, as the mine entered its residual leaching phase. In addition, heavy rainfall during H2 2025 diluted the leach pad solution, requiring additional time to dissipate and impacting both silver and gold production. 2025 AISC excluding NRV inventory adjustments of \$1,012 per ounce were \$505 per ounce lower than in 2024, largely due to lower direct operating costs per ounce, as the mine entered the residual leaching phase, and from higher by-product credits per ounce from higher metal prices.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT UPDATE

At the La Colorada mine, project capital of \$13 million for 2025, was directed largely to the current vein mining operation for exploration and mine equipment leases to access, mine, and expanding mineral resource extensions in the eastern and southeastern higher-grade Candelaria zone.

With respect to the La Colorada Skarn, project capital of \$22 million for 2025, was largely for exploration and in-fill drilling and advancing engineering work. The discovery of multiple high-grade silver zones and the subsequent mineral resource and mineral reserve expansion (see the news releases dated September 8 and 11, 2025) provide the opportunity to integrate the mine plans and infrastructure of the vein mine and the Skarn project. The Company is now evaluating a potential phased approach to developing the La Colorada mine and Skarn project with the aim of maximizing the overall value of the deposit. A phased approach would allow the Company to focus on a higher grade, lower tonnage and less capital intensive initial stage with the option to be followed by a later expansion to target lower grade material. The advantage of this approach is to provide greater optionality on the development of the substantial mineral resource identified to date on the deposit, while also targeting higher grades first and optimizing vein mining activities in parallel to the development of the Skarn. The Company anticipates that it will release an updated technical report in the second quarter of 2026 to include a preliminary economic assessment of the new development approach for the Skarn project. In parallel, the Company continues to discuss a potential partnership for development of the project, including the proposed change in development plan.

At the Cerro Moro mine, project capital of \$3 million for 2025, was primarily directed toward exploration initiatives aimed at extending the mine's operational life.

At the Huaron mine, project capital of \$9 million for 2025, was related to residual accounts payable settlements and equipment lease payments for the construction of the dry-stack tailings storage facility. The facility was completed in the fourth quarter of 2024 and is fully commissioned and operating.

At the Jacobina mine, project capital of \$37 million for 2025, was directed toward strengthening operational reliability and advancing long-term growth initiatives. Key investments included: the completion of new screens and metal extractors to enhance plant safety and availability; electromechanical works for advancing installation of two new CIP tanks, which are scheduled for completion by the second quarter of 2026; improvements to the tailings pump system; engineering for the main substation and electrical house with construction planned to commence in 2026; and exploration and in-fill drilling activities directed towards expanding the reserve and resource base. In parallel, significant progress was made on mine and plant optimization studies, including the evaluations of enhanced technologies and development of a filtered tailings plant and stack. The mine is advancing studies on paste backfill to potentially allow for the recovery of future pillars that would otherwise be left in the northern higher-grade sections of the underground mines. Additionally, underground development rates have accelerated to support the mine optimization.

At the Timmins mines, project capital of \$10 million for 2025, was related to underground development advances to provide access for exploration activities at satellite deposits, as well as construction of Phase 6 of the tailings storage facility extension.

At Escobal, the Guatemalan Ministry of Energy and Mines ("MEM") continued to hold meetings during Q4 2025 to advance the ILO 169 consultation process. In December 2025, the MEM published an update on their website on the progress made over the October 2024 to November 2025 period and reiterated their commitment to completing the consultation process (<https://mem.gob.gt/derecho-minero-escobal>). In addition, during Q4 2025, the MEM conducted an inspection of the Escobal mine and confirmed that the activities are in full compliance with the Constitutional Court order and suspension of activities. There is no timeline or date for the conclusion of the ILO 169 consultation process and no date for the restart of the Escobal mine.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Income Statement

Net Earnings of \$452 million and \$980 million were recorded in Q4 2025 and the full year 2025, respectively, compared to \$108 million and \$113 million, respectively, in the same periods of 2024. This corresponds to a basic earnings per share of \$1.07 and \$2.56, respectively, for Q4 2025 and 2025 compared to \$0.30 and \$0.31, respectively, for the fourth quarter of 2024 ("Q4 2024") and the full year 2024.

The following table highlights the difference between the net earnings in Q4 2025 and 2025 compared with the comparable periods in 2024.

	Q4 2024 vs Q4 2025	2024 vs 2025	Note
Net earnings, period ended December 31, 2024	\$ 108	\$ 113	
Revenue:			
Increased metal prices	\$ 444	\$ 1,063	
Decreased quantities of metal sold	(94)	(304)	
Decreased direct selling costs	—	18	
Increased positive settlement adjustments	14	23	
Total increase in revenue	\$ 364	\$ 800	(1)
Cost of sales:			
Increased production costs excluding NRV inventory adjustments	(13)	(11)	
(Increased) decreased NRV inventory adjustments	(3)	41	
Increased royalty charges	(19)	(48)	
Increased production costs and royalty charges	\$ (35)	\$ (18)	(2)
(Increased) decreased depreciation and amortization excluding NRV adjustments	(3)	10	
Decreased NRV depreciation and amortization adjustments	57	64	
Decreased depreciation and amortization	\$ 54	\$ 74	(3)
Decreased cost of sales	\$ 19	\$ 56	
Increased mine operating earnings	\$ 383	\$ 856	
Decreased gains from sale of subsidiaries	(144)	(166)	(4)
Increased general and administrative expense	(33)	(46)	(5)
Increased foreign exchange losses	(22)	(46)	(6)
Increased exploration and project development expense	(4)	(6)	
Income from investment in Juanicipio	61	77	(7)
Increased investment income	57	103	(8)
Decreased income tax expense	29	61	(9)
Increased gains on derivatives	21	54	(10)
Change in asset retirement obligations	7	5	
Other	(11)	(25)	(11)
Net earnings, period ended December 31, 2025	\$ 452	\$ 980	

1) Revenue for Q4 2025 was \$364 million higher than in Q4 2024, driven by a \$444 million increase from gold and silver prices, which was partially offset by a \$94 million decrease in quantities of metal sold, largely from lower quantities of gold sold due to the December 2, 2024 disposition of La Arena, as well as lower production at Dolores and Minera Florida, as described in the "Operating Performance" section of this MD&A.

Revenue for 2025 was \$800 million higher than in 2024, driven by a \$1,063 million increase from gold and silver prices. This was partially offset by a \$304 million decrease in quantities of metal sold, largely from lower gold sales due to the same factors affecting quarter-over-quarter revenue, in addition to lower production at Timmins. These decreases were offset by higher zinc and silver sales, with higher silver sales reflecting increased production at La Colorada.

Quantities and realized prices of metal sold for Q4 2025 and 2025, and the comparable periods in 2024 are:

	Realized Metal Prices ⁽¹⁾				Quantities of Metal Sold ⁽²⁾			
	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,		Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Silver	\$ 58.16	\$ 30.87	\$ 40.78	\$ 28.06	5,468	5,599	20,067	19,473
Gold	\$ 4,186	\$ 2,666	\$ 3,459	\$ 2,388	192.1	226.7	752.9	891.9
Zinc	\$ 3,198	\$ 3,060	\$ 2,865	\$ 2,828	11.8	9.5	44.5	35.1
Lead	\$ 1,976	\$ 1,967	\$ 1,965	\$ 2,058	5.2	5.6	21.7	18.2
Copper	\$ 11,342	\$ 9,019	\$ 10,082	\$ 9,260	0.6	1.1	2.1	4.5

1) Metal price stated as dollars per ounce for silver and gold, and dollars per tonne for zinc, lead and copper, inclusive of final settlement adjustments on concentrate sales.

2) Metal quantities stated as koz for silver and gold and kt for zinc, lead and copper. Excludes ounces sold attributable to Pan American's 44% interest in Juanicipio.

- 2) **Production and royalty costs** in Q4 2025 were \$35 million higher than in Q4 2024. This was primarily attributed to increased royalty costs of \$19 million related to mining from a third-party concession at La Colorada and higher metal prices at San Vicente, and a \$13 million increase in production costs (excluding NRV inventory adjustments) reflecting higher overall unit operating costs across multiple sites and increased sales volume at Cerro Moro, offset by the disposition of La Arena in December 2024 and Dolores' transition to its residual leaching phase in January 2025.

Production and royalty costs in 2025 were \$18 million higher than in 2024. This increase was mostly due to a \$48 million increase in royalty expense, largely related to mining from a third-party concession at La Colorada, and higher metal prices at San Vicente and Cerro Moro. In addition, there was an \$11 million increase in production costs (excluding NRV inventory adjustments), which was primarily driven by overall higher unit operating costs and increased production at La Colorada, mostly offset by the December 2024 disposition of La Arena and the cessation of mining and stacking activities at Dolores. These increases were offset by a positive change in NRV inventory adjustments of \$41 million, primarily driven by Dolores, which decreased costs in 2025 by \$20 million, primarily as a result of higher metal prices combined with a \$21 million increase in costs in 2024 due to updated cost assumptions following the substantial completion of mining activities at the end of 2024.

- 3) **Depreciation and amortization expense** for Q4 2025 was \$54 million lower than in Q4 2024, mainly due to a \$57 million change in the Dolores NRV inventory adjustment, which decreased depreciation and amortization expense ("D&A") expense in the current quarter but increased it in 2024.

Depreciation and amortization expense for 2025 was \$74 million lower than in 2024, reflecting a \$64 million change in the Dolores NRV inventory adjustment, which was driven by the same reasons driving the quarter-over-quarter decrease. This was further decreased by \$10 million of D&A (excluding NRV inventory adjustments), reflecting the December 2024 disposition of La Arena and a reduced D&A charge at Dolores.

- 4) **Loss from sale of subsidiaries** for Q4 2025 was \$7 million compared to a \$137 million gain in Q4 2024. The Q4 2025 loss of \$7 million was largely related to the \$6 million loss recorded on the disposition of the Pico Machay project. The Q4 2024 gain of \$137 million was from the Company's disposition of its 100% interest in La Arena.

Loss from sale of subsidiaries for 2025 was \$29 million compared to a \$137 million gain in 2024. The 2025 loss of \$29 million was largely related to the \$31 million loss recorded for the finalization of net working capital adjustments on the La Arena disposition, and the \$6 million loss recorded on the disposition of the Pico Machay project, partly offset by the \$7 million gain recorded on the disposition of the La Pepa project in Chile. The 2024 gain of \$137 million was from the disposition of La Arena.

- 5) **General and administrative expense** for Q4 2025 was \$33 million higher than in Q4 2024, primarily due to higher share-based compensation expense due to the mark-to-market revaluation of cash-settled awards driven by the increase in the Company's share price.

General and administrative expense for 2025 was \$46 million higher than in 2024 for the same reason driving the quarter-over-quarter increase.

- 6) **Foreign exchange loss** for Q4 2025 was \$22 million higher than in Q4 2024. The \$3 million foreign exchange loss in Q4 2025 was primarily due to the depreciation of the Argentine Peso, resulting in losses on value-added tax ("VAT") receivable balances, and the appreciation of the Chilean Peso, which resulted in an increase in monetary liabilities denominated in that currency, mostly offset by favourable trade execution in Bolivia. In Q4 2024, a \$19 million foreign exchange gain was recorded, primarily due to the depreciation of the Chilean Peso and Brazilian Real, as well as favourable trade execution in Bolivia.

Foreign exchange loss for 2025 was \$46 million higher than in 2024. The \$8 million foreign exchange loss in 2025 was due to the appreciation of the Brazilian Real and Chilean Peso, which resulted in an increase in monetary liabilities denominated in these currencies, and the depreciation of the Argentine Peso, which resulted in a decrease in VAT receivable balances, but mostly offset by favourable trade execution in Bolivia. In 2024, a \$38 million foreign exchange gain was recorded, primarily due to favourable trade execution in Bolivia and the depreciation of the Brazilian Real and Chilean Peso.

- 7) **Income from investment in Juanicipio** for Q4 2025 was \$61 million, which represents the Company's 44% share of Juanicipio's net income, inclusive of acquisition fair value adjustments, following the acquisition of Juanicipio in the MAG Acquisition in September 2025.

Income from investment in Juanicipio for 2025 was \$77 million, which represents the Company's 44% share of Juanicipio's net income, inclusive of acquisition fair value adjustments, for the period since acquisition.

- 8) **Investment income** for Q4 2025 was \$57 million higher than in Q4 2024, primarily due to positive mark-to-market fair value adjustments driven by the share price movement of New Pacific Metals Corp and Galleon Gold Corp., and an increase in bank interest income resulting from the higher cash balances.

Investment income for 2025 was \$103 million higher than in 2024 for the same reasons driving the quarter-over-quarter increase.

- 9) **Income tax expense** for Q4 2025 was \$29 million lower than in Q4 2024, reflecting increases in mine operating earnings being more than offset by the recognition of the deferred tax benefit on certain tax attributes at Cerro Moro, Minera Florida, and Timmins.

Income tax expense for 2025 was \$61 million lower than in 2024 for the same reasons driving the quarter-over-quarter decrease, as well as two discrete items that increased tax expense in 2024: (i) the conclusive agreement made with the Mexican tax authorities (the "SAT") to resolve specific disputed items related to the income tax filings for the years 2016 through 2022, identified upon completion of certain SAT audits (\$41 million, net of tax on the interest component); and (ii) the amendment of Argentine income tax filings from 2018 to 2023 to adjust the tax treatment of certain intercompany debts (\$6 million).

- 10) **Derivative gains** for Q4 2025 were \$2 million compared to derivative losses of \$19 million for Q4 2024, an increase of \$21 million. The gains in Q4 2025 were primarily driven by gains on the Canadian and Chilean hedge books. The Q4 2024 derivative losses were attributable to losses across all currency hedge books.

Derivative gains for 2025 were \$29 million compared to derivative losses of \$25 million for 2024, an increase of \$54 million. This was due to gains on the Brazilian, Chilean, Canadian, and Mexican currency hedge books in 2025, compared to losses in these hedge positions in the prior year.

- 11) **Other expenses** for Q4 2025 were \$11 million higher than in Q4 2024, primarily driven by the write-off of historical VAT receivables and a fair value adjustment on La Arena contingent consideration.

Other expenses for 2025 were \$25 million higher than in 2024, primarily for the same reasons driving the quarter-over-quarter increase, in addition to litigation provisions.

Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flow from operations in Q4 2025 was \$554 million, \$279 million higher than the \$275 million generated in Q4 2024, mainly reflecting increased revenue of \$364 million, as explained in the "Income Statement" section above, and a \$36 million positive quarter-over-quarter variance in changes from non-cash working capital. The increase was partially offset by negative quarter-over-quarter variances from higher general and administrative expenses of \$33 million, higher income taxes paid of \$25 million, higher royalties paid of \$16 million and higher production costs (excluding NRV adjustments) of \$13 million.

Changes in non-cash working capital drove a \$36 million source of cash in Q4 2025 compared with \$1 million in Q4 2024. The \$35 million quarter-over-quarter change was primarily driven by lower trade and other receivables build-ups of \$28 million and increased cash from changes in prepaids of \$23 million, reflecting draw-downs in 2025 compared to build-ups in 2024. These favourable impacts were partially offset by lower inventory draw-downs, resulting in a \$11 million use of cash.

Cash flow from operations in 2025 was \$1,333 million, \$609 million higher than the \$724 million generated in 2024, largely reflecting increased revenue of \$800 million and a positive year-over-year variance in changes from non-cash working capital of \$74 million. The increases to cash were partially offset by higher income taxes paid of \$154 million, higher general and administrative expenses of \$46 million and higher royalties paid of \$36 million.

Changes in non-cash working capital drove a \$29 million use of cash in 2025 compared with \$103 million in 2024. The \$74 million change was primarily driven by a decrease in inventory build-ups of \$58 million and increased cash from prepaids of \$23 million. These were partially offset by an increase in trade and other receivables build-ups of \$21 million.

Investing activities in Q4 2025 used \$122 million of cash, primarily related to \$94 million spent on mineral properties, plant and equipment ("MPP&E") at the Company's mines and projects; \$31 million spent on purchases of short-term investments; \$31 million paid for the finalization of net working capital adjustments on the disposition of La Arena, and \$16 million investments in and loan to Galleon Gold Corp. These uses of cash were partially offset by \$44 million in dividends received from Juanicipio. In Q4 2024, investing activities generated \$201 million of cash, primarily related to the net cash proceeds from the La Arena disposition of \$291 million, partially offset by \$85 million spent on MPP&E at the Company's mines and projects.

Investing activities in 2025 used \$706 million of cash, reflecting \$512 million spent on the MAG Acquisition, with \$102 million of cash acquired as part of the transaction, as previously described in the "MAG Silver Corp Transaction" section of this MD&A. In addition, \$314 million was spent on MPP&E at the Company's mines and projects, and a \$31 million net working capital adjustment settlement related to the disposition of La Arena. These uses of cash were partially offset by \$41 million of proceeds from the disposition of the La Pepa project in Chile. In 2024, investing activities used \$33 million, primarily reflecting \$323 million spent on MPP&E at the Company's mines and projects, mostly offset by \$291 million in cash proceeds from the La Arena disposition.

Financing activities in Q4 2025 utilized \$90 million compared to \$50 million in Q4 2024. In Q4 2025, the Company paid \$59 million in dividends, \$15 million for the repurchase and cancellation of Company shares under the Company's Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB"), and lease payments of \$14 million. In Q4 2024, the Company paid dividends of \$36 million and spent \$12 million on lease payments.

Financing activities in 2025 utilized \$278 million compared to \$225 million used in 2024. In 2025, the Company paid \$175 million of dividends, \$52 million on lease payments, and \$46 million for the repurchase and cancellation of Company shares under the NCIB. In 2024, the Company paid \$145 million of dividends, \$50 million on lease payments, and \$24 million for the repurchase and cancellation of Company shares under the NCIB.

Liquidity and Financial Position

Liquidity

The Company's cash and short-term investments increased by \$408 million during Q4 2025, largely reflecting the contribution from operating cash flow of \$554 million and dividends received from Juanicipio of \$44 million, partly offset by cash used for other investing and financing activities: \$94 million for MPP&E, \$59 million in dividend payments, a \$31 million net working capital adjustment settlement related to the disposition of La Arena, \$31 million spent on purchases of short-term investments, and \$15 million in shares repurchased under the NCIB.

Pan American's investment objectives for its excess cash balances are to preserve capital, to provide liquidity and to maximize returns. The Company's strategy to achieve these objectives is to invest excess cash balances in a portfolio of primarily fixed income instruments with specified credit rating targets established by the Board of Directors. From time to time, the Company may assess opportunities to use excess liquidity to provide returns to its shareholders including, among other things, through dividends and purchases under its NCIB, and to reduce existing debt levels, including, among other things, through the repayment of any amounts that may be drawn on its Credit Facility and the repayment of the Senior Notes prior to maturity, as the Company deems appropriate.

Working capital of \$1,379 million at December 31, 2025 was \$346 million higher than working capital of \$1,033 million at December 31, 2024, largely as a result of the increase in cash and short-term investments, trade and other receivables build-ups and a decrease in derivative liabilities. These increases to working capital were offset by an increase to income taxes payable and a decrease in the inventory balance. The net cash generated from the sales of metal production provides our primary source of cash flows, and we do not currently expect to experience payment delinquencies from our metal sales counterparties.

The Company's financial position at December 31, 2025, and the operating cash flows that are expected over the next 12 months, lead Management to believe that the Company's liquid assets and available credit from the revolving Credit Facility are sufficient to satisfy our 2026 working capital requirements, fund currently planned capital expenditures, and to discharge liabilities as they come due. The Company remains well positioned to take advantage of strategic opportunities as they become available. Liquidity risks are discussed further in the "Risks and Uncertainties" section of this MD&A.

Credit Facility and Senior Notes

The Credit Facility has a limit of \$750 million plus an accordion feature for up to an additional \$250 million which is available at the discretion of the lenders. As of December 31, 2025, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants under the Credit Facility, which was undrawn for all of 2025. The borrowing costs under the Credit Facility are based on the Company's credit ratings from Moody's and S&P Global at either: (i) Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 1.25% to 2.40%; or (ii) The Bank of Nova Scotia's Base Rate on U.S. dollar denominated commercial loans plus 0.15% to 1.30%. Under the ratings-based pricing, undrawn amounts under the Credit Facility are subject to a stand-by fee of between 0.23% and 0.46% per annum, dependent on the Company's credit rating and subject to pricing adjustments based on sustainability performance ratings and scores. The Credit Facility matures on November 24, 2028.

The Company has senior notes of \$283 million in aggregate principal with a 4.63% coupon and maturing in December 2027; and senior notes of \$500 million in aggregate principal with a 2.63% coupon and maturing in August 2031 (collectively "Senior Notes"). The Senior Notes are unsecured with interest payable semi-annually. Each series of Senior Notes is redeemable, in whole or in part, at the Company's option, at any time prior to maturity, subject to make-whole provisions. The Senior Notes are accreted to the face value over their respective terms and were recorded at fair value upon acquisition using an effective interest rate of 5.52%.

Commitments

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that give rise to commitments, which are described in Note 9(c)(ii) of the 2025 Annual Financial Statements, and in the "Liquidity and Financial Position" section of this MD&A. The following table summarizes the remaining contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities and operating commitments on an undiscounted basis:

Payments due by period December 31, 2025					
	Within 1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	After 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities other than:	\$ 512	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 512
Severance liabilities	2	17	12	39	70
Payroll liabilities	35	—	—	—	35
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	549	17	12	39	617
Income tax payables	164	—	—	—	164
Repayment of principal	5	280	—	429	714
Interest and standby fees	29	43	26	8	106
Provisions ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	12	11	2	10	35
Future payroll liabilities	9	45	—	3	57
Total contractual obligations ⁽²⁾	\$ 768	\$ 396	\$ 40	\$ 489	\$ 1,693

(1) Total litigation provision (Note 16 of the 2025 Annual Financial Statements).

(2) Amounts above do not include payments related to asset retirement obligations (current \$34 million, non-current \$566 million) discussed in Note 16 of the 2025 Annual Financial Statements, and the lease obligations discussed in Note 17 of the 2025 Annual Financial Statements.

Outstanding Share Amounts

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had approximately 163 thousand stock options outstanding (each exercisable for one common share of the Company). Approximately 120 thousand of the stock options were vested and exercisable at December 31, 2025, with an average weighted exercise price of CAD \$23.07 per share. The Company also had approximately 184 thousand equity-settled restricted share units ("RSUs") outstanding that it will settle in common shares upon vesting with a weighted average grant date fair value of CAD \$49.88 per unit. The remaining 760 thousand outstanding RSUs as at December 31, 2025 will either be settled in cash or common shares at the Company's discretion. For the RSUs issued in 2024 and 2025, a minimum of 25% of the RSUs will be settled in common shares, with the remaining 75% of the RSUs settled in cash or common shares at the election of the counterparties, provided the Company ultimately retains discretion to settle such RSUs in cash or common shares.

On March 4, 2024, the Company obtained approval of the NCIB from the TSX and the NYSE to purchase for cancellation up to 18,232,990 common shares between March 6, 2024 and March 5, 2025. On March 6, 2025, the Company renewed the NCIB until March 5, 2026 for the ability to purchase up to 18,107,917 of its common shares for cancellation. Daily purchases (other than pursuant to a block purchase exemption) on the TSX and NYSE under the NCIB are limited to a maximum of 186,936 common shares and 25% of the average trading volume for the Company's common shares in the four calendar weeks preceding the date of purchase, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, 1,650,770 (2024 - 1,720,366) common shares were repurchased for cancellation under the NCIB at a weighted average price of \$27.92 per share for a total consideration of \$46 million (2024 - \$14.16 per share for total consideration of and \$24 million).

The following table sets out the common shares, options, and equity-settled RSUs outstanding as at the date of this MD&A:

	Number outstanding (in thousands) as at February 18, 2026
Common shares	421,884
Options	124
Equity-settled RSUs	232
Total	422,240

As part of the acquisition of Tahoe Resources Inc. on February 22, 2019, the Company issued 313.9 million Contingent Value Rights ("CVRs"), with a term of 10 years, which are convertible into 15.6 million common shares upon the first commercial shipment of concentrate following the restart of operations at the Escobal mine. As of December 31, 2025, there were 313.9 million CVRs outstanding, which would be convertible into 15.6 million common shares if the payment conditions are satisfied.

Asset Retirement Obligation Provision

The estimated future asset retirement obligation is based principally on the requirements of relevant authorities and the Company's environmental policies. The provision is measured using Management's assumptions and estimates for future cash outflows. The Company accrues these costs, which are determined by discounting costs using rates specific to the underlying obligation. Upon recognition of an asset retirement obligation provision, the Company capitalizes these costs to the related mine and amortizes such amounts over the life of each mine on a unit-of-production basis except in the case of exploration projects and closed sites for which the offset to the liability is expensed. The accretion of the discount due to the passage of time is recognized as an increase in the liability and finance expense.

The total inflated and undiscounted amount of estimated cash flows required to settle the Company's estimated future reclamation costs as of December 31, 2025 was \$935 million (December 31, 2024 - \$683 million) using an inflation rate of 3% (December 31, 2024 - 3%). The inflated and discounted provision on the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025 was \$600 million (December 31, 2024 - \$438 million), using discount rates between 3% and 7% (December 31, 2024 - between 3% and 10%). Spending with respect to asset retirement obligations commenced in 2016 at Alamo Dorado and Manantial Espejo, and in 2024 at Dolores. The remainder of the obligations are expected to be substantially paid through 2057, or later if the mine lives are extended. Revisions made to the asset retirement obligations in 2025 were primarily a result of updates to Dolores and Shahuindo. An update to the Dolores asset retirement obligation was completed following cessation of stacking activities and as studies for reclamation planning progressed, which resulted in an increase in estimated costs for regrade, channeling, and re-vegetation for the waste rock dumps and leach pads, as well as higher costs related to inflation and an appreciation of the Mexican peso. At Shahuindo, the increase was primarily the result of updated water balance modelling and studies, which resulted in an increase in expected post-closure water treatment requirements. At all operations, updates reflected increased site disturbances from ongoing operations, periodic reviews of reclamation plans and related costs, actual expenditures incurred, and completed reclamation activities. These obligations will primarily be funded from operating cash flows and cash on hand.

The accretion of the discount charged in Q4 2025 and 2025 as finance expense was \$6 million and \$26 million, respectively (Q4 2024 and 2024 - \$7 million and \$31 million, respectively). Reclamation paid during Q4 2025 and 2025 were \$4 million and \$15 million, respectively (Q4 2024 and 2024 - \$6 million and \$25 million, respectively).

2026 OPERATING OUTLOOK

The following provides Pan American's operating outlook for 2026. Pan American reports mines under either a Silver Segment or a Gold Segment with AISC calculated on a by-product basis, specifically by-product metal sales are credited against the operating costs to produce the primary metal for that segment, and presented on an Attributable basis.

The following estimates contain forward-looking information about expected future events and financial and operating performance of Pan American. Readers should refer to the risks and assumptions set out in the "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Information" that accompany the MD&A for the period ended December 31, 2025. Pan American may revise forecasts during the year to reflect actual results to date and those anticipated for the remainder of the year.

2026 Attributable Silver and Gold Production and AISC Forecasts:

	Attributable Silver Production (million ounces)	Attributable Gold Production (thousand ounces)	AISC (\$ per ounce) ⁽¹⁾
Silver Segment:			
La Colorada (Mexico)	5.80 - 6.25	2.5	33.25 - 35.75
Juanicipio (Mexico) (44.0%) ⁽²⁾	6.00 - 6.50	17.5 - 18.5	2.25 - 4.25
Cerro Moro (Argentina)	2.80 - 3.00	80.0 - 86.0	(25.75) - (21.75)
Huaron (Peru)	3.25 - 3.50	—	27.75 - 29.75
San Vicente (Bolivia) (95.0%) ⁽³⁾	2.70 - 2.90	—	41.00 - 43.00
Total	20.55 - 22.15	100.0 - 107.0	15.75 - 18.25
Gold Segment:			
Jacobina (Brazil)	—	181.0 - 191.0	1,550 - 1,650
El Peñon (Chile)	3.65 - 3.95	104.0 - 111.0	275 - 500
Timmins (Canada)	—	105.5 - 115.0	2,575 - 2,675
Shahuindo (Peru)	0.20	125.5 - 135.0	1,825 - 1,950
Minera Florida (Chile)	0.25	66.0 - 71.0	2,550 - 2,675
Dolores (Mexico)	0.35 - 0.45	18.0 - 20.0	2,550 - 2,800
Total	4.45 - 4.85	600.0 - 643.0	1,700 - 1,850
Total Attributable Production	25.00 - 27.00	700.0 - 750.0	n/a

(1) AISC is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the "Alternative Performance (Non-GAAP) Measures" section of this MD&A for further information on this measure. The AISC forecasts assume average metal prices of \$70.00/oz for silver, \$4,200/oz for gold, \$3,000/tonne (\$1.36/lb) for zinc, \$2,000/tonne (\$0.91/lb) for lead, and \$10,000/tonne (\$4.54/lb) for copper; and average annual exchange rates relative to 1 USD of \$18.50 for the Mexican peso ("MXN"), \$3.45 for the Peruvian sol ("PEN"), \$1,427 for the Argentine peso ("ARS"), \$7.00 for the Bolivian boliviano ("BOB"), \$1.39 for the Canadian dollar ("CAD"), \$950 for the Chilean peso ("CLP") and \$5.50 for the Brazilian real ("BRL").

(2) Juanicipio data represents Pan American's 44.0% interest in the mine's production.

(3) San Vicente data represents Pan American's 95.0% interest in the mine's production.

2026 Attributable Base Metal Production Forecasts:

	Attributable Zinc Production (kt)	Attributable Lead Production (kt)	Attributable Copper Production (kt)
Total Attributable Production	58.5 - 62.5	30.5 - 32.5	2.0

In 2026, Attributable silver production is expected to be between 25.00 to 27.00 million ounces, representing an increase of 2.16 to 4.16 million ounces compared with 2025 Attributable silver production of 22.84 million ounces. The year-over-year increase is primarily driven by a full year contribution from Juanicipio and higher silver production at Cerro Moro from mine sequencing into higher silver grade ores at the underground zones. These increases are expected to be partially offset by lower silver production at Dolores, as the mine progresses into the later stages of residual leaching.

In 2026, Attributable gold production is expected to be between 700.0 to 750.0 thousand ounces compared with 2025 Attributable gold production of 742.2 thousand ounces. Anticipated increases in gold production at Timmins, driven by mine sequencing into higher grade zones, and Juanicipio from a full year contribution, are expected to be offset by lower production at Dolores from residual leaching and El Peñon due to lower throughput from the exhaustion of the low-grade stockpile and lower ore tonnes mined.

Silver Segment AISC are anticipated to be between \$15.75 and \$18.25 per ounce in 2026, which is \$1.87 to \$4.37 per ounce higher relative to 2025 AISC excluding NRV inventory adjustments of \$13.88 per ounce. The expected increase reflects the impact of higher metal price assumptions on royalties, workers' participation payments and smelting and refining costs. Additionally, Silver Segment AISC are expected to be impacted by: (i) increased labour costs, expensed development and filtered tailings expenditures at Huaron; (ii) increased labour costs and sustaining capital expenditures at San Vicente; and (iii) lower by-product credits from lower zinc and lead production and higher sustaining capital expenditures at La Colorada. These increases are expected to be partially offset by lower AISC at Cerro Moro, primarily driven by higher gold by-product credits from higher gold prices, and a full year contribution of low cost, high margin ounces from Juanicipio.

