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Results for Announcement to Market

Appendix 4E– Period ended 31 December 2024

This document relates to Stanmore Resources Limited's (**Company**) results for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Reporting period	year ended 31 December 2024
Previous reporting period	year ended 31 December 2023

	Year to 31 December 2024	Year to 31 December 2023	Change
	US$m	US$m	%
Revenue from ordinary activities	2,395.5	2,803.6	-15
Profit/(loss) after tax from ordinary activities attributable to members	191.5	472.4	-59
Net Profit/(loss) attributable to members	191.5	472.4	-59

Dividends paid and proposed

Paid during the period

A fully franked final dividend for 2023 of US 8.4 cents per share was declared on February 26, 2024 and paid on March 18, 2024.

A fully franked interim dividend for 2024 of US 4.4 cents per share was declared on August 26, 2024 and paid on September 18, 2024.

Declared after the period

The Directors have declared a final dividend of US 6.7 cents per share. The dividend is fully franked based on tax paid of 30 per cent. The dividend is payable on Thursday, 13 March 2025 to shareholders registered as at Friday, 28 February 2025.

No other dividends were paid or declared during or after the period.

The Company does not have in operation a dividend or distribution reinvestment plan.

Explanation of key information and commentary on the results for the period

The reduction in profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 is primarily related to a decline in the sales price received for product during the financial year. Detailed commentary on the consolidated results and outlook are set out in the Operating and Financial Review section of the Directors' Report.

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Rounding of amounts to the nearest hundred thousand dollars

The Company satisfies the requirements of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 issued by the ASIC relating to "rounding off" of amounts in the financial statements to the nearest hundred thousand dollars. Amounts have been rounded off in the financial statements in accordance with that ASIC Instrument.

Net tangible assets per security

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	Change
	US$	US$	%
Net tangible assets/(liabilities) per security	2.030	1.945	4%

Details of entities over which control has been gained or lost during the year

On August 13, 2024 the Company through its 100% owned entity Kerlong Coking Coal Pty Ltd acquired 100% of the shares of Eagle Downs Coal Management Pty Ltd which manages the Eagle Downs Joint Venture.

Details of joint venture entities

Name of Entity	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	Change
	%	%	%
Clifford Joint Venture – EPC 1274 and EPC 1276	60%	60%	-
Lilyvale Joint Venture Agreement – EPC 1687 and EPC 2157	85%	85%	-
Mackenzie Joint Venture Agreement – EPC 2081	95%	95%	-

Compliance statement

The Consolidated Financial Statements upon which this Appendix 4E is based have been audited by Ernst & Young, the Company's auditors.

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Stanmore Resources Limited

ABN 27 131 920 968

Annual Financial Report
December 2024

Stanmore Resources Limited

ABN 27 131 920 968

Annual report - 31 December 2024

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These consolidated financial statements are the consolidated financial statements of the consolidated entity consisting of Stanmore Resources Limited and its subsidiaries.

This annual report, including the Directors' report and financial statements, are presented in United States dollars and all amounts are reported in United States dollars unless otherwise stated.

Stanmore Resources Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Stanmore Resources Limited
Level 32
12 Creek Street
Brisbane QLD 4000

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the Directors' report on page 2, which is not part of these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 24 February 2025.

Through the use of the internet, we have ensured that our corporate reporting is timely and complete. All press releases, financial reports and other information are available at our Shareholders' Centre on our website: www.stanmore.au

Stanmore Resources Limited
Corporate directory

Directors	Mr Dwi Suseno *Non-Executive Director and Chair* Mr Marcelo Matos *Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director* Mr Jimmy Lim *Non-Executive Director* Mr Richard Majlinder *Non-Executive Director* Mr Brett Garland *Non-Executive Director* Mr Matthew Latimore *Non-Executive Director* Ms Caroline Chan *Non-Executive Director* Ms Keira Brennan (appointed 12 April 2024) *Non-Executive Director* Mr Murray Smith *Alternate Director for Matthew Latimore*
Secretary	Mr Rees Fleming
Principal registered office in Australia	Level 32 12 Creek Street Brisbane QLD 4000 Australia +61 7 3238 1000
Share register	MUFG Corporate Markets Level 21 10 Eagle Street Brisbane QLD 4000 1300 554 474
Auditor	Ernst & Young Level 51 111 Eagle Street Brisbane QLD 4000 +61 7 3011 3333
Stock exchange listings	Australian Securities Exchange ASX Code: SMR
Website address	www.stanmore.au

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Directors' report

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Group during the period was the exploration, development, production and sale of metallurgical coal in Queensland, Australia.

