

Sherritt International Corporation

Q3 2023 Conference Call

Review of Financial and Operational Results

November 2, 2023

sherritt

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Presenters

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Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of statements that include such words as “believe”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “intend”, “plan”, “forecast”, “likely”, “may”, “will”, “could”, “should”, “suspect”, “outlook”, “potential”, “projected”, “continue” or other similar words or phrases. Specifically, forward-looking statements in this document include, but are not limited to, statements regarding strategies, plans and estimated production amounts resulting from expansion of mining operations at the Moa Joint Venture; growing and increasing nickel and cobalt production; the Moa Joint Venture expansion program update as it relates to the Slurry Preparation Plant and the Processing Plant; commercializing Technologies projects and growing shareholder value; statements set out in the “Outlook” section of this presentation; certain expectations regarding production volumes and increases, inventory levels, operating costs and capital spending and intensity; sales volumes; revenue, costs and earnings; the availability of additional gas supplies to be used for power generation; the effect of maintenance challenges at the Moa mine; the anticipated repayment of all outstanding receivables through dividends, including in the form of finished cobalt or cash, the timing and amount of cobalt dividend distributions; sales of finished cobalt and associated receipts; the impact of the U.S. sanctions on Cuba; anticipated economic conditions in Cuba; sufficiency of working capital management and capital project funding; strengthening the Corporation’s capital structure and amounts of certain other commitments.

Forward-looking statements are not based on historical facts, but rather on current expectations, assumptions and projections about future events, including commodity and product prices and demand; the level of liquidity and access to funding; share price volatility; production results; realized prices for production; earnings and revenues; global demand for electric vehicles and the anticipated corresponding demand for cobalt and nickel; the commercialization of certain proprietary technologies and services; advancements in environmental and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction technology; GHG emissions reduction goals and the anticipated timing of achieving such goals, if at all; statistics and metrics relating to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters which are based on assumptions or developing standards; environmental rehabilitation provisions; environmental risks and liabilities; compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations; risks related to the U.S. government policy toward Cuba; and certain corporate objectives, goals and plans for 2023. By their nature, forward-looking statements require the Corporation to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. There is significant risk that predictions, forecasts, conclusions or projections will not prove to be accurate, that the assumptions may not be correct and that actual results may differ materially from such predictions, forecasts, conclusions or projections.

The Corporation cautions readers of this presentation not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement as a number of factors could cause actual future results, conditions, actions or events to differ materially from the targets, expectations, estimates or intentions expressed in the forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, security market fluctuations and price volatility; level of liquidity and the related ability of the Moa Joint Venture to pay dividends;

access to capital; access to financing; the risk to Sherritt’s entitlements to future distributions (including pursuant to the Cobalt Swap) from the Moa Joint Venture, the impact of infectious diseases (including the COVID-19 pandemic), the impact of global conflicts; changes in the global price for nickel, cobalt, oil, gas, fertilizers or certain other commodities; risks related to Sherritt’s operations in Cuba; risks related to the U.S. government policy toward Cuba, including the U.S. embargo on Cuba and the Helms-Burton legislation; political, economic and other risks of foreign operations; uncertainty in the ability of the Corporation to enforce legal rights in foreign jurisdictions; uncertainty regarding the interpretation and/or application of the applicable laws in foreign jurisdictions; compliance with applicable environment, health and safety legislation and other associated matters; risks associated with governmental regulations regarding climate change and greenhouse gas emissions; risks relating to community relations; maintaining social license to grow and operate; risks related to environmental liabilities including liability for reclamation costs, tailings facility failures and toxic gas releases; uncertainty about the pace of technological advancements required in relation to achieving ESG targets; risks to information technologies systems and cybersecurity; identification and management of growth opportunities; the ability to replace depleted mineral reserves; risk of future non-compliance with debt restrictions and covenants; risks associated with the Corporation’s joint venture partners; variability in production at Sherritt’s operations in Cuba; risks associated with mining, processing and refining activities; potential interruptions in transportation; uncertainty of gas supply for electrical generation; reliance on key personnel and skilled workers; growth opportunity risks; the possibility of equipment and other failures; uncertainty of resources and reserve estimates; the potential for shortages of equipment and supplies, including diesel; supplies quality issues; risks related to the Corporation’s corporate structure; risks associated with the operation of large projects generally; risks related to the accuracy of capital and operating cost estimates; foreign exchange and pricing risks; credit risks; shortage of equipment and supplies; competition in product markets; future market access; interest rate changes; risks in obtaining insurance; uncertainties in labour relations; legal contingencies; risks related to the Corporation’s accounting policies; uncertainty in the ability of the Corporation to obtain government permits; failure to comply with, or changes to, applicable government regulations; bribery and corruption risks, including failure to comply with the Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act or applicable local anti-corruption law; the ability to accomplish corporate objectives, goals and plans for 2023; and the ability to meet other factors listed from time to time in the Corporation’s continuous disclosure documents.