Gold Segment AISC in 2026 are anticipated to be between \$1,700 and \$1,850 per ounce, representing an increase of \$79 to \$229 per ounce compared to 2025 AISC excluding NRV inventory adjustments of \$1,621 per ounce. As with the Silver Segment AISC, the expected increase reflects the impact of higher metal price assumptions on royalties, workers' participation payments and smelting and refining costs. Additionally, the anticipated increase in Gold Segment AISC reflects: (i) higher sustaining capital expenditures and higher production costs from additional development and increased hauling contract rates at Jacobina; (ii) higher leaching and equipment servicing costs at Shahuindo; (iii) higher mining costs associated with increased development metres, ground support, and paste backfill volumes at Timmins; and (iv) higher unit operating costs at Dolores, as production declines in the residual leaching phase. These factors are expected to be partially offset by lower AISC at El Peñon from higher silver by-product credits due to a higher silver-to-gold production ratio and a higher silver price assumption.

2026 Quarterly Operating Outlook:

Below is Management's breakdown for our 2026 Operating Outlook by quarter ("2026 Quarterly Expectations").

	2026 Quarterly Expectations				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY 2026
Attributable Silver Production (million ounces)	6.10 - 6.60	6.05 - 6.55	6.50 - 7.00	6.35 - 6.85	25.00 - 27.00
Attributable Gold Production (thousand ounces)	164.5 - 175.5	174.5 - 186.5	178.5 - 192.0	182.5 - 196.0	700.0 - 750.0
Silver Segment AISC ⁽¹⁾	14.75 - 17.00	15.00 - 17.50	15.50 - 17.75	18.50 - 20.75	15.75 - 18.25
Gold Segment AISC ⁽¹⁾	1,775 - 1,925	1,825 - 1,950	1,725 - 1,875	1,525 - 1,650	1,700 - 1,850

(1) AISC is a non-GAAP measure. Please refer to the "Alternative Performance (Non-GAAP) Measures" section of this MD&A for further information on this measure. The AISC forecasts assume average metal prices of \$70.00/oz for silver, \$4,200/oz for gold, \$3,000/tonne (\$1.36/lb) for zinc, \$2,000/tonne (\$0.91/lb) for lead, and \$10,000/tonne (\$4.54/lb) for copper; and average annual exchange rates relative to 1 USD of \$18.50 for the MXN, \$3.45 for the PEN, \$1,427 for the ARS, \$7.00 for the BOB, \$1.39 for the CAD, \$950 for the CLP and \$5.50 for the BRL.

Attributable silver production is anticipated to be higher towards the second half ("H2 2026") of the year, largely as a result of increased production from El Peñon, Juanicipio, La Colorada and San Vicente. Attributable production at San Vicente is expected to be lower in the first half of the year reflective of essential plant maintenance scheduled, while at El Peñon, Juanicipio and La Colorada production is expected to increase in H2 2026 largely due to mine sequencing into higher silver grade ore zones, despite lower throughput at El Peñon from the exhaustion

of the low-grade stockpile. The anticipated increases in H2 2026 are expected to be partially offset by lower production in H2 2026 at Cerro Moro from mine sequencing into lower grade ore zones and at Dolores due to the progression into later stages of residual leaching.

Attributable gold production is expected to increase towards H2 2026, predominately due to increased production from Shahuindo, El Peñon and Minera Florida. At Shahuindo, the expected increase is due to mine sequencing into higher grade ore zones, as well as from leach sequencing, which results in a higher ratio of ounces recovered to ounces placed. At El Peñon, the expected increase is driven by mine sequencing into higher grade ore zones. At Minera Florida, production is expected to increase in H2 2026, as we are expecting a plant maintenance shutdown in Q1 2026. As with silver production, the anticipated increases in gold production in H2 2026 are expected to be partially offset by lower production at Cerro Moro and Dolores from the same factors impacting silver production.

Silver Segment AISC per ounce are anticipated to increase throughout the year due to the production impacts from Cerro Moro, while Gold Segment AISC per ounce are anticipated to decrease in H2 2026, largely due to lower AISC at El Peñon driven by the production sequence.

2026 Expenditure Forecast:

The following tables detail the forecast capital, reclamation, care and maintenance, general and administrative, exploration and depreciation and amortization expenditures and taxes expected to be paid in 2026:

Capital Forecast (\$ millions)	Capitalized Exploration	Lease Payments	Other Capital Expenditures	2026 Forecast
Sustaining Capital				
La Colorada	5	4	12 - 14	21 - 23
Juanicipio ⁽¹⁾	5	—	23 - 25	28 - 30
Cerro Moro	—	—	6 - 7	6 - 7
Huaron	4	7	11 - 13	22 - 24
San Vicente ⁽²⁾	1	—	15 - 16	16 - 17
Jacobina	5	10	52 - 55	67 - 70
El Peñon	18	15	3 - 5	36 - 38
Timmins	8	—	31 - 33	39 - 41
Shahuindo	2	13	43 - 46	58 - 61
Minera Florida	7	9	11 - 13	27 - 29
Dolores	—	—	—	—
Sustaining Capital Sub-total	55	58	207 - 227	320 - 340
Project Capital				
Jacobina				53 - 57
La Colorada Skarn				47 - 50
Timmins				40 - 43
Huaron				16 - 17
Cerro Moro				13 - 14
Juanicipio ⁽¹⁾				11 - 12
La Colorada				9 - 10
Shahuindo				6 - 7
Project Capital Total				195 - 210
Total Capital Expenditures				515 - 550

(1) Capital expenditures at Juanicipio are shown at a 44% ownership.

(2) Capital expenditures at San Vicente are shown at a 100% ownership.

Other Expenditures Forecast (\$ millions)	2026 Forecast
Reclamation Payments	
Dolores	15 - 17
Jacobina	7 - 8
Other	7 - 8
Alamo Dorado	3 - 4
Total Reclamation Payments	32 - 37
Care & Maintenance	
Escobal	16 - 18
Other	10
Total Care & Maintenance	26 - 28
General & Administrative	100 - 105
Exploration and Project Development	22 - 25
Income Tax Payments	500 - 550
Depreciation and Amortization	500 - 525

2026 Mine Operating Forecast

Management's expectation for each mine's 2026 operating performance, including Attributable production, AISC, sustaining capital and project capital are provided below:

La Colorada

Silver production is forecast to be between 5.80 to 6.25 million ounces in 2026, which is consistent with the 6.02 million ounces produced in 2025, as lower throughput is expected to be offset by higher grades.

AISC in 2026 are forecast to be between \$33.25 and \$35.75 per ounce, which is between \$8.40 to \$10.90 per ounce higher than the \$24.85 per ounce recorded in 2025. The increase is driven by: (i) increased royalties from net-profit-driven payments to an adjacent concession owner for undertaking mining activities on their concession; (ii) lower by-product credits from lower zinc and lead production due to mine sequencing away from higher zinc and lead grade ore to higher silver grade ore; (iii) increased direct selling costs due to the impact of higher metal price assumptions on smelting and refining charges; and (iv) increased sustaining capital expenditures for near-mine exploration and mine equipment replacements and refurbishments. AISC guidance for 2026 of between \$33.25 and \$35.75 per ounce considers approximately \$10.50 per ounce in royalties, largely related to payments to the adjacent concession owner, which assumes an average silver price of \$70.00 per ounce and between 30% to 40% of contained silver ounces mined in 2026 coming from the third-party concession.

Sustaining capital in 2026 of \$21 to \$23 million is primarily related to a tailings storage facility expansion, mine equipment replacements and refurbishments, near-mine exploration expenditures and mine ventilation and communication infrastructure projects.

Project capital at La Colorada is expected to be between \$56 to \$60 million, of which \$47 to \$50 million is designated to the La Colorada Skarn project for continued exploration and in-fill drilling, advancing engineering work and initial mine infrastructure early works mobilization. The remaining \$9 to \$10 million is directed to the La Colorada vein mine for exploration, underground development and lease payments related to the fleet expansion to access, mine and expand the deep eastern extensions of the Candelaria mineralized structure.

Juanicipio

Attributable silver production is forecast to be between 6.00 to 6.50 million ounces in 2026, representing an increase of 3.51 to 4.01 million ounces compared with the 2.49 million ounces produced in 2025, reflecting a full year of contribution from the operation. Attributable gold production in 2026 is forecast to be between 17.5 to 18.5 thousand ounces, an increase of 10.8 to 11.8 thousand ounces relative to the 6.7 thousand ounces produced in 2025, also reflecting a full year of contribution.

AISC in 2026 are forecast to be between \$2.25 and \$4.25 per ounce, which is between \$5.43 to \$7.43 per ounce higher than the negative \$3.18 per ounce recorded in 2025. The increase primarily reflects higher production costs per ounce from higher contractor, labour and energy costs and lower silver grade production, lower by-product credits attributable to mine sequencing into lower zinc and lead grade ore zones and higher sustaining capital expenditures.

Sustaining capital in 2026 of \$28 to \$30 million is primarily related to capital developments, near-mine exploration expenditures, mine equipment replacements, and ventilation and electrical infrastructure projects.

Project capital at Juanicipio is expected to be between \$11 to \$12 million related to advancing the conveyor haulage system aimed at reducing costs and optimizing long-term margins.

Cerro Moro

Silver production is expected to be between 2.80 to 3.00 million ounces in 2026, which is a 0.29 to 0.49 million ounce increase relative to the 2.51 million ounces produced in 2025, largely due to mine sequencing into higher silver grade ores at the underground zones. Gold production is expected to be between 80.0 to 86.0 thousand ounces in 2026, which is in line with the 2025 gold production of 83.1 thousand ounces.

AISC in 2026 are anticipated to be between negative \$25.75 to negative \$21.75 per ounce, which is between \$11.71 and \$7.71 per ounce lower than the negative \$14.04 per ounce reported in 2025. This primarily reflects higher gold by-product credits from higher gold prices, lower sustaining exploration and tailings storage facility investments due to an allocation to project capital given targeted life-of-mine extensions, and lower production costs per ounce from mine sequencing into higher silver grade ores. These decreases are expected to be partially offset by higher royalties from higher metal prices.

Sustaining capital in 2026 of \$6 and \$7 million is primarily related to raise bore developments, communication infrastructure and mine equipment replacements and refurbishments.

Project capital is expected to be between \$13 and \$14 million and directed towards exploration activities and the expansion of the tailings storage facility aimed at extending life-of-mine.

Huaron

Silver production is expected to be between 3.25 to 3.50 million ounces in 2026, which is consistent with the 3.33 million ounces produced in 2025, as the mine plan reflects a continued higher proportion of mill feed from development versus stoping ore, resulting in lower-than-reserve grade ore mined.

AISC in 2026 are anticipated to be between \$27.75 to \$29.75 per ounce, which is between \$6.20 and \$8.20 per ounce higher than the \$21.55 per ounce recorded in 2025. The increase is primarily related to higher operating costs driven by increased labour costs, expensed development and filtered tailings expenditures, as well as higher direct selling costs due to the impact of higher metal price assumptions on smelting and refining charges. This is expected to be partially offset by higher zinc and lead by-product credits from mine sequencing into higher zinc and lead ores, as well as lower sustaining capitalized development.

Sustaining capital in 2026 of \$22 to \$24 million is primarily directed at mine equipment replacements and refurbishments, underground development support and rehabilitation, near-mine exploration and concentrator plant upgrades.

Project capital in 2026 is expected to be between \$16 to \$17 million to advance development to establish a higher inventory of developed stopes to provide greater mine flexibility and to increase production, and for exploration activities targeted at deep extensions of the deposit.

San Vicente

Attributable silver production is forecast to be between 2.70 and 2.90 million ounces in 2026, which is a 0.03 to 0.23 million ounce decrease relative to the 2.93 million ounces produced in 2025, largely reflective of lower tonnes processed in Q1 2026 as a result of a planned plant maintenance shutdown.

AISC in 2026 are anticipated to be between \$41.00 to \$43.00 per ounce, which is between \$19.23 and \$21.23 per ounce higher than the \$21.77 per ounce reported in 2025. This is largely due to higher profit-driven royalties, reflecting increased metal price assumptions, as well as higher sustaining capital expenditures. AISC are expected to be further impacted by increased operating costs, primarily driven by higher labour expenses.

Sustaining capital in 2026 is anticipated to be between \$16 and \$17 million, primarily directed towards the tailings storage facility expansion, mine equipment purchases, plant upgrades and mine infrastructure improvements.

Jacobina

Gold production is anticipated to be between 181.0 to 191.0 thousand ounces in 2026, which is between a 9.5 thousand ounce decrease to a 0.5 thousand ounce increase relative to the 190.5 thousand ounces produced in 2025, reflective of mine sequencing out of higher-than-reserve grade ore zones and lower throughput as a result of scheduled plant maintenance in the third quarter of 2026.

AISC in 2026 are anticipated to be between \$1,550 to \$1,650 per ounce, a \$244 to \$344 per ounce increase relative to the \$1,306 per ounce recorded in 2025. The expected increase is largely attributable to higher sustaining capital expenditures for mine equipment replacements and plant upgrades and higher production costs from additional development and higher hauling contract rates.

Sustaining capital in 2026 of \$67 to \$70 million is primarily related to mine equipment replacements and refurbishments, tailings storage facility expansions, ventilation and electrical infrastructure improvements and plant infrastructure upgrades.

The Company is forecasting to invest \$53 to \$57 million in project capital in 2026 to complete process plant optimization projects and to continue advancing mine and plant optimization studies, including investments in initial underground infrastructure advancements, mine fleet expansions and exploration initiatives.

El Peñon

Gold production in 2026 is forecast to be between 104.0 and 111.0 thousand ounces, which is between 4.2 and 11.2 thousand ounces below the 115.2 thousand ounces produced in 2025. Silver production in 2026 is forecast to be between 3.65 to 3.95 million ounces, which is between a 0.26 million ounce decrease and a 0.04 million ounce increase relative to the 3.91 million ounces produced in 2025. The changes in gold and silver production primarily reflect lower throughput from the exhaustion of the low-grade stockpile in the second half of 2026, as well as a reduction in ore tonnes mined. The impact on silver production is expected to be partially offset by higher mined silver grades from mine sequencing into higher silver grade zones.

AISC in 2026 are forecast to be between \$275 and \$500 per ounce, which is between \$604 and \$829 per ounce lower than the \$1,104 per ounce recorded in 2025. This expected decrease is largely due to higher by-product credits from a higher silver-to-gold production ratio and a higher silver price assumption, which more than offset higher production costs due to a full year of enhanced ground support activities, increased prices for mining supplies including diesel and explosives, and higher labour costs from the renewal of collective bargaining agreements.

Sustaining capital in 2026 of \$36 to \$38 million is primarily related to near-mine exploration and in-fill drilling expenditures, lease payments related to mine equipment and raise bore developments.

Timmins

Gold production in 2026 is expected to be between 105.5 to 115.0 thousand ounces, representing an increase of 1.9 to 11.4 thousand ounces compared with the 103.6 thousand ounces produced in 2025, primarily reflecting mine sequencing into higher grade zones.

AISC in 2026 are forecast to be between \$2,575 and \$2,675 per ounce, which is an increase of \$132 to \$232 per ounce from the \$2,443 per ounce recorded in 2025. The expected increase is largely driven by higher labour, material and contractor costs associated with increased development metres, ground support and paste backfill volumes, as well as higher royalty payments driven by the higher metal price assumption. These factors increasing AISC are partially offset by lower sustaining tailings storage facility expansion capital.

Sustaining capital in 2026 of \$39 to \$41 million is primarily related to tailings storage facility expansions, mine equipment replacements and refurbishments, near-mine exploration expenditures and haul road upgrades.

Project capital is expected to be between \$40 to \$43 million to initiate the construction of the Phase 6 tailings expansion, to advance studies and initial underground development of the Bell Creek shaft extension, and to continue exploration activities and preliminary engineering studies at satellite deposits.

Shahuindo

Gold production in 2026 is anticipated to be between 125.5 and 135.0 thousand ounces, which is consistent with the 132.2 thousand ounces produced in 2025, reflecting the expectation of higher tonnes stacked being offset by lower grade ore.

AISC in 2026 are forecast to be between \$1,825 and \$1,950 per ounce, which is between \$211 to \$336 per ounce higher than the \$1,614 per ounce recorded in 2025. The increase is largely due to higher operating costs, including increased labour-related expenses driven by the impact of higher metal price assumptions on workers' participation payments, higher leaching costs from increased cyanide and lime consumption, and higher equipment servicing costs.

Sustaining capital in 2026 of \$58 to \$61 million is largely directed at leach pad expansion projects, waste dump preparation, water treatment plant infrastructure, truck shop upgrades and mine equipment replacements.

The Company is expecting project capital in 2026 of between \$6 to \$7 million related to land purchases and exploration aimed at potential extensions to the life-of-mine.

Minera Florida

Gold production in 2026 is forecast to be between 66.0 and 71.0 thousand ounces, which is in line with 2025 gold production of 68.6 thousand ounces. Silver production is forecast to be 0.25 million ounces, which is 0.17 million ounces lower relative to 2025 silver production of 0.42 million ounces, largely due to mine sequencing into lower silver grade ores.

AISC for 2026 are forecast to be between \$2,550 to \$2,675 per ounce, which is between \$13 and \$138 per ounce higher than the \$2,537 per ounce recorded in 2025, largely due to higher expected labour costs and a full year of enhanced ground support activities.

Sustaining capital in 2026 of \$27 to \$29 million is primarily related to near-mine exploration and in-fill drilling expenditures, a tailings storage facility expansion and lease payments related to mine equipment.

Dolores

Gold production in 2026 is forecast to be between 18.0 and 20.0 thousand ounces, which is 17.6 to 19.6 thousand ounces lower than the 37.6 thousand ounces produced in 2025, while silver production in 2026 is forecast to be between 0.35 and 0.45 million ounces, which is 0.52 to 0.62 million ounces lower than the 0.97 million ounces produced in 2025. The decrease in gold and silver production reflects the progression into later stages of residual leaching.

AISC for 2026 are expected to be between \$2,550 and \$2,800, which is between \$1,538 and \$1,788 per ounce higher than the \$1,012 per ounce recorded in 2025, driven by higher unit operating costs from reduced production as the mine progresses in the residual leaching phase.

2026 Reclamation Payments Forecast

Estimated reclamation payments of \$32 to \$37 million in 2026 include spending on: (i) the continuation of progressive reclamation work at Dolores, including detailed engineering and reclamation planning studies, regrading of the waste dumps and heap leach pads and infrastructure dismantling; (ii) progressive reclamation at Jacobina related to the inactive B1 tailings storage facility and the João Belo waste dump; (iii) completion of waste dump reclamation at Alamo Dorado and the transition into the post-closure phase; (iv) reclamation activities at other properties, including Manantial Espejo.

2026 Care and Maintenance Forecast

Estimated care and maintenance costs of \$26 to \$28 million primarily relate to expenditures at Escobal and Manantial Espejo. Pan American has not projected timing for a potential restart of the Escobal mine and has assumed a full year of care and maintenance costs at Escobal.

2026 General and Administrative Expense Forecast

Estimated corporate general and administrative expenses of \$100 to \$105 million.

2026 Exploration and Project Development Expense Forecast

Estimated regional exploration, property holding costs, and project development expenses of \$22 to \$25 million in 2026 are primarily directed at drilling in Brazil, Mexico, Canada and Chile. The expenditures relating to near-mine exploration targeting reserve replacement and expansion are included in the sustaining and project capital estimates provided in the 2026 Expenditures Forecast table above.

2026 Income Tax Payments Forecast

Cash income tax payments in 2026 are forecast to be between \$500 to \$550 million, and are expected to be front-end loaded. Higher profitability in 2025 and expected higher profitability in 2026 at our guidance metal price assumptions are expected to result in increased income tax payments and withholding tax payments related to increased cash repatriations.

2026 Depreciation and Amortization Expense Forecast

Estimated depreciation and amortization expenses of \$500 to \$525 million in 2026 are expected to be higher than 2025 from increased capital investments and updates to mine life assumptions.

SELECTED ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

2025 (In millions of USD, other than per share amounts)	Quarter Ended				Year Ended
	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Dec 31
Revenue	\$ 773	\$ 812	\$ 855	\$ 1,179	\$ 3,619
Mine operating earnings	\$ 251	\$ 273	\$ 313	\$ 568	\$ 1,405
Earnings for the period attributable to equity holders	\$ 168	\$ 189	\$ 169	\$ 452	\$ 978
Income from investment in Juanicipio	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16	\$ 61	\$ 77
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.45	\$ 1.07	\$ 2.56
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.44	\$ 1.07	\$ 2.56
Cash flow from operating activities	\$ 176	\$ 293	\$ 309	\$ 554	\$ 1,333
Cash dividends paid per share	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.46
Other financial information					
Total assets					\$ 9,742
Total non-current financial liabilities ⁽¹⁾					\$ 1,489
Total attributable shareholders' equity					\$ 6,997

(1) Total non-current financial liabilities are comprised of non-current liabilities excluding deferred tax liabilities.

2024 (In millions of USD, other than per share amounts)	Quarter Ended				Year Ended
	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Dec 31
Revenue	\$ 602	\$ 686	\$ 716	\$ 815	\$ 2,819
Mine operating earnings	\$ 71	\$ 117	\$ 176	\$ 185	\$ 549
Earnings (loss) for the period attributable to equity holders	\$ (31)	\$ (22)	\$ 57	\$ 108	\$ 112
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.31
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.31
Cash flow from operating activities	\$ 61	\$ 163	\$ 226	\$ 274	\$ 724
Cash dividends paid per share	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.40
Other financial information					
Total assets					\$ 7,203
Total non-current financial liabilities ⁽¹⁾					\$ 1,277
Total attributable shareholders' equity					\$ 4,704

(1) Total non-current financial liabilities are comprised of non-current liabilities excluding deferred tax liabilities.

2023 (In millions of USD, other than per share amounts)	Quarter Ended				Year Ended
	Mar 31	Jun 30 ⁽²⁾	Sep 30 ⁽²⁾	Dec 31	Dec 31
Revenue	\$ 390	\$ 640	\$ 616	\$ 670	\$ 2,316
Mine operating earnings	\$ 77	\$ 88	\$ 67	\$ 65	\$ 297
Earnings (loss) for the period attributable to equity holders	\$ 16	\$ (32)	\$ (20)	\$ (68)	\$ (104)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.25)
Diluted earnings (loss) earnings per share	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.25)
Cash flow from operating activities	\$ 51	\$ 117	\$ 115	\$ 167	\$ 450
Cash dividends paid per share	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.40
Other financial information					
Total assets					\$ 7,213
Total non-current financial liabilities ⁽¹⁾					\$ 1,275
Total attributable shareholders' equity					\$ 4,761

(1) Total non-current financial liabilities are comprised of non-current liabilities excluding deferred tax liabilities.

(2) Amounts differ from those originally reported in the respective quarter due to the finalization of the purchase price allocation for Yamana Gold Inc. ("Yamana"), which was retrospectively applied.

OPERATING METRICS

Three months ended December 31, 2025												
	La Colorada	Juanicipio ⁽¹⁾	Cerro Moro	Huaron	San Vicente ⁽²⁾	Jacobina	El Peñon	Timmins	Shahuindo	Minera Florida	Dolores	Total
Ore tonnes mined – kt	179	160	134	259	95	768	280	370	2,775	240	—	5,261
Waste tonnes mined – kt	—	—	983	—	—	—	—	—	4,465	—	—	5,448
Tonnes processed – kt	179	152	113	264	99	807	363	365	2,924	261	—	5,527
Grade												
Silver – g/t	301.6	420.0	269.4	112.6	259.2	—	101.5	—	7.0	9.8	—	
Gold – g/t	—	1.27	7.89	—	—	2.08	2.75	2.23	0.45	2.40	—	
Zinc – %	1.97	3.51	—	2.23	3.18	—	—	—	—	1.07	—	
Lead – %	0.92	1.94	—	1.48	0.29	—	—	—	—	0.47	—	
Copper – %	—	—	—	0.29	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Attributable Production												
Silver – koz	1,614	1,915	917	785	764	1	1,058	3	54	56	111	7,278
Gold – koz	1.1	4.8	27.6	0.1	—	50.8	30.5	25.9	32.7	18.9	5.4	197.8
Zinc – kt	2.9	4.3	—	4.7	2.6	—	—	—	—	2.2	—	16.8
Lead – kt	1.4	2.7	—	3.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	8.2
Copper – kt	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8

Three months ended December 31, 2024												
	La Colorada	Cerro Moro	Huaron	San Vicente ⁽¹⁾	Jacobina	El Peñon ⁽³⁾	Timmins	Shahuindo	La Arena ⁽⁴⁾	Minera Florida	Dolores	Total
Ore tonnes mined – kt	176	121	244	97	840	302	372	3,367	2,053	235	—	7,805
Waste tonnes mined – kt	—	727	—	—	—	—	—	5,029	1,917	—	—	7,672
Tonnes processed – kt	176	106	242	98	827	366	355	3,414	1,960	267	1,845	9,658
Grade												
Silver – g/t	301.1	262.1	142.0	255.7	—	118.2	—	7.2	0.6	35.5	14.5	
Gold – g/t	—	6.96	—	—	2.04	2.96	2.53	0.40	0.32	2.58	0.21	
Zinc – %	2.63	—	2.87	3.45	—	—	—	—	—	0.84	—	
Lead – %	1.45	—	1.72	0.29	—	—	—	—	—	0.32	—	
Copper – %	—	—	0.46	0.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Attributable Production												
Silver – koz	1,606	829	919	735	1	1,174	7	73	9	240	424	6,018
Gold – koz	0.7	22.5	—	—	52.4	32.4	27.9	34.7	14.9	20.8	17.9	224.2
Zinc – kt	4.0	—	5.6	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	—	14.1
Lead – kt	2.2	—	3.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	6.1
Copper – kt	0.1	—	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0

(1) Juanicipio data represents Pan American's 44.0% interest in the mine's production.

(2) San Vicente data represents Pan American's 95.0% interest in the mine's production.

(3) In the 2024 MD&A reports, El Peñon ore tonnes mined excluded development ore tonnes mined, which have now been included.

(4) La Arena data represents operating results for the period until disposition on November 30, 2024.

Year ended December 31, 2025												
	La Colorada	Juanicipio ⁽¹⁾	Cerro Moro	Huaron	San Vicente ⁽²⁾	Jacobina	El Peñon	Timmins	Shahuindo	Minera Florida	Dolores	Total
Ore tonnes mined – kt	720	212	454	1,038	380	3,197	1,080	1,414	12,315	888	—	21,699
Waste tonnes mined – kt	—	—	3,797	—	—	—	—	—	19,232	—	—	23,029
Tonnes processed – kt	720	202	429	1,045	381	3,193	1,410	1,415	12,267	971	345	22,377
Grade												
Silver – g/t	279.8	413.3	195.0	118.8	262.0	—	96.8	—	7.2	17.4	6.6	
Gold – g/t	—	1.33	6.35	—	—	1.95	2.67	2.35	0.48	2.34	0.24	
Zinc – %	1.97	3.51	—	2.60	2.84	—	—	—	—	0.93	—	
Lead – %	1.04	1.99	—	1.63	0.32	—	—	—	—	0.37	—	
Copper – %	—	—	—	0.28	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Attributable Production												
Silver – koz	6,015	2,495	2,509	3,335	2,928	5	3,909	14	237	422	971	22,837
Gold – koz	4.6	6.7	83.1	0.1	—	190.5	115.2	103.6	132.2	68.6	37.6	742.2
Zinc – kt	11.9	5.7	—	22.2	9.1	—	—	—	—	7.0	—	55.9
Lead – kt	6.5	3.6	—	13.6	1.0	—	—	—	—	2.3	—	27.0
Copper – kt	0.6	—	—	1.7	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0

Year ended December 31, 2024												
	La Colorada	Cerro Moro	Huaron	San Vicente ⁽²⁾	Jacobina	El Peñon ⁽³⁾	Timmins	Shahuindo	La Arena ⁽⁴⁾	Minera Florida	Dolores	Total
Ore tonnes mined – kt	590	400	942	377	3,135	967	1,541	13,745	9,840	906	2,726	35,168
Waste tonnes mined – kt	—	2,570	—	—	—	—	—	18,196	15,894	—	6,378	43,038
Tonnes processed – kt	590	412	934	379	3,147	1,363	1,595	13,025	9,581	998	7,251	39,274
Grade												
Silver – g/t	277.5	240.0	142.0	281.4	—	103.2	—	6.8	0.6	25.9	15.4	
Gold – g/t	—	6.18	—	—	2.02	3.07	2.49	0.47	0.34	2.67	0.34	
Zinc – %	2.34	—	2.48	2.92	—	—	—	—	—	0.82	—	
Lead – %	1.39	—	1.63	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	0.29	—	
Copper – %	—	—	0.60	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Attributable Production												
Silver – koz	4,878	2,969	3,519	3,109	4	3,870	15	278	38	646	1,735	21,061
Gold – koz	2.6	77.5	0.1	—	196.7	126.8	123.7	135.1	77.4	80.3	72.3	892.5
Zinc – kt	11.4	—	18.1	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	—	45.1
Lead – kt	7.0	—	11.2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	—	20.8
Copper – kt	0.2	—	4.5	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2

(1) Juanicipio data represents Pan American's 44.0% interest in the mine's production for the period from acquisition to December 31, 2025.

(2) San Vicente data represents Pan American's 95.0% interest in the mine's production.

(3) In the 2024 MD&A reports, El Peñon ore tonnes mined excluded development ore tonnes mined, which have now been included.

(4) La Arena data represents operating results for the period until disposition on November 30, 2024.

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE (NON-GAAP) MEASURES

Per Ounce Measures

Cash Costs and AISC are non-GAAP financial measures that do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies.

Pan American produces by-product metals incidentally to our silver and gold mining activities. We have adopted the practice of calculating a performance measure with the net cost of producing an ounce of silver and gold, our primary payable metals, after deducting revenues gained from incidental by-product production. This performance measurement has been commonly used in the mining industry for many years and was developed as a relatively simple way of comparing the net production costs of the primary metal for a specific period against the prevailing market price of that metal.

Silver Segment Cash Costs and AISC are calculated net of credits for realized revenues from all metals other than silver ("silver segment by-product credits"), and are calculated per ounce of silver sold on an Attributable basis. Gold Segment Cash Costs and AISC are calculated net of credits for realized revenues from all metals other than gold ("gold segment by-product credits"), and are calculated per ounce of gold sold.

Cash Costs per ounce metrics, net of by-product credits, is used extensively in our internal decision-making processes. We believe the metric is also useful to investors because it facilitates comparison, on a mine-by-mine basis, notwithstanding the unique mix of incidental by-product production at each mine, of our operations' relative performance on a period-by-period basis, and against the operations of our silver and gold mining peers. Cash costs per ounce is conceptually understood and widely reported in the mining industry.

We believe that AISC, also calculated net of by-products, is a more comprehensive measure of the cost of operating our consolidated business, given it includes the cost of replacing silver and gold ounces through exploration, the cost of ongoing capital investments at current operations ("sustaining capital"), as well as other items that affect the Company's consolidated cash flow. AISC excludes capital investments that are expected to increase production levels or mine life beyond those contemplated in the base case life of mine plan ("project capital").

To facilitate a better understanding of these measures as calculated by the Company, the following table provides the detailed reconciliation of these measures to the applicable cost items, as reported in the 2025 Annual Financial Statements for the respective periods.