In the opinion of the Directors, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group that occurred during the financial year that have not been noted in the review of operations.

Directors and company secretary

Mr Dwi Suseno
Mr Marcelo Matos
Mr Jimmy Lim
Mr Richard Majlinder
Mr Brett Garland
Mr Matthew Latimore
Ms Caroline Chan
Ms Keira Brennan (appointed 12 April 2024)
Mr Murray Smith (alternate to Mr Matthew Latimore)

The following person was the Company Secretary of the Company during the financial year and up to the date of this report:

Mr Rees Fleming

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

Dwi Susenso

Chair and Non-Executive Director
Appointed: 15 May 2020

Experience and expertise

Mr Dwi Suseno is the Executive Director and Group CEO of Golden Energy and Resources Pte. Ltd (GEAR), an international mining and resources company. Mr Suseno is responsible for managing operations for GEAR, including mining, logistics and coal marketing, as well as leading strategic initiatives and expansions.

Mr Suseno began his career in Australia, where he was raised and educated, and he has over 26 years of experience in management, commercial and finance in mining resources as well as oil and gas related industries in both Australia and internationally. Mr Suseno was previously an Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer of Straits Corporation Group, which was then part of the SGX-listed coal mining company Straits Asia Resources Limited. Mr Suseno has previously worked with Baker Hughes Inc. (Fortune 500 NYSE listed oilfield services company), Arthur Andersen Australia and Ernst & Young LLP.

Mr Suseno is a Certified Public Accountant in both Australia and Singapore, graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from the University of Western Australia, Graduate Diploma in Tax from the University of Melbourne’s Law Masters program, as well as a Postgraduate Diploma in Business from Curtin University. He also holds an executive MBA from the Kellogg School of Management, and Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.

Other listed current directorships

Nil

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INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS (continued)

Former listed directorships in last 3 years

Executive Director of Golden Energy and Resources Limited (SGX: AUE). Directorship ceased due to delisting from the SGX on 28 September 2023.

Special responsibilities

Chair of the Disclosure Committee
Member of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee

Marcelo Matos

Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director
Appointed 27 November 2020

Experience and expertise

Mr Marcelo Matos has over 25 years of experience in the mining sector in a number of operations, projects, business development, marketing and sales, strategy and planning roles in Australia, China, Singapore, Brazil and spent many years involved with large developments in Mozambique.

Having started with Stanmore Resources initially as a Non-Executive Director in late 2019, he took the helm as CEO in August 2020 and led the acquisition of the SMC assets and the transformation of Stanmore into a large metallurgical coal producer. Prior to that and amongst other roles, Mr Matos worked for Vale for close to 20 years in various senior roles, starting in iron ore and moving into coal as its Chief Marketing and Strategy Officer as well as their Managing Director in Australia. He is also a Board Director of the Queensland Resources Council.

Mr Matos holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) and an Executive MBA from IBMEC Business School.

Other listed current directorships

Nil

Former listed directorships in last 3 years

Nil

Special responsibilities

Member of the Health and Safety Committee
Member of the Disclosure Committee

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INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS (continued)

Jimmy Lim

Non-Executive Director
Appointed 23 October 2019

Experience and expertise

Mr Jimmy Lim has over 20 years of experience in finance and investment management in the metals and mining sector, with extensive industry relationships in Australia and globally. Mr Lim started his career in Perth with Ernst & Young in Tax, serving natural resources and infrastructure companies of all sizes before moving into Corporate Finance with Ernst & Young and then KPMG where he continued advising clients in the natural resources sector. From there, Mr Lim then went on to work for JP Morgan in Melbourne where he worked on assignments advising and financing some of the largest companies in the world before moving to Hong Kong with Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs, where he was responsible for coverage of Metals and Mining in Asia excluding China.