The Corporation, together with its Moa Joint Venture is pursuing a range of growth and expansion opportunities, including without limitation, process technology solutions, development projects, commercial implementation opportunities, life of mine extension opportunities and the conversion of mineral resources to reserves. In addition to the risks noted above, factors that could, alone or in combination, prevent the Corporation from successfully achieving these opportunities may include, without limitation: identifying suitable commercialization and other partners; successfully advancing discussions and successfully concluding applicable agreements with external parties and/or partners; successfully attracting required financing; successfully developing and proving technology required for the potential opportunity; successfully overcoming technical and

technological challenges; successful environmental assessment and stakeholder engagement; successfully obtaining intellectual property protection; successfully completing test work and engineering studies, prefeasibility and feasibility studies, piloting, scaling from small scale to large scale production, , procurement, construction, commissioning, ramp-up to commercial scale production and completion; and securing regulatory and government approvals. There can be no assurance that any opportunity will be successful, commercially viable, completed on time or on budget, or will generate any meaningful revenues, savings or earnings, as the case may be, for the Corporation. In addition, the Corporation will incur costs in pursuing any particular opportunity, which may be significant. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive and should be considered in conjunction with the risk factors described in the Corporation’s other documents filed with the Canadian securities authorities, including without limitation the “Managing Risk” section of the Management’s Discussion and Analysis for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 and the Annual Information Form of the Corporation dated March 31, 2023 for the period ending December 31, 2022, which is available on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca.

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

NON-GAAP AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES

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

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

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

Third Quarter 2023 Highlights



Sold 97% of the total cobalt received under the Cobalt Swap agreement and expect remaining sales in Q4⁽¹⁾



Ended Q3 with \$104 million of liquidity in Canada



37% year over year increase in electricity production



Moa Joint Venture expansion program remains on track with Phase one completion in early 2024



Cobalt briquettes, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta

Continuing to advance strategic priorities

Review of Operations

Metals

Third Quarter Production

Mixed sulphides

- Lower production due to maintenance, lower ore grades, logistical delays

Finished nickel and cobalt

- Lower production due to lower mixed sulphides feed availability at the refinery
 - Shipment of third-party feed expected in Q3 was temporarily delayed by adverse weather
 - 650 tonnes (100% basis) expected in Q4

Fertilizer

- Lower production from reduced ammonia plant availability as disclosed during Q2

Production Results (tonnes) ⁽¹⁾	Q3 2023	Q3 2022
Mixed Sulphides	4,037	4,216
Finished Nickel	3,841	4,443
Finished Cobalt	410	419
Fertilizer	48,400	62,841

Q4 production to be supplemented with additional third-party feed

Metals

Third Quarter Net Direct Cash Costs (NDCC)⁽¹⁾

Mining, processing and refining (MPR)⁽²⁾

- Higher costs due to impact of lower nickel production and delayed sales and higher maintenance costs, partly offset by lower input commodity prices