Consolidated Silver and Gold Segment Cash Costs and AISC:

	Silver Segment		Gold Segment	
	Three months ended December 31, 2025	Three months ended December 31, 2024	Three months ended December 31, 2025	Three months ended December 31, 2024
Production costs ⁽¹⁾	\$ 165	\$ 118	\$ 286	\$ 298
Restructuring and end-of-life severance accruals and payments ⁽²⁾	—	—	(1)	—
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	9	12
On-site direct operating costs	165	118	294	310
Royalties ⁽¹⁾	35	18	9	7
Smelting, refining and direct selling charges ⁽³⁾	13	9	1	1
Cash cost of sales before by-product credits	214	145	304	318
Silver segment by-product credits ⁽³⁾	(190)	(92)	—	—
Gold segment by-product credits ⁽³⁾	—	—	(87)	(63)
Cash Costs	\$ 24	\$ 54	\$ 217	\$ 255
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	(9)	(12)
Sustaining capital	28	21	62	57
Exploration and project development ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	—
Reclamation accretion ⁽⁵⁾	1	1	4	5
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 53	\$ 75	\$ 274	\$ 305
Silver segment Attributable silver ounces sold (Moz)	5.6	3.8	—	—
Gold segment gold ounces sold (koz)	—	—	166.6	208.5
Cash costs per ounce sold	\$ 4.32	\$ 14.06	\$ 1,304	\$ 1,223
AISC per ounce sold	\$ 9.51	\$ 19.80	\$ 1,643	\$ 1,463
AISC per ounce sold (excluding NRV inventory adjustments)	\$ 9.51	\$ 19.88	\$ 1,699	\$ 1,521

- (1) As presented in the 2025 Annual Financial Statements under Note 26 "Segmented Information", inclusive of Pan American's 44.0% interest in Juanicipio, and reduced for Pan American's non-controlling 5.0% interest in the San Vicente mine.
- (2) Included in production costs line of the consolidated income statements. Restructuring and end-of-life severance accruals and payments reflect mine operation severance payments related to non-recurring asset workforce restructurings and mine closures.
- (3) Included in the Attributable consolidated revenue presented in the 2025 Annual Financial Statements under Note 26 "Segmented Information", inclusive of Pan American's 44.0% interest in Juanicipio, and reduced for Pan American's non-controlling 5.0% interest in the San Vicente mine. By-product credits are reflective of realized metal prices for the applicable periods.
- (4) Exploration and project development expenditures exclude \$5 million for Q4 2025 (Q4 2024: \$1 million) of exploration expenditures related to non-operating properties.
- (5) Reclamation accretion excludes \$1 million for Q4 2025 (Q4 2024: \$1 million) of accretion related to non-producing properties.

	Silver Segment		Gold Segment	
	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Production costs ⁽¹⁾	\$ 571	\$ 450	\$ 1,054	\$ 1,184
Restructuring and end-of-life severance accruals and payments ⁽²⁾	—	—	(5)	(7)
NRV inventory adjustments	—	4	20	(24)
On-site direct operating costs	571	454	1,069	1,153
Royalties ⁽¹⁾	83	40	29	25
Smelting, refining and direct selling charges ⁽³⁾	19	31	2	4
Cash cost of sales before by-product credits	673	524	1,101	1,182
Silver segment by-product credits ⁽³⁾	(530)	(336)	—	—
Gold segment by-product credits ⁽³⁾	—	—	(256)	(197)
Cash Costs	\$ 143	\$ 189	\$ 845	\$ 985
NRV inventory adjustments	—	(4)	(20)	24
Sustaining capital	73	58	210	221
Exploration and project development ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	—
Reclamation accretion ⁽⁵⁾	5	3	16	23
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 222	\$ 247	\$ 1,051	\$ 1,252
Silver segment Attributable silver ounces sold (Moz)	16.0	13.2	—	—
Gold segment gold ounces sold (koz)	—	—	661.1	818.4
Cash costs per ounce sold	\$ 8.96	\$ 14.30	\$ 1,278	\$ 1,203
AISC per ounce sold	\$ 13.88	\$ 18.70	\$ 1,590	\$ 1,530
AISC per ounce sold (excluding NRV inventory adjustments)	\$ 13.88	\$ 18.98	\$ 1,621	\$ 1,501

- (1) As presented in the 2025 Annual Financial Statements under Note 26 "Segmented Information", inclusive of Pan American's 44.0% interest in the Juancipio mine, and reduced for Pan American's non-controlling 5.0% interest in the San Vicente mine.
- (2) Included in production costs line of the consolidated income statements. Restructuring and end-of-life severance accruals and payments reflect mine operation severance payments related to non-recurring asset workforce restructurings and mine closures.
- (3) Included in the Attributable consolidated revenue presented in the 2025 Annual Financial Statements under Note 26 "Segmented Information", inclusive of Pan American's 44.0% interest in the Juancipio mine, and reduced for Pan American's non-controlling 5.0% interest in the San Vicente mine. By-product credits are reflective of realized metal prices for the applicable periods.
- (4) Exploration and project development expenditures exclude \$16 million for 2025 (2024: \$10 million) of exploration expenditures related to non-operating properties.
- (5) Reclamation accretion excludes \$5 million for 2025 (2024: \$5 million) of accretion related to non-producing properties.

Reconciliation of payments for mineral properties, plant and equipment and sustaining capital:

Sustaining capital is included in AISC, while capital related to growth projects or acquisitions (referred to by the Company as project or investment capital) is not. Inclusion of only sustaining capital in the AISC measure reflects the capital costs associated with current ounces sold as opposed to project capital, which is expected to increase future production.

(in millions of USD)	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Payments for mineral properties, plant and equipment ⁽¹⁾	\$ 95	\$ 85	\$ 314	\$ 323
Add/(Subtract)				
Lease Payments ⁽¹⁾	14	12	51	50
Repayment of loans ⁽²⁾	2	2	7	7
Juanicipio Capital Expenditures ⁽³⁾	7	—	9	—
La Colorada (Veins) project capital	(3)	—	(13)	—
La Colorada (Skarn) project capital	(10)	(8)	(22)	(31)
Jacobina project capital	(10)	(5)	(37)	(14)
Huaron project capital	(1)	(6)	(9)	(39)
Timmins project capital	(3)	(1)	(10)	(9)
Cerro Moro project capital	—	—	(3)	—
Other investment capital	(1)	(1)	(3)	(8)
Sustaining Capital	\$ 89	\$ 78	\$ 284	\$ 279

(1) As presented on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

(2) As presented on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Related to repayments of construction loans for leach pad expansions in Peru.

(3) Juanicipio's capital expenditures for Pan American's 44.0% interest in the mine as presented in the 2025 Annual Financial Statements under Note 26 "Segmented Information".

Silver Segment Cash Costs and AISC by mine:

SILVER SEGMENT	Three months ended December 31, 2025					
	La Colorada	Juanicipio ⁽¹⁾	Cerro Moro	Huaron	San Vicente ⁽²⁾	Consolidated Silver Segment
Production Costs	\$ 42	\$ 20	\$ 55	\$ 35	\$ 13	\$ 165
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—
On-site direct operating costs	42	20	55	35	13	165
Royalties	16	1	7	—	11	35
Smelting, refining & direct selling costs	6	4	1	2	—	13
Cash Costs before by-product credits	64	25	63	38	24	214
Silver segment by-product credits	(15)	(35)	(101)	(29)	(9)	(190)
Cash Costs	\$ 49	\$ (10)	\$ (38)	\$ 9	\$ 15	\$ 24
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sustaining capital	6	7	7	6	1	28
Exploration and project development	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclamation accretion	—	—	1	—	—	1
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 55	\$ (3)	\$ (31)	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ 53
Silver segment Attributable silver ounces sold (Moz)	1.83	1.57	0.86	0.72	0.59	5.57
Cash cost per ounce sold	\$ 26.77	\$ (6.58)	\$ (44.48)	\$ 12.28	\$ 25.63	\$ 4.32
AISC per ounce sold	\$ 30.31	\$ (2.09)	\$ (35.47)	\$ 20.62	\$ 28.32	\$ 9.51
AISC per ounce sold (excluding NRV inventory adjustments)	\$ 30.31	\$ (2.09)	\$ (35.47)	\$ 20.62	\$ 28.32	\$ 9.51

SILVER SEGMENT	Three months ended December 31, 2024				
	La Colorada	Cerro Moro	Huaron	San Vicente	Consolidated Silver Segment
Production Costs	\$ 34	\$ 44	\$ 33	\$ 7	\$ 118
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	—	—	—
On-site direct operating costs	34	44	33	7	118
Royalties	3	8	—	7	18
Smelting, refining & direct selling costs	3	2	4	—	9
Cash Costs before by-product credits	39	54	37	15	145
Silver segment by-product credits	(16)	(48)	(26)	(1)	(92)
Cash Costs	\$ 23	\$ 6	\$ 11	\$ 14	\$ 54
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	—	—	—
Sustaining capital	12	3	6	1	21
Exploration and project development	—	—	—	—	—
Reclamation accretion	—	1	—	—	1
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 35	\$ 10	\$ 17	\$ 14	\$ 75
Silver segment silver ounces sold (Moz)	1.55	0.81	0.82	0.62	3.80
Cash cost per ounce sold	\$ 14.98	\$ 7.40	\$ 12.94	\$ 21.89	\$ 14.06
AISC per ounce sold	\$ 22.29	\$ 12.16	\$ 20.17	\$ 23.02	\$ 19.80
AISC per ounce sold (excluding NRV inventory adjustments)	\$ 22.48	\$ 12.16	\$ 20.17	\$ 23.02	\$ 19.88

(1) Pan American's 44.0% interest in the mine.

(2) Pan American's 95.0% interest in the mine.

SILVER SEGMENT
Year ended December 31, 2025

	La Colorada	Juanicipio ⁽¹⁾	Cerro Moro	Huaron	San Vicente ⁽²⁾	Consolidated Silver Segment
Production Costs	\$ 137	\$ 25	\$ 228	\$ 130	\$ 52	\$ 571
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—
On-site direct operating costs	137	25	228	130	52	571
Royalties	32	1	17	—	33	83
Smelting, refining & direct selling costs	11	3	2	4	(2)	19
Cash Costs before by-product credits	179	29	246	135	84	673
Silver segment by-product credits	(53)	(45)	(303)	(96)	(33)	(530)
Cash Costs	\$ 126	\$ (16)	\$ (57)	\$ 39	\$ 51	\$ 143
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sustaining capital	19	9	17	24	5	73
Exploration and project development	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclamation accretion	—	—	3	1	—	5
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 145	\$ (6)	\$ (37)	\$ 64	\$ 56	\$ 222
Silver segment Attributable silver ounces sold (Moz)	5.85	1.98	2.63	2.97	2.57	16.00
Cash cost per ounce sold	\$ 21.55	\$ (7.83)	\$ (21.69)	\$ 13.07	\$ 19.82	\$ 8.96
AISC per ounce sold	\$ 24.85	\$ (3.18)	\$ (14.04)	\$ 21.55	\$ 21.77	\$ 13.88
AISC per ounce sold (excluding NRV inventory adjustments)	\$ 24.85	\$ (3.18)	\$ (14.04)	\$ 21.55	\$ 21.77	\$ 13.88

SILVER SEGMENT
Year ended December 31, 2024

	La Colorada	Cerro Moro	Huaron	San Vicente	Consolidated Silver Segment
Production Costs	\$ 114	\$ 184	\$ 111	\$ 41	\$ 450
NRV inventory adjustments	4	—	—	—	4
On-site direct operating costs	117	184	111	41	454
Royalties	5	13	—	23	40
Smelting, refining & direct selling costs	8	5	15	3	31
Cash Costs before by-product credits	130	201	126	67	524
Silver segment by-product credits	(42)	(172)	(98)	(23)	(336)
Cash Costs	\$ 88	\$ 29	\$ 27	\$ 44	\$ 189
NRV inventory adjustments	(4)	—	—	—	(4)
Sustaining capital	24	12	17	5	58
Exploration and project development	—	—	—	—	—
Reclamation accretion	1	2	1	—	3
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 109	\$ 43	\$ 45	\$ 50	\$ 247
Silver segment silver ounces sold (Moz)	4.37	3.04	3.10	2.71	13.22
Cash cost per ounce sold	\$ 20.16	\$ 9.57	\$ 8.84	\$ 16.40	\$ 14.30
AISC per ounce sold	\$ 24.95	\$ 14.13	\$ 14.64	\$ 18.38	\$ 18.70
AISC per ounce sold (excluding NRV inventory adjustments)	\$ 25.81	\$ 14.13	\$ 14.64	\$ 18.38	\$ 18.98

(1) Pan American's 44.0% interest in the mine.

(2) Pan American's 95.0% interest in the mine.

Gold Segment Cash Costs and AISC by mine:

	Three months ended December 31, 2025							Consolidated Gold Segment
	Jacobina	El Peñon	Timmins	Shahuindo	Minera Florida	Dolores		
Production Costs	\$ 55	\$ 75	\$ 53	\$ 46	\$ 44	\$ 14	\$ 286	
Restructuring and end-of-life severance accruals and payments	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	
On-site direct operating costs	55	75	53	46	44	22	294	
Royalties	3	—	4	—	1	2	9	
Smelting, refining & direct selling costs	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cash Costs before by-product credits	59	75	56	46	44	24	304	
Gold segment by-product credits	—	(66)	—	(3)	(8)	(9)	(87)	
Cash Costs	\$ 59	\$ 8	\$ 56	\$ 43	\$ 36	\$ 15	\$ 217	
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	(9)	(9)	
Sustaining capital	10	15	10	19	8	—	62	
Exploration and project development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reclamation accretion	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 69	\$ 24	\$ 66	\$ 62	\$ 45	\$ 7	\$ 274	
Gold segment gold ounces sold (koz)	49.8	33.3	25.2	33.9	16.6	7.7	166.6	
Cash cost per ounce sold	\$ 1,175	\$ 254	\$ 2,234	\$ 1,263	\$ 2,192	\$ 1,895	\$ 1,304	
AISC per ounce sold	\$ 1,383	\$ 722	\$ 2,634	\$ 1,829	\$ 2,718	\$ 938	\$ 1,643	
AISC per ounce sold (excluding NRV inventory adjustments)	\$ 1,383	\$ 722	\$ 2,634	\$ 1,829	\$ 2,718	\$ 2,148	\$ 1,699	

	Three months ended December 31, 2024							Consolidated Gold Segment
	Jacobina	El Peñon	Timmins	Shahuindo	La Arena	Minera Florida	Dolores	
Production Costs	\$ 51	\$ 57	\$ 45	\$ 37	\$ 27	\$ 43	\$ 298	
Restructuring and end-of-life severance accruals and payments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	
On-site direct operating costs	51	57	45	37	27	45	310	
Royalties	2	—	2	—	—	—	7	
Smelting, refining & direct selling costs	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Cash Costs before by-product credits	53	58	48	37	27	45	318	
Gold segment by-product credits	—	(34)	—	(2)	—	(12)	(63)	
Cash Costs	\$ 53	\$ 23	\$ 48	\$ 35	\$ 27	\$ 33	\$ 255	
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(12)	
Sustaining capital	11	8	13	14	4	6	57	
Exploration and project development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reclamation accretion	1	—	—	1	1	1	5	
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 65	\$ 32	\$ 61	\$ 50	\$ 32	\$ 38	\$ 305	
Gold segment gold ounces sold (koz)	54.3	29.6	28.0	35.1	19.0	21.2	208.5	
Cash cost per ounce sold	\$ 983	\$ 791	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,008	\$ 1,419	\$ 1,551	\$ 1,223	
AISC per ounce sold	\$ 1,194	\$ 1,089	\$ 2,182	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,658	\$ 1,776	\$ 1,463	
AISC per ounce sold (excluding NRV inventory adjustments)	\$ 1,194	\$ 1,089	\$ 2,182	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,658	\$ 1,840	\$ 1,521	

GOLD SEGMENT

Year ended December 31, 2025

	Jacobina	El Peñon	Timmins	Shahuindo	Minera Florida	Dolores	Consolidated Gold Segment
Production Costs	\$ 197	\$ 260	\$ 205	\$ 168	\$ 174	\$ 51	\$ 1,054
Restructuring and end-of-life severance accruals and payments						(5)	(5)
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
On-site direct operating costs	197	260	205	168	174	66	1,069
Royalties	10	—	11	—	2	7	29
Smelting, refining & direct selling costs	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Cash Costs before by-product credits	208	261	216	168	176	73	1,101
Gold segment by-product credits	—	(171)	(1)	(11)	(33)	(40)	(256)
Cash Costs	\$ 207	\$ 89	\$ 215	\$ 157	\$ 143	\$ 33	\$ 845
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	(20)	(20)
Sustaining capital	39	44	42	57	27	—	210
Exploration and project development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclamation accretion	1	1	—	3	3	8	16
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 248	\$ 135	\$ 257	\$ 217	\$ 173	\$ 21	\$ 1,051
Gold segment gold ounces sold (koz)	190.0	122.2	105.3	134.6	68.1	40.9	661.1
Cash cost per ounce sold	\$ 1,091	\$ 731	\$ 2,040	\$ 1,169	\$ 2,096	\$ 819	\$ 1,278
AISC per ounce sold	\$ 1,306	\$ 1,104	\$ 2,443	\$ 1,614	\$ 2,537	\$ 516	\$ 1,590
AISC per ounce sold (excluding NRV inventory adjustments)	\$ 1,306	\$ 1,104	\$ 2,443	\$ 1,614	\$ 2,537	\$ 1,012	\$ 1,621

GOLD SEGMENT

Year ended December 31, 2024

	Jacobina	El Peñon	Timmins	Shahuindo	La Arena	Minera Florida	Dolores	Consolidated Gold Segment
Production Costs	\$ 185	\$ 217	\$ 197	\$ 141	\$ 112	\$ 154	\$ 178	\$ 1,184
Restructuring and end-of-life severance accruals and payments	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7)	(7)
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	1	(26)	(24)
On-site direct operating costs	185	217	197	141	112	155	146	1,153
Royalties	7	—	8	—	—	1	8	25
Smelting, refining & direct selling costs	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	4
Cash Costs before by-product credits	193	220	205	141	112	157	154	1,182
Gold segment by-product credits	—	(106)	—	(7)	(1)	(32)	(50)	(197)
Cash Costs	\$ 193	\$ 113	\$ 205	\$ 134	\$ 111	\$ 125	\$ 103	\$ 985
NRV inventory adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	26	24
Sustaining capital	50	37	43	51	17	22	1	221
Exploration and project development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclamation accretion	2	2	—	3	5	2	9	23
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 245	\$ 152	\$ 248	\$ 188	\$ 133	\$ 148	\$ 138	\$ 1,252
Gold segment gold ounces sold (koz)	199.3	122.1	122.8	137.3	81.6	81.0	74.4	818.4
Cash cost per ounce sold	\$ 969	\$ 929	\$ 1,670	\$ 976	\$ 1,360	\$ 1,542	\$ 1,388	\$ 1,203
AISC per ounce sold	\$ 1,230	\$ 1,244	\$ 2,023	\$ 1,371	\$ 1,627	\$ 1,825	\$ 1,861	\$ 1,530
AISC per ounce sold (excluding NRV inventory adjustments)	\$ 1,230	\$ 1,244	\$ 2,023	\$ 1,371	\$ 1,627	\$ 1,839	\$ 1,518	\$ 1,501

Adjusted Earnings

Adjusted earnings and basic adjusted earnings per share are non-GAAP measures that the Company considers to better reflect normalized earnings because it eliminates items that in Management's judgment are subject to volatility as a result of factors that are unrelated to operations in the period, and/or relate to items that will settle in future periods. Certain items that become applicable in a period may be adjusted for, with the Company retroactively presenting comparable periods with an adjustment for such items and conversely, items no longer applicable may be removed from the calculation. The Company adjusts certain items in the periods that they occurred, but does not reverse or otherwise unwind the effect of such items in future periods. Neither adjusted earnings nor basic adjusted earnings per share have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies.

The following table shows a reconciliation of adjusted earnings for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, to the net earnings for each period.

(In millions of USD, except as noted)	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net earnings attributable to equity holders of the Company for the period	\$ 452	\$ 108	\$ 978	\$ 112
Adjust for:				
Losses (gains) from sale of subsidiaries, mineral properties, plant and equipment	7	(140)	29	(136)
Unrealized foreign exchange losses (gains)	8	(6)	23	(21)
Net realizable value heap inventory (recovery) expense	—	54	(1)	117
Asset retirement obligation adjustments for non-operating properties and mines in closure	47	54	49	54
Severance provisions	—	—	5	7
Litigation provisions	2	—	5	3
Unrealized fair value adjustments to financial instruments ⁽¹⁾	(38)	20	(75)	34
Other	3	—	9	—
Tax settlements related to prior years' income taxes	—	—	—	47
Effect of taxes on adjusting items	(1)	12	1	(1)
Effect of foreign exchange on taxes	(10)	26	(64)	71
Total adjustments	\$ 18	\$ 20	\$ (19)	\$ 175
Adjusted earnings for the period	\$ 470	\$ 128	\$ 959	\$ 287
Weighted average shares for the period	422.0	363.0	377.7	363.4
Adjusted earnings per share for the period	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.35	\$ 2.54	\$ 0.79

(1) Excludes adjustments to trade receivables from provisional concentrates sales.

Attributable Revenue

Attributable revenue is a non-GAAP measure calculated as revenue from operations that the Company has a 100% ownership interest in, plus the Company's ownership share of revenues from Juanicipio and the San Vicente mine. Attributable revenue does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and is therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The Company and certain investors use this information to evaluate the total sales of the Company.

The following table shows a reconciliation of Attributable revenue for the three months and years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, to revenue for each period.

(In millions of USD, except as noted)	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,179	\$ 815	\$ 3,619	\$ 2,819
Attributable revenue from Juanicipio ⁽²⁾	132	—	164	—
Non-controlling revenue from San Vicente ⁽³⁾	(2)	(1)	(7)	(5)
Attributable revenue	\$ 1,309	\$ 814	\$ 3,776	\$ 2,814

(1) As presented on the consolidated statements of earnings.

(2) Juanicipio's revenue for Pan American's 44.0% interest in the mine as presented in the 2025 Annual Financial Statements under Note 13 "Investment in Juanicipio".

(3) Revenue for Pan American's non-controlling 5.0% interest in the San Vicente mine.

Attributable Cash Flow from Operations & Attributable Free Cash Flow

Attributable cash flow from operations is calculated as Cash flow from operations plus Attributable cash flow from operations from Juanicipio less cash flow from operations applicable to non-controlling interests. Attributable free cash flow is calculated as Attributable cash flow from operations less sustaining capital. Attributable cash flow from operations and Attributable free cash flow do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. Pan American and certain investors use this information to evaluate the profitability of Pan American and identify capital that may be available for investment or return to shareholders.

The following table shows a reconciliation of Attributable cash flow from operations and Attributable free cash flow for the three months and years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, to Cash flow from operations for each period.

(In millions of USD, except as noted)	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flow from operations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 554	\$ 275	\$ 1,333	\$ 724
Attributable cash flow from operations from Juanicipio ⁽²⁾	90	—	106	—
Cash flow from operations attributable to non-controlling interests ⁽³⁾	(2)	(1)	(4)	(2)
Attributable cash flow from operations	\$ 642	\$ 274	\$ 1,435	\$ 722
Sustaining capital ⁽⁴⁾	(89)	(78)	(284)	(279)
Attributable free cash flow	\$ 553	\$ 196	\$ 1,151	\$ 443

(1) As presented on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

(2) Juanicipio's Cash flow from operations for Pan American's 44.0% interest in the mine as presented in the 2025 Annual Financial Statements under Note 13 "Investment in Juanicipio".

(3) Cash flow from operations for Pan American's non-controlling 5.0% interest in the San Vicente mine.

(4) As included in the AISC reconciliation of payments for mineral properties, plant and equipment and sustaining capital, inclusive of Pan American's 44.0% interest in the Juanicipio mine, and reduced for Pan American's non-controlling 5.0% interest in the San Vicente mine.

Total Debt

Total debt is a non-GAAP measure calculated as the total current and non-current portions of debt and lease obligations. Total debt does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and is therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The Company and certain investors use this information to evaluate the financial debt leverage of the Company.

Capital

Capital is a non-GAAP measure and is calculated as total equity plus total debt less cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. Capital does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and is therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The Company and certain investors use this information to evaluate the enterprise value of the Company.

Working Capital

Working capital is a non-GAAP measure calculated as current assets less current liabilities. Working capital does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and is therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The Company and certain investors use this information to evaluate whether the Company is able to meet its current obligations using its current assets.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is exposed to many risks in conducting its business, including but not limited to: metal price risk as the Company derives its revenue from the sale of silver, gold, zinc, lead, and copper; trading and credit risk in the normal course of dealing with other companies; foreign exchange risk as the Company reports its financial statements in USD whereas the Company operates in jurisdictions that utilize other currencies; risks relating to cyber security; the inherent risk of uncertainties in estimating mineral reserves and mineral resources; political, economic and social risks related to conducting business in jurisdictions such as Canada, Peru, Mexico, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Brazil and Guatemala; environmental risks; risks related to its relations with employees and local communities where we operate; and non-managed investment risk related to the Company's 44% interest in Juanicipio. Certain of these risks, and additional risks and uncertainties, are described below, and are more fully described in Pan American's Annual Information Form dated February 18, 2026 (available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca) and Form 40-F filed with the SEC, and in the Financial Instruments section of the 2025 Annual Financial Statements. Readers are encouraged to refer to these documents for a more detailed description of some of the risks and uncertainties inherent to Pan American's business.

Financial Risk Exposure

The Company is exposed to financial risks, including metal price risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange rate risk, and liquidity risk. The Company's exposures and management of each of those risks is described in the 2025 Annual Financial Statements under Note 9 "Financial Instruments", along with the financial statement classification, the significant assumptions made in determining the fair value, and amounts of income, expenses, gains and losses associated with financial instruments. Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates. There were no significant changes to those risks or to the Company's management of exposure to those risks during the year ended December 31, 2025.

The following provides a description of the risks related to financial instruments and how Management manages these risks:

Price Risk

The majority of our revenue is derived from the sale of silver, gold, zinc, lead and copper, and therefore fluctuations in the price of these metals significantly affect our operations and profitability. Our sales are directly

dependent on metal prices, and metal prices have historically shown significant volatility and are beyond our control. The Board of Directors continually assesses Pan American's strategy towards our metal exposure, depending on market conditions. The table below illustrates the effect of changes in silver and gold prices on anticipated revenues for 2026, expressed in percentage terms. This analysis assumes that quantities of silver and gold produced and sold remain constant under all price scenarios presented.

2026 Revenue Metal Price Sensitivity

		Gold Price						
		\$3,400	\$3,800	\$4,200	\$4,600	\$5,000	\$5,400	\$5,800
Silver Price	\$40.00	75%	81%	88%	94%	100%	107%	113%
	\$55.00	81%	88%	94%	100%	107%	113%	119%
	\$70.00	87%	94%	100%	106%	113%	119%	125%
	\$85.00	93%	100%	106%	112%	119%	125%	132%
	\$100.00	99%	106%	112%	118%	125%	131%	138%
	\$115.00	105%	112%	118%	125%	131%	137%	144%
	\$130.00	112%	118%	124%	131%	137%	143%	150%

Since gold revenue is treated as a by-product credit for purposes of calculating Silver Segment AISC per ounce of silver sold, and silver revenue is treated as a by-product credit for purposes of calculating Gold Segment AISC per ounce of gold sold, these non-GAAP measures are highly sensitive to metal prices. Additionally, Silver Segment and Gold Segment AISC are impacted by royalties, smelting and refining costs and other participatory charges in production costs, including workers' participation, which are driven by changes in metal prices. The tables below illustrate this point by plotting the expected 2026 Silver Segment AISC per silver ounce and Gold Segment AISC per gold ounce against various price assumptions for silver and gold, expressed in percentage terms:

2026 Silver Segment AISC Metal Price Sensitivity

		Gold Price						
		\$3,400	\$3,800	\$4,200	\$4,600	\$5,000	\$5,400	\$5,800
Silver Price	\$40.00	99%	87%	74%	61%	48%	36%	23%
	\$55.00	112%	99%	86%	74%	61%	48%	36%
	\$70.00	125%	113%	100%	87%	75%	62%	49%
	\$85.00	139%	126%	114%	101%	88%	75%	63%
	\$100.00	153%	140%	127%	115%	102%	89%	76%
	\$115.00	166%	154%	141%	128%	115%	103%	90%
	\$130.00	180%	167%	154%	142%	129%	116%	104%

2026 Gold Segment AISC Metal Price Sensitivity

		Silver Price						
		\$40.00	\$55.00	\$70.00	\$85.00	\$100.00	\$115.00	\$130.00
Gold Price	\$3,400	113%	106%	99%	93%	86%	79%	72%
	\$3,800	113%	107%	100%	93%	86%	79%	72%
	\$4,200	114%	107%	100%	93%	86%	79%	73%
	\$4,600	114%	107%	100%	93%	87%	80%	73%
	\$5,000	114%	107%	101%	94%	87%	80%	73%
	\$5,400	115%	108%	101%	94%	87%	80%	73%
	\$5,800	115%	108%	101%	94%	87%	81%	74%

The price of silver, gold and other metals are affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including:

- global and regional levels of supply and demand;
- sales by government holders and other third parties;
- metal stock levels maintained by producers and others;

- increased production due to new mine developments and improved mining and production methods;
- speculative activities;
- inventory carrying costs;
- availability, demand and costs of metal substitutes;
- international economic and political conditions;
- interest rates, inflation and currency values;
- geopolitical tensions, regional conflicts, terrorism and wars;
- the emergence of cryptocurrencies as a store of value and hedge against inflation in competition with precious metals;
- increased demand for silver, gold, or other metals for new technologies; and
- reduced demand resulting from obsolescence of technologies and processes utilizing silver, gold, and other metals.

In addition to general global economic conditions that can have a significant impact on our business in many ways, declining market prices for metals could materially adversely affect our operations and profitability. A decrease in the market price of silver, gold and other metals could affect the commercial viability of our mines and production at some of our mining properties. Lower prices could also adversely affect future exploration and our ability to develop mineral properties and mines, including the development of capital-intensive projects such as the La Colorada Skarn project, all of which would have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations and future prospects. There can be no assurance that the market prices for silver, gold and other metals will remain at levels sufficient to sustain long-term profitability.

If market prices of gold and silver remain below levels used in Pan American's impairment testing and reserve prices for an extended period of time, Pan American may need to reassess its long-term price assumptions, and a significant decrease in the long-term price assumptions would be an indicator of potential impairment, requiring Pan American to perform an impairment assessment on related assets. Due to the sensitivity of the recoverable amounts to long term metal prices, as well as to other factors including changes to mine plans and cost escalations, any significant change in these key assumptions and inputs could result in impairment charges in future periods.

The Board of Directors continually assesses Pan American's strategy towards our base metal exposure, depending on market conditions. From time to time, we mitigate the market price risk associated with our base metal production by committing some of our forecast base metal production to forward sales and options contracts. However, decisions relating to hedging may have material adverse effects on our financial performance, financial position, and results of operations.

The Company did not have any base metal or diesel contracts outstanding during the years ended December 31, 2025 or 2024.

We take the view that our precious metals production should not be hedged, thereby allowing the maximum exposure to precious metal prices. However, in extreme circumstances, the Board of Directors may make exceptions to this approach. Such decisions could have material adverse effects upon our financial performance, financial position, and results of operations.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The carrying value of trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents represents the maximum credit exposure.

