

**Royal Gold, Inc.**  
**2024 Investor Update**  
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## **Corporate Participants**

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Bill Heissenbuttel, President and Chief Executive Officer  
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Martin Raffield, Senior Vice President, Operations  
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**Alistair Baker:**

Thanks very much for joining us today for Royal Gold's 2024 Investor Update. My name is Alistair Baker. I'm the SVP Investor Relations and Business Development. I'm joined by several colleagues throughout the room. During today's session, we'll give you an update on Royal Gold's business and how we see it today.

Before we start, we will be making forward-looking statements during today's presentation. So those statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from these statements. These risks and uncertainties are all discussed in our most recent Form 10-K filing with the SEC.

Today's session will be two hours. Formal remarks will run for most of that time and we'll leave a few minutes at the end for questions. We'll start with our President and CEO, Bill Heissenbuttel, who will give an overview of Royal Gold and some of the attributes that make us unique as a precious metals investment. Jason Hynes, Senior Vice President of Business Development and Strategy, will then speak to our portfolio, our approach to business development and our position in today's markets. Kevin Chiew, Manager of Investor Relations and Business Development, will talk about our asset handbook, which we launched this morning. And then Martin Raffield, our Senior Vice President of Operations, will talk about our 2024 guidance, which we also issued this morning, and a handful of portfolio assets.

Now I have a few guest speakers who will join us today as well. So we have Paul Chawrun from Centerra, the Chief Operating Officer, will talk about the PEA and other projects underway at Mount Milligan. Pat Godin, CEO of New Gold, will talk about the transition to underground mining and exploration at Rainy River. Will Dunford, Senior Vice President of Technical services at Kinross will talk about recent exploration and the path to production at Great Bear, and we'll have a couple of virtual presentations. From Ero Copper, Makko DeFilippo will talk about the NX60 project at Xavantina and Darren Stralow, the Managing Director and CEO of Bellevue Gold, will give an update on one of Australia's newest gold mines. After that, we'll open the floor to questions, so please hold your questions until the end of the prepared remarks. With that, I'll turn the presentation over to Bill.

**Bill Heissenbuttel:**

Thank you, Alistair. Good morning. Thanks to all of you for joining us today. We're pleased to take the opportunity today to brief you on our inaugural asset handbook which we made available today on our website. I'd really like to recognize the efforts of those involved within Royal Gold. I think this was no small task and I think that the product quality is excellent. It represents another attempt on our part to reduce the differences in the types of reporting between us and our competition. We changed our fiscal year-end. We've issued comprehensive ESG reports. We've offered guidance even if it's just short term, and now we have further closed the gap on the information put out by other

royalty and streaming companies. As we get in today, I also want to thank those in our shop who have put together today's events and presentations. And I'd really like to express deep appreciation for the involvement of some of the operators in this event—representatives, as Alistair said, from Centerra, Kinross, New Gold, Ero Copper and Bellevue Gold have graciously offered their time to give you views on some important assets in our portfolio.

So we don't typically dwell much on our vision, mission, and core values, but I thought I would start here. And our vision is really to be the gold standard, and that is whether that's as an employer, a business partner, a gold investment. We sometimes get calls from people who seek us out as business partners because of our reputation for fair dealings. We have people who have been with the company for a decade plus because of the work environment we provide, and our largest shareholders, they don't change very often, because I believe we offer a simple long-term investment strategy and capital return approach.

Our mission is to find, in a way, so that we don't get lumped into the operating company sector when we talk about environmental and social issues. We are providers of finance and streaming is a relatively new capital source. It's not equity. And I believe it has advantages over both of those capital sources that are attractive to the mining sector. And each structure is unique and really provides us with a chance to provide creative solutions to operating companies. Our core values are limited in number mainly because I wanted people to remember them, but these values are very much tied to our vision, because you can't be the gold standard in anything if you're not conducting yourself with these concepts in mind.

So most of you know us well. I thought I'd point out a couple things on the slide. Our revenue remains dominated by stream revenue even though most of our recent business development activity has involved royalties. We don't have a preference between streams and royalties, but as you know, streams are a better financing tool. They therefore have a greater probability of being larger in size, and this can result in a skewing of the revenue. Our revenue was 76% gold last year. No other major, large-cap streaming and royalty company had gold revenue in excess of 65% last year. We generated 55% of our revenue from Canada and the US. That doesn't mean we're immune to jurisdictional issues, but only one of our competitors has a higher percentage of revenue from those two countries. And finally, I'll just note the improvement in our liquidity. At the beginning of 2023, we had debt outstanding of \$575 million. With our announcement this morning the debt level is now \$125 million. Our liquidity was \$550 million at the beginning of 2023 and \$845 million at the end of the year.

So one of the things we try to be is consistent—consistent in messaging, consistent in investment criteria, consistent in capital allocation. With today's presentation, you'll hopefully get a feel for the upside we see in certain assets,

which really speaks to a consistent focus on long life assets with good upside. You'll see how we've used our revolving credit, not equity, to finance recent growth. You'll see temporary higher levels of leverage with subsequent deleveraging periods, and you'll see a history of dividend payments that is unmatched in our industry. Now, that does not mean we won't consider non-precious metal investments. It doesn't mean we won't consider higher risk jurisdictions, it doesn't mean we won't issue equity, but we do try very hard to remain true to a very simple approach to the business.

The steady and high margins of our business I think are well understood. Our adjusted EBITDA margin was at some of the highest levels in this five year snapshot during the periods of high inflation. Our cash G&A remains about 5% of revenue or just under 100 bucks per GEO. Now it's not to say inflation doesn't appear in our salary coal adjustments or the fees we pay for professional services or travel. It just means these expenses are not significant enough to change our margins. The lower net operating cash flow margin relative to the adjusted EBITDA margin reflected primarily the fact that we paid a bit more interest in 2023 to higher borrowing amounts and the fact that we pay taxes.

Also, just a comment on our employee and office count. We don't see the need currently to expand our staffing levels much beyond what you see today. We have longstanding relationships with technical and legal consultants that can quickly add resources as opportunities or issues arise, and this really allows us to stay with a low headcount. And nor do we see a need to add office locations. It may seem a little excessive to have multiple office locations with a group of 30, but we think being spread across time zones and jurisdictions, it's actually an advantage from a business development perspective, so we can cover markets with local relationships.

The company really benefits from a small, but experienced board and management team. Our board members bring technical, legal, finance, accounting, business development experience acquired through their careers with large operating companies like Barrick, Placer, Teck and Goldcorp. Their time on our board ranges from four to 16 years, so there's plenty of institutional knowledge within the group. The management team also has significant experience within the company. My 18-year anniversary with Royal Gold was last week. And when you consider that Royal Gold initiated its gold strategy 40 years ago, the fact that I'm the third CEO, I think, speaks to a level of consistency. That however, does not mean we can't plan for or deal with succession, identify new needs. Martin Raffield, who you will hear from a bit later, joined us almost two full years before the planned retirement of Mark Isto last September, and that transition has been very smooth. And we've added experience on environmental and social issues with the hiring of Allison Forrest in 2022, and she's made a great impact on those areas.

So we're the only major royalty and streaming company domiciled in the US. And what does that mean? It makes our share register a bit different than others in the sector. We have high-quality institutional investors on the register, and during 2023 our top 10 shareholders all remained on the register, and the average holding period of our institutional investors is over 15 years. A plurality of our register is represented by passive investors, which can make our shares move a bit more in line with the general market than others, and I think you'd find our competition might have half that level of passive investors in their register. So as a US company, we benefit from being part of a number of equity indices being really one of two major options in terms of gold exposure with Newmont and really being a potential go-to investment when US generalists develop an interest in gold.

So our sector really is one that gives an investor exposure to or provides risk avoidance over a number of areas that might be of interest. I would say of all the categories, I find myself talking to the generalists about the ETF for us. So our portfolio comes with risk, revenue is generated from mining operations, but we also offer upside that comes from exploration through our broad portfolio and we pay a dividend. So if you invest in the ETF, that ounce will always be an ounce, and you won't receive any interest on that investment. So in gold markets such as this, I totally acknowledge that higher cost operating companies may be more of interest, but I think if higher prices are sustainable, we may benefit from reserve and resource additions.

So the fact that we have a higher beta to gold should not really come as much of a surprise, although I think the relationship has broken down a bit in the past few months. I find it interesting that we still have a positive beta relative to the market, and that's a fact I would attribute to, to our passive investors and the impact the general marketing can have on our shares. As I mentioned earlier, revenue is gold-focused, so this is again not surprising. We have a larger revenue sensitivity to a change in the gold price than silver or copper. I'll just note that that analysis was done based on a 10% move in the gold price for 2023, and we are now over 20% higher than the average gold price last year of 1940 an ounce.

Despite some recent headwinds in our portfolio, we've had water issues at Andacollo, expansion challenges at Pueblo Viejo and the strike at Penasquito, we still show growth over a longer period of time in terms of both revenue and operating cash flow. Higher metal prices have certainly aided these results, but that's what we offer—it's exposure to gold and other metal price appreciation. And as the metal prices rise, the efficiency of the business is shown in the higher growth rate for operating cash flow than revenue. And it's really a reflection of the fact that except for production taxes and the cash price that we pay on streams that are tied to spot, our operating expenses don't track the metal price or have exposure to input prices like steel or oil.

This is one of my favorite slides because it takes a very long-term view. The analysis is done over 23 years. It again shows the efficiency of the business to the large growth in operating cash flow, much smaller increase in overhead, and it also shows growth without reliance on the metal price and without a significant increase in our share count. So I'll just note in fiscal 2000, our operating cash flow per share was 24 cents. In 2023, it was \$6.33 cents. And I think that's indicative of an accretive growth over the long term.

One of the things, we went back, so we haven't issued equity since 2012, but between 2006 and 2012, we actually were quite active. So I wanted to sort of go back and this goes back 30 years, and it basically says. if you look at the amount of equity that we raised, and that could be for corporate acquisitions or for cash, and then look at the dividends that have been returned, we've almost returned 50% of the capital that we raised over that 30-year period and we've created equity value of about \$7 billion. And I'll just note that if we continue with our history of how we pay dividends, the company will pay out its billionth dividend dollar in early 2025.