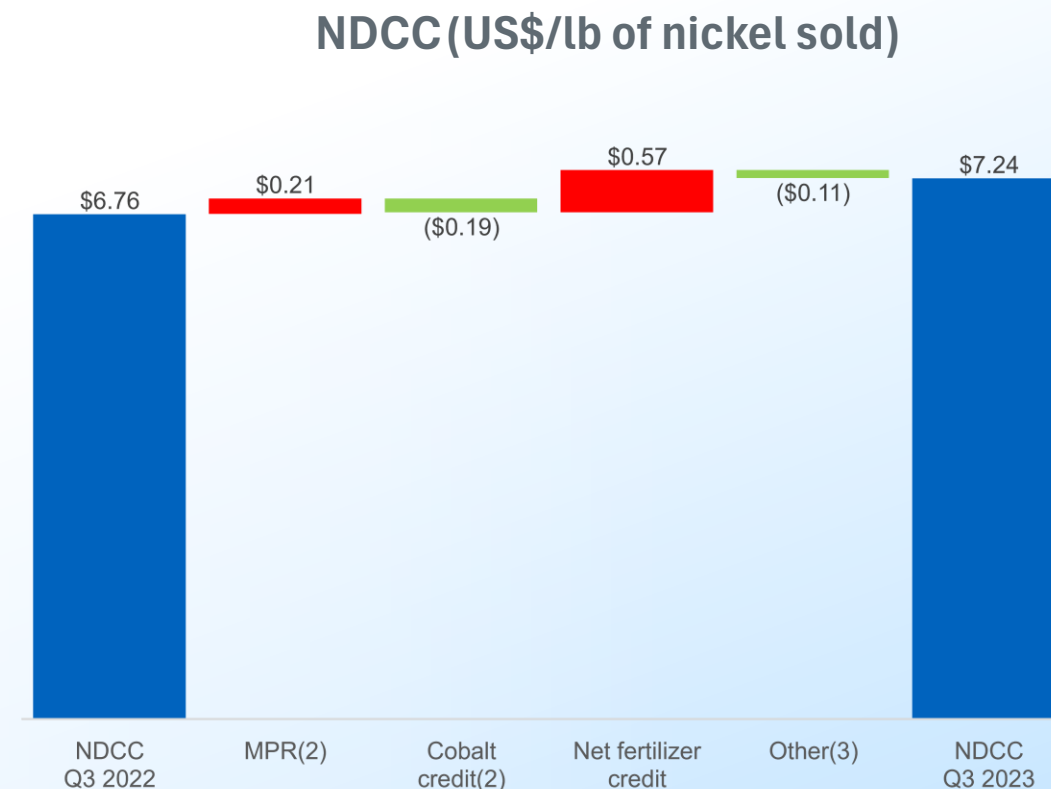
Cobalt by-product credit⁽²⁾

- Realized price 37% lower but higher sales volumes (Sherritt's share)

Fertilizer by-product credit

- Realized price 27% lower, sales volume 22% lower

No significant impact from the Cobalt Swap



Increased production and lower input prices to improve cost performance

Moa JV

Expansion Update

Slurry Preparation Plant (SPP)

- Installation of electrical cable tray, electrical cables and instrumentation nearing completion
- Piping, slurry and water return pipelines complete
- Pre-commissioning plan started on completed systems

Processing Plant

- Sixth Leach Train: 95% of procurement packages awarded, including all long-lead items
- Acid tanks: construction permit granted, vendor contract being finalized
- Fifth Sulphide Precipitation Train: engineering completed



The Moa expansion project remains on budget and on schedule

Power

Third Quarter Results

Electricity production

- 37% year-over-year increase
 - Began receiving gas from two new wells in Q2
 - Improved equipment availability

Unit operating cost

- Cost increase due to timing of maintenance activities partially offset by higher sales volumes

Continuing to investigate additional gas feed opportunities

Operating Results ⁽¹⁾	Q3 2023	Q3 2022
Electricity Production (GWh ⁽²⁾)	190	139
Unit Operating Costs ⁽³⁾ (\$/MWh ⁽²⁾)	27.06	20.04