The zinc, lead, copper, and silver concentrates produced by the Company are sold through supply arrangements to metal traders or integrated mining and smelting companies. The terms of the concentrate contracts may require

us to deliver concentrate that has a value greater than the payment received at the time of delivery, thereby introducing us to credit risk of the buyers of our concentrates. Should any of these counterparties not honour supply arrangements, or should any of them become insolvent, we may incur losses for products already shipped and be forced to sell our concentrates in the spot market or we may not have a market for our concentrates and therefore our future operating results may be materially adversely impacted.

As at December 31, 2025, we had receivable balances associated with buyers of our concentrates of \$112 million (December 31, 2024 - \$31 million). The vast majority of our concentrate is sold to a limited number of concentrate buyers.

Doré production is refined under agreements with fixed refining terms at seven separate refineries worldwide. The Company generally retains the title to the precious metals throughout the process of refining and therefore is exposed to the risk that the refineries will not be able to perform in accordance with the refining contract and that the Company may not be able to fully recover precious metals in such circumstances. As at December 31, 2025, we had approximately \$41 million (December 31, 2024 - \$69 million) contained in precious metal inventory at refineries. The Company maintains insurance coverage against the loss of precious metals at the Company's mine sites, and in-transit to refineries. Risk is transferred to the refineries at various stages from mine site to refinery.

Refined silver and gold are sold in the spot market to various bullion traders and banks. Credit risk may arise from these activities if we are not paid for metal at the time it is delivered, as required by spot sale contracts.

The Company maintains trading facilities with several banks and bullion dealers for the purpose of transacting the Company's metal sales. None of these facilities are subject to margin arrangements. The Company's trading activities can expose the Company to the credit risk of its counterparties to the extent that the trading positions have a positive mark-to-market value.

Supplier advances for products and services yet to be provided are a common practice in some jurisdictions in which we operate. These advances represent a credit risk to us to the extent that suppliers do not deliver products or perform services as expected. As at December 31, 2025, we had made \$8 million of supplier advances (December 31, 2024 - \$7 million), which are reflected in "Trade and other receivables" in the 2025 Annual Financial Statements.

Management constantly monitors and assesses the credit risk resulting from its refining arrangements, concentrate sales and commodity contracts with its refiners, supplier advances, trading counterparties and customers. Furthermore, Management carefully considers credit risk when allocating prospective sales and refining business to counterparties. In making allocation decisions, Management attempts to avoid unacceptable concentration of credit risk to any single counterparty.

From time to time, we may invest in equity securities of other companies. Just as investing in Pan American is inherent with risks such as those set out in this MD&A, by investing in other companies we will be exposed to the risks associated with owning equity securities and those risks inherent in the investee companies.

The Company invests its cash and cash equivalents, which also has credit risk, with the objective of maintaining safety of principal and providing adequate liquidity to meet all current payment obligations. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with reputable, highly rated financial institutions, primarily within the United States and Canada. The cash and cash equivalents are diversified across multiple financial institutions and exposure is limited to 40% for any single financial institution, in accordance with the Company's cash management policy.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

We report our financial statements in USD; however, we operate in jurisdictions that utilize other currencies. As a consequence, the financial results of our operations, as reported in USD, are subject to changes in the value of the USD relative to local currencies. Since our sales are denominated in USD and a portion of our operating costs and capital spending are in local currencies, we are negatively impacted by strengthening local currencies relative to the USD and positively impacted by the inverse. From time to time, we mitigate part of this currency exposure by accumulating local currencies, entering into contracts designed to fix or limit our exposure to changes in the value

of local currencies relative to the USD, or assuming liability positions to offset financial assets subject to currency risk.

Pan American held cash and short-term investments of \$102 million in CAD, \$1 million in ARS, \$7 million in MXN, \$6 million in BOB, \$7 million in PEN, \$4 million in BRL and \$3 million in CLP, as at December 31, 2025.

At December 31, 2025, Pan American had the following outstanding positions on foreign currency exposure of purchases:

	USD Notional	Weighted Average USD Forward Rate	Expiry Dates
CAD Forward	\$ 36	\$ 1.40	January 2026 to December 2026
BRL Forward	\$ 12	\$ 6.95	January 2026 to December 2026

The Company recorded the following derivative gains and losses on currencies for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Mexican peso (losses) gains	\$ —	\$ (2)	\$ 3	\$ (3)
Canadian dollar (losses) gains	—	(5)	5	(6)
Chilean peso gains (losses)	1	(5)	6	(6)
Brazilian real gains (losses)	1	(7)	15	(10)
	\$ 2	\$ (19)	\$ 29	\$ (25)

The following tables illustrate the effect of changes in the exchange rate of CLP and CAD against the USD, and PEN and BRL against the USD, respectively, on anticipated production costs for 2026 expressed in percentage terms:

2026 Cost of Sales Exchange Rate Sensitivity

		CAD/USD						
		\$1.27	\$1.31	\$1.35	\$1.39	\$1.43	\$1.47	\$1.51
CLP/USD	\$750	105%	105%	105%	104%	104%	104%	103%
	\$800	104%	104%	103%	103%	103%	102%	102%
	\$850	103%	103%	102%	102%	102%	101%	101%
	\$900	102%	102%	101%	101%	101%	100%	100%
	\$950	101%	101%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%
	\$1,000	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%	98%
	\$1,050	100%	99%	99%	98%	98%	98%	98%

		BRL/USD						
		\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.50	\$6.00	\$6.50	\$7.00
PEN/USD	\$2.85	105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	101%	100%
	\$3.05	105%	103%	102%	101%	101%	100%	99%
	\$3.25	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	99%	99%
	\$3.45	103%	102%	101%	100%	99%	99%	98%
	\$3.65	103%	102%	100%	99%	99%	98%	98%
	\$3.85	102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	98%	97%
	\$4.05	102%	101%	99%	99%	98%	97%	97%

Our consolidated statements of financial position contain various monetary assets and liabilities, some of which are denominated in foreign currencies. Accounting convention dictates that these balances are translated at the

end of each period, with resulting adjustments being reflected as foreign exchange gains or losses on our consolidated statements of earnings, which may result in volatility in our earnings.

In addition to the foregoing, governmental restrictions and controls relating to exchange rates also impact our operations. In Argentina, for example, the government has at times established official exchange rates that were significantly different from the unofficial exchange rates more readily utilized locally to determine prices and value. Our investments in Argentina are primarily funded from outside of the country, and therefore conversion of foreign currencies, like USD, at the official exchange rate has had the effect of reducing purchasing power and substantially increasing relative costs in an already high inflationary market. Maintaining monetary assets in ARS also exposes us to the risks of ARS devaluation and high domestic inflation.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair values and future cash flows of the Company will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As previously discussed in the “Liquidity and Financial Position” section of this MD&A, the borrowing costs under the Credit Facility are based on the Company's credit rating subject to pricing adjustments based on the Company's sustainability performance ratings and scores.

Credit Rating

There can be no assurance that the credit ratings and outlook assigned to the Company's debt securities or to the Company will remain in effect for any given period of time or that any such rating or outlook will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency. Real or anticipated changes in credit ratings or outlook assigned to the Company's debt securities will generally affect the market price of its debt securities. In addition, real or anticipated changes in its credit ratings may also affect the cost at which the Company can access the capital markets. If such ratings decline and its cost of accessing capital markets increases, the Company may not be able to fund proposed capital expenditures and other operations in the future.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that we will not be able to meet our financial obligations as they come due. The volatility of the metals markets can impact our ability to forecast cash flow from operations.

We must maintain sufficient liquidity to meet our short-term business requirements, taking into account our anticipated cash flows from operations, our holdings of cash and cash equivalents, and committed loan facilities.

We manage our liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecasted and actual cash flows. We have in place a rigorous reporting, planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to support our normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and our expansion plans. We continually evaluate and review capital and operating expenditures in order to identify, decrease, and limit all non-essential expenditures.

We are required to use a portion of our cash flow to service principal and interest on debt, which will limit the cash flow available for other business opportunities. We also maintain and enter into intercompany credit arrangements with our subsidiaries in the normal course. Our ability to make scheduled principal payments, pay interest on or refinance our indebtedness depends on our future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive and other factors beyond our control. Unexpected delays in production, the suspension of our mining licenses, or other operational problems could impact our ability to service the debt and make necessary capital expenditures when the debt becomes due. If we are unable to generate such cash flow to timely repay any debt outstanding, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as selling assets, restructuring debt or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness will depend on the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. We may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms, which could result in a default on our debt obligations.

While we have paid dividends to our shareholders for many years, the payment of dividends is impacted by our cash flow and liquidity situation. The payment of any future dividends is at the discretion of our Board of Directors after taking into account many factors, including availability of and sources of cash, future anticipated funding needs, our debt position, general and regional economic conditions, and expectations with respect to operational

matters such as anticipated metals production and metals prices. There can be no assurance that dividends will continue to be paid in the future or on the same terms as are currently paid by Pan American.

Foreign Operations and Political Risk

The Company holds mining and exploration properties in Peru, Mexico, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Canada, the United States, and Guatemala, exposing it to the socioeconomic conditions, as well as the laws governing the mining industry in those countries. Inherent risks with conducting foreign operations include, but are not limited to: high rates of inflation; military repression; war or civil war; social and labour unrest; organized crime; hostage taking; terrorism; uncertain and evolving legal and regulatory environments; violent crime; extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates; expropriation and nationalization; renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits and contracts; illegal mining; changes in taxation policies, including carbon taxes; restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation; tariffs and countervailing duties imposed on cross-border trade; and changing political norms, currency controls and governmental regulations that favour or require the Company to award contracts in, employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction.

Changes, if any, in mining or investment policies or shifts in political priorities in any of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates may adversely affect the Company's operations or profitability. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, importation of parts and supplies, income, carbon and other taxes, expropriation or restrictions on the ownership of property, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use and mine safety. For example, Argentina has in the past and continues to have many highly restrictive policies with respect to foreign investment, currency controls, taxation, import and export controls, and restrictions on the ownership and use of lands, including bans on mining and the use of cyanide in certain provinces and restrictions on the amount of lands that foreign entities, directly or indirectly, can have an ownership interest in. In some cases, this may result in the loss of properties or rights that are valuable or that might otherwise be beneficial or needed in connection with our operations.

As governments continue to struggle with deficits and concerns over the effects of depressed economies, the mining and metals sector has often been identified as a source of revenue. Taxation and royalties are often subject to change and are vulnerable to increases in both poor and good economic times, especially in many resource-rich countries. Tax authorities have also increased challenges to legitimate tax planning through applying general anti-avoidance rules (GAAR), or similar tax provisions, which are intended to deny tax benefits to tax payors that, although complying with a literal reading of the provisions of the tax rules, are allegedly not in compliance with the object, spirit or purpose of the legislation. Audits and inquiries have become more frequent and extensive, consuming significant management time and attention. The addition of new taxes, the re-interpretation of existing tax laws and regulations, and increasingly aggressive and sometimes groundless positions taken by tax authorities, specifically those aimed at mining companies, could have a significant impact on our operations and may have material direct effects on our profitability and our financial results. In some cases, if tax claims are resolved against that Company, these could also include significant interest and penalties. Such tax matters are increasingly being seen in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

On September 25, 2024, the Congress of Chile approved a tax reform bill which was subsequently approved by the Chilean Constitutional Court and became law on October 21, 2024. The legislation made changes to the country's tax legislation and introduced new compliance rules, including modifying general anti-avoidance rules and establishing penalty interest rates. In addition, there was a Specific Mining Tax Bill enacted in May 2023 (the "Tax Bill"). The Tax Bill was effective January 1, 2024 and imposed a new mining royalty of 1% of ad valorem value on copper and lithium and removed the deduction of the mining tax previously allowed in calculating the mining tax payable. On March 26, 2025, Law No. 21,735 was published in the Official Gazette in Chile. This law restructured the pension financing system through an increase in the employer contribution rate, requiring an additional 7% contribution from employers, to be implemented gradually over a period of 9 years.

In December 2022, the Brazilian government introduced new transfer pricing rules that would see Brazil adopt the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") arm's length principal for cross-border

transactions. These rules would align Brazil with OECD countries and pave the way for Brazil to join the OECD. The rules came into effect on January 1, 2024.

On May 9, 2023, a new law came into effect in Mexico that reformed various provisions of the mining law. The new reforms made significant changes to the mining law, including but not limited to: reducing mining license concession terms; restricting the granting of mining concessions requiring public auctions; imposing conditions on water use and availability; imposing regulations on mining concession transfers; imposing additional grounds for cancellation of mining concessions and further limitations on mining in protected areas; granting preferential rights to mining strategic minerals to state owned enterprises; imposing additional requirements for financial instruments to be provided to guarantee preventive, mitigation, and compensation measures resulting from the social impact assessment, as well as potential damages that may occur during mining activities; and potentially requiring Indigenous Peoples' (ILO 169) consultation. These changes to the mining law have had, and are expected to have in the future, impacts on our exploration activities and operations in Mexico, the full extent of which is yet to be determined but which could be material. Additional constitutional reforms were presented in February 2024, including further restrictions on water use, the granting of future concessions for open pit mining, and increased public consultation requirements. Other than certain laws with respect to water use enacted in December 2025, the February 2024 reforms are not law and would still need to pass through a legislative process for amendment of the Constitution of Mexico and will likely face legal challenges if they do. While many of the May 2023 mining law reforms have still not been implemented and have been challenged by many mining companies, as well as Congress, on constitutional grounds, in June 2025 the Supreme Court determined that legislative procedural violations cannot be challenged by private parties, which has limited the lower courts' ability to rule favourably on certain procedural challenges in the Amparos. Furthermore, the Supreme Court clarified certain aspects of the 2023 mining law amendments and that the legal framework applicable to current concessions was constitutional, specifying which conditions will remain in effect despite the amendments, and which changes concession holders must address to continue their operations, including with respect to concession duration, the elimination of preferential rights for concession holders, and new water use and environmental regulations. In September 2024, the Mexican Congress also approved a sweeping judicial reform that will allow for the popular election of judges, including to Mexico's Supreme Court. These changes are expected to further politicize the Mexican judicial system creating further uncertainty with respect to the application of Mexican laws.

Criminal activity and violence are also prevalent in some areas where we work. For example, violence in Mexico is well documented and has, over time, been increasing. Conflicts between the drug cartels and violent confrontations with authorities are not uncommon. Operations at our La Colorada mine were temporarily suspended in October 2023 due to security concerns at the mine site and surrounding area following an armed robbery of metal concentrates from the operation. Other criminal activity, such as kidnapping and extortion, is also an ongoing concern. Many incidents of crime and violence go unreported and efforts by police and other authorities to reduce criminal activity are challenged by a lack of resources, corruption and the pervasiveness of organized crime. Incidents of criminal activity have occasionally affected our employees and our contractors and their families, as well as the communities in the vicinity of our operations. Such incidents may prevent access to our mines or offices; halt or delay our operations and production; result in harm to employees, contractors, visitors or community members; increase employee absenteeism; create or increase tension in nearby communities; or otherwise adversely affect our ability to conduct business. We can provide no assurance that security incidents, in the future, will not have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Claims and Legal Proceedings

Pan American is subject to various claims and legal proceedings covering a wide range of matters that arise in the ordinary course of business activities. The nature, assessment and management of such claims are described in this section, and in Note 27 of the 2025 Annual Financial Statements. There were no significant changes to those risks or to the Company's management of exposure to those risks during the year ended December 31, 2025. These claims and legal proceedings include, among others, numerous individual labour and tax claims in Argentina and Brazil and exposures with respect to contractual indemnities, some of which could be significant. While many of these claims may not be considered material individually and, in some cases, may be settled for amounts much

less than the original amounts claimed, the aggregate amounts claimed against us, if successful, could be material.

In Peru, there are many claims from current or ex-employees, or employees of former or current owners of our operations such as the Quiruvilca-related claims in Peru, which could in the aggregate, be of significant value, and include alleged improper dismissals, workplace illnesses, such as silicosis, and claims for additional profit-sharing and bonuses in prior years. In some cases, we may also be subject to collective settlement obligations with our employees and contractors relating to closures of our operations, and such obligations may be significant.

In early May 2021, Pan American Silver Guatemala S.A. ("PAS Guatemala") and MEM were served with legal proceedings that were originated in the Constitutional Court of Guatemala by a small group of residents and landowners, or alleged residents and landowners, from the La Cuchilla community near the Escobal mine claiming that prior mining activities damaged their lands. Currently, operations at Escobal are suspended pending the completion of the government-led ILO 169 consultation process. Nevertheless, the action sought injunctive relief to prevent future mining activities at Escobal. The claims and related request for an injunction against both the MEM and against PAS Guatemala have subsequently been denied by the Constitutional Court. While we believe that these claims against PAS Guatemala were procedurally and substantively flawed and without merit, further proceedings of this nature that are intended to impact or prohibit future operations remain possible.

As reported in our most recently filed Annual Information Form, certain individuals have asserted community rights and land ownership over a portion of the La Colorada mine's surface lands in the Agrarian Courts of Mexico. We successfully defended this proceeding, which was rejected and dismissed by the Agrarian Courts. This decision was then subject to a number of appeals in the Agrarian Appeal Court and Federal Circuit Courts, which appeals were finally concluded in June 2024 confirming the Agrarian court's rejection of these claims to communal land rights and definitively confirming La Colorada's legal ownership of these lands. These same individuals have also initiated a process before the Secretariat of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development ("SEDATU") in Zacatecas to declare such lands as national property. In 2019, we filed an amparo against such process and obtained an injunction to protect its ownership of these surface rights pending the outcome of the amparo and a further review by SEDATU. Our challenge was dismissed in October 2021, primarily on the basis that no final declaration of national lands had yet been made by SEDATU that would affect our property rights. We appealed this dismissal, which was also rejected on the same procedural grounds. The matter is now before the national office of SEDATU for further consideration and we will continue to oppose the SEDATU process and the application for a declaration of national lands. While we believe that we hold proper title to the surface lands in question, if we are unable to maintain, or maintain access to, those surface rights, there could be material adverse impacts on the La Colorada mine's future mining operations.

We may also be subject to proceedings in our commercial relationships. From time to time, we may also experience disputes relating to past transactions or which are related to entities or operations previously owned by the Company. While we would, where available and appropriate to do so, defend against any such allegations, if we are unsuccessful in our defense of these claims, we may be subject to significant losses.

Each of these matters is subject to various uncertainties and it is possible that some of these matters may be resolved unfavorably against us. We establish provisions for matters that are probable and can be reasonably estimated. We also carry liability insurance coverage, however, such insurance does not cover all risks to which we might be exposed and in other cases, may only partially cover losses incurred by us. In addition, we may be involved in disputes with other parties in the future that may result in litigation, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial or operating position, cash flow and results of operations.

Information and Cyber Security

The secure processing, maintenance, and transmission of information and data is critical to our business. Furthermore, we and our third-party service providers collect and store sensitive data in the ordinary course of our business, including personal information of our employees, as well as proprietary and confidential business information relating to ourselves and in some cases, our customers, suppliers, investors and other stakeholders. With the increasing dependence and interdependence on electronic data communication and storage, including the use of cloud-based services and personal devices, we are exposed to evolving technological risks relating to

this information and data. These risks include targeted attacks on our systems or on systems of third parties that we rely on, failure or non-availability of a key information technology systems, or a breach of security measures designed to protect our systems. While we employ security measures in respect of our information and data, including implementing systems to monitor and detect potential threats, the performance of periodic audits, and penetration testing, we cannot be certain that we will be successful in securing this information and data and there may be instances where we are exposed to malware, cyber-attacks or other unauthorized access or use of our information and data. Any data breach or other improper or unauthorized access or use of our information could have a material adverse effect on our business and could severely damage our reputation, compromise our network or systems and result in a loss or escape of sensitive information, a misappropriation of assets or incidents of fraud, disrupt our normal operations, and cause us to incur additional time and expense to remediate and improve our information systems.

Climate Change

There is significant evidence of the effects of climate change on our planet and an intensifying focus on addressing these issues. The Company recognizes that climate change is a global challenge that may have both favorable and adverse effects on our business in a range of possible ways. Mining and processing operations are energy intensive and result in a carbon footprint either directly or through the purchase of fossil-fuel based electricity. As such, the Company is impacted by current and emerging policy and regulation relating to greenhouse gas emission levels, energy efficiency, and reporting of climate change related risks. While some of the costs associated with reducing emissions may be offset by increased energy efficiency, technological innovation, or the increased demand for our metals as part of technological innovations, the current regulatory trend may result in additional transition costs at some of our operations. Governments are introducing climate change legislation and treaties at the international, national, and local levels, and regulations relating to emission levels and energy efficiency are evolving and becoming more rigorous. Current laws and regulatory requirements are not consistent across the jurisdictions in which we operate, and regulatory uncertainty is likely to result in additional complexity and cost in our compliance efforts. Public perception of mining is, in some respects, negative and there is increasing pressure to curtail mining in many jurisdictions as a result, in part, of perceived adverse effects of mining on the environment and on local communities.

Concerns around climate change may also affect the market price of our shares as institutional investors and others may divest interests in industries that are thought to have more environmental impacts. While we are committed to operating responsibly and reducing the negative effects of our operations on the environment, our ability to reduce emissions, energy and water usage by increasing efficiency and by adopting new innovation is constrained by technological advancement, operational factors and economics. Adoption of new technologies, the use of renewable energy, and infrastructure and operational changes necessary to reduce water usage may also increase our costs significantly. Concerns over climate change, and our ability to respond to regulatory requirements and societal expectations, may have significant impacts on our operations and on our reputation, and may even result in reduced demand for our products.

The physical risks of climate change could also adversely impact our operations. These risks include, among other things, extreme weather events, resource shortages, changes in rainfall and in storm patterns and intensities, water shortages, changing sea levels and extreme temperatures. Climate-related events such as mudslides, floods, droughts and fires can have significant impacts, directly and indirectly, on our operations and could result in damage to our facilities, disruptions in accessing our sites with labour and essential materials or in shipping products from our mines, risks to the safety and security of our personnel and to communities, shortages of required supplies such as fuel and chemicals, inability to source enough water to supply our operations, and the temporary or permanent cessation of one or more of our operations. There is no assurance that we will be able to successfully anticipate, respond to, or manage the risks associated with physical climate change events and impacts, and this may result in material adverse consequences to our business and to our financial results.

There are increasing legal and regulatory requirements with respect to climate change and sustainability disclosure, including the European Union Commission Directive on Corporate Sustainability Reporting (“CSRD”).

The CSRD will result in a significant increase in the number of companies subject to the European Union sustainability reporting requirements and will require double materiality assessments, the setting of sustainability targets, requiring a significant increase in the amount of information to be disclosed, including containing forward-looking and retrospective information, an increased scope of value chain reporting, and mandatory limited assurance. The CSRD may impact one or more of our operation's holding companies.

In addition, in June 2024, Bill C-59 became law and amended Canada's Competition Act to introduce anti-greenwashing provisions that aim to enhance the accountability of businesses making net-zero and carbon reduction commitments, and other environmental and social claims. Reviewable conduct now includes unsubstantiated claims made to the public about the benefits of a product, business, or business activity related to protecting or restoring the environment, or mitigating the environmental, ecological, and social causes or effects of climate change. This legislation provides further powers to the Commissioner of Competition to conduct both criminal and civil investigations into false, misleading or unsubstantiated environmental or social claims and may result in unlimited fines and even prison sentences. In addition, this legislation provides rights to private parties to file complaints and bring civil actions against companies for damages, including obtaining protective orders.

Minority Interest Investment in Juanicipio

The Company became the minority shareholder in Juanicipio joint venture (the "Juanicipio JV") in Mexico as a result of the MAG Acquisition in September 2025. The shareholders agreement and corporate by-laws governing the Juanicipio JV and joint venture entities provide Fresnillo with effective control over many activities and decision-making relating to the Juanicipio JV, subject to certain limited matters which require super-majority approval. As a minority shareholder and non-operator of Juanicipio, we are dependent on Fresnillo to manage and operate the affairs of the mine and the joint venture entities and to do so in compliance with the shareholders agreement, the by-laws of the corporate entities and in accordance with Mexican law. Additionally, as Fresnillo is primarily in control as the majority shareholder and operator of the mine, Fresnillo is responsible for many of the operational and financial matters that are the source of significant risk for mining operations, including matters relating to title and ownership of land and mineral rights, environmental compliance, permitting, production and technical decisions, health and safety, employee and labour matters, community relations, government relations, taxation, commercial relationships and arrangements, accounting and financial and operational performance results determination and reporting for the operation (such as production and production costs and other metrics), determination of mineral resources and mineral reserves, engineering and development, exploration, and most other aspects of mining and corporate activity, all of which could result in material financial, operational and reputational harm to the Company if not managed properly, even though we hold a minority interest and have limited control with respect to most of these matters. Further, Fresnillo has the ability to exert greater control over the budgeting process, as well as over the timing of cash calls, distributions, and other funding and financial matters, which could have significant negative impacts on the Company. The contractual and legal relationship between the joint venture shareholders also involves significant risks. Interpretation of, dissatisfaction with, or failures to comply with rights and responsibilities have the potential to result in disagreements or disputes between shareholders and could result in prolonged arbitration proceedings the outcome of which is uncertain. Such disagreements or disputes, if they were to occur, could have significant impacts on the operations and business of the Juanicipio mine, involve substantial costs and expense and management time, and result in material economic and financial harm to one or both shareholders, as well as long-term damage to the business relationship.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION, STANDARDS AND JUDGEMENTS

In preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, Management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the 2025 Annual Financial Statements. These critical accounting estimates represent management estimates and judgments that are uncertain, and any changes in these could materially impact the Company's financial statements. Management continuously reviews its estimates, judgements and assumptions using the most current information available. The significant judgements

and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the application of accounting policies are described in Note 5 and Note 6 of the 2025 Annual Financial Statements, respectively.

Readers should also refer to Note 3 of the 2025 Annual Financial Statements, for the Company's summary of significant accounting policies.

Changes in Accounting Standards

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current period

Amendment to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability

Effective January 1, 2025, the Company adopted the Amendment to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability. The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not, as well as associated disclosure requirements when it is concluded a currency is not exchangeable. The adoption of this amendment had no impact on its financial statements.

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards not yet effective in the current period

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the current period and have not been early adopted.

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, IFRS 18 - *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* ("IFRS 18") was released. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 - *Presentation of Financial Statements* ("IAS 1") while carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- i. present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of earnings,
- ii. provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements,
- iii. improve aggregation and disaggregation. Some of the requirements in IAS 1 are moved to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*.

The IASB also made minor amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IAS 33 Earnings per Share in connection with the new standard. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions. The Company is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 18 on its financial statements.

Significant judgments

Readers should refer to Note 5 of the 2025 Annual Financial Statements that summarizes the significant judgments in applying accounting policies.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties include its subsidiaries, associates over which it exercises significant influence, and key management personnel. Transactions with the Company's subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation. Transactions with Juanicipio are disclosed in Note 13 of the 2025 Annual Financial Statements. There were no other related party transactions for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

DISCLOSURE AND INTERNAL CONTROL PROCEDURES

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR").

DC&P

Our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate DC&P. Under the supervision and with the participation of our CEO and CFO, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our DC&P in accordance with requirements of National Instrument 52-109 of the Canadian Securities Commission and the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 (as adopted by the SEC).

As of December 31, 2025, based on the evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our DC&P were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports we file or submit is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation and is accumulated and communicated to our Management, including our CEO and CFO.

ICFR

Management of Pan American is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate ICFR. Under the supervision and with the participation of our CEO and CFO, Management evaluated the effectiveness of our ICFR as of December 31, 2025 based upon the Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on Management's evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our ICFR was effective as of December 31, 2025. Management reviewed the results of Management's evaluation with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

The effectiveness of the Company's ICFR as of December 31, 2025 has been audited by Deloitte LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, as stated in their report immediately preceding the Company's 2025 Annual Financial Statements.

Changes in ICFR

There has been no change in the Company's ICFR during the three months and twelve months ended December 31, 2025 that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, its ICFR.

Inherent limitations of controls and procedures

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. As a result, even systems determined to be effective may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis, as systems can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. In addition, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of ICFR to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may change.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Martin Wafforn, P.Eng., Senior Vice President Technical Services and Processing Optimization, Christopher Emerson, FAusIMM, Senior Vice President, Exploration and Geology and Christopher Wright, P.Geo., Vice President Mineral Resource Management, each of whom is a Qualified Persons, as the term is defined in National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101").

For more detailed information regarding Pan American's material mineral properties, please refer to Pan American's most recently filed Annual Information Form, filed at www.sedarplus.ca, or Pan American's most recent Form 40-F filed with the SEC.

MINERAL RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Pan American Silver Corporation Mineral Reserves as of June 30, 2025⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Property	Location	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Ag (g/t)	Contained Ag (Moz)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Huaron	Peru	Proven	5.3	145	24.6			0.37	1.59	2.89
		Probable	3.6	138	16.1			0.33	1.62	2.77
La Colorada ⁽³⁾	Mexico	Proven	3.4	300	33.2	0.21	23.3		1.24	2.17
		Probable	6.1	295	57.5	0.21	40.4		1.20	2.21
San Vicente (95%) ⁽⁴⁾	Bolivia	Proven	0.8	312	7.6			0.32	0.29	3.81
		Probable	0.5	247	3.8			0.28	0.30	3.49
Escobal	Guatemala	Proven	2.5	486	39.5	0.42	34.2		1.02	1.75
		Probable	22.1	316	225.0	0.34	243.8		0.77	1.25
Cerro Moro	Argentina	Proven	0.3	223	2.1	9.94	92.2			
		Probable	0.3	282	2.9	5.59	57.6			
Total Silver Segment⁽⁵⁾			44.9	286	412.3	0.34	491.5	0.08	1.02	1.84
Shahuindo	Peru	Proven	36.8	8	9.5	0.50	594.9			
		Probable	44.2	5	6.8	0.27	382.5			
Timmins	Canada	Proven	5.0			2.79	450.8			
		Probable	4.6			2.68	395.1			
Jacobina	Brazil	Proven	19.2			1.74	1,069.3			
		Probable	35.9			1.78	2,058.2			
El Peñon	Chile	Proven	1.1	187	6.5	4.37	152.1			
		Probable	4.0	120	15.6	3.65	473.5			
Minera Florida	Chile	Proven	0.6	11	0.2	3.14	60.9			1.16
		Probable	2.0	21	1.4	3.21	210.0			0.93
Total Gold Segment⁽⁵⁾			153.5	8	40.1	1.18	5,847.2			0.99
Total Gold and Silver Segments⁽⁵⁾		Proven + Probable	198.4	71	452.3	0.99	6,338.7	0.02	0.23	0.43

(1) See table below entitled "Metal price assumptions used to estimate mineral reserves and resources as at June 30, 2025".

(2) This table does not include mineral reserves resulting from Pan American's acquisition of MAG, including from Pan American's share of Juancipio's mineral reserves of 44%.

(3) La Colorada Proven and Probable reserves include 1.6Mt at an average grade of 440 g/t Ag and 0.26 g/t Au containing 23.2 million ounces of silver and 13.7 thousand ounces of gold that are subject to a net profit share agreement with a third party.

(4) This information represents the portion of mineral reserves attributable to Pan American based on its ownership interest in the operating entity as indicated.

(5) Totals may not add up due to rounding. Total average grades of each metal are with respect to those mines that produce the metal.

