

Financial Highlights

Key figures						
All figures in NOK '000	Quarters*		6 months ending*		Full year*	
(except equity ratio)	Q2 2024	Q2 2023	30.6.24	30.6.23	2023	2022
Revenues	-	-	-	-	6	206
Operating expenses	-3,742	-4,273	-5,651	-5,290	-10,943	-11,330
EBITDA	-3,742	-4,273	-5,651	-5,290	-10,937	-11,124
EBIT	-3,742	-4,273	-5,651	-5,290	-10,937	-11,124
Profit/(loss)	-3,742	-4,284	-5,653	-5,336	-10,966	-11,110
Cash flow operating activities	-2,481	-2,353	-4,865	-4,722	-9,528	-8,883
Net cash flow	-2,481	-2,353	-4,865	-5,376	-9,528	2,185
Total assets	8,045	17,709			0	0
Cash and cash Equivalents	6,859	15,876			11,723	21,252
Equity ratio	77%	90%			90%	94%
* Quarterly and year to date figures are unaudited. Full year figures are audited						

[•] Q2 EBITDA included a NOK 0.9 million non-cash charge on the company's share incentive program, hence underlying EBITDA was NOK -2.9 million. Last twelve months run-rate is still in line with previous guiding.

Q2 Highlights

- GEM invited to nominate blocks for the upcoming licensing round.
 - All GEM's priority areas included in the hearing.
- SoDir continues to release data.
 - GEM holds >50 MUSD worth of exploration data
 - SoDir data instrumental in exploration strategy
- Production system concept study concluded.
 - GEM only player with a complete solution for the NCS.
- MoU in CCZ extended
 - license holds >200mt wet nodules
- **Subsequent:** final tranche of equity issued to OSI at NOK 15 per share. OSI becomes a 4% shareholder in GEM



Ambition: to become a license holder in one of the worlds most attractive copper resources with the lowest use of capital possible. Subsequently: deliver 1,5mt world class quality ore for off-take Strategy: partnership model & asset light

Project status

- Norway opening 9 January 2024
- Production concept in place
- Joint processing with terrestrial ore proven
- GEM invited to nominate license area

Company en route to deliver on stated ambitions

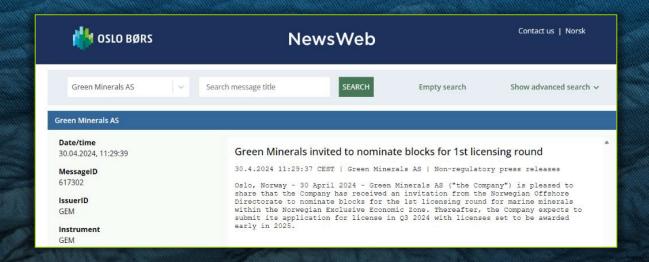
- License holdership expected in Q2 2025
- First ore from pilot production expected in 2028
- Unmatched capital efficiency vs traditional onshore mining

License

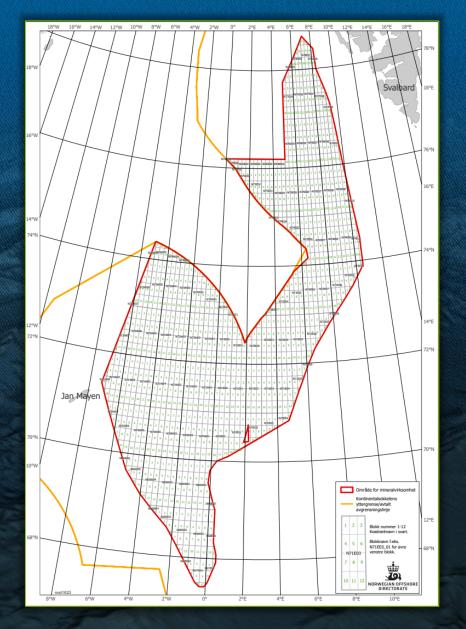
- GEM holds USD 50m worth of exploration data
- License application expected in 2H 2024
- Green Minerals is well-positioned for a license win early 2025 and ready to execute on awarded acreage