Significant improvement in utilization and profitability expected

Financial Highlights

Financial Performance

Third Quarter Results

Financial performance notable drivers

- Delayed nickel and lower fertilizer sales volumes
- Lower average-realized prices⁽¹⁾
 - Nickel 3%
 - Cobalt 37%
 - Fertilizer 27%
- Higher MPR costs
- Metals inventory write-downs, Oil and Gas ERO⁽³⁾ increase

Financial Results (\$ millions)	Q3 2023	Q3 2022
Revenue ⁽¹⁾	36.4	30.2
Combined revenue ⁽²⁾	132.4	190.1
Net loss from continuing operations	(24.8)	(26.9)
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	(9.1)	37.4

Higher production and sales to drive stronger financial performance

Available Liquidity in Canada Third Quarter Update



Q3 changes include

- Receipts on Cobalt Swap \$23.7M
- Repayment of revolving credit facility (\$40.0M) and short-term advance to the Moa JV (\$15.0M)
- Fort Site cash used by operating activities (\$12.2M)
- Property, plant and equipment spending (\$6.9M)
- Payment of interest on PIK Notes (\$3.4M)

Subsequent to the quarter end

- Interest paid on second lien notes (\$9.4M)
- Received on Cobalt Swap \$1.5M

Sufficient liquidity to pursue our strategic objectives

Outlook



Steam Boilers at Boca de Jaruco, Cuba

Outlook

2023 Guidance

Production Volumes	Previous	Updated
Moa Joint Venture (100% basis)		
Finished Nickel (t)	30,000 – 32,000	29,000 – 30,000
Finished Cobalt (t)	3,100 – 3,400	2,900 – 3,100
Electricity (GWh, 33 ⅓% basis)	650 – 700	(unchanged)
Unit Operating Costs		
Moa Joint Venture – NDCC ⁽¹⁾ (US\$/lb)	6.75 – 7.25	(unchanged)
Electricity Unit Operating Cost ⁽¹⁾ (\$/MWh)	27.25 – 28.75	(unchanged)
Spending on Capital⁽¹⁾ (\$ millions)		
Sustaining		
Metals ⁽²⁾	\$70.0	\$50.0
Power (33 ⅓% basis)	\$4.4	(unchanged)
Growth		
Metals: Moa Joint Venture (50% basis)	\$20.0	\$15.0
Spending on Capital ⁽³⁾	\$94.4	\$69.4

Expecting stronger nickel production in Q4

Third Quarter 2023 Summary

- Liquidity continues to be strong and is expected to further strengthen with Cobalt Swap in the years ahead
- New gas wells continue to deliver stronger production from Power
- Expecting higher metals production and sales to drive stronger financial performance
- Moa JV expansion program remains on time and on budget with phase one completion expected early 2024



Maintaining strong liquidity despite current lower average-realized prices

Q&A Discussion



Streambank restoration, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta



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APPENDIX

Non-GAAP and other financial measures

Combined revenue

The Corporation uses combined revenue as a measure to help management assess the Corporation's financial performance across its operations. Combined revenue includes the Corporation's consolidated revenue and revenue of the Moa JV within the Metals reportable segment on a 50% basis, which is accounted for using the equity method for accounting purposes.

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

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

\$ millions	For the three months ended			For the nine months ended		
	2023	2022		2023	2022	
	September 30	September 30	Change	September 30	September 30	Change
Revenue by reportable segment						
Metals ⁽¹⁾	\$ 115.7	\$ 176.0	(34%)	\$ 477.8	\$ 571.6	(16%)
Power	11.9	9.0	32%	33.1	26.6	24%
Technologies	0.3	0.2	50%	1.0	1.3	(23%)
Oil and Gas	4.4	4.7	(6%)	10.6	13.7	(23%)
Corporate	0.1	0.2	(50%)	0.5	0.6	(17%)
Combined revenue	\$ 132.4	\$ 190.1	(30%)	\$ 523.0	\$ 613.8	(15%)
Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	(96.0)	(159.9)		(334.5)	(483.6)	
Financial statement revenue	\$ 36.4	\$ 30.2	21%	\$ 188.5	\$ 130.2	45%