Pan American Silver Corporation Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources as of June 30, 2025⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

Property	Location	Classification	Tonnes		Contained		Contained		Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
			(Mt)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (Moz)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)				
Huaron	Peru	Measured	1.6	120	6.1			0.31	0.95	1.92	
		Indicated	2.8	112	10.1			0.21	1.15	2.15	
La Colorada ⁽⁵⁾	Mexico	Measured	0.4	229	3.0	0.12	1.6		0.91	1.55	
		Indicated	2.6	144	11.8	0.35	28.7		0.68	1.14	
La Colorada Skarn	Mexico	Indicated	265.4	36	308.7				1.37	2.85	
Manantial Espejo	Argentina	Measured	0.3	164	1.7	2.40	24.7				
		Indicated	1.0	149	4.9	2.79	91.5				
San Vicente (95%) ⁽⁶⁾	Bolivia	Measured	0.7	183	4.3			0.20	0.20	2.85	
		Indicated	0.3	174	1.7			0.24	0.17	2.97	
Navidad	Argentina	Measured	15.4	137	67.8			0.10	1.44		
		Indicated	139.8	126	564.5			0.04	0.79		
Escobal	Guatemala	Measured	2.3	251	18.6	0.23	16.7		0.31	0.59	
		Indicated	14.2	201	91.6	0.20	93.0		0.38	0.66	
Cerro Moro	Argentina	Measured	0.3	277	2.2	4.87	39.2				
		Indicated	0.8	254	6.1	5.58	135.1				
Total Silver Segment⁽⁷⁾			447.8	77	1,103.3	0.03	430.5	0.02	1.14	1.75	
La Bolsa	Mexico	Measured	10.8	10	3.5	0.7	242.8				
		Indicated	10.6	8	2.7	0.54	184.3				
Shahuindo	Peru	Measured	9.3	6	1.7	0.34	100.5				
		Indicated	7.0	6	1.4	0.36	81.5				
Timmins	Canada	Measured	2.0			2.41	152.6				
		Indicated	2.1			2.28	152.5				
Jacobina	Brazil	Measured	39.4			1.71	2,170.8				
		Indicated	53.7			1.65	2,851.0				
El Peñon	Chile	Measured	1.0	138	4.5	3.79	124.4				
		Indicated	3.8	91	11.0	2.69	326.6				
Minera Florida	Chile	Measured	0.7	16	0.4	3.12	71.5			1.42	
		Indicated	3.3	19	2.0	3.17	333.8			1.04	
Lavra Velha	Brazil	Indicated	4.5			1.96	282.1				
Whitney (84.26%) ⁽⁶⁾	Canada	Measured	—			—	—				
		Indicated	1.6			2.83	142.2				
Gold River	Canada	Indicated	0.7			5.29	117.4				
Marlhill	Canada	Indicated	0.4			4.52	57.4				
Vogel	Canada	Indicated	0.5			3.6	60.7				
Total Gold Segment⁽⁷⁾			151.3	6	27.3	1.53	7,452.0			0.03	
Total Gold and Silver Segments⁽⁷⁾			599.1	59	1,130.6	0.41	7,882.48	0.01	0.85	1.31	

- (1) See table below entitled “Metal price assumptions used to estimate mineral reserves and resources as at June 30, 2025”.
- (2) Mineral resources are reported exclusive of mineral reserves.
- (3) This table does not include mineral resources resulting from Pan American's acquisition of MAG, including from Pan American's share of Juanicipio's mineral resources of 44% and from the Larder Project.
- (4) This table has been updated to reflect the completion of the sale of Pan American's interest in La Pepa on September 22, 2025 and Pico Machay on December 24, 2025.
- (5) La Colorada Measured and Indicated resources include 0.1 Mt at an average grade of 95 g/t Ag, and 0.17 g/t Au containing 0.2 million ounces of silver and 0.4 thousand ounces of gold that are subject to a net profit share agreement with a third party.
- (6) This information represents the portion of mineral resources attributable to Pan American based on its ownership interest in the operating entity as indicated.
- (7) Totals may not add up due to rounding. Total average grades of each metal are with respect to those mines that produce the metal.

Pan American Silver Corporation Inferred Mineral Resources as of June 30, 2025⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

Property	Location	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Ag (g/t)	Contained Ag (Moz)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Huaron	Peru	Inferred	6.3	130	26.1			0.23	1.31	2.33
La Colorada ⁽⁵⁾	Mexico	Inferred	15.3	297	146.5	0.27	131.6		1.93	3.39
La Colorada Skarn	Mexico	Inferred	61.7	30	58.6				0.95	2.55
Manantial Espejo	Argentina	Inferred	0.5	106	1.8	1.49	25.2			
San Vicente (95%) ⁽⁶⁾	Bolivia	Inferred	1.6	171	8.7			0.22	0.28	2.53
Cerro Moro	Argentina	Inferred	0.7	164	3.5	6.85	145.7			
Navidad	Argentina	Inferred	45.9	81	119.4			0.02	0.57	
Escobal	Guatemala	Inferred	1.9	180	10.7	0.90	53.7		0.22	0.42
Total Silver Segment⁽⁷⁾			133.8	87	375.2	0.08	356.2	0.02	0.92	1.71
La Bolsa	Mexico	Inferred	13.7	8	3.3	0.51	224.6			
Shahuindo	Peru	Inferred	13.7	2	0.9	0.11	47.3			
Timmins	Canada	Inferred	5.7			2.98	546.3			
Jacobina	Brazil	Inferred	52.7			1.78	3,026.5			
El Peñon	Chile	Inferred	18.4	39	23.1	1.15	676.4			
Minera Florida	Chile	Inferred	5.7	16	2.9	2.85	520.0			0.71
Whitney (84.26%) ⁽⁶⁾	Canada	Inferred	5.6			2.24	405.8			
Arco Sul	Brazil	Inferred	6.2			3.08	614.2			
Lavra Velha	Brazil	Inferred	4.7			1.56	238.0			
Gold River	Canada	Inferred	5.3			6.06	1,027.4			
Vogel	Canada	Inferred	1.2			3.52	135.4			
Total Gold Segment⁽⁷⁾		Inferred	133.0	7	30.4	1.75	7,461.9			0.03
Total Gold and Silver Segments⁽⁷⁾		Inferred	266.8	47	405.6	0.91	7,818.1	0.01	0.46	0.87

- (1) See table below entitled "Metal price assumptions used to estimate mineral reserves and resources as at June 30, 2025".
- (2) Mineral resources are reported exclusive of mineral reserves.
- (3) This table does not include mineral resources resulting from Pan American's acquisition of MAG, including from Pan American's share of Juancicipio's mineral resources of 44% and from the Larder Project
- (4) This table has been updated to reflect the completion of the sale of Pan American's interest in La Pepa on September 22, 2025 and Pico Machay on December 24, 2025.
- (5) La Colorada Inferred resources include 1.2 Mt at an average grade of 560 g/t Ag and 0.25 g/t Au containing 21.3 million ounces of silver and 9.5 thousand ounces of gold that are subject to a net profit share agreement with a third party.
- (6) This information represents the portion of mineral resources attributable to Pan American based on its ownership interest in the operating entity as indicated.
- (7) Totals may not add up due to rounding. Total average grades of each metal are with respect to those mines that produce the metal.

Metal Price Assumptions Used to Estimate Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources as of June 30, 2025

Property	Category	Ag US\$/oz	Au US\$/oz	Cu US\$/t	Pb US\$/t	Zn US\$/t
Escobal	All Categories	20.00	1,300		2,204	2,424
La Colorada	Reserves	22.00	1,900		2,100	2,600
	Resources	24.00	2,050		2,200	2,800
La Colorada Skarn	Resources	22.00			2,200	2,800
Huaron	Reserves	22.00		8,000	2,100	2,600
	Resources	24.00		9,000	2,200	2,800
San Vicente	Reserves	22.00		8,000	2,100	2,600
	Resources	24.00		9,000	2,200	2,800
Cerro Moro	Reserves	28.00	2,500			
	Resources	30.00	2,650			
Navidad	All Categories	12.52			1,100	
Manantial Espejo	Resources	22.00	1,700			
Jacobina	Reserves		1,900			
	Resources		2,050			
Shahuindo	Reserves	22.00	1,900			
	Resources	24.00	2,050			
El Penon	Reserves	25.00	2,250			
	Resources	27.00	2,400			
Timmins	Reserves		2,250			
	Resources		2,400			
Whitney	Resources		2,400			
Minera Florida	Reserves	25.00	2,250		2,100	2,600
	Resources	27.00	2,400		2,200	2,800
La Bolsa	All Categories	14.00	825			
Lavra Velha	Resources		1,650			
Vogel	Resources		2,250			
Gold River	Resources		1,200			
Marlhill	Resources		1,125			
Arco Sur	Resources		1,250			

General Notes Applicable to the Foregoing Tables:

All mineral reserves and mineral resources included in this MD&A have been estimated in accordance with the *CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves*, adopted by the CIM Council, as amended (the "CIM Standards") and reported in accordance with NI 43-101. Reported mineral resources do not include amounts identified as mineral reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves have no demonstrated economic viability.

Pan American does not expect these mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates to be materially affected by metallurgical, environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, political, and marketing or other relevant issues.

See the Company's Annual Information Form dated February 18, 2026, available at www.sedarplus.ca for further information on the Company's material mineral properties, including information concerning associated quality assurance and quality control and data verification matters, the key assumptions, parameters and methods used by the Company to estimate mineral reserves and mineral resources, and for a detailed description of known legal, political, environmental, and other risks that could materially affect the Company's business and the potential development of the Company's mineral reserves and resources.

Quantities and grades of contained metal are shown before metallurgical recoveries.

Scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Martin Wafforn, P.Eng., Senior Vice President Technical Services and Processing Optimization, Christopher Emerson, FAusIMM, Senior Vice President, Exploration and Geology, and Christopher Wright, P.Geo., Vice President Mineral Resource Management, each of whom are Qualified Persons, as the term is defined in NI 43-101.

Pan American Silver Corp. is authorized by The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia to engage in Reserved Practice under Permit to Practice number 1001470.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Information

Certain of the statements and information in this MD&A constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable Canadian provincial securities laws relating to the Company and its operations. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. When used in this MD&A, the words, “will”, “believes”, “expects”, “intends”, “plans”, “forecast”, “objective”, “guidance”, “outlook”, “potential”, “anticipated”, “budget”, and other similar words and expressions, identify forward-looking statements or information. These forward-looking statements or information relate to, among other things: future financial or operational performance and forecasts for 2026, including our estimated production of silver, gold and other metals forecasted, and for our estimated Cash Costs, AISC, capital and exploration, mine operation, general and administrative, care and maintenance expenditures; future anticipated prices for gold, silver and other metals and assumed foreign exchange rates; the payment of any future dividends; the duration and effect of the suspensions of operations of the Escobal mine, as well as the nature of and continuation of the constitutional court-mandated ILO 169 consultation process in Guatemala, and the timing and, if applicable, completion thereof; the ability of Pan American to successfully complete any capital projects, the expected economic or operational results derived from those projects, and the impacts of any such projects on Pan American; the evaluation of a potential phased approach to developing the La Colorada mine and Skarn project, and any anticipated benefits to be derived therefrom; the potential partnership for development of the Skarn project; the expected completion of an updated preliminary economic assessment for La Colorada, and the timing for the release of such assessment; the future results of our exploration activities; the anticipated completion of certain investments at Jacobina, and any anticipated benefits to be derived therefrom; anticipated mineral reserves and mineral resources; the costs associated with the Company's asset retirement obligations; and the Company's plans and expectations for its properties and operations.

These forward-looking statements and information reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and are necessarily based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant operational, business, economic, competitive, political, regulatory, and social uncertainties and contingencies. These assumptions, some of which are described in the “Risks and Uncertainties” section of this MD&A, include: the impact of inflation and disruptions to the global, regional and local supply chains; tonnage of ore to be mined and processed; future anticipated prices for gold, silver and other metals and assumed foreign exchange rates; the timing and impact of planned capital expenditure projects, including anticipated sustaining, project, and exploration expenditures; the ongoing impact and timing of: the court-mandated ILO 169 consultation process in Guatemala; whether Pan American is able to maintain a strong financial condition and have sufficient capital, or have access to capital through the Credit Facility or otherwise, to sustain our business and operations; prices for energy inputs, labour, materials, supplies and services (including transportation); positive credit ratings; no labour-related disruptions at any of our operations; no unplanned delays or interruptions in scheduled production; all necessary permits, licenses and regulatory approvals for our operations are received in a timely manner; our ability to secure and maintain title and ownership to mineral properties and the surface rights necessary for our operations, including contractual rights from third parties and adjacent property owners; and our ability to comply with environmental, health and safety laws. The foregoing list of assumptions is not exhaustive.

The Company cautions the reader that forward-looking statements and information involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information contained in this MD&A and the Company has made assumptions and estimates based on or related to many of these factors. Such factors include, without limitation: fluctuations in silver, gold, and base metal prices; fluctuations in prices for energy inputs; fluctuations in currency markets; fluctuations in market interest rates; risks related to the technological and operational nature of the Company's business; risks related to increased barriers to trade, including tariffs and duties; changes in national and local government, legislation, taxation, controls or regulations and political, judicial, legal or economic developments in Canada, the United States, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Bolivia, Guatemala or other countries where the Company may carry on business, some of which might prevent or cause the suspension or discontinuation of mining activities, including the risk of expropriation related to certain of our operations, and risks related to: the constitutional court-mandated ILO 169 consultation process in Guatemala, risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development and mining (including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected geological or structural formations, pressures, cave-ins and flooding); risks related to climate change; risks relating to the credit worthiness or financial condition of suppliers, refiners and other parties with whom the Company does business; inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks and hazards; employee relations; relationships with and claims by the local communities and indigenous populations; availability and increasing costs associated with mining inputs and labour; the Company's ability to secure our mine sites or maintain access to our mine sites due to criminal activity, violence, or civil and labour unrest; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, including the risk of obtaining or retaining necessary licenses and permits; challenges to, or difficulty in maintaining, the Company's title to properties and continued ownership thereof; unanticipated or excessive tax assessments or reassessments in our operating jurisdictions; diminishing quantities or grades of mineral reserves as properties are mined; global financial and geopolitical conditions; the actual results of current exploration activities, conclusions of economic evaluations, and changes in project parameters to deal with unanticipated economic or other factors; increased competition in the mining industry for properties, equipment, qualified personnel, and their costs; having sufficient cash to pay obligations as they come due; and those factors identified under the caption “Risks Related to Our Business” in the Company's most recent Form 40-F and Annual Information Form filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities, respectively. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated, described, or intended. Investors are cautioned against attributing undue certainty or reliance on forward-looking statements or information. Forward-looking statements and information are designed to help readers understand management's current

views of our near- and longer-term prospects and may not be appropriate for other purposes. The Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update or revise forward-looking statements or information to reflect changes in assumptions or in circumstances or any other events affecting such statements or information, other than as required by applicable law.

Cautionary Note to US Investors Regarding References to Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

All reserve and resource estimates included in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the CIM Standards. NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators that establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Canadian standards, including NI 43-101, differ significantly from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), and reserve and resource information included herein may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this MD&A uses the terms "measured resources," "indicated resources" and "inferred resources" as defined in accordance with NI 43-101 and the CIM Standards. Mineralization described using these terms has a greater amount of uncertainty as to its existence and feasibility than mineralization that has been characterized as reserves. Accordingly, U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any measured mineral resources, indicated mineral resources, or inferred mineral resources that the Company reports are or will be economically or legally mineable. Further, "inferred mineral resources" have a greater amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. Under Canadian securities laws, estimates of "inferred mineral resources" may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. While the above terms under the U.S. Rules are "substantially similar" to the standards under NI 43-101 and CIM Standards, there are differences in the definitions under the U.S. Rules and CIM Standards. Accordingly, there is no assurance any mineral reserves or mineral resources that the Company may report as "proven mineral reserves", "probable mineral reserves", "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources" under NI 43-101 would be the same had the Company prepared the reserve or resource estimates under the standards adopted under the U.S. Rules.



PAN AMERICAN
— SILVER —

Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024

Management's Responsibility For Financial Reporting

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of Pan American Silver Corp. ("Pan American" or the "Company") have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Directors (the "Board").

These Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards") and include management's best estimates and judgments. Pan American has developed and maintains a system of internal controls designed to ensure the reliability of its financial information.

Deloitte LLP, an Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, has audited these Consolidated Financial Statements. Their report outlines the scope of their examination and opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

"signed"

Michael Steinmann
Chief Executive Officer

"signed"

Ignacio Couturier
Chief Financial Officer

February 18, 2026

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of Pan American is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") and for its assessment of the effectiveness of ICFR.

Pan American's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR as of December 31, 2025, in accordance with the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2025, Pan American's ICFR was effective.

Deloitte LLP, an Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, has audited the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, and as stated in the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, they have expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR as of December 31, 2025.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Pan American Silver Corp.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Pan American Silver Corp. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive earnings, cash flows, and changes in equity for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2025, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 18, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

MAG Silver Corp. Acquisition - Refer to Notes 5(d), 6 and 8 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company completed the acquisition of MAG Silver Corp. ("MAG"), which was an asset acquisition as substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired was concentrated in the Investment in Juanicipio Mine. As a result, the purchase consideration, including applicable transaction costs, was allocated to the acquired asset and liabilities based on their relative fair values. Management used a discounted cash flow model to determine the fair value of the acquired Investment in Juanicipio. This required management to make significant estimates and assumptions related to future silver prices, discount rate, quantities of recoverable mineral reserves

and resources, expected future production costs and capital expenditures based on the life of mine plan and the net asset value multiple (“NAV multiple”).

While there are several estimates and assumptions that are required to determine the fair value of the Investment in Juanicipio, the estimates and assumptions with the highest degree of subjectivity are future silver prices, discount rate and the NAV multiple. Auditing these estimates and assumptions required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of audit effort, including the involvement of fair value specialists.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

- Evaluated the effectiveness of the internal controls over management’s determination of future silver prices, discount rate and the NAV multiple.
- With the assistance of fair value specialists:
 - Evaluated future silver prices by comparing management’s forecast to third party forecasts;
 - Evaluated the reasonableness of the discount rate by testing the source information underlying the determination of the discount rate and developing a range of independent estimates range and comparing it to those selected by management;
 - Evaluated the reasonableness of the NAV multiple by preparing an independent comparative analysis using publicly traded silver producers whose principal assets are located in jurisdictions geologically and geopolitically comparable to the Juanicipio Mine (“directly comparable peers” or “DCPs”) as well as considering the net asset values for the DCPs from market analyst reports and comparing it to the NAV multiple selected by management.

Impairment - Assessment of Whether Indicators of Impairment or Impairment Reversal Exist within the Mineral Properties, Plant and Equipment - Refer to Notes 3(m) and 5(c) to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company’s determination of whether or not an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal exists at the cash generating unit (“CGU”) level requires significant management judgment. Changes in metal price forecasts or discount rates, increases or decreases in estimated future production costs or capital expenditures, reductions or increases in the amount of recoverable mineral reserves and resources and/or adverse or favorable political or regulatory developments can result in a write-down or write-up of the carrying amounts of the Company’s mineral properties, plant and equipment.

While there are several factors that are required to determine whether or not an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal exists, the judgments with the highest degree of subjectivity are future gold and silver prices, discount rates and the Company’s ability or expected timing to restart the Escobal Mine. Auditing these judgments and factors required a high degree of subjectivity in applying audit procedures and in evaluating the results of those procedures. This resulted in an increased extent of audit effort, including the involvement of fair value specialists.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to future gold and silver prices, discount rates and the Company’s ability or expected timing to restart the Escobal mine considered in the assessment of indicators of impairment or impairment reversal included the following, among others:

- Evaluated the effectiveness of the internal controls over management’s assessment of indicators of impairment or impairment reversal.
- Performed independent research to assess if there have been any substantive local, political, or regulatory changes negatively impacting the ability or expected timing to restart the Escobal Mine.
- With the assistance of fair value specialists:

- Evaluated future gold and silver prices by comparing management's forecast to third party forecasts; and
- Evaluated the reasonableness of the discount rates by testing the source information underlying the determination of the discount rates.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada

February 18, 2026

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1993.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Pan American Silver Corp.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Pan American Silver Corp. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, of the Company and our report dated February 18, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Deloitte LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, Canada
February 18, 2026

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 25)	\$ 1,215	\$ 863
Investments	104	24
Trade and other receivables	232	165
Income tax receivables	24	30
Inventories (Note 10)	588	606
Other assets (Note 11)	33	32
	2,196	1,720
Non-current assets		
Mineral properties, plant and equipment (Note 12)	5,338	5,325
Investment in Juanicipio (Note 13)	1,921	—
Inventories (Note 10)	52	30
Income tax receivables	33	11
Deferred tax assets (Note 23)	83	45
Other assets (Note 14)	119	72
Total assets	\$ 9,742	\$ 7,203
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 15)	\$ 549	\$ 489
Derivative liabilities (Note 9)	—	13
Provisions (Note 16)	46	35
Lease obligations (Note 17)	53	41
Debt (Note 18)	5	7
Income tax payables	164	102
	817	687
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions (Note 16)	589	427
Lease obligations (Note 17)	85	54
Debt (Note 18)	709	702
Other liabilities (Note 19)	106	94
Deferred tax liabilities	435	522
Total liabilities	\$ 2,741	\$ 2,486
Equity		
Issued capital	7,448	5,940
Share-based compensation reserve	94	94
Investment revaluation reserve	(32)	(31)
Deficit	(513)	(1,299)
Total equity attributable to Company shareholders	6,997	4,704
Non-controlling interests	4	13
Total equity	7,001	4,717
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 9,742	\$ 7,203

Commitments (Note 9(c)); Contingencies (Note 27))
 See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD ON FEBRUARY 18, 2026

"signed" Gillian Winckler, Director

"signed" Michael Steinmann, Director

	2025	2024
Revenue (Note 26)	\$ 3,619	\$ 2,819
Cost of sales (Note 26)		
Production costs (Note 21)	(1,604)	(1,634)
Depreciation and amortization (Note 12)	(497)	(571)
Royalties	(113)	(65)
	(2,214)	(2,270)
Mine operating earnings (Note 26)	1,405	549
General and administrative	(116)	(70)
Income from investment in Juanicipio (Note 13)	77	—
Exploration and project development	(16)	(10)
Mine care and maintenance	(30)	(32)
Foreign exchange (losses) gains	(8)	38
Derivative gains (losses)	29	(25)
(Losses) gains from sale of subsidiaries (Note 12)	(29)	137
Change in asset retirement obligations (Note 16)	(49)	(54)
Other expense	(30)	(2)
Earnings from operations	1,233	531
Investment income (loss)	89	(14)
Interest and finance expense (Note 22)	(84)	(85)
Earnings before income taxes	1,238	432
Income tax expense (Note 23)	(258)	(319)
Net earnings	\$ 980	\$ 113
Net earnings attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company	\$ 978	\$ 112
Non-controlling interests	2	1
	\$ 980	\$ 113
Other comprehensive earnings, net of taxes		
Items that will not be reclassified to net earnings:		
Remeasurement of retirement benefit plan	\$ (1)	\$ —
Loss on investments	—	(1)
Total other comprehensive loss	\$ (1)	\$ (1)
Total comprehensive earnings	\$ 979	\$ 112
Total comprehensive earnings attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company	\$ 977	\$ 111
Non-controlling interests	2	1
	\$ 979	\$ 112
Earnings per share attributable to equity holders (Note 24)		
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.56	\$ 0.31
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.56	\$ 0.31
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:		
Basic	381,479	363,361
Diluted	381,577	363,401

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	2025	2024
Operating activities		
Net earnings	\$ 980	\$ 113
Items not affecting cash:		
Income tax expense (Note 23)	258	319
Depreciation and amortization (Note 12)	497	571
Income from investment in Juanicipio (Note 13)	(77)	—
Losses (gains) from sale of subsidiaries (Note 12)	29	(137)
Net realizable value inventory (recovery) charge (Note 10, 21)	(20)	21
Accretion on reclamation obligations (Notes 16, 22)	26	31
Change in mine reclamation obligations (Note 16)	49	54
Investment (income) loss	(89)	14
Interest expense (Note 22)	55	48
Other operating activities (Note 25)	(4)	5
Income taxes paid	(318)	(164)
Interest received	29	14
Interest paid	(38)	(37)
Reclamation paid (Note 16)	(15)	(25)
Net change in non-cash working capital items (Note 25)	(29)	(103)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,333	\$ 724
Investing activities		
Payments for mineral properties, plant and equipment	\$ (314)	\$ (323)
Cash used for MAG Silver Corp. Acquisition (Note 8)	(512)	—
Cash acquired in MAG Silver Corp. Acquisition (Note 8)	102	—
Dividends received from Juanicipio (Note 13)	44	—
Cash disposed in sale of subsidiaries (Note 12)	(31)	(16)
Cash proceeds from sale of subsidiaries (Note 12)	41	307
(Purchase of) proceeds from investments	(31)	2
Cash used for investments in and loan to Galleon Gold (Note 9, 14)	(22)	—
Net proceeds (payments) from derivatives	12	(6)
Proceeds from dispositions of mineral property, plant and equipment	5	3
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (706)	\$ (33)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from common shares issued	\$ 3	\$ 1
Distributions to non-controlling interests	(1)	—
Dividends paid	(175)	(145)
Shares repurchased under Normal Course Issuer Bid (Note 20)	(46)	(24)
Repayment of debt (Note 18)	(7)	(7)
Payment of equipment leases	(52)	(50)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (278)	\$ (225)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	3	(3)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	352	463
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	863	400
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$ 1,215	\$ 863

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 25).

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company						Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Issued shares	Issued capital	Share-based compensation reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Deficit	Total		
Balance, December 31, 2023	364,660	\$ 5,967	\$ 94	\$ (30)	\$ (1,270)	\$ 4,761	\$ 12	\$ 4,773
Total comprehensive earnings								
Net earnings for the year	—	—	—	—	112	112	1	113
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	(1)
	—	—	—	(1)	112	111	1	112
Shares issued on the exercise of stock options (Note 20)	101	2	(1)	—	—	1	—	1
Shares repurchased (Note 20)	(1,720)	(29)	—	—	4	(25)	—	(25)
Share-based compensation on option grants	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Dividends paid	—	—	—	—	(145)	(145)	—	(145)
Balance, December 31, 2024	363,041	\$ 5,940	\$ 94	\$ (31)	\$ (1,299)	\$ 4,704	\$ 13	\$ 4,717
Total comprehensive earnings								
Net earnings for the period	—	—	—	—	978	978	2	980
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	(1)
	—	—	—	(1)	978	977	2	979
MAG Silver Corp. Acquisition (Note 8)	60,219	1,530	—	—	—	1,530	—	1,530
Shares issued on the exercise of stock options (Note 20)	202	4	(1)	—	—	3	—	3
Shares issued as compensation	36	1	(1)	—	—	—	—	—
Shares repurchased (Note 20)	(1,651)	(27)	—	—	(19)	(46)	—	(46)
Disposition (Note 12)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8)	(8)
Share-based compensation	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
(Distributions to) contributions from non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	(1)
Other	—	—	—	—	3	3	(3)	—
Dividends paid	—	—	—	—	(175)	(175)	—	(175)
Balance, December 31, 2025	421,847	\$ 7,448	\$ 94	\$ (32)	\$ (513)	\$ 6,997	\$ 4	\$ 7,001

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Pan American Silver Corp. is the ultimate parent company of its subsidiary group (collectively, the “Company”, or “Pan American”). Pan American is a British Columbia corporation domiciled in Canada, and its office is at Suite 2100 – 733 Seymour Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 0S6. The Company is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX: PAAS) (the “TSX”), and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: PAAS) (the “NYSE”).

Pan American engages in silver and gold mining and related activities, including exploration, mine development, extraction, processing, refining and reclamation. The Company's portfolio of assets is located in Chile, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, Canada, Argentina, Bolivia and Guatemala. In addition, the Company is exploring for new silver and gold deposits and opportunities throughout the Americas.

On September 4, 2025, the Company acquired MAG Silver Corp. (“MAG”) (the “MAG Acquisition”) (Note 8). MAG was a silver-focused mining company whose primary asset was a 44% interest in the Juanicipio mine (“Juanicipio”) in Zacatecas, Mexico, operated by Fresnillo plc (“Fresnillo”), who holds the remaining 56% interest in Juanicipio. MAG's portfolio also included 100% ownership of the Larder exploration project.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”), effective as of December 31, 2025.

These Consolidated Financial Statements were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 18, 2026.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these audited Consolidated Financial Statements have been applied consistently for all periods presented except as outlined in Note 4. Material accounting policies used in the preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements are as follows:

a) Functional and presentation currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Company and each of its subsidiaries is the United States dollar (“USD”).

b) Basis of measurement

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for those assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period.

c) Basis of consolidation

The accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, which are controlled by the Company, have been included in these Consolidated Financial Statements. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from the investee and when the Company has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial results of the Company from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposition or loss of control.

The principal subsidiaries and associates, all of which are consolidated with the exception of Juanicipio, which is an associate accounted for under the equity method, of the Company and their geographic locations at December 31, 2025 were as follows:

Location	Subsidiaries and associates	Ownership Interest	Operations and Development Projects
Brazil	Jacobina Mineração e Comércio Ltda.	100%	Jacobina mine
Canada	Lake Shore Gold Corp.	100%	Bell Creek and Timmins West mines (together "Timmins mine")
	Gatling Exploration Inc.	100%	Larder project ⁽¹⁾
Chile	Minera Meridian Ltda.	100%	El Peñon mine
	Minera Florida Ltda.	100%	Minera Florida mine
Mexico	Plata Panamericana S.A. de C.V.	100%	La Colorada mine
	Compañía Minera Dolores S.A. de C.V.	100%	Dolores mine
	Minera Juanicipio S.A. de C.V.	44%	Together "Juanicipio mine" ⁽¹⁾
	Equipos Chaparral S.A de C.V.	44%	
Peru	Pan American Silver Huaron S.A.	100%	Huaron mine
	Shahuindo S.A.C.	100%	Shahuindo mine
Bolivia	Pan American Silver (Bolivia) S.A.	95%	San Vicente mine
Guatemala	Pan American Silver Guatemala S.A.	100%	Escobal mine
Argentina	Estelar Resources S.A.	100%	Cerro Moro mine
	Minera Argenta S.A.	100%	Navidad project

(1) Mine and project through the MAG Acquisition (Note 8).

d) Business combinations

Upon the acquisition of a business, the acquisition method of accounting is used, whereby the purchase consideration is allocated to the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities (identifiable net assets) acquired on the basis of fair value at the date of acquisition. When the cost of the acquisition exceeds the fair value attributable to the Company's share of the identifiable net assets, the difference is treated as goodwill, which is not amortized and is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication of impairment. If the fair value attributable to the Company's share of the identifiable net assets exceeds the cost of acquisition, the difference is immediately recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Earnings ("SOE"). Acquisition related costs, other than costs to issue debt or equity securities of the acquirer, including investment banking fees, legal fees, accounting fees, valuation fees, and other professional fees are expensed as incurred. The costs to issue equity securities of the Company as consideration for the acquisition are reduced from share capital as share issuance costs. The costs to issue debt securities are capitalized and amortized using the effective interest method.

Non-controlling interests are measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquirers' identifiable net assets as at the date of acquisition. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction by transaction basis.