I've mentioned the revolving credit a number of times as a key financing tool. We had a very active 2022 with over \$900 million invested and had \$575 million in debt outstanding under our billion dollar revolving credit. So we weren't as active in 2023 and we were able to lower the debt level to \$250 million by the end of the year and increase our liquidity by \$300 million. And as it was disclosed in the press release today, we reduced that outstanding by \$100 million in March from cash flows and \$25 million additional when we received repayment of the Khoemacau loan upon completion of the acquisition of the mine by MMG. So we're well positioned to repay the amount outstanding over the next few months assuming no new investments are made.

I know many of the analysts in the room work for institutions that support us through the extension of credit, and I'd really like to express our appreciation for that support. This slide provides you with longer term evidence of our strategic use of our revolving credit. Historically, what we've found is that the size and the frequency of attractive business opportunities varies sufficiently to allow us time to repay any advances made and therefore avoid the need to issue equity. So while there is an interest cost for these borrowings, if we can repay our borrowings quickly, I view this as sort of a worthy trade-off when you consider the long duration assets that we acquired by using these borrowings. During 2023, we did extend the revolving credit maturity to 2028, so we're well positioned to continue to use our borrow/repay strategy as in when opportunities arise.

I'll end my remarks on our strong track record of paying an annually increased dividend rate to our shareholders. Our capital allocation strategy is simple. It's invest, repay, return in that order when we see new investments and or have debt outstanding. We've seen companies come up with many types of more

exciting dynamic dividend payout mechanisms, most of which lead to some sort of volatility in that payout. And we seek to be boring, and we want to be consistent, and we're still the only precious metals company in the S&P high yield Dividend Aristocrats index. So I hope you enjoy the presentation today. I look forward to the Q&A a bit later. With that, let me turn the podium over to Jason to give you an overview of our portfolio and strategic position in the market. Thank you.

**Jason Hynes:**

Thanks Bill. And good morning. My name is Jason Hynes and I'm the Senior Vice President of Business Development and Strategy. I've been with Royal Gold for 11 years and have spent time in our US, Swiss and Canadian offices. Bill provided a high-level overview of our straightforward, consistent strategy, and I'm going to use the next several slides to discuss how the application of that strategy has allowed us to build a high-quality, long-life portfolio with organic growth potential, we believe.

The old adage holds that over the course of our history, we've built a large portfolio of royalty and stream interests. When making investment decisions, we try to simplify our criteria to the three P's: people, project, and place. On the "place" criteria, as you can see on this slide, our principal producing properties, and, in fact, the vast majority of our interests are in jurisdictions where mining is an important economic contributor with well-established mining codes and a democratic rule of law. This is critical in order to ensure that our partners are able to explore, develop, and operate under a consistent set of regulations without concern for arbitrary political decisions. There are many challenges in the mining industry, but we can be selective on where we invest our shareholders' capital.

Zooming in and believing that the best place to find a mine is next to a mine, you can see the exposure our portfolio has to some of the major mining regions in the world, including Nevada, which is underpinned by our interests in the gold-rich Cortez Complex upon which our company was founded, and which we have continued to add to over the years, and British Columbia, which is long-life porphyry territory. where we have our largest revenue contributor, Mount Milligan, as well as our royalty interest in Red Chris, a potential multi-decade block cave producer under Newmont operatorship, and in greenstone belts around the world with long histories of gold mining such as Red Lake, the Abitibi and in Western Australia.

Our success depends on our partners' skills in exploration, mine development and operation. It's also important for them to have strong community and social engagement practices and a good record on environmental management, which helps ensure the sustainability of operations underlying our interests. Therefore, we look to partner with experienced mining companies, which can be seen in our "revenue distribution by counterparty" shown on this slide. Good assets are sought after by high-quality mining companies, and many of the

projects underlying our interests have been acquired by more established operators over the years including, most recently, MMG's acquisition of the Khoemacau copper-silver mine in Botswana. M&A usually places projects in the hands of companies with greater experience and more financial resources resulting in more consistent operations, increased investment in growth, and the ability to weather downturns.

So we have a portfolio of 177 interests, and they span the life cycle from exploration to production. Ultimately, production is the goal, so we prioritize the acquisition of these types of interests when we can, but we also evaluate earlier stage opportunities that we expect will deliver revenue growth in the future. Earlier stage interests can often generate greater returns as the risk of development is factored into the price that we pay. Hochschild's Mara Rosa Mine and Iamgold's Cote mine are recent examples of interests that have graduated from development to production. We anticipate B2Gold's Back River project and Kinross's Manh Choh project, which is a high-grade satellite operation to their Fort Knox mine, joining that group soon as the construction of both mines is well underway. Kinross's Great Bear project and the development of the block cave at Newmont's Red Chris mine are also expected to become revenue contributors in the coming years.

While the recent issues at Cobre Panama have drawn attention to country risk, it is also a reminder of the risk that comes from having a concentrated portfolio. The mining business is complex and even the best operators can encounter problems whether at the mine or at the corporate level, and we are not insulated from all of them. We strive to build a portfolio that, while gold-focused is diverse in terms of counterparty, asset and geography. Diversification is embedded in our strategic goals. Ideally, we'd like to have no asset contributing more than 20% of revenue, and we still have a bit of work to do to get Milligan below that level. A diversified portfolio provides our shareholders with more predictable and sustainable cash flow. It's one of the investment highlights that is touted across the royalty and streaming sector, but realizing it takes a measured approach to new investments and the management of existing interests.

We are in the extractive industry and our reserves are depleted every year. We keep a close eye on reserves and resources as a way to gauge whether our production profile has both staying power and growth potential. Our reserves are heavily weighted to principal and other producing properties as you would expect. And in the chart on the right, you see our evaluation portfolio contributing meaningfully to exclusive M&I resources, which is a positive sign for the future. Our expectation is that assets from our exploration portfolio will mature and contribute to resources as they're advanced. Another benefit of our investment model is exposure to future increases in reserves and resources which come at no cost to us. You can tie this to both "project" and "people" in our three P's investment criteria. The exploration potential of a particular

project is an important part of our evaluation process when we make new investments, but exploration is expensive and often comes with a long return on investment period. So having counterparties with the technical and financial capability to make the investment and find new resources at their assets is critical.

Generating high returns depends on surfacing 'optionality', and 'optionality' is a term I'll use several times and, in our view, it refers to the potential for reserve and resource growth and for throughput expansion, which not only accelerates revenues but also unlocks less profitable resources through economies of scale. Metal price appreciation overlays all of this as it's a direct input into our revenue line and a factor which can make lower grade resources economic for our partners to exploit. To capture excess returns, we need to invest in assets where our due diligence process has identified undervalued optionality. Our investment horizon is long and it can take time to surface the embedded optionality that will drive higher returns. The time it takes is going to vary as our partners advance projects at different rates based on factors that are unique to the assets, the commodity cycle, and their strategy and financial position.

When we announce new transactions, we sometimes get criticism for the market perception of IRR, but our view on returns incorporates detailed information gleaned from our evaluation process that isn't necessarily available to the market. The numbers in this table are published quarterly by Scotia and we have a track record of increasing returns as assets spend more time in our portfolio, because that time allows upside potential to be surfaced. While the Street needs benchmarks to evaluate acquisitions on day one, and it usually settles on NAV or IRR at flat commodity prices, these are not always the best metrics for long life assets that provide exposure to multiple commodity cycles. Multiples of payback is another metric that we track, as it oftentimes better reflects the potential of high quality, long life assets. On Red Chris, for example, we continue to be pleasantly surprised by the pace at which our investment thesis is bearing out, and we expect to watch that return climb as Newmont moves through the feasibility study for the block cave.

This chart of our principal properties shows that net revenue to date plus forward consensus NAVs exceed capital invested, which means we're on track to or well into generating positive returns. Our goal is to demonstrate growth in NAV, even as an asset is depleted, I.E. growing both the blue and the gold bars on this chart. The more time a project spends in our portfolio, the more optionality can be surfaced as operators invest in the mines. This increases the remaining NAV sometimes at a rate which outpaces depletion. And it's important to note that Street NAV estimates don't always factor in resource conversion and other upside potential that we have identified. At our youngest principal property, Khoemacau in Botswana, which we acquired in 2019 when silver was \$16 an ounce, MMG has signaled plans to expand the mine as it looks to deliver on its \$2 billion investment.

Mining is a capital-intensive business, and you see the risks reflected in impairments that are occurring across the sector frequently. In Royal Gold's history, less than 400 million in impairments have been recognized on close to \$5 billion in investments. The majority of that impairment is associated with Pascua Lama. While there's a significant uncertainty on future development, there is still a large gold and silver endowment and our NSR royalty remains intact.

I'll speak a little bit about the business development environment, both historical and looking forward. This slide shows the history of stream transactions in dollar value over time, as well as by use of proceeds. Streaming has become an accepted and common form of financing, and one certainty is that the mining sector always needs capital. Streaming is a flexible product that could be applied to project development, strengthening the balance sheet or M&A. This broad application provides our sector with a consistent pipeline of opportunities to review, no matter where we are in the cycle. You can see the large spike in 2015, which was largely driven by the need to shore up balance sheets among the large operators, following a significant decline in the price of copper, gold and other metals. The likes of Barrick, Teck and Glencore came to market with large transactions of which we were a beneficiary. The past five years have seen project development as the main driver of stream opportunities, as developers have had a hard time accessing the equity markets and as the cost of debt has increased. The state of the current business development market is interesting. We're still seeing project development as the source of most opportunities by volume of transaction, but we see select opportunities at producing assets as well. And just to note that M&A, while always talked about as a potential area of growth for our sector, has not really provided the streaming industry with that many opportunities.

Just quickly on transaction size, the very large 500 million plus stream transactions are relatively infrequent with on average less than one per year since the product was formed. Most of the volume is made up by much smaller transactions with the average stream size being less than 200 million and with about half of all of them being less than 100 million.

The good news for Royal Gold is that unlike our competitors, we do not need \$500 million deals to move the needle on growth, but we do have ample liquidity and the low cost of capital to compete at pretty much any size. We still consider our sweet spot to be in the 200 to \$500 million range. Transactions in this range provide meaningful growth without raising concentration risk. While I've spoken mostly about streaming over the past few slides, as Bill mentioned, over the past few years, we've been most active in the acquisition of third-party royalties, which is a part of the market that is more difficult to forecast.