(1) Revenue of Metals for the three months ended September 30, 2023 is composed of revenue recognized by the Moa JV of \$96.0 million (50% basis), which is equity-accounted and included in share of earnings of Moa JV, net of tax, coupled with revenue recognized by Fort Site of \$7.2 million and Metals Marketing of \$12.5 million, both of which are included in consolidated revenue (for the three months ended September 30, 2022 - \$159.9 million, \$14.0 million and \$2.1 million, respectively). Revenue of Metals for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 is composed of revenue recognized by the Moa JV of \$334.5 million (50% basis), coupled with revenue recognized by Fort Site of \$57.2 million and Metals Marketing of \$86.1 million (for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 - \$483.6 million, \$81.6 million and \$6.4 million, respectively).

Adjusted EBITDA

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

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

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

\$ millions, for the three months ended September 30												2023		
	Metals ⁽¹⁾		Power	Techno- logies	Oil and Gas	Corporate	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture				Total			
(Loss) earnings from operations and joint venture per financial statements	\$	(14.9)	\$	5.6	\$	(3.7)	\$	(7.0)	\$	(4.2)	\$	0.4	\$	(23.8)
Add:														
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		2.2		0.6		-		0.1		0.3		-		3.2
Adjustments for share of earnings of Moa Joint Venture:														
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		10.4		-		-		-		-		-		10.4
Impairment of property, plant and equipment		1.5		-		-		-		-		-		1.5
Net finance income		-		-		-		-		-		(2.8)		(2.8)
Income tax expense		-		-		-		-		-		2.4		2.4
Adjusted EBITDA	\$	(0.8)	\$	6.2	\$	(3.7)	\$	(6.9)	\$	(3.9)	\$	-	\$	(9.1)

Adjusted EBITDA (continued)

\$ millions, for the three months ended September 30

2022

	Metals ⁽¹⁾	Power	Techno- logies	Oil and Gas	Corporate	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Earnings (loss) from operations and joint venture per financial statements	\$ 22.5	\$ 1.4	\$ (3.5)	\$ 1.5	\$ (1.1)	\$ 0.5	\$ 21.3
Add:							
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	2.1	4.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	6.4
Adjustments for share of earnings of Moa Joint Venture:							
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	10.2
Net finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.8
Income tax recovery	-	-	-	-	-	(2.3)	(2.3)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 34.8	\$ 5.5	\$ (3.5)	\$ 1.6	\$ (1.0)	\$ -	\$ 37.4

\$ millions, for the nine months ended September 30

2023

	Metals ⁽²⁾	Power	Techno- logies	Oil and Gas	Corporate	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Earnings (loss) from operations and joint venture per financial statements	\$ 19.9	\$ 14.8	\$ (11.9)	\$ (6.9)	\$ (14.6)	\$ (1.3)	\$ -
Add:							
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	7.8	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.7	-	10.6
Adjustments for share of earnings of Moa Joint Venture:							
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	33.1	-	-	-	-	-	33.1
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Net finance income	-	-	-	-	-	(2.4)	(2.4)
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.7
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 62.3	\$ 16.6	\$ (11.8)	\$ (6.7)	\$ (13.9)	\$ -	\$ 46.5

Adjusted EBITDA (continued)