Nomination process

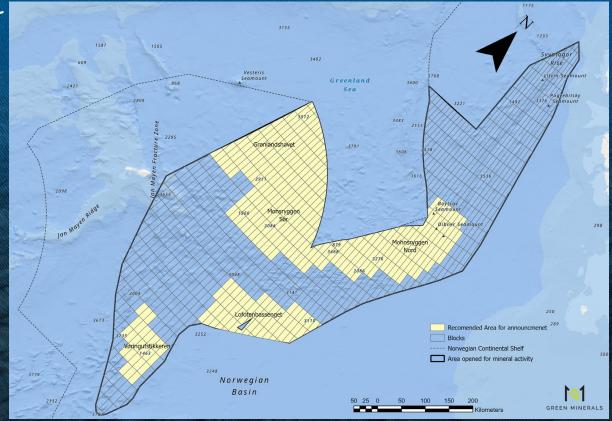


Nomination deadline: May 21 @ 12:00



Suggestion for announcement

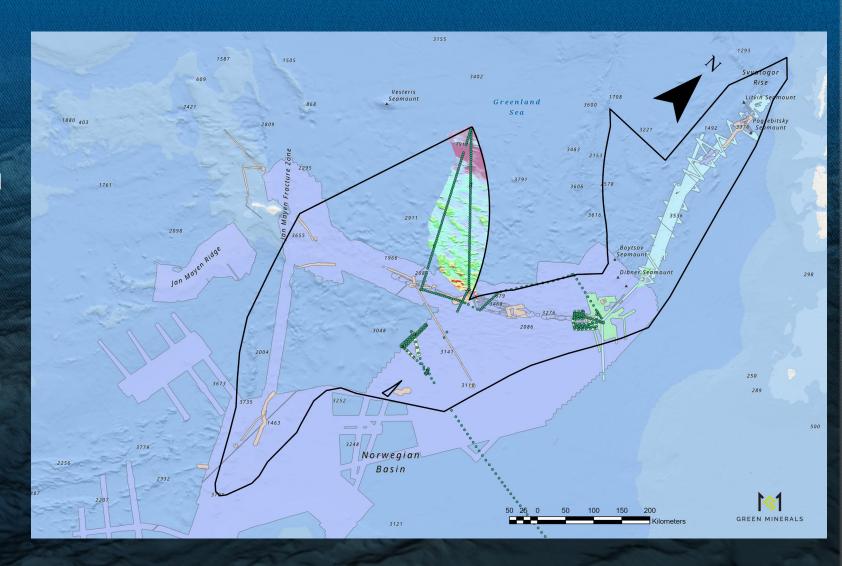
- 386 (complete or partial) blocks suggested for announcement
- Public hearing deadline Sept 26th
- All GEM priority areas in nomination included
- Ministry of Energy clearly stated an award of licences before summer 2025 is their goal
- Timeline in between assumed, based on oil and gas licensing rounds





New data released from SoDir

- Continue to build our subsurface understanding in the deep-sea areas of Norway's EEZ
- Bathymetric maps covering interesting areas
- Shallow seismic (P-Cable) acquired to derisk technology
 - To be released during fall
- Biological sampling and video material to continue to build baseline
- The value of data received in total is exceeding 50 million USD.



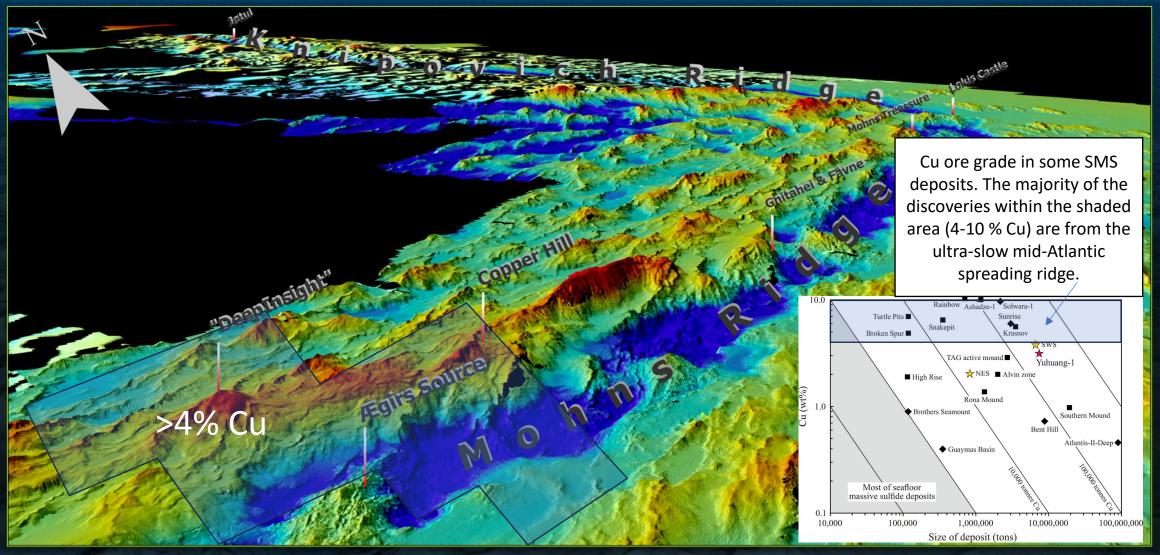
Copper Grade in SMS'