Control of a business may be achieved in stages. Upon the acquisition of control, any previously held interest is re-measured to fair value at the date control is obtained resulting in a gain or loss upon the acquisition of control.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. These provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date.

e) Revenue recognition

Revenue associated with the sale of commodities is recognized when control of the asset sold is transferred to the customer. Indicators of control transferring include an unconditional obligation to pay, legal title, physical possession, transfer of risk and rewards and customer acceptance. This generally occurs when the goods are delivered to a loading port, warehouse, vessel or metal account as contractually agreed with the buyer; at which point the buyer controls the goods. In cases where the Company is responsible for the cost of shipping and certain other services after the date on which control of the goods transfers to the customer, these other services are considered separate performance obligations and thus a portion of revenue earned under the contract is allocated and recognized as these performance obligations are satisfied.

The Company's concentrate sales contracts with third-party buyers, in general, provide for a provisional payment based upon provisional assays and quoted metal prices. Final settlement is based on applicable commodity prices set on specified quotational periods, typically ranging from one month prior to shipment, and can extend to three months after the shipment arrives at the smelter and is based on average market metal prices. For this purpose, the transaction price can be measured reliably for those products, such as silver, gold, zinc, lead and copper, for which there exists an active and freely traded commodity market such as the London Metals Exchange and the value of product sold by the Company is directly linked to the form in which it is traded on that market.

Sales revenue is commonly subject to adjustments based on an inspection of the product by the customer. In such cases, sales revenue is initially recognized on a provisional basis using the Company's best estimate of contained metal, and adjusted subsequently. Revenues are recorded under these contracts at the time control passes to the buyer based on the expected settlement period. Revenue on provisionally priced sales is recognized based on estimates of the fair value of the consideration receivable based on forward market prices and estimated quantities. At each reporting date provisionally priced metal is marked to market based on the forward selling price for the quotational period stipulated in the contract. Variations between the price recorded at the date when control is transferred to the buyer and the actual final price set under the smelting contracts are caused by changes in metal prices resulting in the receivable being recorded at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

IFRS 15 - *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15") requires that variable consideration should only be recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. The Company concluded that the adjustments relating to the final assay results for the quantity and quality of concentrate sold are not significant and do not constrain the recognition of revenue.

Refining and treatment charges under the sales contracts are netted against revenue for sales of metal concentrate.

f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position ("SFP") when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

i) Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), or FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are initially measured at fair value and those at amortized cost or FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on the classifications of such assets and liabilities.

Amortized cost:

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortized cost:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Interest income is recognized in Interest and finance expense in the SOE.

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost primarily include cash and cash equivalents and, receivables not arising from sale of metal concentrates (included in Trade and other receivables) in the SFP (Note 9(a)).

FVTOCI:

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are measured at FVTOCI:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; or
- The Company may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at FVTPL to present subsequent changes in fair value in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI").

FVTPL:

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at FVTPL.

Financial assets measured at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognized in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 9(b)(ii). The Company's financial assets at FVTPL include its trade receivables from provisional concentrate sales, investments in equity securities not designated as FVTOCI, derivative assets not designated as hedging instruments, and contingent consideration receivable.

ii) Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized as a direct reduction in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the SOE on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities other than those which are contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading or designated as at FVTPL, are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method.

Derivatives

When the Company enters into derivative contracts, these transactions are designed to reduce exposures related to assets and liabilities, firm commitments or anticipated transactions. The Company does not have derivative instruments that qualify as cash flow hedges and consequently all derivatives are recorded at FVTPL.

g) Derivative financial instruments

The Company utilizes foreign currency and commodity contracts, including forward contracts to manage exposure to fluctuations in metal prices and foreign currency exchange rates. For metals production, these contracts are intended to reduce the risk of falling prices on the Company's future sales. Foreign currency derivative financial instruments, such as forward contracts, are used to manage the effects of exchange rate changes on foreign currency cost exposures. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative and any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives are taken directly to earnings for the year. The fair value of forward currency and commodity contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates and prices for contracts with similar maturity profiles.

h) Inventories

Inventories include work in progress, concentrate, doré, processed silver and gold, heap leach inventory, and operating materials and supplies. Work in progress inventory includes ore stockpiles and other partly processed material. Stockpiles represent ore that has been extracted and is available for further processing. The classification of inventory is determined by the stage at which the ore is in the production process. Inventories of ore are sampled for metal content and are valued based on the lower of cost or estimated net realizable value ("NRV") based upon the period ending prices of contained metal. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis or using a first-in-first-out basis and includes all costs incurred in the normal course of business including direct material and direct labour costs and an allocation of production overheads, depreciation and amortization, and other costs, based on normal production capacity, incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. Material that does not contain a minimum quantity of metal to cover estimated processing expenses to recover the contained metal is not classified as inventory and is assigned no value. The work in progress inventory is considered part of the operating cycle which the Company classifies as current inventory and hence heap leach and stockpiles are included in current inventory. Quantities are assessed primarily through surveys and assays.

The Company then processes the ore through the crushing facility where the output is again weighed and sampled for assaying. A metallurgical reconciliation with the data collected from the mining operation is completed with appropriate adjustments made to previous estimates. The crushed ore is then transported to the leach pad for application of the leaching solution. The samples from the automated sampler are assayed each shift and used for process control. The quantity of leach solution is measured by flow meters throughout the leaching and precipitation process. The pregnant solution from the heap leach is collected and passed through the processing circuit to produce precipitate, which is reported and then smelted to produce doré bars.

The costs incurred in the construction of heap leach pads are capitalized to Mineral Properties, Plant and Equipment. Heap leach inventory represents silver and gold contained in ore that has been placed on the leach pad for cyanide irrigation. The heap leach process is a process of extracting silver and gold by placing ore on an impermeable pad and applying a diluted cyanide solution that dissolves a portion of the contained silver and gold, which is then recovered during the metallurgical process. When the ore is placed on the pad, an estimate of the recoverable ounces is made based on tonnage, ore grade and estimated recoveries of the ore type placed on the pad. The estimated recoverable ounces on the pad are used to compile the inventory cost.

The Company uses several integrated steps to scientifically measure the metal content of the ore placed on the leach pads. The tonnage, grade, and ore type to be mined in a period was first estimated using the Mineral Reserve model. As the ore body is drilled in preparation for the blasting process, samples are taken of the drill residue, which is assayed to determine their metal content and quantities of contained metal. The estimated recoverable ounces carried in the leach pad inventory are adjusted based on actual recoveries being experienced. Actual and estimated recoveries achieved are measured to the extent possible using various indicators including, but not limited to, individual cell recoveries, the use of leach curve recovery and trends in the levels of carried ounces depending on the circumstances or cumulative pad recoveries.

The Company allocates direct and indirect production costs to by-products on a systematic and rational basis. With respect to concentrate and doré inventory, production costs are allocated based on either gold or silver equivalent ounces contained within the respective concentrate and doré.

The inventory is stated at lower of cost or NRV, with cost being determined using a weighted average cost method. The ending inventory value of ounces associated with the leach pad is equal to opening recoverable ounces plus recoverable ounces placed less ounces produced plus or minus ounce adjustments.

The estimate of both the ultimate recovery expected over time and the quantity of metal that may be extracted relative to the time the leach process occurs requires the use of estimates, which rely upon laboratory test work and estimated models of the leaching kinetics in the heap leach pads. Test work consists of leach columns of up to 400 days duration with 150 days being the average, from which the Company projects metal recoveries up to three years in the future. The quantities of metal contained in the ore are based upon actual weights and assay analysis. The rate at which the leach process extracts gold and silver from the crushed ore is based upon laboratory column tests and actual experience. The assumptions used by the Company to measure metal content during each stage of the inventory conversion process include estimated recovery rates based on laboratory testing and assaying. The Company periodically reviews its estimates compared to actual experience and revises its estimates when appropriate. The ultimate recovery will not be known until the leaching operations cease.

Supplies inventories are valued at the lower of average cost and NRV using replacement cost plus cost to dispose, net of obsolescence. Concentrate and doré inventory includes product at the mine site, the port warehouse and product held by refineries.

i) Mineral Properties, Plant and Equipment ("MPPE")

On initial acquisition, MPPE are valued at cost, being the purchase price and the directly attributable costs of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. When provisions for asset retirement obligation are recognized, the corresponding cost is capitalized as part of the cost of the related assets, representing part of the cost of acquiring the future economic benefits of the operation.

In subsequent periods, buildings, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value, whilst land is stated at cost less any impairment in value and is not depreciated.

Each asset or asset component's estimated useful life has due regard to both its own physical life limitations and the present assessment of economically recoverable reserves of the mine property at which the item is located, and to possible future variations in those assessments. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

The net carrying amounts of MPPE are reviewed for impairment either individually or at the cash-generating unit ("CGU") level when events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. To the extent that these values exceed their recoverable amounts, that excess is recorded as an impairment charge.

In countries where the Company paid Value Added Tax ("VAT") and where there is uncertainty of its recoverability, the VAT payments have either been capitalized to mineral property costs relating to the

property or expensed if it relates to mineral exploration. If the Company ultimately recovers previously capitalized amounts, the amount received will be applied to reduce mineral property costs or taken as a credit against current expenses depending on the prior treatment.

Expenditure on major maintenance or repairs includes the cost of the replacement of parts of assets and overhaul costs. Where an asset or part of an asset is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will be available to the Company, the expenditure is capitalized and the carrying amount of the item replaced derecognized. Similarly, overhaul costs associated with major maintenance are capitalized and depreciated over their useful lives where it is probable that future economic benefits will be available and any remaining carrying amounts of the cost of previous overhauls are derecognized. All other costs are expensed as incurred.

Where an item of MPPE is disposed of or ceases to have a future economic benefit, it is derecognized and the difference between its carrying value and net sales proceeds is recorded as gain or loss on disposal in the SOE.

j) Operational mining properties and mine development

When it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed as a result of establishing proven and probable reserves (which occurs upon completion of a positive economic analysis of the mineral deposit), the costs incurred to develop such property including costs to further delineate the ore body and remove overburden to initially expose the ore body prior to the start of mining operations, are capitalized.

Costs associated with commissioning activities on constructed plants are capitalized from the date of mechanical completion of the facilities until the date the Company is ready to commence commercial production. These costs are then amortized using the units-of-production ("UOP") method (described below) over the life of the mine, commencing on the date of commercial production.

Acquisition costs related to the acquisition of land and mineral rights are capitalized as incurred. Prior to acquiring such land or mineral rights, the Company makes a preliminary evaluation to determine that the property has significant potential to economically develop the deposit. The time between initial acquisition and full evaluation of a property's potential is dependent on many factors including: location relative to existing infrastructure, the property's stage of development, geological controls and metal prices. If a mineable deposit is discovered, such costs are amortized when production begins. If no mineable deposit is discovered, such costs are expensed in the period in which it is determined the property has no future economic value.

Major development expenditures on producing properties incurred to increase production or extend the life of the mine are capitalized while ongoing mining expenditures on producing properties are charged against earnings as incurred.

k) Depreciation of MPPE

The carrying amounts of MPPE (including initial and any subsequent capital expenditure) are depreciated to their estimated residual value over the estimated useful lives of the specific assets concerned, or the estimated life of the associated mine or mineral lease, if shorter. Estimates of residual values and useful lives are reviewed annually and any change in estimate is taken into account in the determination of remaining depreciation charges, and adjusted if appropriate, at each SFP date. Changes to the estimated residual values or useful lives are accounted for prospectively. Depreciation commences on the date when the asset is available for use as intended by management.

i) UOP basis

For mining properties and leases and certain mining equipment, the economic benefits from the asset are consumed in a pattern which is linked to the production level. Except as noted below, such assets are depreciated on a UOP basis.

In applying the UOP method, depreciation is normally calculated using the quantity of material extracted from the mine in the period as a percentage of the total quantity of material to be extracted in current and future periods based on proven and probable reserves.

ii) Straight line basis

Assets within operations for which production is not expected to fluctuate significantly from one year to another or which have a physical life shorter than the related mine are depreciated on a straight line basis.

MPPE are depreciated over their useful life, or over the remaining life of the mine if shorter. The major categories of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a UOP basis and/or straight-line basis as follows:

MPPE Category	MPPE Depreciation Method
Land	Not depreciated
Mobile equipment	2 to 10 years
Buildings and plant facilities	10 to 50 years
Mining properties and leases including capitalized evaluation and development expenditures	Based on applicable reserves on a UOP basis
Exploration and evaluation	Not depreciated until mine goes into production
Assets under construction	Not depreciated until assets are ready for their intended use

l) Exploration and evaluation

Exploration expenditures are incurred in the search for economic mineral deposits or the process of obtaining more information about existing mineral deposits and typically include costs associated with drilling, sampling, mapping and other activity related to the search for ore.

Evaluation expenditures are incurred to establish the technical and commercial viability of mineral deposits and typically include costs associated with determining optimal methods of extraction and metallurgical and treatment processes, permitting, and preparing economic evaluations.

Exploration expenditures are expensed as incurred. Evaluation expenditures are capitalized when management determines there is a high degree of confidence that future economic benefits will flow to the Company. Acquired exploration and evaluation projects and acquired exploration rights are recognized as assets at their cost of acquisition or at fair value if purchased as part of a business combination.

Capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures are reclassified to Reserve and Resources within MPPE, in accordance with Note 3(j), once the technical feasibility and commercial viability are demonstrated.

m) Impairment (and reversals of impairment) of non-current assets

The Company reviews and tests the carrying amount of MPPE and intangible assets with finite lives when there is an indication of impairment or impairment reversal. Additionally, disposal groups held for sale are tested for impairment upon classification as a disposal group held for sale.

Impairment assessments on MPPE and intangible assets are conducted at the level of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of value in use ("VIU") and fair value less cost to sell. VIU is the net present value of expected future cash flows. Impairments are recognized for any excess of carrying value over the recoverable amount.

Where the recoverable amount is assessed using discounted cash flow techniques, the resulting estimates are based on detailed mine and/or production plans. The cash flow forecasts are based on best estimates of expected future revenues and costs, including the future cash costs of production, capital and reclamation. These may include net cash flows expected to be realized from extraction, processing and sale of mineral resources that do not currently qualify for inclusion in proven or probable ore reserves. Such non-reserve

material is included where there is a high degree of confidence in its economic extraction. This expectation is usually based on preliminary drilling and sampling of areas of mineralization that are contiguous with existing reserves. Typically, the additional evaluation to achieve reserve status for such material has not yet been done because this would involve incurring costs earlier than is required for the efficient planning and operation of the mine.

Where the recoverable amount of a CGU is dependent on the life of its associated ore, expected future cash flows reflect long-term mine plans, which are based on detailed research, analysis and iterative modeling to optimize the level of return from investment, output and sequence of extraction. The mine plan takes account all relevant characteristics of the ore, including waste to ore ratios, ore grades, haul distances, chemical and metallurgical properties of the ore affecting process recoveries and capacities of processing equipment that can be used. The mine plan is therefore the basis for forecasting production output in each future year and for forecasting production costs.

The Company's cash flow forecasts are based on estimates of future commodity prices, which assume market prices will revert to the Company's assessment of the long-term average price, generally over a period of three to five years. These assessments often differ from current price levels and are updated periodically.

The discount rates applied to the future cash flow forecasts represent an estimate of the rate the market would apply having regard to the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted, including appropriate adjustments for the risk profile of the countries in which the individual CGU operate. The great majority of the Company's sales are based on prices denominated in USD. To the extent that the currencies of countries in which the Company produces commodities strengthen against the USD without commodity price offset, cash flows and, therefore, net present values are reduced.

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that have suffered impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

n) Asset Retirement Obligations

The mining, extraction and processing activities of the Company normally give rise to obligations for site reclamation. Reclamation works can include facility decommissioning and dismantling; removal or treatment of waste materials; site and land rehabilitation. The extent of work required and the associated costs are dependent on the requirements of relevant authorities and the Company's environmental policies. Provisions for the cost of each reclamation program are recognized at the time that environmental disturbance occurs. When the extent of disturbance increases over the life of an operation, the provision is increased accordingly. Costs included in the provision encompass all reclamation activity expected to occur progressively over the life of the operation and at the time of closure in connection with disturbances at the reporting date. Routine operating costs that may impact the ultimate reclamation activities, such as waste material handling conducted as an integral part of a mining or production process, are not included in the provision. Costs arising from unforeseen circumstances, such as the contamination caused by unplanned discharges, are recognized as an expense and liability when the event gives rise to an obligation which is probable and capable of reliable estimation. The timing of the actual reclamation expenditure is dependent upon a number of factors such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating license conditions, and the environment in which the mine operates. Reclamation expenditures may occur before and after closure and can continue for an extended period of time dependent on asset retirement obligation requirements. Asset retirement obligations provisions are measured at the expected value of future cash flows, discounted to their present value and determined according to the probability of alternative estimates of cash flows occurring for each operation. Discount rates used are specific to the underlying obligation. Significant judgments and estimates are involved in forming expectations of future activities and the amount and timing of the associated cash flows. Those expectations are formed based on existing environmental and regulatory requirements which give rise to a constructive or legal obligation.

When provisions for asset retirement obligation are initially recognized, the corresponding cost is capitalized as a component of the cost of the related asset, representing part of the cost of acquiring the future economic benefits of the operation. The capitalized cost of reclamation activities is recognized in MPPE and depreciated accordingly. The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds, creating an expense recognized in interest and finance expense. Asset retirement obligation provisions are also adjusted for changes in estimates. Those adjustments are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost, except where a reduction in the provision is greater than the un-depreciated capitalized cost of the related assets, in which case the capitalized cost is reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is recognized in the SOE. In the case of closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the SOE. Changes to the capitalized cost result in an adjustment to future depreciation and finance charges. Adjustments to the estimated amount and timing of future reclamation cash flows are a normal occurrence in light of the significant judgments and estimates involved.

The provision is reviewed at the end of each reporting period for changes to obligations, legislation or discount rates that impact estimated costs or lives of operations and adjusted to reflect current best estimate. The cost of the related asset is adjusted for changes in the provision resulting from changes in the estimated cash flows or discount rate and the adjusted cost of the asset is depreciated prospectively.

o) Share-based payments

The Company recognizes a stock based compensation expense for all compensation shares, share purchase options, and equity-settled restricted share units ("RSUs") awarded to employees and officers based on the fair values at the date of grant. The fair values at the date of grant for share purchase options and equity-settled RSUs are expensed over the respective vesting periods with a corresponding increase to equity. The fair value of share purchase options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with market related inputs as of the date of grant. Share purchase options with graded vesting schedules are accounted for as separate grants with different vesting periods and fair values. The fair value of equity-settled RSUs is the market value of the underlying shares at the date of grant. At the end of each reporting period, the Company re-assesses its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest and recognizes the impact of any revisions to this estimate in the SOE.

The Company recognizes a stock based compensation expense for performance share units ("PSUs") which are awarded to eligible employees and are settled in cash. Compensation expense for the PSUs is recorded on a straight-line basis over the three year vesting period. This estimated expense is reflected as a component of net earnings over the vesting period of the PSUs with the related obligation recorded as a liability on the SFP. The amount of compensation expense is adjusted at the end of each reporting period to reflect (i) the fair market value of common shares plus the cash equivalent of any dividends distributed by the Company during the three year performance period; (ii) the number of PSUs anticipated to vest; and (iii) the anticipated performance factor.

The Company recognizes a stock based compensation expense for RSUs which are awarded to eligible employees and can be settled in cash or common shares. The estimated compensation expense for the RSUs is recorded on a straight-line basis over the three year vesting period and is reflected as a component of net earnings over the vesting period of the RSUs. For RSUs that the Company intends to settle in cash upon vesting, or the counterparty has the option to settle in cash or common shares, the Company records a liability for the obligation on the SFP, and the expense and liability are adjusted each reporting period to reflect (i) the changes in fair market value of common shares plus the cash equivalent of any dividends distributed by the Company during the three year performance period; and (ii) the number of RSUs anticipated to vest. For RSUs that the Company intends to settle in common shares, the Company expenses the fair value on the date of grant over the vesting period with a corresponding increase to equity.

The Company recognizes a stock based compensation expense for deferred share units ("DSUs") which are awarded to eligible directors, and can be settled in cash or common shares at the discretion of the Company when the eligible director ceases to hold all positions with the Company as a result of death, retirement, or

loss of office or employment. As the Company currently intends to settle the DSUs in cash, the Company records a liability for the obligation on the SFP, and the expense and liability are adjusted each reporting period to reflect (i) the changes in fair market value of common shares plus the cash equivalent of any dividends distributed by the Company and (ii) the number of DSUs anticipated to vest.

p) Income taxes

Taxation on the earnings or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Taxation is recognized in the SOE except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in OCI or directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognized in OCI or equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the year end, and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Mining taxes and royalties are treated and disclosed as current and deferred taxes if they have the characteristics of an income tax.

Deferred tax is provided using the SFP liability method, providing for the tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax assessment or deduction purposes. Where an asset has no deductible or depreciable amount for income tax purposes, but has a deductible amount on sale or abandonment for capital gains tax purposes, that amount is included in the determination of temporary differences.

The tax effect of certain temporary differences is not recognized, principally with respect to goodwill; temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities (other than those arising in a business combination or in a manner that initially impacted accounting or taxable earnings); and temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates to the extent that the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and the temporary difference is not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax recognized is based on the expected manner and timing of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, with the exception of items that have a tax base solely derived under capital gains tax legislation, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end. To the extent that an item's tax base is solely derived from the amount deductible under capital gains tax legislation, deferred tax is determined as if such amounts are deductible in determining future assessable income.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized and reviewed at each SFP date and are reduced or recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available for utilization. This assessment is based on management's estimates of future taxable earnings and cash flows, which depend on assumptions regarding future production and sales volumes, commodity prices, reserves, operating, closure and decommissioning costs, capital expenditures, dividends and other capital management activities.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the SFP date.

Judgments are required about the application of income tax legislation. These judgments and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty, hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognized on the SFP and the amount of other tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognized. In such circumstances, some or the entire carrying amount of recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in a corresponding credit or charge to the SOE.

q) Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the investor has significant influence but not control and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is presumed to exist where the Company has between 20% to 50% of the voting rights, but can also arise when the Company has less than 20%, if the

Company has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions affecting the entity. The Company's share of the net assets and net earnings or loss is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting.

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current period

Amendment to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability

Effective January 1, 2025, the Company adopted the Amendment to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability. The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not, as well as associated disclosure requirements when it is concluded a currency is not exchangeable. The adoption of this amendment had no impact on its financial statements.

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards not yet effective in the current period

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the current period and have not been early adopted.

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, IFRS 18 - *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* ("IFRS 18") was released. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 - *Presentation of Financial Statements* ("IAS 1") while carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- i. present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of earnings,
- ii. provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures ("MPMs") in the notes to the financial statements,
- iii. improve aggregation and disaggregation. Some of the requirements in IAS 1 are moved to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*.

The IASB also made minor amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IAS 33 Earnings per Share in connection with the new standard. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions. The Company is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 18 on its financial statements.

5. SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements are as follows:

a) Capitalization of evaluation costs

The Company has determined that evaluation costs capitalized during the year relating to the operating mines and certain other exploration interests have potential future economic benefits and are potentially economically recoverable. In making this judgment, the Company has assessed various sources of information including but not limited to the geologic and metallurgic information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable mineral reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, proximity to existing ore bodies, operating management expertise and required environmental, operating and other permits.

b) Functional currency

The functional currency for the Company and its subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each operates. The Company has determined that its functional currency and that of its subsidiaries is the USD. The determination of functional currency may require certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment. The Company reconsiders the functional currency used when there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

c) Impairment, or impairment reversal, of mining interests

There is significant judgment involved in assessing whether any indications of impairment, or impairment reversal, exist for mining interests, with consideration given to both external and internal sources of information. Information the Company considers include changes in the market, economic and legal environment in which the Company operates that are not within its control that affect the recoverable amount of mining interests. Internal sources of information include the manner in which MPPE are being used or are expected to be used and indications of the economic performance of the assets. Estimates include but are not limited to estimates of the discounted future after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from the Company's mining properties, costs to sell the mining properties and the appropriate discount rate. Changes in metal price forecasts, increases or decreases in estimated future costs of production, increases or decreases in estimated future capital costs, reductions or increases in the amount of recoverable mineral reserves and mineral resources and/or adverse or favorable current economics can result in a write-down or write-up of the carrying amounts of the Company's mining interests.

In the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, no impairment indicators were identified and no impairment charges recorded.

d) MAG Acquisition Accounting

The Company concluded that MAG does not meet the definition of a business in accordance with IFRS 3 - *Business Combinations*, as substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired are concentrated in the investment in Juanicipio. Accordingly, the Company accounted for the MAG Acquisition as an asset acquisition. The purchase consideration for the MAG Acquisition consists of both cash and equity. As such, the Company measured the equity component of the purchase price in accordance with IFRS 2 - *Share-based payments*, which requires the acquirer to measure the equity consideration based on the acquisition date fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, unless those fair values cannot be estimated reliably. Management was able to estimate reliably the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The Company identified, measured and recognized the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed in accordance with the applicable IFRS Accounting Standards. The purchase price, including the attributable transaction costs, was allocated based on management's estimates of the relative fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Additionally, no deferred tax liabilities are recognized for temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities.

e) Equity Accounting of Investment in Juanicipio

The Company has concluded that it has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over its investment in Juanicipio due to its 44% ownership interest and the terms of the underlying shareholders agreement between the Company and Fresnillo. Therefore, the investment in Juanicipio is accounted for as an investment in associate under the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 - *Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures* ("IAS 28").

6. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY IN THE APPLICATION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are:

- *Revenue recognition:* Revenue from the sale of concentrate to independent smelters is recognized when control of the asset sold is transferred to the customer. The Company's concentrate sales contracts with third-party buyers, in general, provide for a provisional payment based upon provisional assays and quoted metal prices. Final settlement is based on applicable commodity prices set on specified quotational periods, typically ranging from one month prior to shipment, and can extend to three months after the shipment arrives at the smelter and is based on average market metal prices. Sales revenue is commonly subject to adjustments based on an inspection of the product by the customer. In such cases, sales revenue is initially recognized on a provisional basis using the Company's best estimate of contained metal, and adjusted subsequently. Revenues are recorded under these contracts at the time control passes to the buyer based on the expected settlement period. Revenue on provisionally priced sales is recognized based on estimates of the fair value of the consideration receivable based on forward market prices and estimated quantities. At each reporting date provisionally priced metal is marked to market based on the forward selling price for the quotational period stipulated in the contract. Variations between the price recorded at the date when control is transferred to the buyer and the actual final price set under the smelting contracts are caused by changes in metal prices resulting in the receivable being recorded at FVTPL. In a period of high price volatility, as experienced under current economic conditions, the effect of mark-to-market price adjustments related to the quantity of metal which remains to be settled with independent smelters could be significant. For changes in metal quantities upon receipt of new information and assay, the provisional sales quantities are adjusted.
- *Estimated recoverable ounces:* The carrying amounts of the Company's mining properties are depleted based on recoverable ounces. Changes to estimates of recoverable ounces and depletable costs including changes resulting from revisions to the Company's mine plans and changes in metal price forecasts can result in a change to future depletion rates.
- *Mineral reserve estimates:* The figures for mineral reserves and mineral resources are disclosed in accordance with National Instrument 43 - 101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects", issued by the Canadian Securities Administrators and in accordance with "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines – adopted November 29, 2019", prepared by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Committee. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral reserves and mineral resources, including many factors beyond the Company's control. Such estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any mineral reserve or mineral resource estimate is a function of the quantity and quality of available data and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation. Differences between management's assumptions including economic assumptions such as metal prices and market conditions could have a material effect in the future on the Company's financial position and results of operation.
- *Valuation of Inventory:* In determining mine production costs recognized in the SOE, the Company makes estimates of quantities of ore stacked in stockpiles, placed on the heap leach pad and in process and the recoverable silver in this material to determine the average costs of finished goods sold during the period. Changes in these estimates can result in a change in mine operating costs of future periods and carrying amounts of inventories. Refer to Note 10 for details.
- *Depreciation and amortization rates for MPPE:* Depreciation and amortization expenses are allocated based on assumed asset lives and depreciation and amortization rates. Should the asset life or depreciation rate differ from the initial estimate, an adjustment would be made in the SOE prospectively. A change in the mineral reserve estimate for assets depreciated using the UOP method would impact depreciation expense prospectively.

- *Estimation of reclamation costs and the timing of expenditures:* The cost estimates are updated annually during the life of a mine to reflect known developments, (e.g. revisions to cost estimates and to the estimated lives of operations), and are subject to review at regular intervals. Asset retirement obligations and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements, constructive obligations and are measured at the best estimate of expenditures required to settle the present asset retirement obligations or similar liabilities that may occur upon reclamation of the mine at the end of its productive life. The carrying amount is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of asset retirement obligations or similar liabilities that may occur upon reclamation of the mine. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws and regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities, and the Company's learned experience in the reclamation of assets. Refer to Note 16 for details on reclamation costs.
- *Income taxes and recoverability of deferred tax assets:* In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, the Company makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax rates and tax planning opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, the Company gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. The Company considers relevant tax planning opportunities that are within the Company's control, are feasible and within management's ability to implement. Examination by applicable tax authorities is supported based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position examined in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. Also, future changes in tax laws could limit the Company from realizing the tax benefits from the deferred tax assets. The Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets at each reporting period. Refer to Note 23 for further discussion on income taxes.
- *Accounting for acquisitions:* The fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and the resulting goodwill, if any, require that management make certain judgments and estimates taking into account information available at the time of acquisition about market-based net asset value ("NAV") multiples and about future events, including, but not limited to, estimates of mineral reserves and resources acquired, exploration potential, future operating costs and capital expenditures, future metal prices, long-term foreign exchange rates, discount rates and tax rates.
- *Provisions and contingencies:* Due to the size, complexity and nature of the Company's operations, various legal and tax matters are outstanding from time to time. In the event the Company's estimates of the future resolution of these matters change, the Company will recognize the effects of the changes in its Consolidated Financial Statements on the date such changes occur. Refer to Note 27 for further discussion on contingencies.

7. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objective when managing its capital is to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern while at the same time maximizing the growth of its business and providing returns to its shareholders. The Company's capital structure consists of shareholders' equity (comprising issued capital, share-based compensation reserve, investment revaluation reserve and deficit) with a balance of \$7.0 billion as at December 31, 2025 (2024 - \$4.7 billion), and debt with a balance of \$714 million as at December 31, 2025 (2024 - \$709 million). The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments based on changes to its economic environment and the risk characteristics of the Company's assets. The Company's capital requirements are effectively managed based on the Company having a thorough reporting, planning and forecasting process to help identify the funds required to ensure the Company is able to meet its operating and growth objectives.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and the Company's overall objective with respect to capital risk management remains unchanged from the year ended December 31, 2024.

8. MAG ACQUISITION

On May 11, 2025, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with MAG to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of MAG pursuant to a plan of arrangement under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia).

On September 4, 2025, the MAG Acquisition was completed. The Company paid total consideration of \$2,042 million, which is comprised of the components summarized in the following table:

Total purchase price:

Nature of consideration	Shares	Consideration
Cash	—	\$ 500
Pan American common shares ⁽¹⁾	60,219	1,530
Transaction costs	—	12
Total purchase price	60,219	\$ 2,042

(1) The value of the equity consideration is based on the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities in accordance with IFRS 2 - *Share Based Payments* (Note 5(d) and Note 6).