\$ millions, for the nine months ended September 30

2022

	Metals ⁽²⁾		Power		Techno- logies		Oil and Gas		Corporate		Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture		Total	
Earnings (loss) from operations and joint venture per financial statements	\$	167.4	\$	4.2	\$	(10.4)	\$	0.8	\$	(15.8)	\$	(27.4)	\$	118.8
Add (deduct):														
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		7.5		12.0		0.1		0.8		0.8		-		21.2
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-		-		-		(1.3)		-		-		(1.3)
Adjustments for share of earnings of Moa Joint Venture:														
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		31.8		-		-		-		-		-		31.8
Net finance expense		-		-		-		-		-		6.7		6.7
Income tax expense		-		-		-		-		-		20.7		20.7
Adjusted EBITDA	\$	206.7	\$	16.2	\$	(10.3)	\$	0.3	\$	(15.0)	\$	-	\$	197.9

- (1) Adjusted EBITDA of Metals for the three months ended September 30, 2023 is composed of Adjusted EBITDA at Moa JV of \$6.4 million (50% basis), Adjusted EBITDA at Fort Site of \$(7.7) million and Adjusted EBITDA at Metals Marketing of \$0.5 million (for the three months ended September 30, 2022 - \$31.5 million, \$3.8 million and \$(0.5) million, respectively).
- (2) Adjusted EBITDA of Metals for the nine months ended September 30, 2023 is composed of Adjusted EBITDA at Moa JV of \$72.2 million (50% basis), Adjusted EBITDA at Fort Site of \$0.3 million and Adjusted EBITDA at Metals Marketing of \$(10.2) million (for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 - \$176.4 million, \$32.0 million and \$(1.7) million, respectively).

Average-realized price

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

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

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

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

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

\$ millions, except average-realized price and sales volume, for the three months ended September 30							2023
	Metals					Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
	Nickel	Cobalt	Fertilizer	Power	Other ⁽¹⁾		
Revenue per financial statements	\$ 78.6	\$ 20.4	\$ 8.3	\$ 11.9	\$ 13.2	\$ (96.0)	\$ 36.4
Adjustments to revenue:							
By-product revenue	-	-	-	(1.2)			
Revenue for purposes of average-realized price calculation	78.6	20.4	8.3	10.7			
Sales volume for the period	6.3	1.2	21.4	190			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Millions of pounds	Thousands of tonnes	Gigawatt hours			
Average-realized price ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ 12.54	\$ 17.64	\$ 389.43	\$ 56.30			

Average-realized price (continued)

\$ millions, except average-realized price and sales volume, for the three months ended September 30

2022

	Metals					Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
	Nickel	Cobalt	Fertilizer	Power	Other ⁽¹⁾		
Revenue per financial statements	\$ 128.0	\$ 21.5	\$ 15.0	\$ 9.0	\$ 16.6	\$ (159.9)	\$ 30.2
Adjustments to revenue:							
By-product revenue	-	-	-	(1.1)			
Revenue for purposes of average-realized price calculation	128.0	21.5	15.0	7.9			
Sales volume for the period	9.9	0.8	27.4	139			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Millions of pounds	Thousands of tonnes	Gigawatt hours			
Average-realized price ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ 12.94	\$ 28.21	\$ 531.10	\$ 57.02			

\$ millions, except average-realized price and sales volume, for the nine months ended September 30

2023

	Metals					Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
	Nickel	Cobalt	Fertilizer	Power	Other ⁽¹⁾		
Revenue per financial statements	\$ 295.5	\$ 89.6	\$ 70.2	\$ 33.1	\$ 34.6	\$ (334.5)	\$ 188.5
Adjustments to revenue:							
By-product revenue	-	-	-	(3.3)			
Revenue for purposes of average-realized price calculation	295.5	89.6	70.2	29.8			
Sales volume for the period	20.7	5.2	114.7	520			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Millions of pounds	Thousands of tonnes	Gigawatt hours			
Average-realized price ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ 14.29	\$ 17.51	\$ 612.73	\$ 57.23			

Average-realized price (continued)

\$ millions, except average-realized price and sales volume, for the nine months ended September 30

2022

	Metals					Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
	Nickel	Cobalt	Fertilizer	Power	Other ⁽¹⁾		
Revenue per financial statements	\$ 369.0	\$ 82.2	\$ 84.2	\$ 26.6	\$ 51.8	\$ (483.6)	\$ 130.2
Adjustments to revenue:							
By-product revenue	-	-	-	(3.9)			
Revenue for purposes of average-realized price calculation	369.0	82.2	84.2	22.7			
Sales volume for the period	25.1	2.2	108.8	409			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Millions of pounds	Thousands of tonnes	Gigawatt hours			
Average-realized price ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ 14.69	\$ 37.59	\$ 823.91	\$ 55.67			

(1) Other revenue includes revenue from the Oil and Gas, Technologies and Corporate reportable segments.