• The copper grade will vary between spreading ridges. This mainly depends on spreading rates, (Fast, Slow, or Ultra Slow) and position within the spreading ridge. Generally, the massive sulphate deposits tend to be larger and copper grades are likely to be higher on the rotated flanks of ultra-slow spreading ridges (like the Norwegian mid-Ocean Ridge).

This is due to:

- 1) Lifespan of hydrothermal activity on ultra-slow spreading ridges. They tend to live longer compared to events on fast and slow spreading ridges.
- 2) Along the flanks, listric faulting may rotate Lower Oceanic Crust lithologies like Gabbro and Peridotite (ultramafic rocks) into the path of the hot fluids. These rocks have a higher content of copper. The hydrothermal vents along the Axial Volcanic Ridge leach metals from the Upper Oceanic crust (mafic rocks) and tend to have a shorter lifespan compared to the flank events.
- The Norwegian Offshore Directorate estimates an average copper grade of 4% in the flank deposits and 1,2 % along the axial volcanic ridge deposits (NPD: Ressursvurdering-havbunnsmineraler, 2023). These estimates are based on all available data from the Norwegian EEZ and calculated by several stochastic methods including the "Ranged Approach" method which is considered best practice for land-based mineral inventory.

Norwegian area



Concept study completed!

- The Concept study has:
 - Reviewed several offshore setups ending in the selection of the Disconnectable turret as an interface between an ore carrier and a mining support semi-submersible (moored)
 - Established TRL of various sub-systems
 - Established OPEX to consolidate GEM's financial projections
- Key take-away points:
 - A robust system has been proposed production of 1.5mtpa in harsh environment
 - Creation of a consortium that covers all competence needed to engineer and produce the required production system
 - OSI becomes a share-holder of GEM, highlighting interest from relevant industrial actors