Mr Lim is a Fellow of Financial Services Institute of Australasia (FINSIA) and holds an MBA and degrees in Engineering and Science from the University of Western Australia.

Other listed current directorships

Nil

Former listed directorships in last 3 years

Non-Executive Director at Sendero Resources Limited (TSX-V:SEND)
Resigned: 5 June 2024

Non-Executive Director at 5E Advanced Minerals Inc (NASDAQ: FEAM)
Ceased: 12 January 2025

Special responsibilities

Chair of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee
Member of the Audit and Risk Management Committee

Richard Majlinder

Non-Executive Director
Appointed: 15 May 2020

Experience and expertise

Mr Richard Majlinder is the Chief Investment Officer at Maranello Capital, an Australian-owned private wealth fund. He was previously Chief Commercial Officer for Madison Group Enterprises, a manufacturer and B2B distributor of communications technology. Prior to this, he held a number of roles with PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), including as a Partner in Private Clients Advisory, leading client projects across mergers and acquisitions, consulting and financial management.

Mr Majlinder has a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Economic History from the London School of Economics, and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. He is also a Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia & New Zealand, and a Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (MAICD).

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INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS (continued)

Other listed current directorships

Nil

Former listed directorships in last 3 years

Nil

Special responsibilities

Chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee
Member of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee

Matthew Latimore

Non-Executive Director
Appointed: 25 May 2020

Experience and expertise

Mr Matthew Latimore is Chairman and President of M Resources, a rapidly growing and agile company involved in investment, marketing, and trading of metallurgical coal. M Resources is the major shareholder in Mastermyne Group Limited (ASX: MYE), an underground mining services company operating in Australia. M Resources is also 50% shareholder and joint venture operator in Magnetic Rail which owns OneRail Australia, which rails circa 60Mtpa of coal in NSW and QLD and various other investments in listed and unlisted companies such as GM3 in Illawarra Metallurgical Coal Complex and other vanadium, graphite, bauxite and copper interests.

Prior to establishing M Resources, Mr Latimore held the position of General Manager for Sales and Marketing at Wesfarmers' Curragh coal mine. In this role, Mr Latimore was responsible for global sales to steel mills and domestic and international power utilities. Mr Latimore was also a Director of Curragh Coal Sales Pty Ltd.

Mr Latimore has held various positions with Mitsui & Co (Australia) Pty Ltd in Brisbane, Sydney and Tokyo, working on joint ventures including Atlantic Richfield and BHP Mitsui Coal.

Mr Latimore has an Executive MBA from the Australian Graduate School of Management, and a Bachelor of International Business from Griffith University. He is a Graduate of the Australian Company Directors Course (GAICD) and graduated from the Columbia Senior Executive Program in New York in 2011.

Other listed current directorships

Nil

Former listed directorships in last 3 years

Non-Executive Director of Bowen Coking Coal Limited (ASX:BCB)
Resigned: 25 July 2023

Non-Executive Director of Magnum Mining and Exploration Limited (ASX:MGU)
Resigned: 8 March 2024

Special responsibilities

Nil

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INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS (continued)

Brett Garland

Non-Executive Director
Appointed: 25 May 2022

Experience and expertise

Mr Brett Garland has worked in the Australian mining industry for more than 44 years and held numerous management and executive management positions, including Executive Vice-President Production - Macarthur Coal, Project Executive, New Saraji - New Hope Group, Managing Director of Caledon Coal and Chief Executive Officer of Baralaba Coal.

Mr Garland served from 2005 until 2015 as a member of the Queensland Ministerial Advisory Committee for the Queensland Coal Mining Safety & Health Act. He was previously Director of the Mining Industry Safety & Health Centre, part of the Sustainable Mining Institute at the University of Queensland. He is also Chairman of the Queensland Mines Rescue Board.

Mr Garland holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Honours) from the University of Wollongong and an Executive MBA from the Queensland University of Technology. He also holds qualifications as a Certified Coal Mine Manager in NSW & Queensland, and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Chartered Professional with the AusIMM.