(2) Average-realized price may not calculate exactly based on amounts presented due to foreign exchange and rounding.

(3) Power, average-realized price per MWh.

(4) Fertilizer, average-realized price per tonne.

Unit operating cost / Net direct cash cost

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

The Moa Joint Venture's NDCC is calculated by dividing cost of sales, as reported in the financial statements, adjusted for the following: depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment losses in cost of sales; cobalt by-product, fertilizer and other revenue; third-party finished nickel costs; and other costs primarily related to the impact of opening and closing inventory values, by the number of finished nickel pounds sold in the period, expressed in U.S. dollars.

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

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

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

\$ millions, except unit cost and sales volume, for the three months ended September 30					2023
	Metals	Power	Other ⁽¹⁾	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Cost of sales per financial statements	\$ 128.1	\$ 5.7	\$ 15.1	\$ (98.9)	\$ 50.0
Less:					
Depletion, depreciation and amortization in cost of sales	(12.5)	(0.6)			
	115.6	5.1			
Adjustments to cost of sales:					
Cobalt by-product, fertilizer and other revenue	(37.1)	-			
Cobalt gain	(0.3)	-			
Impact of opening/closing inventory and other ⁽²⁾	(18.2)	-			
Cost of sales for purposes of unit cost calculation	60.0	5.1			
Sales volume for the period	6.3	190			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Gigawatt hours			
Unit operating cost ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ 9.56	\$ 27.06			
Unit operating cost (US\$ per pound) (NDCC) ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 7.24				

Unit operating cost / Net direct cash cost (continued)

\$ millions, except unit cost and sales volume, for the three months ended September 30

2022

	Metals	Power	Other ⁽¹⁾	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Cost of sales per financial statements	\$ 151.0	\$ 6.8	\$ 6.4	\$ (137.2)	\$ 27.0
Less:					
Depletion, depreciation and amortization in cost of sales	(12.3)	(4.1)			
	138.7	2.7			
Adjustments to cost of sales:					
Cobalt by-product, fertilizer and other revenue	(48.0)	-			
Impact of opening/closing inventory and other ⁽²⁾	(3.6)	-			
Cost of sales for purposes of unit cost calculation	87.1	2.7			
Sales volume for the period	9.9	139			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Gigawatt hours			
Unit operating cost ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ 8.81	\$ 20.04			
Unit operating cost (US\$ per pound) (NDCC) ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 6.76				

\$ millions, except unit cost and sales volume, for the nine months ended September 30

2023

	Metals	Power	Other ⁽¹⁾	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Cost of sales per financial statements	\$ 454.8	\$ 15.6	\$ 29.2	\$ (294.2)	\$ 205.4
Less:					
Depletion, depreciation and amortization in cost of sales	(40.7)	(1.5)			
	414.1	14.1			
Adjustments to cost of sales:					
Cobalt by-product, fertilizer and other revenue	(182.3)	-			
Cobalt gain	(2.7)	-			
Impact of opening/closing inventory and other ⁽²⁾	(35.3)	-			
Cost of sales for purposes of unit cost calculation	193.8	14.1			
Sales volume for the period	20.7	520			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Gigawatt hours			
Unit operating cost ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ 9.37	\$ 27.07			
Unit operating cost (US\$ per pound) (NDCC) ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 6.97				

Unit operating cost / Net direct cash cost (continued)

\$ millions, except unit cost and sales volume, for the nine months ended September 30