And lastly, this slide is in here just to touch briefly on commodity prices. Streaming opportunities surface when operators and developers are in need of

capital. This means the timing of stream deals is largely out of our control. Royalty transactions, as I just mentioned, are even harder to predict, because there's a much broader group of sellers and the factors driving their decision to sell are more varied. Our job is to get into the best assets at the lowest value possible. Value negotiations are more challenging and steeply rising or dropping price environments as the buyer and seller's expectations on long-term prices can be further apart. We're in one of those environments now, and, as such, it may take longer to agree commercial terms until price volatility decreases. I'll pass things over to Kevin to introduce our inaugural asset handbook.

**Kevin Chiew:**

Thank you, Jason.

Good morning everyone and thank you for joining us today. For those of you who don't know me, my name is Kevin Chiew and I'm the Manager of Investor Relations and Business Development for Royal Gold. I've been with the company since 2020 and previously spent over a decade in Mining, Equity research.

I'd like to spend a few minutes this morning sharing with you our inaugural Asset Handbook, which we published today. This is a new piece of disclosure for Royal Gold and one I'm very proud of. The Asset Handbook is a culmination of a lot of hard work with contributions from across all disciplines within the firm.

Besides being a sizable document, you may ask, what is the purpose of the asset handbook? Simply put, the asset handbook was designed with an intent to be a reference to help investors understand, evaluate and model Royal Gold's portfolio. Although most of the information contained in the book is already available in different sources and places, the handbook brings it all together in one document and will hopefully provide enough detail to understand the most significant assets in the portfolio. Being environmentally conscious, we have chosen not to provide printed copies of this document, but it is accessible and downloadable via our website [royalgold.com](http://royalgold.com). There's a link on the home page roughly centered over the animated graphic of a gold coin. It is also found on the portfolio at a glance page replacing our previous portfolio summary table.

I would like to briefly describe the different sections of the asset handbook. The first three sections being the **Attributes of our Business**, the **Portfolio Overview** and **Expected Performance and Growth**. These provide a sense for Royal Gold when you look at the portfolio in aggregate.

There are a few pages in the **Attributes of our Business** section that may be helpful to an investor who is not familiar with our business. They explain the accounting treatment of streams and royalties, the timing differences between production at a mine site and sale of metal by Royal Gold, and a difference between metal produced at a mine and payable to Royal Gold.

A few other pages to highlight from these three sections include:

1) the discussion on **Attributable Gold Equivalent Ounces**. This is a measure we use to understand a portion of resources and reserves attributable to Royal Gold for all of the properties where we have stream of royalty interests. We walk through the methodology behind the calculation of this metric and provide a summary table based on property stage and geography;

2) Exposure to **Important Mining Regions**. Here we look at our stream and royalty interests in important mining regions that we have identified including Nevada, British Columbia, Abitibi, Red Lake and Western Australia;

3) our **Portfolio Asset Mine Life**. In this section, we provide a table with the current mine lives of the underlying assets of our portfolio where available and as disclosed by the operator. We also provide a graph that illustrates our attributable gold reserves as they have changed over the past 20 years. And

4) our **Organic Growth Pipeline**. This is a visual representation of potential production expansions or mine life extensions and some of the assets expected to contribute new revenue to Royal Gold in the near term.

Then you get into the **Portfolio Details**, which is the bulkiest part of the asset handbook. This is where you'll find the detailed pages on most of the individual assets in the portfolio. We have tried to provide some structure to the pages to make them easier to use and I'd like to highlight a few key areas as shown on this slide.

The **Area of Interest Map**. They say that a picture is worth a thousand words. This is our best effort to provide readers a general idea of our stream and royalty interests in relation to the deposits and other physical properties of each of the assets.

**2024 Operator Guidance and Longer-Term Operator Outlook**. Here we've reiterated operator commentary on guidance for this year, and anything for the years beyond 2024.

**Developments and Potential**. This section details what is happening at the property and where the operator may see upside. We have generally tried to provide context relative to Royal Gold's interests.

**Financial and Operating Results**. Here we try to pull together some interesting financial and operating metrics. For example, we have included revenue since inception of our interest, metals delivered under our streams and investment recovered.

**Mineral Resources and Reserves.** Here we highlight the mineral resources and reserves of the property subject to our interests as well as the gold equivalent ounces attributable to Royal Gold's interests. Note, we also provide a complete mineral resources and reserves table later in the document including metallurgical recoveries and other important footnotes that provides details to explain the resources and reserves.

All that being said, I'm confident that our readers will each find something of interest in this asset handbook and invite you all to have a look at your convenience. We intend to update this handbook annually and we would be interested in hearing any feedback on additional content that we could consider including for next year's edition. With that, I'll pass the time to Martin Raffield, Our Senior Vice President of Operations.

**Martin Raffield:**

Thanks, Kevin. Just before I get started on my presentation, just a word of thanks to a few people who worked really hard on this. First of all, Kevin spent a lot of time over the past six months putting this together. He was assisted by Matt Bidwell and Thomas Matthews in the operations group and Katie Geiger and Jessica Borlack in the legal team. They all spent a huge amount of effort and I really think came up with a good document. I think this will be an extremely useful reference document both within our company and in the wider analyst and investor community, and I really encourage you all to take a look at it.

Okay, moving on. I'd like to start my discussion today talking about our 2024 guidance. We build up our guidance asset by asset from first principles. Where possible, we use confidential production forecasts direct from our partners as the basis for these internal forecasts. When confidential information is not available, we use public forecasts or our own view of production. We adjust the operator's forecast to reflect our own assessment of achievability based on both historical performance and our knowledge of the future asset's potential. This is the same approach that we apply to our internal budgeting and has proven to work well over time. This process was successful last year, but we fell outside our guidance range because of two significant and unpredictable events, namely the strike at Penasquito and issues with the PV expansion.

We've changed the way we provide our guidance this year. We want to get away from using GEOs because it's a metric that can be confusing and get significantly distorted by commodity price moves. Instead of GEOs, we're providing sales volume guidance in units for the metals that generate the bulk of our revenue. This should make it easier for you to track our performance as you won't need to convert revenue into GEOs and then adjust the commodity price changes to compare to our original guidance. Our quarterly disclosure already includes the actual metal sold under our streams, and we will provide the metal units for royalties by dividing royalty revenue by the appropriate metal price. We think this will provide additional transparency and simplify how you track our performance during the year.

Moving on to the sales guidance ranges, gold is expected to be the dominant revenue source for us, followed by silver and copper and a small portion of revenue from other metals like lead, zinc and nickel. Compared to last year, we're expecting higher contributions from silver and other metals, roughly similar copper and lower gold. I'll talk to Cortez, Pueblo Viejo and Penasquito in a few minutes, but a few notable items to keep in mind with respect to our 2024 expectations include Mount Milligan and Andacollo stream sales are generally subject to approximate five-month lag from mine site to production to metal delivery, and an additional month lag for sales. Mount Milligan this means that the higher 2024 gold production expected by Centerra won't impact us until the second half of 2024 and the first half of 2025. In Andacollo drought conditions have been restricting water supply and tonnes milled over the past several months. This will impact our gold sales in 2024. Teck expects a solution to be in place in 2025 and production is expected to be higher in 2025 with higher throughput and higher-grade ore. We're expecting new and increasing royalty revenue throughout the year as King of the Hills, Bellevue, Mara Rosa and Cote Gold continue to ramp up and Manh Choh starts producing in the second half of the year. And finally, from a production guidance, we expect our H1 and H2 sales to be roughly equivalent.

With respect to DD&A, we expect this to decrease from \$165 million in 2023 to between \$141 and \$157 million in 2024. The estimated decrease is due to the lower sales volume expected in 2024 and lower DD&A rates at some of our streaming interests as a result of reserve increases, mainly at Mount Milligan, Rainy River and Xavantina. And finally, with respect to our effective tax rate, we expect this to be in line with 2023 guidance and to range from 17 to 22%. This assumes no unusual or discrete tax items and we are not anticipating changes in laws or regulations in jurisdictions where we will pay taxes in 2024.

In keeping with our past practice, we are only providing one-year guidance. This is not because we don't have confidence in our portfolio, but rather because we don't control the assets, and we recognize that operators often change their longer term plans as they adjust to changing circumstances. We've heard from several of our shareholders that they don't put much weight on multi-year guidance, and we don't think it is helpful if we issue guidance ranges that are either so wide as to be meaningless, subject to changes that we can't anticipate, or include production from assets with uncertain development timelines. Instead of long range guidance, we prefer to highlight the assets where we see interesting developments that may affect the portfolio beyond 2024. You can find additional detail in our new Asset Handbook, but this slide shows several of those developments at producing assets. The list is long, but it's worth calling out the production profile or the growing production profile at SSR's Marigold mine, the extension of KGHM's Robinson Mine life to 2036, and the PEA expected to come out shortly at i-80's Ruby Hill project.

This slide shows a similar list at some of our development and evaluation assets. There are a number of assets where studies are advancing and several where production is expected in the near term. It's worth mentioning first production is expected from Back River in Q1 2025, Cote Gold poured their first gold three weeks ago, and, more generally, PEA's feasibility studies and permitting are expected in the near term from several assets on the list. We think there is a lot of production upside and optionality within the portfolio and we'll continue to report on interesting developments as they occur.

In this section, I'd like to provide more detail on some of the assets in the portfolio. We have almost 180 assets, so we've selected a small handful where there of our developments of note. I'll cover off Cortez, Pueblo Viejo and Penasquito and then I'll hand over to our guest speakers to talk about specific assets including Mount Milligan, Rainy River, Great Bear, Xavantina and Bellevue.

Turning to Cortez, this has been a major growth engine for Royal Gold since the beginning of the company. It continues to evolve as a Mining Complex and some of the new developments are expected to contribute for decades to come.

I'll remind you that following our most recent acquisitions in 2022 we have royalty coverage over the entire Cortez Complex and because we own multiple royalty interests across the Complex, many of which overlap, we have different royalty rates over the various areas. For example, at Crossroads Pipeline, our overlapping royalties create an approximate 9.4% gross royalty rate, and at Goldrush Fourmile, our interest create an approximate 1.6% gross royalty rate. The variable rates across the Complex are important to note because Barrick doesn't generally break out production forecasts for each of these producing areas.