Other listed current directorships

Nil

Former listed directorships in last 3 years

Nil

Special responsibilities

Chair of the Health and Safety Committee
Member of the Sustainability Committee

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INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS (continued)

Caroline Chan

Non-Executive Director
Appointed: 25 May 2022

Experience and expertise

Ms Chan brings over 20 years expertise in banking and finance, with a proven track record in leadership, strategy and transformational change. She has held various senior executive roles at Westpac Banking Corporation including Head of Institutional Banking for Western Australia & South Australia and Chief Operating Officer of Corporate & Institutional Banking where she advised on complex client transactions, drove strategic growth initiatives and led operational transformations. Prior to Westpac, Ms Chan developed corporate finance transaction experience through roles in mergers and acquisitions at Deutsche Bank and acquisition finance at NM Rothschild. She also gained commercial and operational experience at Singtel Optus and Perth Airport.

Ms Chan served on the Board of the Australia-ASEAN Council from 2022 - 2024, an advisory body established by the Australian Government to strengthen Australia's engagement with Southeast Asia. She was also a Board member of Loreto Nedlands, and Chair of its Finance Committee from 2016-2021. Ms Chan is a WA Business News ‘40 under 40’ award winner, and is a passionate advocate for diversity, inclusion and sustainable business practices. She holds Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting & Finance) degrees from the University of Western Australia, a postgraduate Diploma in Applied Finance & Investment from the Securities Institute of Australia, and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors course (GAICD).

Other listed current directorships

Nil

Former listed directorships in last 3 years

Nil

Special responsibilities

Chair of the Sustainability Committee
Member of the Audit and Risk Management Committee

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INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS (continued)

Keira Brennan

Non-Executive Director
Appointed: 12 April 2024

Experience and expertise

Ms Brennan has over 30 years experience advising in the energy and resources sectors and is recognised as one of the leading lawyers in these sectors in Queensland. Ms Brennan advises energy and resources clients on strategic issues and operational requirements, including multi-transactional and multi-asset mergers and acquisitions, joint venture agreements, organisational restructuring and asset sales. She also has extensive experience advising on contract drafting and negotiation, including coal offtake and strategic supply agreements, and rail and port infrastructure access and pricing, including haulage agreements and access to coal export terminals.

Ms Brennan holds a Bachelor of Laws from the University of Queensland, and since July 2023 has been a Senior Adviser in the Brisbane office of Norton Rose Fulbright, having joined the firm as a partner in 2014, heading the firm's infrastructure, mining and commodities team. She has been recognised as a leading energy and natural resources lawyer in Australia in *Chambers* since 2009, and was named as Brisbane's 2023 Natural Resources lawyer of the Year by *Best Lawyers Australia*. Between 2013 and 2021, she was a Director on the National Board of the Energy & Resources Law Association (previously AMPLA), and is presently a non-executive Director of the Australian Rail Track Corporation.

Other listed current directorships

Nil

Former listed directorships in last 3 years

Nil

Special responsibilities

Member of the Sustainability Committee
Member of the Health and Safety Committee

Murray Smith

Alternate to Matthew Latimore
Appointed: 1 June 2023

Experience and expertise

Mr Smith is a highly experienced business executive with over 30 years of experience in senior executive and board roles across the resources, financial services, government administration and childcare services industries. Mr Smith is currently Chief Operating Officer of the M Resources Group with responsibility for coordinating and leading the Group's corporate functions including strategy and finance.

Other listed current directorships

Mastermyne Group Limited (ASX:MYE)
Appointed: 22 May 2023

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INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS (continued)

Former listed directorships in last 3 years

Nil

Special responsibilities

Nil

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Shane Young

Appointed: 12 August 2021

Experience and expertise

Mr Shane Young has over 25 years of experience in Accounting, Financial Planning and Analysis, Commercial, Corporate Finance, Treasury, Corporate Development, and Governance roles in Australia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Cayman Islands and the United States. Mr Young has worked for major global organisations including KPMG, Shell and Peabody, and held various senior roles in the mining industry over several years.