The purchase price was allocated based on the relative fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as follows:

Allocation of the purchase price:

Assets acquired		
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 102
Exploration properties		52
Property, plant and equipment		2
Investment in Juanicipio		1,888
Other assets		3
Liabilities assumed		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(2)
Other liabilities		(3)
Net assets acquired		\$ 2,042

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Financial assets and liabilities by categories

December 31, 2025	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,215	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,215
Trade receivables from provisional concentrates sales ⁽¹⁾	—	112	—	112
Receivables not arising from sale of metal concentrates ⁽¹⁾	112	—	—	112
Investments	28	75	1	104
Contingent consideration ⁽²⁾	—	36	—	36
Galleon Credit Facility	8	—	—	8
Non-current receivables	12	—	—	12
Derivative assets ⁽³⁾	—	4	—	4
	\$ 1,375	\$ 227	\$ 1	\$ 1,603
Financial Liabilities:				
Debt ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 714	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 714
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 549	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 549
December 31, 2024				
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 863	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 863
Trade receivables from provisional concentrates sales ⁽¹⁾	—	31	—	31
Receivables not arising from sale of metal concentrates ⁽¹⁾	128	—	—	128
Investments	—	23	1	24
Contingent consideration ⁽²⁾	—	37	—	37
	\$ 991	\$ 91	\$ 1	\$ 1,083
Financial Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities	\$ —	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ 13
Debt ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 709	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 709
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 489	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 489

(1) Included in Trade and other receivables.

(2) Included in Other non-current assets (Note 14).

(3) Included in Other assets (Note 11).

(4) The fair value of the Company's Debt approximates its carrying value as at December 31, 2025.

b) Fair value Information

i) Fair Value Measurement

The categories of the fair value hierarchy that reflect the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability based on unobservable market data.

The levels in the fair value hierarchy into which the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized on the Consolidated Financial Statements at fair value on a recurring basis were categorized as follows:

	At December 31, 2025			At December 31, 2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets and Liabilities:						
Investments	\$ 76	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ —
Trade receivables from provisional concentrate sales	—	112	—	—	31	—
Derivative assets ⁽¹⁾	—	4	—	—	—	—
Contingent consideration ⁽²⁾	—	—	36	—	—	37
Derivative liabilities	—	—	—	—	(13)	—
	\$ 76	\$ 116	\$ 36	\$ 25	\$ 18	\$ 37

(1) Included in Other assets (Note 11).

(2) Included in Other non-current assets (Note 14).

The methodology and assessment of inputs for determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities as well as the levels of hierarchy for the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value remains unchanged from that at December 31, 2024.

ii) Valuation Techniques

Investments

The Company's investments are valued using quoted market prices in active markets and as such are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy and are primarily equity securities. The fair value of the equity securities is calculated using the quoted market price multiplied by the quantity of shares held by the Company.

Derivative assets and liabilities

The Company's derivative assets and liabilities were comprised of foreign currency and commodity contracts, which are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and valued using observable market prices.

Receivables from provisional concentrate sales

A portion of the Company's trade receivables arose from provisional concentrate sales and are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and valued using quoted market prices based on the forward London Metal Exchange for copper, zinc and lead and the London Bullion Market Association P.M. fix for gold and silver.

Contingent consideration ("Contingent Consideration")

The Contingent Consideration (Note 14) receivable from the disposition of La Arena S.A. ("La Arena") is contingent upon successful commencement of commercial production at the La Arena II project and is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and valued using a discounted future cash flow model ("DCF"). The key unobservable inputs, which are not materially sensitive, include the estimated time to commercial production and the risk-adjusted weighted average cost of capital ("WACC").

c) Financial Instruments and related risks

The Company has exposure to risks of varying degrees of significance which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives for growth and shareholder returns. The principal financial risks to which the Company is exposed are:

- i) Credit risk
- ii) Liquidity risk
- iii) Market risk
 - 1. Currency risk
 - 2. Interest rate risk
 - 3. Price risk

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and reviews the Company's policies on an ongoing basis.

i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The carrying value of trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents represents the maximum credit exposure.

The Company has concentrate contracts to sell the zinc, lead, copper and silver concentrates produced by the Minera Florida, Huaron, San Vicente and La Colorada mines. While the majority of revenue is collected on delivery, the terms of these contracts defer final settlement of revenue, subject to change in both price and quantity, until predefined quotational periods are closed, thereby introducing the Company to credit risk of the buyers of concentrates. At December 31, 2025, the Company had receivable balances associated with buyers of its concentrates of \$112 million (December 31, 2024 - \$31 million). The vast majority of the Company's concentrate is sold to a limited number of concentrate buyers.

Doré production is refined under long-term agreements with fixed refining terms at seven separate refineries worldwide. The Company generally retains the title to the precious metals throughout the process of refining and therefore is exposed to the risk that the refineries will not be able to perform in accordance with the refining contract and that the Company may not be able to fully recover precious metals in such circumstances. At December 31, 2025, the Company had approximately \$41 million (December 31, 2024 - \$69 million) of precious metal inventory at refineries. The Company maintains insurance coverage against the loss of precious metals at the Company's mine sites, and in-transit to refineries. Risk is transferred to the refineries at various stages from mine site to refinery.

Management constantly monitors and assesses the credit risk and considers credit risk when allocating prospective sales and refining business to counterparties. In making allocation decisions, management attempts to avoid high concentration of credit risk to any single counterparty.

The Company invests its cash and cash equivalents, which also has credit risk, with the objective of maintaining safety of principal and providing adequate liquidity to meet all current payment obligations. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with reputable, highly rated financial institutions, primarily within the United States and Canada. The cash and cash equivalents are diversified across multiple financial institutions and exposure is limited to 40% for any single financial institution, in accordance with the Company's cash management policy.

Cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable and other receivables that represent the maximum credit risk to the Company consist of the following:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,215	\$ 863
Trade accounts receivable ⁽¹⁾	112	31
Supplier advances ⁽¹⁾	8	7

(1) Included in Trade and other receivables.

ii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company has in place a rigorous planning, budgeting and forecasting process to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis, its growth plans and its dividend distributions. The Company ensures that sufficient committed loan facilities exist to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company continues to maintain its ability to meet its financial obligations as they come due.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. The following tables summarize the remaining contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities and operating and capital commitments on an undiscounted basis:

Payments due by period December 31, 2025					
	Within 1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	After 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities other than:	\$ 512	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 512
Severance liabilities	2	17	12	39	70
Payroll liabilities	35	—	—	—	35
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 549	\$ 17	\$ 12	\$ 39	\$ 617
Income tax payables	164	—	—	—	164
Repayment of principal	5	280	—	429	714
Interest and standby fees	29	43	26	8	106
Provisions ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	12	11	2	10	35
Future payroll liabilities	9	45	—	3	57
Total contractual obligations ⁽²⁾	\$ 768	\$ 396	\$ 40	\$ 489	\$ 1,693

(1) Total litigation provision (Note 16).

(2) Amounts above do not include payments related to asset retirement obligations (current \$34 million, non-current \$566 million) discussed in Note 16, and lease obligations discussed in Note 17.

Payments due by period December 31, 2024

	Within 1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	After 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities other than:	\$ 472	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 472
Severance liabilities	8	12	8	32	60
Payroll liabilities	10	—	—	—	10
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	490	12	8	32	542
Income tax payables	102	—	—	—	102
Other liabilities	13	—	—	—	13
Repayment of principal	7	283	—	419	709
Interest and standby fees	29	57	28	21	135
Provisions ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	5	9	3	7	24
Future payroll liabilities	2	27	—	3	32
Total contractual obligations ⁽²⁾	\$ 648	\$ 388	\$ 39	\$ 482	\$ 1,557

(1) Total litigation provision (Note 16).

(2) Amounts above do not include payments related to asset retirement obligations (current: \$28 million, non-current: \$411 million) discussed in Note 16 and lease obligations (Note 17).

iii) Market Risk
1. Currency Risk

The Company reports its financial statements in USD; however, the Company operates in jurisdictions that utilize other currencies. As a consequence, the financial results of the Company's operations as reported in USD are subject to changes in the value of the USD relative to local currencies. Since the Company's sales are denominated in USD and a portion of the Company's operating costs and capital spending are in local currencies, the Company is negatively impacted by strengthening local currencies relative to the USD and positively impacted by the inverse.

The Company's net earnings are affected by the revaluation of its monetary assets and monetary liabilities at each SFP date. The Company has reviewed its monetary assets and monetary liabilities and is exposed to foreign exchange risk through financial assets and liabilities and deferred tax assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than USD, as shown in the table below. The Company estimates that a 10% change in the exchange rate of the foreign currencies in which its December 31, 2025 non-USD net monetary liabilities were denominated would result in an income before taxes change of about \$65 million (2024 - \$71 million).

The Company is exposed to currency risk through the following financial assets and liabilities, and deferred tax assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

At December 31, 2025	Cash and investments	Other current and non-current assets	Income taxes receivable (payable), current and non- current	Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and non-current liabilities	Deferred tax assets and liabilities
Canadian dollar	\$ 102	\$ 9	\$ 2	\$ (94)	\$ (12)
Mexican peso	7	17	—	(26)	8
Argentine peso	1	35	1	(43)	17
Bolivian boliviano	6	13	(28)	(9)	3
European euro	—	—	(2)	—	—
Peruvian sol	7	11	(34)	(76)	(38)
Guatemala quetzal	—	—	—	(8)	—
Chilean peso	3	8	(60)	(84)	(2)
Brazilian real	4	7	(21)	(44)	(328)
	\$ 130	\$ 100	\$ (142)	\$ (384)	\$ (352)

At December 31, 2024	Cash and investments	Other current and non-current assets	Income taxes receivable (payable), current and non-current	Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and non-current liabilities	Deferred tax assets and liabilities
Canadian dollar	\$ 40	\$ 6	\$ (7)	\$ (67)	\$ (9)
Mexican peso	8	20	13	(28)	13
Argentine peso	—	44	1	(74)	(10)
Bolivian boliviano	10	9	(18)	(7)	—
Peruvian sol	3	25	(32)	(40)	(55)
Guatemala quetzal	—	—	—	(6)	—
Chilean peso	7	6	(16)	(77)	(61)
Brazilian real	1	4	(15)	(43)	(353)
	\$ 69	\$ 114	\$ (74)	\$ (342)	\$ (475)

At December 31, 2025, the Company had outstanding positions on its foreign currency exposure of Canadian dollar ("CAD") and Brazilian real ("BRL") purchases. The Company recorded the following derivative gains and losses on currencies for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Mexican peso gains (losses)	\$ 3	\$ (3)
Canadian dollar gains (losses)	5	(6)
Chilean peso gains (losses)	6	(6)
Brazilian real gains (losses)	15	(10)
	\$ 29	\$ (25)

2. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair values and future cash flows of the Company will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The average interest rate earned by the Company during the years ended December 31, 2025 on its cash and cash equivalents and investments was 3% (2024 - 3%). A 10% increase or decrease in the interest earned from financial institutions on cash and cash equivalents and investments would result in a \$3 million change in the Company's earnings before income taxes (2024 – \$1 million).

At December 31, 2025, the Company has not drawn on its \$750 million revolving Credit Facility ("Credit Facility"), with a maturity date of November 24, 2028 (Note 18).

The Company has two senior notes (see Note 18): senior notes with a fixed 4.63% coupon and maturing in December 2027; and senior notes with a fixed 2.63% coupon and maturing in August 2031 (collectively the "Senior Notes"). As the Senior Notes bear interest at fixed rates, they are not subject to interest rate risk.

3. Price Risk

Metal price risk is the risk that changes in metal prices will affect the Company's revenue or the value of its related financial instruments. The Company derives its revenue from the sale of silver, gold, lead, copper, and zinc. The Company's sales are directly dependent on metal prices that have shown significant volatility and are beyond the Company's control. Consistent with the Company's mission to provide equity investors with exposure to changes in precious metal prices, the Company's current policy is not to hedge the price of precious metals.

A 10% increase in all metal prices as at December 31, 2025, would result in an increase of approximately \$354 million (2024 – \$281 million) in the Company's annual revenues. A 10% decrease in all metal prices as at the same period would result in a decrease of approximately \$358 million (2024 - \$282 million) in the Company's annual revenues. The Company also enters into provisional concentrate contracts to sell the silver, zinc, lead and copper concentrates. We have provisionally priced sales for which price finalization, referenced to the relevant zinc, lead, copper and silver index, is outstanding at the SFP date. A 10% increase (decrease) in metals prices on open positions of zinc, lead, copper and silver for provisional concentrate contracts for the year ended December 31, 2025 would result in \$12 million increase (decrease) (2024 - \$5 million) in the Company's before tax earnings.

The Company mitigates the price risk associated with its base metal production by committing some of its forecasted base metal production from time to time under forward sales and option contracts. The Board of Directors continually assesses the Company's strategy towards its base metal exposure, depending on market conditions.

The Company did not have any base metal or diesel fixed-pricing contracts as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

10. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Stockpile ore	\$ 70	\$ 68
Concentrate inventory	27	32
Heap leach and in process inventory	241	224
Doré and finished inventory	105	131
Materials and supplies	197	181
Total inventories	640	636
Less: current portion of inventories	(588)	(606)
Non-current portion of inventories ⁽¹⁾	\$ 52	\$ 30

(1) Includes \$22 million (December 31, 2024 - \$22 million) in supplies at the Escobal mine, which have been classified as non-current pending the restart of operations.

Total inventories held at NRV amounted to \$48 million at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – \$76 million). The following table summarizes NRV (recoveries) charges included in production costs and depreciation and amortization:

	2025	2024
Production costs	\$ (20)	\$ 21
Depreciation and amortization	(14)	50
Total NRV (recoveries) charges	\$ (34)	\$ 71

11. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Insurance prepaids	\$ 8	\$ 8
Other prepaids	21	24
Derivative assets	4	—
	\$ 33	\$ 32

12. MINERAL PROPERTIES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Mining Properties					Total
	Depletable		Non-depletable		Plant and Equipment	
	Reserves and Resources	Reserves and Resources	Exploration and Evaluation			
Carrying value						
As at January 1, 2025						
Net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 2,132	\$ 1,625	\$ 510	\$ 1,058	\$ 5,325	
Additions	264	27	8	111	410	
MAG Acquisition (Note 8)	—	—	52	2	54	
Disposals	(1)	—	—	(7)	(8)	
Disposition of subsidiaries	—	—	(68)	—	(68)	
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	(300)	(2)	—	(211)	(513)	
Depreciation charge captured in inventory	39	—	—	—	39	
Transfers	(71)	(86)	—	157	—	
Asset retirement obligations – changes in estimate (Note 16)	95	4	—	—	99	
As at December 31, 2025	\$ 2,158	\$ 1,568	\$ 502	\$ 1,110	\$ 5,338	
Cost as at December 31, 2025	\$ 4,614	\$ 2,439	\$ 548	\$ 2,260	\$ 9,861	
Accumulated depreciation and impairments	(2,456)	(871)	(46)	(1,150)	(4,523)	
Carrying value – December 31, 2025	\$ 2,158	\$ 1,568	\$ 502	\$ 1,110	\$ 5,338	

(1) Includes \$2 million of depreciation and amortization included in mine care and maintenance for the year ended December 31, 2025.

(2) Excludes \$14 million of depreciation and amortization related to the NRV recoveries on inventories (Note 10).

	Mining Properties					Total
	Depletable		Non-depletable		Plant and Equipment	
	Reserves and Resources	Reserves and Resources	Exploration and Evaluation			
Carrying value						
As at January 1, 2024						
Net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 2,413	\$ 1,632	\$ 632	\$ 998	\$ 5,675	
Additions	287	21	2	84	394	
Net smelter return royalties acquired	—	—	30	—	30	
Disposals	(1)	(1)	—	(7)	(9)	
Disposition of subsidiaries	(103)	—	(117)	(3)	(223)	
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	(312)	(1)	—	(209)	(522)	
Depreciation charge captured in inventory	(41)	—	—	—	(41)	
Transfers	(132)	(26)	(37)	195	—	
Asset retirement obligations – changes in estimate (Note 16)	21	—	—	—	21	
As at December 31, 2024	\$ 2,132	\$ 1,625	\$ 510	\$ 1,058	\$ 5,325	
Cost as at December 31, 2024	\$ 4,245	\$ 2,497	\$ 563	\$ 2,192	\$ 9,497	
Accumulated depreciation and impairments	(2,113)	(872)	(53)	(1,134)	(4,172)	
Carrying value – December 31, 2024	\$ 2,132	\$ 1,625	\$ 510	\$ 1,058	\$ 5,325	

(1) Includes \$1 million of depreciation and amortization included in mine care and maintenance for the year ended December 31, 2024.

(2) Excludes \$50 million of depreciation and amortization related to the NRV charges on inventories (Note 10).

		December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
		Cost	Accumulated Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment	Carrying Value	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment	Carrying Value
Producing:							
Brazil	Jacobina	\$ 1,735	\$ (281)	\$ 1,454	\$ 1,617	\$ (200)	\$ 1,417
Chile	El Peñon	556	(175)	381	496	(122)	374
	Minera Florida	216	(51)	165	183	(29)	154
Peru	Huaron	370	(183)	187	337	(159)	178
	Shahuindo	819	(396)	423	725	(331)	394
Mexico	La Colorada	514	(264)	250	474	(241)	233
	Dolores	1,734	(1,734)	—	1,748	(1,744)	4
Argentina	Cerro Moro ⁽¹⁾	185	(112)	73	162	(61)	101
Bolivia	San Vicente	176	(145)	31	166	(137)	29
Canada	Timmins	488	(232)	256	445	(197)	248
	Other	84	(36)	48	83	(26)	57
		\$ 6,877	\$ (3,609)	\$ 3,268	\$ 6,436	\$ (3,247)	\$ 3,189
Non-Producing:							
	Land	\$ 14	\$ (1)	\$ 13	\$ 14	\$ (1)	\$ 13
Brazil	Jacobina	902	—	902	952	—	952
Chile	El Peñon ⁽²⁾	201	—	201	228	—	228
	Minera Florida	27	—	27	29	—	29
	La Pepa	—	—	—	50	—	50
Mexico	Minefinders	77	(37)	40	77	(37)	40
	La Colorada	164	—	164	139	—	139
Argentina	Navidad	567	(376)	191	567	(376)	191
Guatemala	Escobal	264	(7)	257	261	(5)	256
Canada	Timmins	72	—	72	68	—	68
	Larder ⁽⁵⁾	52	—	52	—	—	—
	Other ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	644	(493)	151	676	(506)	170
		\$ 2,984	\$ (914)	\$ 2,070	\$ 3,061	\$ (925)	\$ 2,136
Total		\$ 9,861	\$ (4,523)	\$ 5,338	\$ 9,497	\$ (4,172)	\$ 5,325

(1) Includes a commitment to Royal Gold Inc. ("Royal Gold") to deliver, for 30% of the spot silver price, 20% of the silver produced by Cerro Moro up to a maximum of 1.2 million ounces annually until 7.0 million ounces have been delivered, after which the Company is committed to deliver to Royal Gold 9% of the remaining life of mine silver production for 30% of the spot silver price. As at December 31, 2025, the Company has delivered 7.0 million ounces.

(2) Includes net smelter royalty interests on the Jeronimo Project (\$11 million) (2024 - \$11 million).

(3) Includes net smelter royalty interests on the MARA Project (\$90 million) (2024 - \$90 million).

(4) Includes net smelter royalty interests on the La Arena II Project (\$30 million) (2024 - \$30 million).

(5) The Larder exploration property was acquired on September 4, 2025 as part of the MAG Acquisition (Note 8)

Dispositions

La Pepa

On September 22, 2025, the Company completed the disposition of its 80% ownership in the La Pepa project for net proceeds of \$40 million and reported a gain on disposition of \$7 million. The associated non-controlling interest of \$8 million was derecognized upon disposition.

La Arena

On December 2, 2024, the Company completed the disposition of its 100% interest in La Arena. The total \$307 million cash proceeds received on closing date included an estimated net working capital amount ("NWC") that was subject to final adjustments per the share purchase agreement. The Company finalized the NWC with the purchaser in December 2025 and recorded a negative adjustment of \$31 million which was repaid by the Company during December 2025.

13. INVESTMENT IN JUANICIOPIO

The Company has significant influence over its investment in Juanicipio due to its 44% ownership interest, therefore accounts for the investment using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28.

Juanicipio is governed by a shareholders' agreement and by corporate by-laws. All costs relating to Juanicipio that are not covered by operating cash flows generated by Juanicipio are required to be shared by the Company and Fresnillo pro-rata based on the ownership interests in Juanicipio, and if either party does not fund pro-rata, their ownership interest will be diluted in accordance with the shareholders' agreement and by-laws.

Changes during the period in the Company's investment in Juanicipio are detailed as follows:

	2025
Investment in Juanicipio, opening balance	\$ —
Acquisition of Investment in Juanicipio (Note 8)	1,888
Dividends paid to Pan American	(44)
Income from equity accounted investment in Juanicipio	77
Investment in Juanicipio, closing balance	\$ 1,921

A summary of the statement of financial position of Juanicipio at December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	
	100%	44%
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 288	\$ 127
Other current assets	177	78
Non-current assets	724	318
Current liabilities	(164)	(72)
Non-current liabilities	(21)	(9)
Net assets	\$ 1,004	\$ 442
Acquisition fair value and other accounting adjustments		1,479
Carrying amount of Investment in Juanicipio		\$ 1,921

A summary of the statement of earnings from the date of acquisition to December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	2025	
	100%	44%
Revenue	\$ 373	\$ 164
Production costs and royalties	(59)	(26)
Depreciation and amortization	(40)	(18)
Mine operating earnings	274	120
Net income and comprehensive income	\$ 197	\$ 86
Depreciation and amortization of acquisition fair value adjustments		(9)
Income from investment in Juanicipio		\$ 77

A summary of the statement of cash flows from the date of acquisition to December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	2025	
	100%	44%
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	\$ 163	\$ 72
Cash from operating activities	242	106
Cash used in investing activities	(17)	(7)
Cash used in financing activities	(100)	(44)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 288	\$ 127

14. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current prepaids	\$ 23	\$ 23
Contingent Consideration	36	37
Escrow funds	10	6
Investment in Galleon Gold	27	—
Galleon Gold Credit Facility	8	—
Non-current receivables	12	—
Other	3	6
	\$ 119	\$ 72

Contingent Consideration

On December 2, 2024, the Company completed the disposition of its 100% interest in La Arena to Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd. ("Zijin"). In accordance with the share purchase agreement for the sale, Zijin granted the Company Contingent Consideration of \$50 million payable in cash contingent upon the commencement of commercial production from the La Arena II project.

Upon initial recognition, the Company recorded the contingent consideration at a fair value of \$37 million, estimated using a DCF. In accordance with IFRS 9 - *Financial Instruments*, the fair value is to be re-measured at the end of each reporting period with changes recognized in the SOE. The fair value of the contingent consideration as at December 31, 2025 was determined to be \$36 million (December 31, 2024 - \$37 million), and the change in the fair value during the years ended December 31, 2025 of \$1 million loss (2024 - \$nil) was recorded to Other expense/income.

Galleon Gold Corp

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company made three investments in Galleon Gold Corp ("Galleon") to finance Galleon's exploration activities on its West Cache Gold Project with a planned 86,500-tonne bulk sample program.

The investments consist of the following components:

- \$6 million (CAD\$8 million) convertible debenture;
- the purchase of 18,750,000 common shares and 9,375,000 common share purchase warrants for an aggregate \$8 million (CAD\$11 million), acquired through a private placement; and
- \$34 million (CAD\$46 million) non-revolving credit facility, \$8 million (CAD\$11 million) of which was drawn upon as at December 31, 2025.

The Company evaluated and concluded that through these investments, it has the ability to influence Galleon's operating and financial policies, and accordingly has significant influence over Galleon, but not control or joint control. The common shares, warrants and convertible debenture have all been recorded as components of the Company's cost of the investment in associate using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 based on their respective fair values on the date significant influence was obtained (December 29, 2025). As at December 31,

2025, the Company holds approximately 15% of Galleon's issued and outstanding common shares with a fair market value of \$15 million.

15. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade account payables ⁽¹⁾	\$ 187	\$ 194
Royalty payables	55	38
Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities	128	118
Payroll and severance liabilities	157	108
Value added tax liabilities	5	11
Other tax payables	17	20
	\$ 549	\$ 489

(1) No interest is charged on trade accounts payable ranging from 30 to 60 days from the invoice date. The Company has policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit terms.

16. PROVISIONS

	2025	2024
Asset retirement obligations, opening balance	\$ 438	\$ 447
Reclamation paid	(15)	(25)
Revisions in estimates and obligations	151	74
Accretion expense (Note 22)	26	31
Dispositions	—	(89)
Asset retirement obligations, closing balance	600	438
Litigation	35	25
Dispositions	—	(1)
Total provisions	\$ 635	\$ 462
Current	\$ 46	\$ 35
Non-current	\$ 589	\$ 427

Asset Retirement Obligation Provision

The inflated and discounted provision on the SFP as at December 31, 2025, using a weighted average inflation rate of 3% (2024 - 3%) and discount rates of 3% to 7% (2024 - 3% to 10%), was \$600 million (2024 - \$438 million). Revisions made to the asset retirement obligations in 2025 were primarily a result of revisions to the estimate based on periodic reviews of closure plans, actual expenditures incurred, and concurrent reclamation activities completed. These obligations will primarily be funded from operating cash flows and cash on hand.

As the MPPE at certain operations in reclamation have reached the end of their useful lives, updated studies were performed which resulted in changed plans, and accordingly \$49 million (2024 - \$54 million) of the revisions in asset retirement obligations were recognized in the SOE with the balance of the revisions in mine retirement obligations recognized in the cost of the associated MPPE.

The accretion expense charged to 2025 earnings as finance expense was \$26 million (2024 - \$31 million). Reclamation expenditures paid during the current year were \$15 million (2024 - \$25 million).

Litigation Provision

The litigation provision, as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, consists primarily of amounts accrued for labour claims in the Company's operating jurisdictions, along with certain other proceedings. The balance of \$35 million at December 31, 2025 (2024 - \$24 million) represents the Company's present obligations related to known and potential claims for which payment is probable and the amount can be reliably estimated. The timing of any expected payments is uncertain as their determination is outside the control of the Company.

17. LEASES

Right-of-use Assets ("ROU")

The following table summarizes changes in ROU for the year ended December 31, 2025, which have been recorded in mineral properties, plant and equipment:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Opening net book value	\$ 106	\$ 105
Additions	85	58
Depreciation	(44)	(45)
Dispositions	—	(2)
Other	(1)	(10)
Closing net book value	\$ 146	\$ 106

Lease obligations

The following table presents a reconciliation of the Company's undiscounted cash flows at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 to their present value for the Company's lease obligations:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Within one year	\$ 58	\$ 47
Between one and five years	82	49
Beyond five years	19	21
Total undiscounted lease obligations	159	117
Less: future interest charges	(21)	(22)
Total discounted lease obligations	\$ 138	\$ 95
Current	\$ 53	\$ 41
Non-current	\$ 85	\$ 54

18. DEBT

	December 31, 2024	Repayments	Accrued Interest	December 31, 2025
Senior note maturing December 2027	\$ 276	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 278
Senior note maturing August 2031	420	—	10	430
Construction loans	13	(7)	—	6
Total debt	\$ 709	\$ (7)	\$ 12	\$ 714

	December 31, 2023	Repayments	Accrued Interest	December 31, 2024
Senior note maturing December 2027	\$ 274	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 276
Senior note maturing August 2031	410	—	10	420
Construction loans	20	(7)	—	13
Total debt	\$ 704	\$ (7)	\$ 12	\$ 709

Debt classification	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current	\$ 5	\$ 7
Non-current	\$ 709	\$ 702

Senior Notes

The Company has the following Senior Notes: \$283 million in aggregate principal with a 4.63% coupon and maturing in December 2027; and \$500 million in aggregate principal with a 2.63% coupon and maturing in August 2031. These Senior Notes are unsecured with interest payable semi-annually. Each series of Senior Notes is redeemable, in whole or in part, at the Company's option, at any time prior to maturity, subject to make-whole provisions. The Senior Notes are accreted to the face value over their respective terms and were recorded at fair value upon acquisition using an effective interest rate of 5.52%.

Credit Facility

The Credit Facility has a limit of \$750 million plus an accordion feature for up to an additional \$250 million, which is available at the discretion of the lenders. As of December 31, 2025, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants under the Credit Facility, which was undrawn. The borrowing costs under the Credit Facility are based on the Company's credit ratings from Moody's and S&P Global at either: (i) SOFR plus 1.25% to 2.40% or; (ii) The Bank of Nova Scotia's Base Rate on U.S. dollar denominated commercial loans plus 0.15% to 1.30%. Under the ratings based pricing, undrawn amounts under the Credit Facility are subject to a stand-by fee of 0.23% to 0.46% per annum, dependent on the Company's credit rating and subject to pricing adjustments based on sustainability performance ratings and scores. The Credit Facility matures on November 24, 2028.

Construction loans

In June 2021 and May 2022, the Company entered into USD denominated five-year loans with a Peruvian financial institution for construction financing. The June 2021 loan bears a 3.60% interest rate per annum and requires quarterly repayments while the May 2022 loan bears 2.15% interest per annum and requires monthly repayments. As at December 31, 2025, the carrying value of all construction loans was \$6 million (2024 - \$13 million).

Interest and Finance expense

For the years ended December 31, 2025, the Company paid \$2 million (2024 - \$2 million) in standby charges on undrawn amounts related to the Credit Facility and \$36 million (2024 - \$35 million) in interest on the senior notes and construction loans.

19. OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deferred credit ⁽¹⁾	\$ 21	\$ 21
Deferred revenue ⁽²⁾	13	13
Severance liabilities ⁽³⁾	68	57
Other non-current liabilities	4	3
	\$ 106	\$ 94

(1) Represents the obligation to deliver future silver production of Navidad pursuant to a silver stream contract.

(2) Represents the obligation to deliver 100% of the future gold production from La Colorada and 5% of the future gold production from La Bolsa, which is in the exploration stage.

(3) Includes \$59 million of Chilean severances (2024 - \$50 million) required by local labour laws.

20. SHARE CAPITAL AND EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION PLANS

Share-based awards (stock options, restricted share units ("RSUs"), performance share units ("PSUs") and deferred share units ("DSUs"))

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recorded the following share-based compensation expense included as a component of general and administrative expense:

	2025	2024
Stock options and equity-settled RSUs	\$ 2	\$ —
PSUs	25	6
RSUs intended to be settled in cash	18	7
DSUs	6	1
Total share-based compensation expense	\$ 51	\$ 14

The following table summarizes the changes in stock options and RSUs to be settled in equity for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Stock Options		Equity-settled RSUs	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price CAD\$	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Fair Value Price CAD\$
As at December 31, 2023	513	\$ 22.32	—	\$ —
Granted	—	—	159	31.60
Exercised	(101)	20.07	—	—
Forfeited	(16)	22.25	—	—
As at December 31, 2024	396	\$ 22.90	159	\$ 31.60
Granted	—	—	90	68.41
Exercised / Settled	(202)	23.15	(48)	31.61
Expired	(1)	22.95	—	—
Forfeited	(30)	22.92	(17)	31.61
As at December 31, 2025	163	\$ 22.57	184	\$ 49.88

The following table summarizes information about the Company's stock options outstanding at December 31, 2025:

Range of Exercise Prices CAD\$	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding as at December 31, 2025	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price CAD\$	Number Outstanding as at December 31, 2025	Weighted Average Exercise Price CAD\$
\$17.53 - \$23.03	155	5	\$ 21.98	112	\$ 22.28
\$28.55 - \$34.04	5	3	30.70	5	30.70
\$34.05 - \$39.48	3	2	39.48	3	39.48
	163	4	\$ 22.57	120	\$ 23.07

As at December 31, 2025, the following PSUs, RSUs intended to be settled in cash, and DSUs were outstanding:

	PSUs Number Outstanding	RSUs Number Outstanding	DSUs Number Outstanding
As at December 31, 2023	757	805	109
Granted	220	478	48
Exercised	(79)	(300)	(26)
Forfeited	(17)	(125)	—
As at December 31, 2024	881	858	131
Granted	140	347	46
Exercised / Settled	(128)	(359)	—
Expired	(31)	—	—
Forfeited	—	(86)	—
As at December 31, 2025	862	760	177

PSUs

PSUs are notional share units that mirror the market value of the Company's common shares. Each vested PSU entitles the participant to a cash payment equal to the value of an underlying share, less applicable taxes, at the end of the term, plus the cash equivalent of any dividends distributed by the Company during the three-year performance period. PSU grants will vest three years from the date of grant subject to certain exceptions. Performance results at the end of the performance period relative to predetermined performance criteria and the application of the corresponding performance multiplier, up to 200% of target, determine how many PSUs vest for each participant. In 2025, the 2022 PSUs that vested were settled in shares at a performance multiplier of 117.6%.