Barrick's production guidance for the Cortez Complex is shown on this slide. Barrick is expecting a decline in production in 2024 compared to 2023, and it's largely a result of lower production from Crossroads, offset partially by increased production from Goldrush as it ramps up during the year. After 2024, production at Cortez is expected to grow as Goldrush continues to ramp up, and new production starts from Robertson in 2027 with further potential from Fourmile in the future. You'll remember that in their Q4 results, Barrick described a change to the resource model at Crossroads that is expected to reduce oxide mill feed from this area. I visited Cortez in March, and, while this model change results in a decrease to reserve ounces, NGM is looking at near-pit exploration potential that may reverse this decrease as time goes on. The upshot for Royal Gold is that we expect about a third of the total production from Cortez to come from Crossroads in 2024, and 25 to 30% in both '25 and '26. We expect Cortez to produce for decades, and we continue to expect variability in where those ounces are produced from as NGM optimizes its overall production schedule.

Cortez is remarkable in terms of the opportunities for upside and this slide shows the recent exploration progress described by Barrick. Exploration drilling in 2023 exceeded 30 kilometers, which is significant and shows the scale of the opportunities. The current focus is on conversion of existing resources and finding new ounces in the vicinity of the producing mines. There is a notable potential to add ounces at the producing Cortez Hills and Goldrush underground mines as well as the Robertson open pit project. Fourmile is particularly exciting and Barrick is working to advance studies and to add to mineral resources by the end of the year. Fourmile could end up as the next major producer at Cortez, and Barrick has described it as the highest-grade, undeveloped gold asset in North America. While Fourmile is not yet part of the NGM JV, it falls within our 1.6% growth royalty interest. You can see from the map that we have royalty coverage over all of the upside identified by NGM, and we expect to see continued growth at the Cortez Complex over the coming years.

Moving on now to Pueblo Viejo, which we visited in June 2023.

The plant's expansion had some unexpected delays last year due to mechanical equipment issues, but we understand that those issues are now largely resolved. Barrick is expecting gold production to increase steadily over the next several years once the plant's expansion is running at full capacity. While the plant ramp up has been slower than expected, this is a short term issue for an asset that is expected to produce a minimum of 800,000 ounces per year until the mid 2040s.

One issue that has affected Royal Gold during the expansion is silver recovery. Recall that we have a silver stream at PV on 75% of the payable silver. The silver circuit is complex and during, and during the construction of the plant expansion, Barrick was focused on maintaining gold recovery because that is the main revenue source. As a result, silver recovery has been low and variable for the past several quarters. We identified silver recovery as a risk during our due diligence and we negotiated a fixed silver recovery for the stream of 70%, and a mechanism to make us whole if that recovery cannot be maintained. When the plant is operating at design, this is not an issue, but over the past several quarters, this mechanism has come into play. In summary, if silver recovery drops below 70%, Barrick delivers from its 25% share of unstreamed silver to satisfy the stream delivery obligation. This works to maintain our deliveries until silver recovery falls below 52.5%, at which point Barrick does not have the silver available to satisfy the delivery obligation. If this occurs, stream deliveries are deferred, and Barrick delivers those ounces in the future when recoveries increase above 52.5%. When deliveries are deferred, we also pay a lower cash price for any ounces that are delivered, and this offsets the value of the deferred ounces. This value is repaid in the future when deferred ounces are delivered.

Barrick has recently been campaigning all through the plant at the expanded throughput rate, but this means that the ore feed is not being consistent and silver recoveries have been low and variable. Barrick expects to optimize plant recoveries after achieving consistent throughput at the expanded rate, and that should begin in the very near term. Barrick's longer term expectation is that silver recoveries will be significantly higher than the 52.5% level, and we continue to expect the delivery of deferred ounces in the future. As of the end of December, there were 845,000 ounces of silver deferred, and the value of the reduced cash price related to these deferred ounces was approximately \$7.4 million. That equates to \$8.63 per ounce on average. When those ounces are delivered, we'll pay the 30% cash price plus the deferred amount for each of those ounces. We'll provide more information on this topic in the future once these ounces start being delivered.

We were pleased to see that Newmont has identified Penasquito as a core asset in the new portfolio following the Newcrest acquisition.

2023 was a disappointing year at Penasquito as it was shut down for four months due to the labor strike. The strike was resolved in October, and Penasquito returned to full operation by the end of the year. Newmont is expecting a full year of production in 2024 with higher silver, lead and zinc production from the Chile Colorado pit. Our interest in Penasquito is a 2% NSR royalty, so we have exposure to all these metals. The strike also impacted stripping at the Penasco pit, which has the higher-grade gold ore and stripping is expected to continue throughout the year. As a result, according to the December 31st, 2023 technical report, Newmont expects production in 2025 to increase significantly.

Newmont has also identified several opportunities to extend the mine life of Penasquito. They use conservative metal price assumptions and have commented that reserve growth and resource conversion could occur with changes in those metal prices. There is also the potential to bring back the Penasco Cutback 10 into the mine plan with further infill drilling, and they're evaluating the Chile Colorado layback 3 project on top of other near-mine and regional opportunities.

Moving on to Mount Milligan, I'll start with a few comments about the additional agreement with Centerra and then hand it over to Paul to talk about what's happening at the mine.

As we announced in February, we entered into an additional agreement with Centerra that creates the potential to extend the life of the mine. We've been involved at Mount Milligan since the beginning, and we made our first investment in 2010, just as development was starting. If you recall, the mine construction occurred during a period of very high CAPEX inflation in Canada, mainly due to the scarcity of materials and people during the boom in the oil

sands development. Thompson Creek, the operator at the time, asked us to put in more funding in 2011 and 2012 to help with CAPEX overruns, and we ended up with a significant gold stream. We restructured this stream in 2016 to reduce gold and increase copper when Centerra took over. A feature of the original agreement is that there is no reduction to the stream rate or increase to the cash price. Reductions over time are typical features designed in agreements to incentivize operators to reinvest in operations as they mature. Centerra approached us last year with a plan to extend the mine life, and we spent a few months with them reviewing options. We ended up with the agreement we announced, which essentially provides Centerra a reduced longer-term obligation to encourage that reinvestment.

The structure of the agreement appears complicated, but it is relatively simple if you break it down into its components. We agreed to pay additional amounts in future periods for gold and copper deliveries, and Centerra agreed to pay cash immediately, gold ounces in the medium term, and a free cash flow interest royalty in the longer term. The end result is NAV neutral to Royal Gold through 2035, and it could create significant value beyond 2035 if Centerra can extend the mine life further. We'll discuss the accounting treatment of this new agreement on our upcoming Q1 conference call.

I'd now like to hand over to Paul Chawrun, Chief Operating Officer of Centerra Gold to talk in more detail about the work underway at Mount Milligan.

**Paul Chawrun  
(Centerra Gold):**

Thank you. I'll first say that I'm thrilled to be here, and we felt that this was transformational for our company, and this was a win-win agreement and so we're off to the races. I'm going to explain on how we're going to extend the mine life at Mount Milligan. First, though I have to figure this out, and secondly, I need to provide some caution. I will be doing some forward-looking statements, and I do suggest that you read this to be able to understand some of the risks that we have inherent within mining.

So just for those that are not as familiar, although we've been talking about it a fair amount, the Mount Milligan mine is a very large, huge mineral endowment, significantly larger than what we have on our reserves. You can see our resources are also approximately about the same amount on resources, and I'm going to explain how that's going to, we expect to improve on that going forward. We have a production guidance for 2024 of 180,000 ounces to 200,000 ounces of payable gold and 55 to 65 million pounds of copper. The mine has been operating for approximately 10 years. There's still a long way to go to understand the ore body to optimize it going forward. I'll explain some of those details.

Some of the catalysts are, we have a preliminary economic evaluation that I'll be going through, also, some of the details on how we're going to put together our

plan, on how we're going to convert some of those resources going forward into a long range mine plan. And we're going through a lot of focus on our operations on what I'll call a full on reset on the operations in terms of safety, the mining productivity, the mining costs, which we needed, one, now that we have a long-term view and secondly, with Covid and all the changes in the personnel and all the challenges that we had in an inflationary environment, now is the time to do a full reset on the operation. So I'll explain some of those details on how we're going to achieve all this growth and expansion going forward.

So we just had the overview on the deal itself. So what it did in the immediate, is it gained two years of mine life. And the reason it was two years was because we ran out of tailing space. And we have mostly measured and indicated on our resources, it could actually be increased even further. But the key is we need to then do some engineering on where we're going to actually put the tailings management going forward. And so that's the key component of the preliminary economic estimate is where does the tailings go? How do we optimize? And there's a number of options available to us. We need to work with our stakeholders to be able to put that together. So that's a key engineering component.

The other thing is we've got a large endowment, not just on our resources that's been drilled, we've drilled even more, and then we're going to continue forward with further drilling this year and beyond into the future. And then lastly, as I explained, we want to execute on our operations in terms of all the components of the costs, the productivity, the recovery, the load haul cycle on the mine, and so that we can fully optimize and get the full value out of Mount Milligan going forward.

So just some of the key aspects of the PEA. I don't have a pointer here, but if you take a look at the pink outline, that's the reserves pit and that carries us to 2035. And when I say large mineral endowment, I don't think you're going to find too many operations with this amount of mineral endowment that's already been drilled. But the resources pit and there's a better view, planned view, on the next slide—you can see that it actually doesn't increase a significant amount even though it's around the same amount of tonnes. So we have 250 million tonnes on reserves and then on resources we have 260 million tonnes.

And then, on resources we have 260 million tonnes, slightly lower grade on the resources. But as we go forward, we're going to optimize the strip ratio, we're going to optimize the grade, and we're going to put together a full new life of mine sequencing, as well as optimizing some of the pit designs and all those components as well. And then we're going to focus with our drilling on the gold mark. The DWBX is actually the original orebody that plunges at depth. If you can identify where the resources that could possibly turn into reserves in the

gold mark zone, you can extend the pit at depth. And then I'll show on the next slide. There's a number of other exploration opportunities that just because of the large endowment and the way that it was structured in the past, we really went to 2033, and now we know that we can carry this going forward for the very, very long term.