2022

	Metals	Power	Other ⁽¹⁾	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total
Cost of sales per financial statements	\$ 398.3	\$ 19.3	\$ 23.3	\$ (334.9)	\$ 106.0
Less:					
Depletion, depreciation and amortization in cost of sales	(39.3)	(12.0)			
	359.0	7.3			
Adjustments to cost of sales:					
Cobalt by-product, fertilizer and other revenue	(202.6)	-			
Impact of opening/closing inventory and other ⁽²⁾	(15.2)	-			
Cost of sales for purposes of unit cost calculation	141.2	7.3			
Sales volume for the period	25.1	409			
Volume units	Millions of pounds	Gigawatt hours			
Unit operating cost ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ 5.62	\$ 18.60			
Unit operating cost (US\$ per pound) (NDCC) ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 4.39				

(1) Other is composed of the cost of sales of the Oil and Gas and Technologies reportable segments.

(2) Other is primarily composed of royalties and other contributions, sales discounts and other non-cash items.

(3) Unit operating cost/NDCC may not calculate exactly based on amounts presented due to foreign exchange and rounding.

(4) Power, unit operating cost price per MWh.

(5) Unit operating costs in US\$ are converted at the average exchange rate for the period.

Spending on capital

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

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

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

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

\$ millions, for the three months ended September 30							2023
				Combined	Adjustment	Total	
	Metals	Power	Other ⁽¹⁾	total	for Moa	derived from	
					Joint Venture	financial	
						statements	
Property, plant and equipment expenditures ⁽²⁾	\$ 13.7	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.2	\$ 14.5	\$ (7.6)	\$ 6.9	
Intangible asset expenditures ⁽²⁾	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	
	13.7	0.6	0.3	14.6	(7.6)	7.0	
Adjustments:							
Accrual adjustment	2.0	-	-	2.0			
Spending on capital	\$ 15.7	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.3	\$ 16.6			

Spending on capital (continued)

\$ millions, for the three months ended September 30

								2022
	Metals	Power	Other ⁽¹⁾	Combined total	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total derived from financial statements		
Property, plant and equipment expenditures ⁽²⁾	\$ 17.4	\$ 3.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 20.5	\$ (10.1)	\$ 10.4		
Intangible asset expenditures ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	17.4	3.0	0.1	20.5	(10.1)	10.4		
Adjustments:								
Accrual adjustment	0.7	-	-	0.7				
Spending on capital	\$ 18.1	\$ 3.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 21.2				

\$ millions, for the nine months ended September 30

								2023
	Metals	Power	Other ⁽¹⁾	Combined total	Adjustment for Moa Joint Venture	Total derived from financial statements		
Property, plant and equipment expenditures ⁽²⁾	\$ 39.4	\$ 1.9	\$ 0.2	\$ 41.5	\$ (26.9)	\$ 14.6		
Intangible asset expenditures ⁽²⁾	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	1.2		
	39.4	1.9	1.4	42.7	(26.9)	15.8		
Adjustments:								
Accrual adjustment	2.0	-	(0.7)	1.3				
Spending on capital	\$ 41.4	\$ 1.9	\$ 0.7	\$ 44.0				

Spending on capital (continued)

\$ millions, for the nine months ended September 30

\$ millions, for the nine months ended September 30								2022
					Combined	Adjustment	Total	
	Metals	Power	Other ⁽¹⁾	total	for Moa	derived from		
					Joint Venture	financial		
						statements		
Property, plant and equipment expenditures ⁽²⁾	\$ 40.3	\$ 3.5	\$ 0.1	\$ 43.9	\$ (25.9)	\$ 18.0		
Intangible asset expenditures ⁽²⁾	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.6		
	40.3	3.5	0.7	44.5	\$ (25.9)	\$ 18.6		
Adjustments:								
Accrual adjustment	7.1	-	-	7.1				
Spending on capital	\$ 47.4	\$ 3.5	\$ 0.7	\$ 51.6				

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

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