In 2025, the Board of Directors approved the issuance of 140,426 PSUs with a share price of CAD\$59.26 (2024 - 220,026 PSUs granted at a share price of CAD\$31.52).

RSUs

Under the Company's RSU plan, selected employees are granted RSUs where each RSU has a value equivalent to one Pan American common share. The RSUs vest in three installments, the first third vest on the first anniversary date of the grant, the second third vest on the second anniversary date of the grant, and the remaining third vest on the third anniversary date of the grant. For RSUs granted after November 2024, at least 25% of the vested RSUs will be settled in common shares. The participant may elect to have the remaining 75% of the vested RSUs to be settled in cash or in common shares. At the time of settlement, the Company has the discretion to settle the RSUs with cash or common shares. Additionally, RSU value is adjusted to reflect dividends paid on common shares over the vesting period.

Issued share capital

The Company is authorized to issue 800 million common shares without par value.

Dividends

The Company declared the following dividends for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Dividend per common share
February 18, 2026 ⁽¹⁾	March 2, 2026	\$ 0.18
November 12, 2025	November 24, 2025	0.14
August 6, 2025	August 18, 2025	0.12
May 7, 2025	May 20, 2025	0.10
February 19, 2025	March 3, 2025	0.10
November 5, 2024	November 18, 2024	0.10
August 7, 2024	August 19, 2024	0.10
May 8, 2024	May 21, 2024	0.10
February 21, 2024	March 4, 2024	0.10

(1) These dividends were declared subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2025 and have not been recognized as distributions to owners during the period presented.

Contingent Value Rights ("CVRs")

As part of the acquisition of Tahoe Resources Inc. on February 22, 2019, the Company issued 314 million CVRs, with a term of 10 years, which are convertible into 16 million common shares upon the first commercial shipment of concentrate following the restart of operations at the Escobal mine.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were 314 million CVRs outstanding that are convertible into 16 million common shares.

Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB")

On March 4, 2024, the Company obtained approval of the NCIB from the TSX and the NYSE to purchase for cancellation up to 18,232,990 common shares between March 6, 2024 and March 5, 2025. On March 6, 2025, the Company renewed the NCIB until March 5, 2026 for the ability to purchase up to 18,107,917 of its common shares for cancellation. Daily purchases (other than pursuant to a block purchase exemption) on the TSX and NYSE under the NCIB are limited to a maximum of 186,936 common shares and 25% of the average trading volume for the Company's common shares in the four calendar weeks preceding the date of purchase, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, 1,650,770 (2024 - 1,720,366) common shares were repurchased for cancellation under the NCIB at an average price of \$27.92 per share for a total consideration of \$46 million (2024 - average price of \$14.16 per share for total consideration of \$24 million).

21. PRODUCTION COSTS

	2025	2024
Materials and consumables	\$ 561	\$ 617
Salaries and employee benefits ⁽¹⁾	524	514
Contractors	434	444
Utilities	71	77
Insurance	19	23
Other expense	8	3
Changes in inventories ⁽²⁾	(13)	(44)
	\$ 1,604	\$ 1,634

(1) Salaries and employee benefits are comprised of:

	2025	2024
Wages, salaries and bonuses	\$ 623	\$ 573
Share-based compensation	2	—
Total employee compensation and benefit expenses	625	573
Less: Recorded in General and Administrative expenses	(88)	(46)
Less: Recorded in Mine Care and Maintenance expenses	(10)	(10)
Less: Recorded in Exploration expenses	(3)	(3)
Employee compensation and benefits expenses included in production costs	\$ 524	\$ 514

(2) Includes NRV adjustments to inventories to reduce production costs by \$20 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024 - increase by \$21 million).

22. INTEREST AND FINANCE EXPENSE

	2025	2024
Interest expense	\$ 55	\$ 48
Finance fees	3	6
Accretion expense (Note 16)	26	31
	\$ 84	\$ 85

23. INCOME TAXES

Components of Income Tax Expense

	2025	2024
Current tax expense (recovery)		
Recognized in profit or loss in current year	\$ 379	\$ 245
Adjustments recognized in the current year with respect to prior years	(2)	46
	377	291
Deferred tax expense (recovery)		
Deferred tax expense (recovery) recognized in the current year	(49)	42
Adjustments recognized in the current year with respect to prior years	(3)	(2)
Derecognition of previously recognized deferred tax assets	—	19
Benefit from previously unrecognized losses, and other temporary differences	(67)	(13)
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities due to tax impact of net realizable adjustments to inventories	—	(18)
	(119)	28
Income tax expense	\$ 258	\$ 319

Reconciliation of Effective Income Tax Rate

	2025	2024
Income before taxes and non-controlling interest	\$ 1,238	\$ 432
Statutory Canadian income tax rate	27 %	27 %
Income tax expense based on above rates	\$ 334	\$ 117
Increase (decrease) due to:		
Non-deductible expenditures	9	14
Foreign tax rate differences	(15)	(19)
Change in net deferred tax assets not recognized	(90)	35
Effect of other taxes paid (mining and withholding)	80	46
Effect of foreign exchange on tax expense	(64)	71
Change in income tax rates (related to prior years)	—	40
Non-taxable impact of foreign exchange	11	(7)
Changes to opening temporary differences	(9)	8
Impact of inflation	(6)	(5)
Change in non-deductible portion of reclamation liabilities	13	21
Other	(5)	(2)
Income tax expense	\$ 258	\$ 319
Effective income tax rate	21 %	74 %

Income tax expense differs from the amounts that would result from applying the Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates to earnings before income taxes. These differences result from the items shown in the table above. The main factors that impacted the effective tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2025 and the comparable period for 2024 were changes in the recognition of certain deferred tax assets, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, mining taxes paid, and withholding taxes remitted on payments from foreign subsidiaries. The Company expects that these and other factors will continue to cause fluctuations in effective tax rates in the future.

In 2024, the Company reached a conclusive agreement with the Mexican tax authorities (the "SAT") to resolve specific disputed items related to income tax filings for the years 2016 through 2022 which were identified upon completion of certain SAT audits (the "Settlement"). As a result, \$46 million, including \$16 million in interest charges, was recorded as income tax expense (net of a \$5 million deferred income tax recovery related to certain deductible items) and paid to the SAT in 2024. The Company did not incur any penalties in connection with the Settlement.

Continuity of deferred tax assets and liabilities

The following is the analysis of the deferred tax assets (liabilities) presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements:

	2025	2024
Net deferred tax liabilities, beginning of year	\$ (477)	\$ (461)
Recognized in net earnings in the year	119	(28)
Disposition of mining properties (Note 12)	8	12
Other	(2)	—
Net deferred liabilities, end of year	\$ (352)	\$ (477)
Deferred tax assets	83	45
Deferred tax liabilities	(435)	(522)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (352)	\$ (477)

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities

The deferred tax assets (liabilities) are comprised of the various temporary differences, as detailed below:

	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) arising from:		
Reclamation costs	\$ 43	\$ 13
Tax losses, resource pools and mining tax credits	56	109
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	37	20
Provision for doubtful debts and inventory adjustments	(11)	(5)
Mineral properties, plant, and equipment	(527)	(630)
Other temporary differences and provisions	50	16
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (352)	\$ (477)

At December 31, 2025, the net deferred tax liabilities above included the deferred tax assets of \$56 million, which includes the benefits from tax losses (\$28 million) and resource pools (\$28 million). The decrease in these deferred tax assets was mainly due to the utilization of these tax attributes to reduce the taxable income generated in Timmins and Minera Florida. These losses, if unutilized, will begin to expire after the 2026 year-end.

At December 31, 2024, the net deferred tax liabilities above included the deferred tax assets of \$109 million, which includes the benefits from tax losses (\$52 million) and resource pools (\$57 million).

Unrecognized deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits

Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized are attributable to the following:

	2025	2024
Operating tax loss	\$ 1,160	\$ 1,360
Net capital tax loss	88	32
Resource pools and other tax credits ⁽¹⁾	199	136
Mineral properties, plant, and equipment	270	208
Reclamation costs	310	240
Other temporary differences	182	365
	\$ 2,209	\$ 2,341

(1) Includes tax credits which will begin to expire after 2027 year end, if utilized.

Included in the above amounts are operating tax losses, which if not utilized will expire as follows:

As at December 31, 2025

	Canada	US	Peru	Mexico	Barbados	Argentina	Chile	Brazil	Netherlands	Total
2026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5
2027	—	4	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	10
2028 – and after	823	114	—	60	38	30	2	67	11	1,145
Total tax losses	\$ 823	\$ 118	\$ —	\$ 63	\$ 45	\$ 31	\$ 2	\$ 67	\$ 11	\$ 1,160

As at December 31, 2024

	Canada	US	Peru	Mexico	Barbados	Argentina	Chile	Brazil	Netherlands	Total
2025	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7
2026	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
2027 – and after	889	116	1	38	25	151	64	59	8	1,351
Total tax losses	\$ 889	\$ 118	\$ 1	\$ 38	\$ 32	\$ 151	\$ 64	\$ 59	\$ 8	\$ 1,360

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2025	2024
For the year ended December 31,		
Net earnings attributable to equity holders of the Company	\$ 978	\$ 112
Basic weighted average number of shares	381,479	363,361
Effect of Dilutive Securities:		
Stock Options	98	40
Diluted weighted average number of shares	381,577	363,401
Earnings per share attributable to shareholders of the Company:		
Basic earnings per share	2.56	0.31
Diluted earnings per share	2.56	0.31
Potentially issuable anti-dilutive securities	2025	2024
Share options	3	64
Potential shares from CVR conversion ⁽¹⁾	15,600	15,600
	15,603	15,664

(1) There were 314 million CVRs outstanding at December 31, 2025 (2024 - 314 million).

25. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The following tables summarize other adjustments for non-cash income statement items, changes in non-cash operating working capital items and significant non-cash items:

	2025	2024
Other operating activities		
Adjustments for non-cash income statement items:		
Unrealized foreign exchange losses (gains)	\$ 23	\$ (21)
(Gains) losses on derivatives	(29)	25
Share-based compensation expense (Note 20)	2	—
Losses on sale of mineral properties, plant and equipment	—	1
	\$ (4)	\$ 5

Changes in non-cash operating working capital items:	2025	2024
Trade and other receivables	\$ (82)	\$ (61)
Inventories	(10)	(68)
Prepaid expenses	4	(19)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	49	48
Legal provisions	10	(3)
	\$ (29)	\$ (103)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash in banks	\$ 1,143	\$ 863
Short maturity investments	72	—
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,215	\$ 863

26. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company reviews its segment reporting to ensure it reflects the operational structure of the Company and enables the Company's President and CEO, the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") to review operating segment performance. We have determined that each producing mine and significant development property represents an operating segment. The financial performance of the operating segments is principally evaluated by the CODM with reference to attributable mine operating earnings. Mine operating earnings is the net result of segmental revenue less production costs, royalties and depreciation and amortization. The Company has organized its reportable and operating segments by significant revenue streams and geographic regions.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the ones described in Note 2 with the exception of mining operations with non-controlling interests and the treatment of the investment in Juanicipio which was acquired on September 4, 2025 (Note 8). The Company's investment in Juanicipio is accounted for under the equity method. However, for internal reporting and analysis, the Company evaluates the operating performance of the Juanicipio mine by including the Company's attributable 44% share of revenues, expenses and capital expenditures.

Significant information relating to the Company's reportable operating segments is summarized in the table below:

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Segment/Country	Operation	Revenue	Production costs and royalties	Depreciation and Amortization	Mine operating earnings (losses)	Capital expenditures ⁽¹⁾
Silver Segment:						
Mexico	La Colorada	\$ 312	\$ 168	\$ 28	\$ 116	\$ 54
	Juanicipio	164	26	27	111	9
Peru	Huaron	220	130	29	61	33
Bolivia	San Vicente	134	85	9	40	5
Argentina	Cerro Moro	401	244	44	113	20
Attributable Total Silver Segment		\$ 1,231	\$ 653	\$ 137	\$ 441	\$ 121
Gold Segment:						
Mexico	Dolores	176	58	43	75	—
Peru	Shahuindo	482	168	68	246	50
Canada	Timmins	362	216	39	107	52
Brazil	Jacobina	658	207	118	333	77
Chile	El Peñon	596	260	83	253	44
	Minera Florida	271	176	25	70	27
Attributable Total Gold Segment		\$ 2,545	\$ 1,085	\$ 376	\$ 1,084	\$ 250
Other segment:						
Corporate and other		\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10	\$ (10)	\$ 4
Attributable Consolidated Total		\$ 3,776	\$ 1,738	\$ 523	\$ 1,515	\$ 375
Reconciliation to Reported Measures						
Remove the Company's attributable 44% share of Juanicipio operating results		(164)	(26)	(27)	(111)	(9)
Add proportionate share of non-controlling interests		7	5	1	1	—
Reported Consolidated Total		\$ 3,619	\$ 1,717	\$ 497	\$ 1,405	\$ 366

(1) Includes payments for mineral properties, plant and equipment and payment of equipment.

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Segment/Country	Operation	Revenue	Production costs and royalties	Depreciation and Amortization	Mine operating earnings (losses)	Capital expenditures ⁽¹⁾
Silver Segment:						
Mexico	La Colorada	\$ 161	\$ 119	\$ 18	\$ 24	\$ 55
Peru	Huaron	173	111	17	45	57
Bolivia	San Vicente	91	61	7	23	5
Argentina	Cerro Moro	241	197	36	8	12
Guatemala	Escobal	—	—	—	—	1
Attributable Total Silver Segment		\$ 666	\$ 488	\$ 78	\$ 100	\$ 130
Gold Segment:						
Mexico	Dolores	229	186	135	(92)	1
Peru	Shahuindo	335	141	50	144	46
	La Arena ⁽²⁾	193	112	34	47	17
Canada	Timmins	293	205	33	55	52
Brazil	Jacobina	478	192	121	165	62
Chile	El Peñon	398	217	75	106	37
	Minera Florida	222	155	35	32	22
Attributable Total Gold Segment		\$ 2,148	\$ 1,208	\$ 483	\$ 457	\$ 237
Other segment:						
Corporate and other		—	—	10	(10)	6
Attributable Consolidated Total		\$ 2,814	\$ 1,696	\$ 571	\$ 547	\$ 373
Reconciliation to Reported Measures						
Add proportionate share of non-controlling interests		5	3	—	2	—
Reported Consolidated Total		\$ 2,819	\$ 1,699	\$ 571	\$ 549	\$ 373

(1) Includes payments for mineral properties, plant and equipment and payment of equipment leases.

(2) La Arena was sold on December 2, 2024.

Reconciliation of Mine operating earnings to Earnings before income taxes

	2025	2024
Attributable segmental mine operating earnings	\$ 1,515	\$ 547
Less: the Company's 44% share of Juanicipio operating results	(111)	—
Add: proportionate share of non-controlling interests	1	2
Mine operating earnings as reported	\$ 1,405	\$ 549
General and administrative	(116)	(70)
Income from investment in Juanicipio (Note 13)	77	—
Exploration and project development	(16)	(10)
Mine care and maintenance	(30)	(32)
Foreign exchange (losses) gains	(8)	38
Derivative gains (losses)	29	(25)
(Losses) gains from sale of subsidiaries (Note 12)	(29)	137
Change in asset retirement obligations (Note 16)	(49)	(54)
Other expense	(30)	(2)
Investment income (loss)	89	(14)
Interest and finance expense (Note 22)	(84)	(85)
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 1,238	\$ 432

At December 31, 2025

Segment/Country	Operation	Assets	Liabilities	Net assets
Silver Segment:				
Mexico	La Colorada	\$ 610	\$ 95	\$ 515
	Juanicipio	1,921	—	1,921
Peru	Huaron	249	85	164
Bolivia	San Vicente	192	106	86
Argentina	Manantial Espejo ⁽¹⁾	2	31	(29)
	Cerro Moro	259	107	152
Guatemala	Escobal	289	23	266
Total Silver Segment		\$ 3,522	\$ 447	\$ 3,075
Gold Segment:				
Mexico	Dolores	166	210	(44)
Peru	Shahuindo	730	260	470
Canada	Timmins	482	92	390
Brazil	Jacobina	2,435	463	1,972
Chile	El Peñon	772	230	542
	Minera Florida	303	129	174
Total Gold Segment		\$ 4,888	\$ 1,384	\$ 3,504
Other Segment:				
Canada	Corporate	876	817	59
Argentina	Navidad	195	15	180
Other	Other	261	78	183
Total		\$ 9,742	\$ 2,741	\$ 7,001

At December 31, 2024

Segment/Country	Operation	Assets	Liabilities	Net assets
Silver Segment:				
Mexico	La Colorada	\$ 471	\$ 53	\$ 418
Peru	Huaron	232	96	136
Bolivia	San Vicente	125	65	60
Argentina	Manantial Espejo ⁽¹⁾	2	26	(24)
	Cerro Moro	226	112	114
Guatemala	Escobal	296	19	277
Total Silver Segment		\$ 1,352	\$ 371	\$ 981
Gold Segment:				
Mexico	Dolores	193	170	23
Peru	Shahuindo	626	212	414
Canada	Timmins	418	84	334
Brazil	Jacobina	2,437	444	1,993
Chile	El Peñon	732	199	533
	Minera Florida	242	122	120
Total Gold Segment		\$ 4,648	\$ 1,231	\$ 3,417
Other Segment:				
Canada	Corporate	820	790	30
Argentina	Navidad	193	13	180
Other	Other	190	81	109
Total		\$ 7,203	\$ 2,486	\$ 4,717

(1) Manantial Espejo was placed on care and maintenance in January 2023.

Revenue	2025	2024
Refined silver and gold	\$ 2,930	\$ 2,369
Zinc concentrate ⁽¹⁾	153	101
Lead concentrate ⁽¹⁾	379	202
Copper concentrate ⁽¹⁾	56	72
Silver concentrate ⁽¹⁾	101	75
Total	\$ 3,619	\$ 2,819

(1) Zinc, lead, copper and silver concentrates also include payable quantities of silver and gold.

The Company has 25 customers that account for 100% of the concentrate and silver and gold sales revenue. The Company has 3 customers that accounted for 33%, 15% and 12% of total sales in 2025, and 3 customers that accounted for 25%, 20% and 17% of total sales in 2024.

27. CONTINGENCIES

The Company is, from time to time, subject to various claims, demands, audits and other proceedings covering matters that arise in the ordinary course of business activities. Such claims and other proceedings often relate to labour, tax, environmental, title, or commercial matters. Each of these matters is subject to uncertainties and it is possible that some of these matters may be resolved unfavorably to the Company and have a financial or operational impact. In this respect, certain conditions may exist as at December 31, 2025 which may result in a loss to the Company. However, the Company believes that none of these matters are expected to have a material effect on the results of operations or financial position of the Company.

Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings covering a wide range of matters that arise in the ordinary course of business activities. Many of these claims are from current or ex-employees, or employees of former or current owners of our operations, such as the Quiruvilca-related claims in Peru, which could, in the aggregate, be of significant value. We may also become subject to other civil claims, such as class action lawsuits and commercial disputes. Taxation and royalties are often subject to change and in some cases, if tax claims are resolved against the Company, these could also include significant interest and penalties. For example, in 2024, the Company reached the Settlement with the SAT to resolve specific disputed items related to income tax filings for the years 2016 through 2022 which were identified upon completion of certain SAT audits. Refer to Note 23 for further details. From time to time, the Company may also be subject to disputes relating to past transactions, including indemnification obligations, which are related to entities or operations previously owned by the Company. The Company has in the past, and continues to, face claims or challenges against title to certain of its surface or mining rights. While we would, where available and appropriate to do so, defend against any such allegations, if we are unsuccessful in our defense of these claims, we may be subject to significant losses or impacts to our operations.

The Company establishes legal provisions for known and potential claims for which payment is probable and can be reliably estimated. The Company also has comprehensive liability insurance coverage; however such insurance does not cover all risks to which we might be exposed and in other cases, may only partially cover losses incurred by the Company.

28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties include its subsidiaries, associates over which it exercises significant influence, and key management personnel. Transactions with the Company's subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation. Transactions with Juanicipio are disclosed in Note 13. There were no other related party transactions for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Compensation of Key Management

Key management personnel compensation is comprised of:

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits ⁽¹⁾	\$ 25	\$ 17
Post-employment benefits ⁽²⁾	2	2
Share-based payments ⁽³⁾	1	1
	\$ 28	\$ 20

(1) Includes annual salary and short-term incentives, RSUs, and PSUs paid by the Company.

(2) Includes annual contributions to retirement savings plans made by the Company.

(3) Includes DSUs and annual stock option expense.

Cautionary Note

Non-GAAP Measures

This Annual Report of Pan American Silver Corp. and its subsidiaries (collectively, "Pan American", "Pan American Silver", the "Company", "we" or "our") refers to non-GAAP measures, including but not limited to, all-in sustaining costs ("AISC"), "free cash flow", adjusted earnings and basic adjusted earnings per share. These measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards as an indicator of performance, and may differ from methods used by other companies. Any reference to "Attributable" in this Annual Report should be understood to reflect the Pan American's ownership share of results, which includes results from the operations that Pan American has a 100% ownership interest in as well as from the operations, specifically the Juanicipio mine and the San Vicente mine, that Pan American does not own a 100% interest in. Readers should refer to the "Alternative Performance (Non-GAAP) Measures" section of the Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2025, contained in this Annual Report and available at www.sedarplus.ca, for additional details on these and other non-GAAP measures.

Reporting Currency and Financial Information

Unless we have specified otherwise, all references to dollar amounts or \$ are to United States dollars.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Information

Certain of the statements and information in this Annual Report constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian provincial securities laws. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements or information. Forward-looking statements or information in this Annual Report relate to, among other things: expectations regarding the release of an updated Preliminary Economic Assessment for the La Colorada project in 2026, and any anticipated benefits therefrom; expectations regarding phased development of the La Colorada project and any expected benefits therefrom; the continued advancement of an extensive optimization study at the Jacobina mine and the anticipated improvements to operational efficiency; opportunities for growth within the Company's existing portfolio; statements regarding the ILO 169 consultation process for the Escobal mine; future financial or operational performance; expectations regarding exceeding our 2030 emissions reduction target, and further reductions expected in 2026 and beyond; future demand for silver; statements regarding continued growth and strategic initiatives; and Pan American's plans and expectations for its properties and operations.

These forward-looking statements and information reflect Pan American's current views with respect to future events and are necessarily based upon a number of assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Pan American, are inherently subject to significant operational, business, economic and regulatory uncertainties and contingencies. These assumptions include: the impact of inflation and disruptions to the global, regional and local supply chains; tonnage of ore to be mined and processed; future anticipated prices for gold, silver and other metals and assumed foreign exchange rates; the timing and impact of planned capital expenditure projects, including anticipated sustaining, project, and exploration expenditures; the ongoing impact and timing of the court-mandated ILO 169 consultation process in Guatemala; ore grades and recoveries; capital, decommissioning and reclamation estimates; our mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates and the assumptions upon which they are based; prices for energy inputs, labour, materials, supplies and services (including transportation); no labour-related disruptions at any of our operations; no unplanned delays or interruptions in scheduled production; all necessary permits, licenses and regulatory approvals for our operations are received in a timely manner; our ability to secure and maintain title and ownership to mineral properties and the surface rights necessary for our operations; whether Pan American is able to maintain a strong financial condition and have sufficient capital, or have access to capital through our credit facility or otherwise, to sustain our business and operations; and our ability to comply with environmental, health and safety laws. The foregoing list of assumptions is not exhaustive.

Pan American cautions the reader that forward-looking statements and information involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information contained in this Annual Report and Pan American has made assumptions and estimates based on or related to many of these factors. Such factors include, without limitation: the duration and effect of local and world-wide inflationary pressures and the potential for economic recessions; fluctuations in silver, gold and base metal prices; fluctuations in prices for energy inputs, labour, materials, supplies and services (including transportation); fluctuations in currency markets; operational risks and hazards inherent with the business of mining (including environmental accidents and hazards, industrial accidents, equipment breakdown, unusual or unexpected geological or structural formations, cave-ins, flooding and severe weather); risks relating to the credit worthiness or financial condition of suppliers, refiners and other parties with whom Pan American does business; inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks and hazards; employee relations; relationships with, and claims by, local communities

and indigenous populations; our ability to obtain all necessary permits, licenses and regulatory approvals in a timely manner; changes in laws, regulations and government practices in the jurisdictions where we operate, including environmental, export and import laws and regulations; changes in national and local government, legislation, taxation, controls or regulations and political, legal or economic developments in countries where Pan American carries on business, including legal restrictions relating to mining, risks relating to expropriation and risks relating to the constitutional court-mandated ILO 169 consultation process in Guatemala; diminishing quantities or grades of mineral reserves as properties are mined; increased competition in the mining industry for equipment and qualified personnel; those factors identified under the caption "Risks Related to Our Business" in Pan American's most recent Form 40-F and Annual Information Form filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities, respectively. Although Pan American has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated, described or intended. Investors are cautioned against undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information. Forward-looking statements and information are designed to help readers understand management's current views of our near- and longer-term prospects and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Pan American does not intend, nor does it assume any obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, changes in assumptions, future events or otherwise, except to the extent required by applicable law.

Technical Information

Scientific and technical information contained in this Annual Report has been reviewed and approved by Martin Wafforn, P.Eng., Senior Vice President Technical Services & Process Optimization, Christopher Emerson, FAusIMM., Senior Vice President of Exploration and Geology, and Christopher Wright, P.Geo., Vice President, Mineral Resources Management, each of whom is a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). Pan American Silver Corp. is authorized by The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia to engage in Reserved Practice under Permit to Practice number 1001470.

For additional information regarding Pan American Silver's material mineral properties, please refer to Pan American Silver's most recent Annual Information Form, filed at www.sedarplus.ca, or Pan American Silver's most recent Form 40-F filed with the SEC. These documents include detailed information concerning associated QA/QC and data verification matters, the key assumptions, parameters and methods used to estimate mineral reserves and mineral resources, and a detailed description of known legal, political, environmental, and other risks that could materially affect the Company's business and the potential development of the Company's mineral reserves and mineral resources.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Concerning Estimates of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

Unless otherwise indicated, all reserve and resource estimates included in this Annual Report have been prepared in accordance with Canadian NI 43-101 and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "CIM") — *CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves*, adopted by the CIM Council, as amended (the "CIM Standards"). NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators that establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Canadian standards, including NI 43-101, differ significantly from the requirements of the SEC, and reserve and resource information included herein may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this annual report uses the terms "measured resources," "indicated resources" and "inferred resources" as defined in accordance with NI 43-101 and the CIM Standards. U.S. investors are advised that, while such terms are recognized and required by Canadian securities laws, the SEC does not recognize them. The requirements of NI 43-101 for identification of "reserves" are not the same as those of the SEC and may not qualify as "reserves" under SEC standards. Under U.S. standards, mineralization may not be classified as a "reserve" unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part of an "indicated resource" will ever be converted into a "reserve". U.S. investors should also understand that "inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of "inferred resources" exist, are economically or legally mineable or will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian securities laws, estimated "inferred mineral resources" may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies except in rare cases.

All trade names, trademarks, and logos displayed in this Annual Report that are not owned by Pan American Silver are the property of their respective owners.

Shareholder Information

CORPORATE OFFICE

Vancouver Centre II
2100-733 Seymour Street
Vancouver, BC
Canada V6B 0S6
604-684-1175
info@panamericansilver.com

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(As at December 31, 2025)

Gillian Winckler ⁽³⁾ – *Chair*
John Begeman ^(2,4) – *Director*
Neil de Gelder ^(1,3) – *Director*
Chantal Gosselin ^(1,4) – *Director*
Charles Jeannes ^(2,3) – *Director*
Kimberly Keating ^(4,5) – *Director*
Jennifer Maki ^(1,5) – *Director*
Pablo Marcet ^(4,5) – *Director*
Kathleen Sendall ^(2,5) – *Director*
Michael Steinmann – *Director*

Notes:

- (1) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (2) Member of the Human Resources and Compensation Committee.
- (3) Member of the Nominating and Governance Committee.
- (4) Member of the Health, Safety and Environment Committee.
- (5) Member of Communities and Sustainable Development Committee.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

(As at December 31, 2025)

Michael Steinmann – *President & CEO*
Scott Campbell – *Chief Operating Officer*
Ignacio Couturier – *Chief Financial Officer*
Christopher Lemon – *Chief Legal Officer, General Counsel*
Brent Bergeron – *SVP, Corporate Affairs & Sustainability*
Ibtissam (Sam) Drier – *SVP, Business Development & Human Resources*
Christopher Emerson – *SVP, Exploration & Geology*
Delaney Fisher – *SVP, Associate General Counsel & Corporate Secretary*
Sean McAleer – *SVP, Strategic Initiatives & Environment*
Martin Wafforn – *SVP, Technical Services*

AUDITORS

**Deloitte LLP, Chartered
Professional Accountants**
2800 – 1055 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, BC
Canada V7X 1P4

EXTERNAL LEGAL COUNSEL

Borden Ladner Gervais LLP
1200 – 200 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC
Canada V7X 1T2

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

For information regarding your shareholdings, dividend payments, or to change your address etc., please contact Computershare Investor Services Inc. If your shares are held by a broker, please contact your broker.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

Computershare Investor Services Inc.
510 Burrard Street, 3rd Floor
Vancouver, BC V6C 3B9

100 University Avenue, 8th Floor
Toronto, ON M5J 2Y1

1-800-564-6253

International: 1-514-982-7555

Broker Queries: 1-888-838-1405

E: service@computershare.com

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Siren Fisekci

VP, Investor Relations & Corporate Communications

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E: ir@panamericansilver.com

PANAMERICANSILVER.COM

ANNUAL GENERAL AND SPECIAL MEETING

Thursday, April 30, 2026 – 10:00am (PST)

1200 Waterfront Centre

200 Burrard Street

Vancouver, BC

Canada V7X 1T2

PAAS: NYSE & TSX

PAN AMERICAN SILVER: The Premier Silver Mining Company

Strategic footprint in the Americas
Superior optionality for silver growth
Solid financial foundation
Experienced team

WWW.PANAMERICANSILVER.COM

COMMITTED TO LEADING SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE

REPORTING FRAMEWORKS & STANDARDS



MEMBERSHIPS & ASSOCIATIONS