So just where are we going to focus on the exploration drilling? So in our budget we publicly announced five to seven million. That's somewhat discretionary. If we get good results, we will evaluate looking at extending those programs going forward into 2024 and beyond. But just if you take a look at the endowment, so that gray boundary, that's actually the resource shell. As you can see it goes significantly further out into the direction where we have the North Slope. We have what we call Saddle West. Take a look along at some of those section views. The porphyry is very large, and so this is going to be a mine for a very long time. We're very excited about this. And you can see when Paul Tomori, myself, we're relatively new at Centerra, we evaluated the endowment, and then we discussed what this could look like to our partners. And there's not too many projects that look like this with all the infrastructure in place already today.

And then just in terms of what are we going to do with the existing facilities? So one of the key aspects of the porphyry deposit is the bulk of the gold is contained within pyrite. And what that does is when you recover the chalcopyrite, you're actually rejecting the pyrite. You have this dichotomy where you want to recover the most gold but you can't because you need to recover the most chalcopyrite. And that is one of the key aspects of the Mount Milligan flow sheet. So we're looking at a number of options to improve on that flow sheet. We'll be looking at potentially where we can invest in some minor, I'll say minor, not large-picture changes to the flow sheet, and then as well looking at plant additions for this PEA as well. But it's really important to understand the mineralogy and put a GeoMet model and we're incrementally gaining even as we speak. We had a good quarter for our recovery, for our costs with the chalcopyrite and the pyrite. And that's one of the key aspects of this orebody to carry going forward. You really need to understand the metallurgy, the geology, and how this all is integrated together.

Mount Milligan was, I would say, second tier on safety several years ago. There's been an enormous amount of work by the operating team. We are now first tier on our safety. That's a lagging statistic. Key focus is on our leading indicators, and this is a key focus as well because you're not going to be able to operate successfully, cost effectively, productivity, excellent productivity without good safety, because the workforce needs to be engaged. And so that's moving forward. The entire load haul cycle, the waste management, the drill, and the blast—we're doing a full on-reset evaluating all the fundamentals and putting this together so we can put in and make this a world-class operation. And we inspect these improvements. We will look at a lot of trade-off studies and a lot

of incremental improvements for this program, but key step change improvements for the PPA. And with that, I'll hand it over to Patrick.

**Alistair Baker:**

Well thanks very much, Paul. Certainly appreciate that. Mount Milligan is a cornerstone asset for Royal Gold, and we definitely look forward to seeing how Centerra works to unlock its full potential over the next quarters.

I'll now introduce Pat Godin. He's the president and CEO of New Gold for a discussion of Rainy River. Royal Gold acquired gold and silver streams at Rainy River as part of the original development financing back in 2015. With that, Pat, over to you.

**Pat Godin (New Gold):**

Good morning. So the same then, Paul. So I encourage you to read the advice for all the legal concern on looking forward statement. So first about Rainy River is Rainy River is, it's a mine where we work really hard in the last two years to improve, I would say, the accuracy of the mine. We did a lot of work in terms of health and safety for the same that previous speaker, it was strongly believe that a safe mine is a productive mine. And it was a big reason why we had also retention issues. So we increased, our employees already engaged, the retention has dropped significantly, and we have really good success in term of efficiency and operation efficiency. So we improve the pit, the mining sequence, but we also deployed a lot of time and effort in the mill. And actually the mill is performing extremely well. We increased our gold recovery by 1.7% last year for same grade. And also the throughput is very stable. We reduce our chemical consumption, we reduce our energy consumptions. So in shutdown or in [inaudible 01:06:08] not problem to manage. And it's changed a lot in terms of the operational efficiencies at mine site.

So the last year we complete the phase three of the pit. So we are actually on the last pushback in the phase four. So that is ongoing. So we're trending to complete this. A lot of capital investment in the pit as underground for the first half of this year. Second half of the year will be way more in term of gold production, as you can see. And for the underground mine, we are actually mining underground a small deposit that is named Intrepid at a rate of 1000 tonnes per day. And we are developing underground main. Underground main originally was planned to have an extraction rate of 4,000 tonnes per day. We push it up to 5,500 tonnes per day at a grade of approximately three grams. And we improve a lot of things in the mine design, reduce the number of meters that are required. We applied two mining methods, Avoca modified and open stopes. We eliminate also cement and back-fill. It'll be just rock fill. And also we'll maximize the interaction with the pit because instead to truck all the material through surface, with my underground mine trucks, we'll break through in the pit in two locations and we'll use our available open pit mining equipment to facilitate the hauling to the mill.

So the main reason why our ASIC are trending down and the gold production is increasing is mainly to the fact that we produce more gold looking forward in the pit and from the underground line with our grade. And also that on an ASIC point of view, actually we are operating with 18 trucks. Next year we're trending down to nine and in 2026 we're trending down to five or six trucks. So basically our operating costs will deplete and also the underground costs will be more stable.

For the first time last year at Rainy River, we renewed the part that we mine of what we mined. We renewed 74% of this and we'll talk about that later. But it's a phase five in the pit that will mine after the completion of the current reserve mine in the pit in the end of 2026.

So in terms of the guidance for 2024, we can see that the first half of the year we are 40% of production, 60% will be in the second half. It's mainly due to the grade in the mining sequence in the pit. Natural development will increase on the ground mainly because we are increasing throughput development to prepare the underground mine. Actually we are in advance in the development meters. We start the pilot hole for the vent raise a few days ago, and our main objective this year is to complete the ventilation model underground. After that, we'll have unlimited capacity to speed up development. We'll start the ramp portal from the pit in the second access, as you can see, at the end of June. And basically, we will break through the pit probably at the end of this year with the underground connection.

So on the processing rate, we are mostly 9 million tonnes or 24,000 tonnes per day in the mill steady. So we're not seeing a difference. As I said, the gold production due to the grade 40% first half, 60% second half, our costs mainly are stable on the total cash point of view. Sustaining CapEx is higher in the first half, mainly due to the pushback. And the growth capital is increasing mainly from underground development. And we are raising the tailings down this year as in the next two years. So it's seasonal investment but mainly opening in summer.

I talked to you about the first time we renewed reserves and it's just the beginning. As you can see what is in brown is the phase five. That's what we are going to mine at the after 2026 when the current reserve pit shell will be mined out. It's mostly a high grade, it's 0.65 grams per tonne, but you just need to be smart. And it's the maximum, the longest haul will be 600 meters. So we'll just recast the material in the pit instead to go to the waste dump. It's way more efficient and effective for us.

You have a bit of the part of the design of the underground mine. So we develop the access from Intrepid. You can see the vent raise that we will develop in the next, that is actually under development and the ventilation bulk also, it's 8% of the ore will come from development. So the majority we have, we minimize the

development waste, and so it's a mining method that will be pretty lean. The cut off grade is 1.7 grams per tonne mostly. So the margin is 1-1.3 grams per tonne. So we shall do the minimum investment that what we are developing to get to the mill ASAP. Actually, what you see here is our production profile in terms of tonne in the mill going forward. So after 2026, pit is mined out and after that we are processing the stockpile for a full throughput up to the end of 2029. And after that we're reducing the throughput to 5,500 tonnes per day. But it will then mean mostly be 13,000 tonnes per day, will operate a week on two in the mill.

So phase five is not part of it. So the phase five will push the low grade stockpile because it'll add one year of full processing to 2030. And I will cover with you the exploration potential, what we're looking at in terms to extend the future of this mine going forward.

So you have a planned view of, so the gold intersection in red of the Rainy River property, but we see close to the pit. So what is in gold is the current pit shell, what is the blue extension in phase five. But if Rainy River where previous management and anything is totally appropriate, they work really hard to make it work, and the priority was to make it work and make it profitable. So they did not invest time and effort to extend or to work to develop additional resources. What the red intersection that you can see outside of the pit shell, they were never investigated. But it's resolved that were drilled prior to 2015. So phase five is one of the steps that we just did today this year with a bit of additional reverse circulation drilling in addition to the diamond drilling holes that were part of it.

So actually this year we'll develop, we'll spend, we budget five, but we'll be pushed to 10 and we will rush to investigate all the targets. The main one is you can see the extension of phase five to the western zone target that is at open pit mining potential. The same for the ODM East, the same for the 280 and the North Target. So our objective here is to push the processing of the stockpile to 2032 and more. So that's what we are working on actually to maximize. Everything is paid. So we have first thing that I'm looking at when every time that I'm at site is our engage our people, they are really engage much with the majority of our people are coming from Fort Frances in the area. We have strong First Nation participation in term of our manpower pool. So they represent 26% of our people, we're proud of that, and they're working very well. The mill is paid, all the money's already invested the same for all the others. So we want to maximize the return for our shareholders and we will deploy time and effort on that.

Concerning underground. So it's a planned view but it's mostly six lenses that we are mining. Where we have wide gaps is because we don't have holes. It's very expensive to drill from surface, so we pre-authorize drilling from underground. You can see just on ODM what we call the Gap Zone. It's a land

package that was purchased in 2015 but we never had the chance to drill this. Priority was to develop the mine. So it's area between the underground main, under the pit and the pit. It was never drilled. So we developed the ramp access to speed up the development itself and to get sooner to the gold, to the ore. But it's also because it's providing to us a wonderful drilling bay to investigate the Gap Zone. And in our drilling that we are doing this year from surface is we need to maximize the return of our future development investment. That's what we're doing in development to increase the throughput that we can have for it to increase the return of each meters of development we going to do underground. Thank you.

**Alistair Baker:**

Great. Well thank you very much, Pat. Operations at Rainy River obviously are doing very well and we're very pleased to see the production growth and the exploration potential that Pat highlighted. So thanks very much for that. So next up is Will Dunford, Senior Vice President Technical Services at Kinross to talk about Great Bear. Royal Gold acquired a royalty interest at Great Bear in 2022 with the acquisition of Great Bear Royalties Corporation. So Will, the stage is yours. Thank you.

**Will Dunford  
(Kinross):**

All right, thank you and thanks for having us today. Obviously it's always exciting to come into a room and talk about an acquisition where everything's going the way you thought it would and better, and to talk about a project like this right in our backyard in Canada. So it's a good opportunity and we appreciate that.