Marine operator



Subsea equipment



GREEN MINERALS

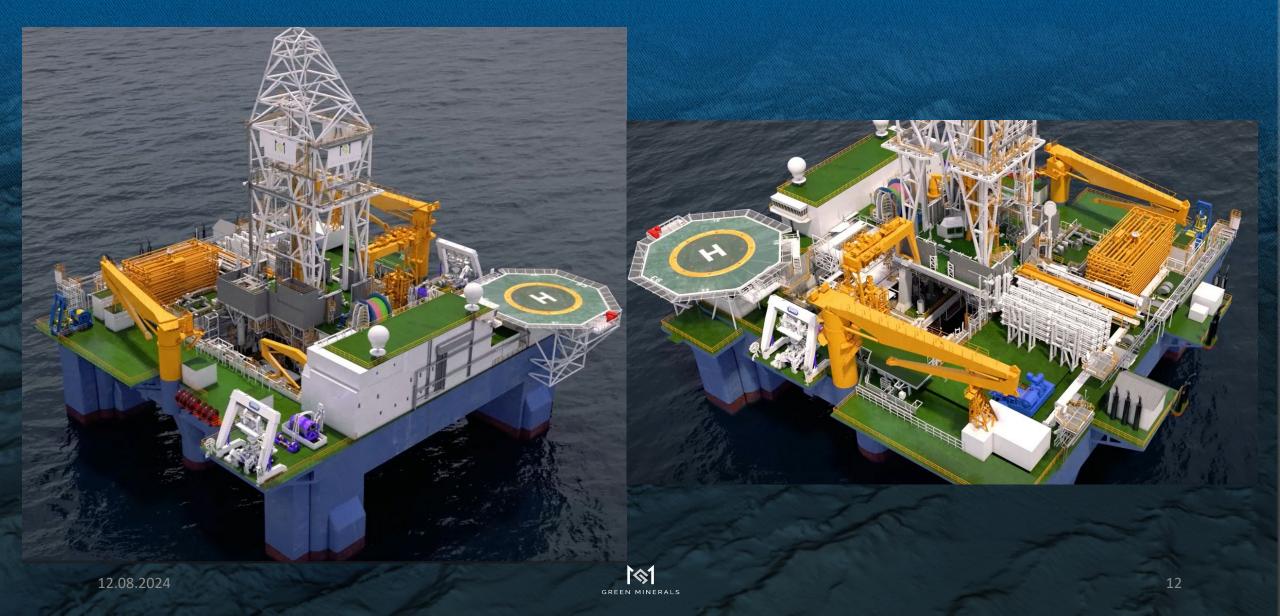
Global pump supplier



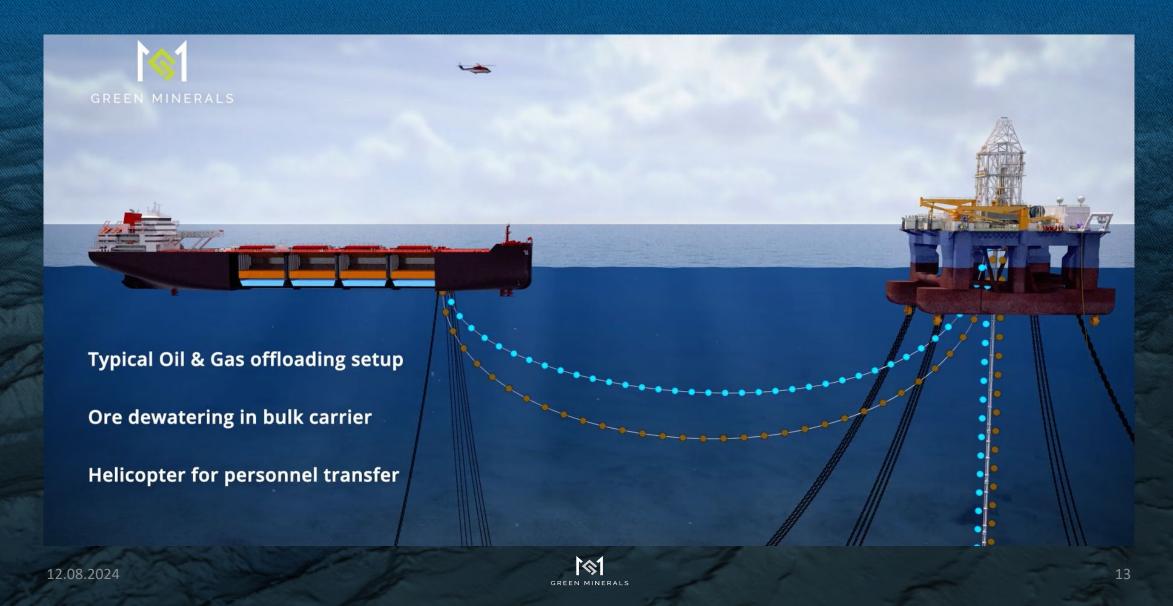
Horizontal transportation



Compact integration within the limited space of a semi-sub



Solving the problem of Ship-To-Ship operations on the Norwegian Ridge



Mineral processing at the heart of GEM's philosophy

Transformation of ore into a concentrate for smelting and refining (copper cathodes)

Often connected to the mine site as it is "tuned" for the local ore

Is a large CAPEX in the total investment which includes infrastructures and waste storage capacity (tailing ponds)

(1)

Requires relatively constant ore feed

Is rationalised over Life of Mine (LOM) e.g. MIT studies shows a 10-15years of production is necessary for nodule processing plant amortisation