Okay, as the previous two speakers, I want to draw your attention to the cautionary statement and just make sure you guys are aware that we will be speaking about forward-looking statements and please make sure you take the time to read this in consideration of what we'll be talking about today. So for those of you not familiar with Great Bear yet, we just wanted to give you a sense of what this is, where it is. I think a lot of people in the mining industry are familiar with the Red Lake Gold Camp, a historic mining district that's been producing gold mines for a long time. And this is an exciting new discovery of something that I would say is a little bit different in the Red Lake Gold Camp. You can see on the map attached here that we've got a couple different types of mineralization on the deposit.

We've got the classic Red Lake style mineralization at Hinge and Limb that was originally found on this deposit when it was Great Bear as an exploration company. And then we've also tapped into what we call the LP zone, which is the reason and thesis for this acquisition and the reason that we're here today. The location overall, we're about 25 kilometers outside of the town of Red Lake. Great infrastructure in terms of our property runs right along a highway, right along a power line and close access to a mining community, and to Tim Horton's just down the road. So very strong infrastructure and setup.

So this is the reason we're here. This is why we bought this deposit. This is what our geologists and our technical team saw a couple of years ago and where we put the acquisition through in 2022. Our guys have been following this story for a while, and really what it was is that indication that there's something a little different here in the Felsic Rocks than what we've seen previously in the Red Lake Camp. And the best analogy that we found was Hemlo, where they have a similar Orogenic deposit, high grade at surface cropping out to surface, but increasing continuity and even higher grades of depth in the Hemlo camp. So we saw the potential that this deposit that we were seeing at surface and the drilling we were seeing close to surface was going to continue at depth and we would see an extension of that high grade that could provide a long life, higher grade, high margin mine. So that's the reason we're here, and we'll talk a bit more about where we've gone to in the two years since we've owned this.

So we're pretty excited that having acquired this with no resource at the time, we've got the drills turning quickly, really expanded our resource drilling and our basis for a resource estimation. And by the end of 2022, we had declared our first resource. You can see that, it's a lot of numbers on the page, but on the left side of the page you can see the initial resource that we put out at the end of 2022 after owning this for just under a year, and that was primarily a high grade open pit. You can see the average grade of that was 2.6 grams per tonne in the M&I category and about 3.6 in the inferred. So it was complemented by underground resources, higher grade underground resources, sitting mostly in that inferred category.

Over the last year we've done a lot of work to expand that at depth and get a better understanding of what's happening underneath and trying to confirm that Hemlo hypothesis that this is an orogenic system that will continue to produce for the longer term. You can see in the blue columns what's happened over the course of that year. So we now have about 2.8 million ounces of measured and indicated resources. Primarily that's all open pit material at that 2.7 gram per tonne grade, so a pretty extraordinary grade for an open pit in a good jurisdiction. And then we've got another 3.3 million ounces in the inferred category. A lot of that is the underground resource. And you can see the average grade of that is now four and a half grams per tonne.

So I think the exciting piece of this, trying to show all these numbers is the differential that you back calculate—just what's been achieved in the last year with further drilling at depth. This is pretty deep drilling. We're really targeting between 500 and a thousand meters over the last year. So it's deep, directional drilling, which allows us to efficiently target these resource expansions, and we added a million ounces. If you do the back calculation on the difference in grade, you can see that we added those ounces at about six grams per tonne. So we are proving out that thesis that this continues to get higher grade at depth, and we see that potential for a long-life underground mine.

This is a bit more visual so that you can see what that resources comprised of. You can see the colorful shapes there other than the green. That's the new resource shapes, that's the stope shapes for the underground. So you can see from that deep directional drilling that we did over the last year, a significant expansion of those high grade zones where we've done the drilling beyond the initial higher up resource, the green shape that was mostly above the 500 meters. So we're really pleased with the progress we continue to see drilling these deeper holes from surface, and giving ourselves a vision and others a vision of what this is for the longer term.

You can also see here that obviously with the timing of when we have to do our work for the resource, we had to close off our drilling database in about September of last year, which meant that there's a lot of drilling that we continue to do at depth, which did not make it into that resource update. One particular hole of note is BR843, which you can see in the center of the pink. It's about three and a half meters at close to 400 grams per tonne. So that's a pretty extraordinary hit at a minable width. So we're really excited about the long-term potential here. We're going to drilling this out at depth this year. Similar to last year, we're really focused on this main LP central zone. And then proving out the same thing we're seeing there with these underground shape expansions into other areas like Discovery and Vigo. We're also doing some exploration for other Red Lake style mineralization to continue to expand those zones of depth, and we are seeing similar very high grade extensions of those zones of depth. So a lot of potential here.

This is the key piece. This is the path to production in terms of when this comes to fruition and starts producing gold. So right now there's two key components of the permitting path forward for us. The first is AEX. That's an Advanced Exploration Decline. That's a provincial permitting process that we are in the process of now. And we're planning to kick off construction of the surface infrastructure to support the underground development this year, and we're planning to go underground next year. That's going to give us access to do more efficient drilling at depth and continue to show the long-term value of this asset. We are fully in process now as well on its second key piece of progressing this project, which is the main project permitting. That will be a federal IAAC Impact Assessment Agency of Canada process where we're getting approval for ultimately the mill and the open pits really is what that is and all the supporting infrastructure. So we've already kicked off that process last year. And we're in the back and forth with the government and the project impact statement agency review, etc.

Looking at peers and historical track records that we've seen from other companies that have gone through this, we expect that process to take about two years, which should allow us to start construction in 2027 and get our first production by 2029. So we're pretty excited by how quickly we've gone from an exploration property with zero resource, to having close to 3 million ounces in

M&I and over 3 million ounces in inferred, and being underway with both provincial and federal permitting. The other benefit of this permitting path as we go back and forth with the IAAC agencies, it gives us a lot of time to get our studies right. So we're doing an extensive geotechnical program and a lot of work early on in this process to make sure we de-risk that construction, which will start in 2027. This is our path to production. We're excited about what we have here, a cornerstone asset that we expect to produce for a long time at a very attractive ASIC right here in Ontario.

**Alistair Baker:**

Well, thanks very much, Will, certainly appreciate that. Very exciting. We think Great Bear is really one of the most exciting gold projects in the industry today, and we're pretty confident it's going to be a flagship asset for Kinross, so congratulations on that. So now we're going to move to a video from Makko DeFilippo, who is the president and COO of Ero Copper, and he's going to review the Xavantina mine. So Royal Gold, acquired a stream at Xavantina in 2021 to help finance exploration and development work at the mine. So if I can ask you to play the video please, then we will... There we go. Thank you.

**Makko DeFilippo  
(Ero Copper; Video):**

My name is Makko DeFilippo. I'm the President and Chief Operating Officer of Ero Copper. I'm here to spend a few minutes talking about the excellent progress at our Xavantina operations, and the exciting opportunities for growth in the future. The Xavantina operations are an important part of the history and a major contributor to the success of Ero Copper. Originally constructed in 2012, Xavantina is a high-grade and low-cost underground gold mine operating in the state of Mato Grosso in West Central Brazil. Since acquiring the mine in 2016, considerable investment in exploration, infrastructure and mine development supported recently by our partnership with Royal Gold, has transformed the Xavantina operations from a mine producing between 20 and 30,000 ounces of gold per annum to one delivering approximately 60,000 ounces of sustained annual gold production.

The exceptional growth of mine life, production and cash flows achieved at Xavantina were driven by a project that we launched in early 2022 following several years of exploration success. This project known as the NX60 Initiative has a simple mission to achieve and sustain annual production levels of approximately 60,000 ounces of gold. It was an ambitious target that at the time represented a 60% increase over our 2021 production results. The initiative was supported by discoveries we had made in 2019 and 2021, including the discovery of the Santo Antonio Vein and the discovery of new high-grade extensions of the Matinha Vein. In 2023, the completion of development and initial production from the Matinha discovery combined with existing production of the St. Antonio Vane lifted full year process grades to just over 15 grams per tonne. High grades and record production levels allowed us to achieve record below C-one cash costs of just \$422 per ounce, and all in sustaining costs below

a \$1000 per ounce translating to record cash flow generation from the Xavantina operations in 2023.

As we look ahead, we continue to see incredible opportunity for growth at Xavantina, given the significant exploration potential, our ability to leverage excess mill capacity, and perhaps most importantly, the quality of our operational teams, and we're committed to achieving operational excellence and committed to doing it safely. We are confident in the exploration potential of the broader Xavantina regional shear system. To give some context, the entirety of the Xavantina mine as we know it today, sits within just two kilometers of what we now recognize is a small fraction of a much larger shear zone system with extensive gold occurrences. Today, our regional land package extends over approximately 130,000 hectares of prospective ground. And due to our excess mill capacity, we believe new discoveries can be brought into operation quickly and with limited upfront capital as we have been able to demonstrate with Santo Antonio, Matinha and the success of our NX60 Initiative.

In addition to our strategic and operational successes we have been able to achieve at Xavantina, we're deeply proud of our achievements offsite. We have demonstrated our commitment to building strong communities as the foundation for Ero's operational model. At Xavantina, one of my favorite programs made possible through our partnership with Royal Gold is the recent expansion of the Hope Project. This initiative established in 1997 in partnership with the Municipal Department of Nova Xavantina City supports education and learning for at-risk youth in the community. Royal Gold's contributions have allowed for the program to nearly double in size, currently supporting 80 students. In addition, contributions have facilitated numerous classroom improvements and significantly expanded the quality of materials and resources available for the program. Our Xavantina operation has the installed infrastructure of the operational capacity, a significantly under-explored land package, and the commitment from all of us at Ero Copper to continue to grow the mine well into the future.

**Alistair Baker:**

So Ero's progress at Xavantina has been remarkable in a pretty short period of time, and we do credit our exploration group for seeing the potential when we originally announced the transaction, where we identified it as a potential transaction.

So we'll finish off the day, the formal parts of the presentation, with a video from Darren Stralow, who's the Managing Director and CEO of Bellevue Gold Limited. And he'll give an overview of the Bellevue gold mine.

Royal Gold holds a royalty interest at Bellevue that we acquired in 2008, and that was part of a transaction that we did--we acquired a portfolio of royalties from Barrick.

So if you would, please play the video for Bellevue.

**Darren Stralow**  
**(Bellevue; Video):**

Yeah, hi, everyone, this is Darren Stralow here. I am the Managing Director of Bellevue Gold. So we have just delivered to the market a high grade, high quality gold mine in the Northern Goldfields of Western Australia. We've spent the past two years essentially building this project.

We processed gold in October of 2023. And since then we've just been ramping it up to steady state run. Right now it's forecast to be a top 20 Australian gold producer. We've got grade, we've got scale, we've got mine life, we've got margin. So it's a fantastic operation to be involved in.

And just having got into production, one of the big focuses... And I'll take you through some of the detail and verify, is all on growth. So growth, from a production perspective, from a resource, from a reserve perspective, we really only drove the ore bodies from the surface. And pulling it from underground is going to be a big growth area for us.

All the while we're ESG leaders, we've got some industry-leading ESG targets, and we're going through that phase where you go from developer into a producer, which puts us in a really good spot.

But I'll start with why we're here in the first place, which is, we have an amazing ore body. So what you can see in blue here is all the underground development that we've done today. So we've been underground mining for over three and a half years, and we've got an extensive amount of underground development in place. So you're talking your declines, your level accesses, your improvises, your escape ways, and you're pumping your power. All set up, ready to jump off and then create a pretty productive mine.

And you look at the mining areas, we've got one, two, three, four, five different mining areas on the outset, which will allow us to hit that production run rate very early in the mine life. And in fact, where we're working through getting up through that ramp-up phase and looking towards a very strong FY '25... Fiscal year '25, where we're confident of hitting our million tonnes processed, our head grade, our recovery, and create a pretty significant mine.

We're down into multiple areas doing a lot of growth, for a lot of developments in areas that we've done a lot of grade control drilling. So the past 18 months we drilled about 160,000 meters of core, grade control. All our mining areas are grade controlled to 20 meters by 10 meter sensors. So we have a really high quality amount of drill data and now we're seeing that in the development phases as well.

So you can see some of the widths and the grades in the ore body that we're getting into on the left-hand side there. And importantly, this is from different areas of the mine that we're all getting into early, and we're all getting into.

And then from a stoping perspective, we've done over 30 stopes now. It's typical West Australian underground mining, which is top-down, sub-level, open stoping. And what we're seeing is very good dilution parameters achieved. So it's a very hard rock mass. So solid gabbro, footwall and hanging wall.

Some of these stopes look like you cut them out with a knife, coming in right on design. And our target dilution was 10% and we're coming in less than that based on the database of reconciliation that we've done over the 30-plus stopes that we've done to date. So that sets us up really well for mining.

And I'll take you through some of the 3D stuff, where you can really see the power of the work that we've done today from a mining front.

So from here, the dark blue is what we've mined up to date, so back to the end of calendar year '23. And you can see these mining areas that are being built out now that we can jump off into. So you've got one, two, three, four, five... as I said before, different mining areas. But I think importantly, when you have a look at the ramp up and how it's going to become a very productive mine, this is an area called the upper Armand, and I'm looking at this in straight long section now.

We've had probably plus 80% of our tonnes come out here as we built the mine. The reason is, it's the closest to surface when we're mining top-down. Where we're at now is we're in the process of opening up lower Armand, opening up Bellevue South and opening up Deacon. And all three of those areas are expected to increase their tonnage in the months ahead. At the same time, that tonnage there is staying static.

So what this is going to do is it's going to drive our stope tonnes up. So for the last couple of months we've been doing 45,000 tonnes per month of stoping. We've been doing 20, 25 of development, and 20 to 25 of low grade. The long-term plan is that we'll be doing 60 to 65 of stoping... That's tonnes per month. And 20 to 25 of development.

So essentially, in that feed we're going to replace this low grade with additional stoping, which are our highest grade material, and that's going to drive the grade up and really get us to run rate. So it's a pretty exciting runway that we have ahead of us.

And then you can see when we look at what the mining plan is going to look like in FY '25... And I'll spin this around so you can see the different areas that we're

mining. We're going to be one, two, three, four, five areas that we can be quite productive from and give us a really strong platform to continue into FY '26.

Importantly, put some drill holes on here, keep it clear, a quite good thickness and high grade just to show that all these plans are underpinned by really high quality data. And then we have a fully designed mine plan, which goes out 10 years, which is only basically from surface drilling, not underground drilling.

But I'll take you for a little bit the genesis of how Bellevue was discovered, and why it's still here. It's a mine that was mined back in the 90s and then forgotten about essentially. And you can see belting here in middle of the page. We're in this north-south trending greenstone belting in the Northern Goldfield of WA.

We have some pretty significant deposits. Your Wilunas and Jundee which are 10 million ounce plus deposits. You've got your Bronzewings, you've got Gwalia down here, you've got Agnew/Lawlers. These are all five million ounce plus systems.

So, you've got all of the structures that you need for high quality gold deposits. Bellevue is just simply forgotten about because of the nickel discovery back in the late nineties.

So what was mined back in the day, Zooming just on the tenement that we're on, was one sub-vertical structure through the... And as I said, they put out about 800,000 ounces at 13 grams per ton. So it was quite a profitable mine.

But back in the nineties, low gold price, hard to get capital, it was interpreted to be salted off at the bottom, and they essentially walked away from it and rehabbed it a couple of years later. Up in the top right here, you can see a mine, this is called Cosmos. And Cosmos was discovered by Jubilee Mines, which ended up getting taken out by Xstrata in about 2007 for \$3.2 billion. While Cosmos was operating during that time, Bellevue was just used... The old workings were used as a water depository for the nickel water coming out of Cosmos.

It was divested a few years later, put into a shell company and then that shell company through some exploration success became Bellevue. What happened was the geos that were managing Bellevue at the time did some electromagnetic surveys. From surface, they discovered a parallel structure, which is a hang wall structure called Tribune. Then they found south and north extents of the Bellevue structure. And then a blind underground structure called Deacon, which sits down here.

Now if you flip around underground and have a look at it. Just explains all the different mining areas I was showing you earlier. Just spin that around and have a look. And you can see, again, Tribune being the hanging wall. North and south

extents of Bellevue. That's the area that was mined out in the eighties and nineties. Got some flat-tipping connecting structures called Viago. And you've got Deacon out here, which is a 1.4 moving out structure, and which we're just starting to get the mining into now.

Now, you've also got in here... What you can see is it's quite well drilled from surface, but when you have a look... Just looking down the ore body, we can see we've done a lot of drilling in that mine corridor, just to really prove up and de-risk that mine plan. So that's quite well drilled, but outside of that, from an exploration perspective, it's really not well explored. And that's something that we're going to target from underground.

As I said before, down hole electromagnetic has been used. So geos's targets have been used to identify basically all of the blind discoveries that we've had at Bellevue. And what you can see here is a very high-grade area called Deacon which lights up really well in the down hole.

If I go back to that area, Deacon, and we look at some of the drill results that we put out a couple of weeks ago. This is just a small part of Deacon. What we had was an identification of a high-grade chute. So we hit that in our development and we started drilling around where we're mining. And you see some of the grades and thicknesses through this area are just... They're world-class pits?. And the fact that you're getting all these world-class pits? so close together, it allows you to domain this area out independently and really see some of the grade and tenor that we're getting. And we're in the midst of mining this now and it just looks fantastic.

And it's just the start. So Deacon, itself, is actually this big structure around here. That little high-grade chute is only this little bit in the middle. What we've done is we've actually gone back and looked at the data and said, okay, based on the data we knew was in this before we got the closest base stuff, is there potential for other high-grade chutes?

We'll look, one, two, three, four, five, six and potentially seven down here, and different targets that we can follow up. So that's a very near term and high value exploration target.

If I jump back into 3D again, and we have a look at some of this down hole EM of this area... I'll just get into the right orientation here. You can see Deacon sitting in the back here. That's that big structure. This spot here in dark blue is called Consilma. You have a look at Viago as it comes across Consilma there, you can see it down shoots just offsets by about 120 meters down. And in that 120 meters down, in that Deacon area, you can see untested down hole EM. We simply just haven't had a drill platform to target it, but that will be a target as we go.

And is there potential to keep pushing Deacon down? Of course there is. It's just something that we need to drill and follow up as we go. And we have the drill drives to target that, that are embedded in our mine plan.

We've built a processing plan on site. We finished it in October last year. It's going really well. We're achieving our million ton per annum run rate, and we built into it the capacity to grow. So we can push it to 1.2 million ton per annum with no capital outlay. There's a potential upgrade designed to go to 1.5 million ton per annum. We've got that sitting on the shelf ready for an improvement and have some exploration success.

But what it shows you is that we've done hard work to now to get to the stage where we've built a project. We've delivered a project on time, on budget in a really difficult time for the market, in terms of the inflationary, the leading operating challenges that we've had over the past few years, to be able to deliver this project, to start seeing the gold bars and get it out there. And we believe that we've created a platform for significant growth in the future.

We're just jumping back to the highlights, we're really proud of the work that we've done as a team to establish this world-class mine, and we see a bright future ahead with lots of growth.

Thank you very much.

**Alistair Baker:**

So that was a little bit of a long video. Darren's clearly excited about the potential, but so are we. This is one of our newest producing assets and it's a fantastic asset as far as you can see it from the exploration results.

So one of the other interesting things that Darren actually mentioned and touched on was the proximity of Bellevue to other activity in the region. And Royal Gold has royalty interests at Cosmos, Gwalia and Ulysses. And the King of the Hills Mine is just off to the south of the map that Darren was showing. So Bellevue has a great address and a fantastic neighborhood for Royal Gold. So we're very pleased to be part of it.

So we've now come to the end of the formal presentation. We don't have that much time for questions, but we're happy to try and answer a few. Hopefully we've given you a good update on Royal Gold and recent developments.

But in summary, what we'd like you to take away is we have a long history of successfully executing a consistent business strategy. We have a strong balance sheet, cash flow and leverage to gold. We're very focused on how we allocate our capital. And we think about shareholders when it comes to capital return and limiting equity dilution. We're also very well positioned to compete for new business opportunities in the market today. And we have a high quality portfolio

that's diversified, that has lots of interesting organic growth potential inside of it.

So with that, we do have some time for questions. So if I can ask Bill, Jason, Martin to come up and take the seats of honor.