(%)

- ⇒ Can we integrate the marine "super" ore into the land minerals value chain?:
 - Can the "super" ore boost sub-economic ore?
 - Can the "super" ore delay the Mine Closure?
 - Must we invest in a new plant?
 - Must we take the risk of ore delivery vs process stoppage?
 - Can we capitalise on existing infrastructures and avoid developing on "virgin" soils



SUPERIOR KEY METRICS DISRUPTING THE ECONOMICS OF TRADITIONAL COPPER MINING

Economics

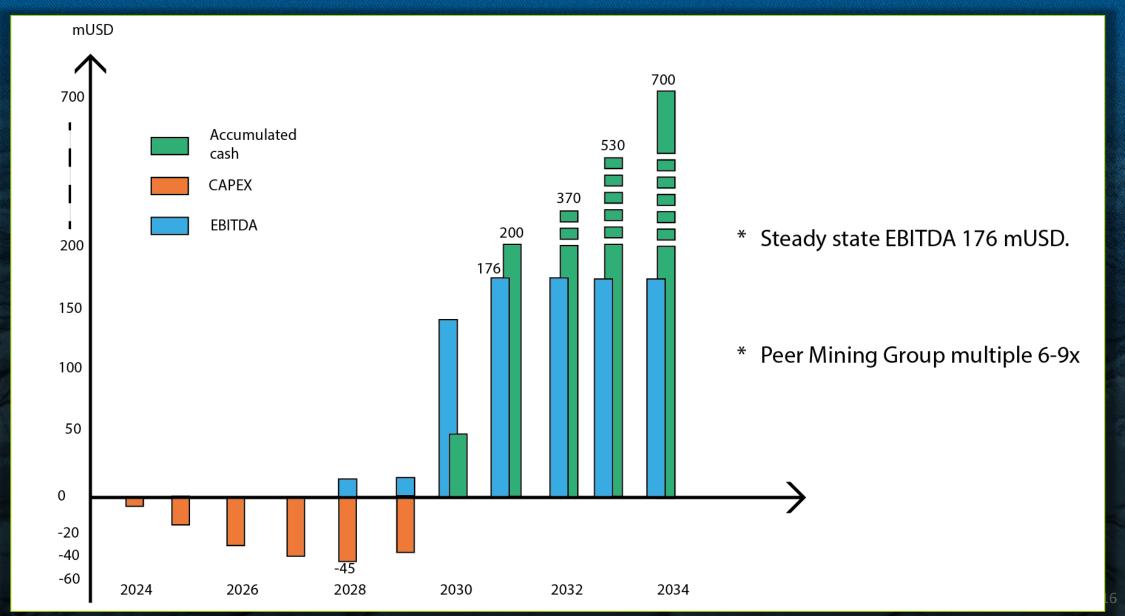
- No infrastructure investment needed
- CAPEX per ton USD 17/t vs USD 30k/t onshore
- Pick up equipment and leave for next site -->
 zero sunk cost in mine
- Offshore oil&gas services business model
 - Capital efficiency
 - Asset light

Environmental

- 90% reduction in environmental footprint*
- Semi-closed loop HEDSM system
- No midwater plume, return water transported to the seafloor
- No pumps creating noise along the risersystem
- Sharply reduced overburden
 - Less waste
 - Less tailings

* Paulikas et. al., 2020 (for nodules)

NCS one GEM HEDSM system – cash profile 2024-2034 (est)



Summary



Delivering on strategy – ready for next step



Norway 9 January 2024 opening decision derisks business case

- GEM invited to nominate license area
- o GEM in pole position for license win

Production concept developed together with globally leading partners and ready

VMS/SMS Processing study confirms business plan and adds significant industrial value to project

Mining infrastructure in Nordics well developed - off-take agreements expected closer to first ore

DSM metrics superior to traditional terrestrial mining

- Business model
- Economics
- ESG perception vs reality

Unusually strong investment case financially

- USD 176 mill in annual EBITDA from one HEDSM system
- Pre-tax CROI > 300pc pa
- Pre-tax cash payback time 4 months

Market cap USD 10 million

GEM is primarily a copper play. CCZ license MoU provides upside on other key battery metals.