For those of you in the room, if you want to ask any questions, there are microphones. I'd ask that you use a microphone, please. I'll hand it to you. But if you're watching on the webcast and you'd like to ask a question, there is a box, a Q&A box underneath the video. So please type your question into that.

Unfortunately, we cannot take questions over the phone lines just because of the way we're set up today. So, questions? Cosmos? Hold on a second. I'll grab a mic.

**Cosmos Chiu (CIBC):** Thanks Bill and team for a very good presentation here today.

Maybe first question's for Bill. In your opening remarks, you talked about your vision being to be the gold standard. Can you comment on your size? Do you need to continue to grow in size in terms of truly becoming the gold standard here?

**Bill Heissenbuttel:** I think we will continue to grow. I think the opportunities are there. And to the extent that growth makes us a preferred gold investment... Okay, yes, yes, that is the gold standard. Because the gold standard I think of has to do with quality, quality of the people, quality of the portfolio, how we deal with people, how we come to work and work as a team. So to me, the gold standard encompasses a lot more than just growth, but to the extent that makes us more attractive to investors, it kind of falls into the vision.

**Cosmos Chiu (CIBC):** For sure.

And then maybe one other question here. As you mentioned Cortez, we know that as Barrick talked about, production's going to be down year-over-year. You talked about one third of your contribution coming from Crossroads. I think, Martin, during the Q4 conference call, you talked about essentially after all these calculations, it's going to be 40 to 50% decrease year-over-year from 2023 levels to Royal Gold. Is that still true? Does that still hold true?

And then, looking forward, you talked about 25 to 30% in 2025 and 2026 coming through from Crossroads. Is there anything in the Asset Handbook that can help us in terms of modeling Cortez on a going-forward basis using the information that's been given to us?

**Martin Raffield:** Yeah, look, I think Cosmos... the information that we provided in Q1 or at the last meeting is still real. I don't know whether the Asset Handbook would provide any more real detail about how to model that, but I think the information we gave today is the way to go.

**Bill Heissenbuttel:** I would suggest doing that through Q&A, potentially with Alistair.

**Alistair Baker:** Tanya. Cosmos, I would just ask you to pass the microphone to Tanya, please.

**Tanya Jakusconek (Scotiabank):** Thank you very much. And thank you very much for the Asset Handbook. So very excited to look at that.

I have two questions, if I could. I wanted to ask for Pueblo Viejo. We've gone to this mine site a few times and that silver circuit is kind of a mystery. So could you maybe just give us an idea? As you look at it, do you have any idea when this circuit in your forecast has come into place and when we could potentially see some of the deferral silver come to Royal Gold?

**Martin Raffield:** We know that Barrick is working on completing the expansion and starting to ramp up really over the next two quarters. And what we expect is that as that ramp up progresses, we're going to see improvements in silver recovery. But probably over the next three quarters or so before we see real significant improvement there. So there is still some time while they get the rest of the plant running properly, and they get things going on the gold side. They get the throughput up and then their focus will change over on the silver side.

**Tanya Jakusconek (Scotiabank):** So if we assume that we're not getting anything this year from continued deferrals, into 2025, with the inventory that you'll have on hand, how long is it going to take you to get payment? Is it a two-year process? Three years, that we should think about?

**Martin Raffield:** Yeah, probably over a two-year period.

**Tanya Jakusconek (Scotiabank):** All right. We'll try modeling that yet again. Thank you for that one.

And then the second one I would like to ask is just on the transaction environment right now. You showed a chart that showed the gold price at an all-time high and yet long-term pricing close to 1,800 and that's a huge gap. And therefore, a possibility that we don't see as many deals.

Was that just deals from gold producers? I would assume that the environment for the base metal operators would be a bit different and maybe streams is

more likely what you're seeing right now. I'm just trying to understand that comment that you made.

**Jason Hynes:** Sure. I don't think it matters so much whether you're a copper producer or a gold producer. At the end of the day you have a view of a value of what you're selling, and so that's where the bid-ask spread might be a bit wide right now. So that's why we say just applying a bit of caution to it might take a little bit more time to get some deals done for parties who have the capability to wait.

Obviously other parties, they have other things driving their timelines and so they might not have as much flexibility. But right now, the development pipeline looks pretty good and pretty mixed in terms of opportunities from development through to production, so we do anticipate seeing some transactions in the sector over the coming years.

**Tanya Jakusconek (Scotiabank):** Okay. And would you say they're still in that \$100 to \$300 million range, that bigger portion of the pie that you showed?

**Jason Hynes:** Yeah, I'd say in terms of volume by number of transactions definitely in that size range, but there are larger transactions out there that we see the possibility for in the coming quarters.

**Tanya Jakusconek (Scotiabank):** Okay. And those greater than \$500 million transactions? I'm thinking they're less than five. Would I be assuming that to be correct?

**Jason Hynes:** Yeah, I've never seen more than a few at any time in my 10 years at the company.

**Tanya Jakusconek (Scotiabank):** Okay, that's great. Thank you. I'm just going to pass it to somebody else who wants to ask a question. Here, Brian.

**Brian MacArthur (Raymond James):** Thank you. Sorry, and I hate to follow up on this, but on PV, that \$8.63 that you calculate that you have to pay additionally is a rolling average of what you've missed. So as we go into higher silver prices at the moment, you keep getting deferral, does that get deferred—you pay more in the future when it comes back? Or how does that actually work?

**Jason Hynes:** Yeah. Without going too far down the rabbit hole, it's definitely a range. And the range not only depends on the price of silver at the time, but it depends on how many ounces that offset is being calculated over. If there's only a few deferred ounces, then you might see a large number—a dollar per ounce attributed with

it because there's a dollar value being divided over a number of deferred ounces. So that's why it can vary quite a bit and it's hard to predict what it's going to be. It depends on the size of the deferral.

**Brian MacArthur  
(Raymond James):**

And just to be clear, once you get back to 52.5, the first thing that happens is you just keep stuff out of their share and then you catch up after that, and it's out in the future when you finally make those payments to catch up. Is that the way it works? On a rolling basis?

**Bill Heissenbuttel:**

But once it gets above 52 and a half, when we start getting those deferred ounces, that offset amount starts getting paid.

**Brian MacArthur  
(Raymond James):**

Right?

**Bill Heissenbuttel:**

Yeah. We don't start getting ounces and then we pay it later—

**Brian MacArthur  
(Raymond James):**

Right.

**Bill Heissenbuttel:**

Okay.

**Brian MacArthur  
(Raymond James):**

Got it. Thanks.

**Brian MacArthur  
(Raymond James):**

Enough PV.

**Alistair Baker:**

Okay, we've actually... Oh, sorry, Josh, I saw one more question in the back.

**Josh Wolfson (RBC):**

Yes, sorry, just to continue on the theme of capital allocation and back to that chart that showed gold prices versus what consensus numbers are, the suggestion, at least, is that you're saying it might take some time to get some deals done. Similarly, the stock has been relatively flat for several years now as gold prices have gone up. When I look at how the company has structured some of its deals historically, or at least for our calculated returns, compared to maybe the free cash flow projections that Royal Gold has as a company today, the stock to me would look to be priced much more attractively due to some of its deals. So with the expectation that cash is going to be built on a balance sheet within a quarter or two, what's your appetite to buy back stock?

**Bill Heissenbuttel:**

Well, when it comes to things like increasing the regular dividend by a larger amount, paying a special dividend or buying back stock, I think buying back stock would be the last thing we would do.

I might agree with you, the price has been a little disappointing, but I think we would have to look at the stock price and say that's the best use of our capital, and I would not say that's the case right now. I think the best use of capital is finding new investments and making those investments.

We've talked not so much about buybacks, but would you ever do a special dividend? And I can tell you every time we get to a point we're saying, "Well, do we have a little extra capital here? What do we do with it?" There's a transaction. There's an investment that we like.

I've never in 18 years sat there and said, "We really need to return more money to the shareholders," because there's always been that investment opportunity. So we talk about it, but I really wouldn't see us buying back shares.

**Josh Wolfson (RBC):** Okay. And then, as I typically do, we can talk about guidance. I look at the company's guidance this year versus what production's been for the last couple of years, it's relatively flat as well. Maybe that explains stock price. And I'm not sure of the validity of our forecast, but growth is very high for this company. And at least from a lot of the charts that were given here today, 70% of the company's current production has detailed mine level guidance being issued by the operators.

It would be very helpful, I think, for the company to show what its growth profile looks like. When you look at many of these assets that were discussed today, as well as new growth projects that are being developed... Some of which we didn't talk about, Back River and so forth, to maybe highlight some of the growth opportunities that are there.

I'm not sure if you have any comments on that or additional perspectives?

**Bill Heissenbuttel:** Yeah, one comment I'll make is we have had... And I forget who mentioned it. I think Martin mentioned it. We've had detailed conversations with some of our biggest shareholders. And I actually had one shareholder almost say, "Don't you dare give longer term guidance. There's no benefit to it. We don't pay attention to it."

And one of the things I would suggest is if you go back to 2018, 2019, and look at some of the long-term... The five-year guidance that was given by operating companies and by some of our competitors, and see where they ended up. And that's what concerns me. I'm not saying they're padding the future with these ounces and they're not likely. They truly believe there were going to be those ounces, but it didn't happen. And so I just turn to you and say, how is that useful if we're putting things into a longer term guidance, and the percentage probability of those ounces appearing is... I don't know, 70%, 30%? It gets really difficult.

And I don't know if you've ever tracked before we did the Rio Tinto royalty acquisition. We used to be able to talk about just production and guidance from the Legacy Zone... The Crossroads. And you would see the volatility year to year. They might say, "Okay, next year we're going to do 400,000 ounces out of Crossroads," and it would be 200,000 ounces. We get that in every mine. And that's why I think we just struggle looking out there and giving something to you that's credible.

**Josh Wolfson (RBC):** Not the answer I was hoping for, but I'll accept it again this year. Right.

**Alistair Baker:** Well, I don't think there are any questions on the webcast, So we've run through our allotted time. Very much appreciate you coming to our 2024 investor update. We look forward to giving you updates throughout the year, as we always do with our quarterly conference call.

If you have any other questions, please reach out, let us know. We'd be happy to answer. But thanks very much. Very much appreciated.