Having joined Stanmore in August 2021 as Chief Financial Officer, Mr Young has full responsibility for all aspects of Financial Reporting, Accounting, Financial Planning, Shared Services, Treasury, Taxation and Investor Relations, as well as Human Resources, Technology, Supply and Procurement in a broad role that covers all major corporate support services for the Group.

Mr Young is a Chartered Accountant and holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting and Finance) degree from Monash University. He is a member of the Chartered Accountants Australia & New Zealand, a member of Australia Corporate Treasury Association (Certified Finance and Treasury Professional), and a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD).

Special responsibilities

Member of the Disclosure Committee

COMPANY SECRETARY

Rees Fleming

Appointed: 22 July 2021

Experience and expertise

Mr Rees Fleming has more than 24 years' experience as a lawyer in both private practice and in-house roles focusing on M&A, corporate, commercial, litigation, shipping, corporate governance, compliance and risk. He has held General Counsel and Company Secretarial roles for listed and large multinational companies, including Vale, Wilmar Sugar Australia and worked in private practice with major law firms Ashurst and Clayton Utz.

His current role as Company Secretary & General Counsel encompasses the Legal, Corporate Governance, Compliance and Risk functions.

Mr Fleming holds a Master of Law (International Shipping) and a Bachelor of Law. He is a practising legal practitioner, a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD) and a member of Queensland Law Society, Association of Corporate Counsel and Energy Resources Law Association.

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COMPANY SECRETARY (continued)

Special responsibilities

Member of the Disclosure Committee

No person who was an officer of the Company at any time during the financial year was a partner or director of a firm or entity involved in the audit of the Company.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

Mr Latimore and the entities he controls hold 43,593,804 (4.8%) shares in Stanmore Resources Limited.

Ms Chan indirectly holds interests in 30,000 shares in Stanmore Resources Limited.

As at the date of this report, no other Directors held any shares, options and other equity instruments in the Group.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The numbers of meetings of the Company's board of Directors and of each board committee held during the year ended 31 December 2024, and the numbers of meetings attended by each Director were:

	Board		Meetings of Committees							
			Audit & Risk Management		Remuneration & Nomination		Health & Safety		Sustainability	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Mr Dwi Suseno	7	6	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-
Mr Marcelo Matos	7	7	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
Mr Jimmy Lim	7	7	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr Richard Majlinder	7	6	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr Matthew Latimore	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Brett Garland	7	7	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4
Ms Caroline Chan	7	7	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
Ms Keira Brennan	5	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4
Mr Murray Smith	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A= Number of meetings held during the time the Director held office or was a member of the committee during the year, or in the case of an alternate director, the number of meetings that that alternate director was entitled to attend during the year

B= Number of meetings attended

Mr Matos is a member of the Health and Safety Committee. However, in his role as Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director, he additionally attends all other Committee meetings. The above notes where he is a listed member of the Committee.

Mr Smith in his capacity as alternate director for Mr Latimore attended one Company meeting.

The Disclosure Committee did not meet formally during the course of the year.

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DIVIDENDS

Paid
Dividends of US$115.5 million were paid to shareholders during the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: US$52.5 million).

Declared after year end
On 24 February 2025, the Directors declared a fully franked final dividend of US6.7 cents per share totalling US$60.4 million to be paid on 13 March 2025.

SHARE AND UNISSUED INTERESTS UNDER OPTION

At the date of this report, there were nil unissued ordinary shares or unissued interests under option in the Company or its controlled entities.

No shares or interest of the Company or its controlled entities were issued during or since the year end as a result of the exercise of an option over unissued shares or interest.

CHANGES TO CAPITAL STRUCTURE

At the date of this report, Stanmore had 901,391,634 (2023: 901,391,634) ordinary shares, nil unlisted options and nil rights on issue.

INSURANCE OF OFFICERS AND INDEMNITIES

(a) Insurance of officers

The Constitution of Stanmore requires that it indemnifies each of its (and its subsidiaries) directors, officers and company secretaries, to the extent permitted by law, in respect of any liability arising out of any activity of the Company or a relevant subsidiary, or the proper performance of that officer's duties. The current directors, officers and company secretary of Stanmore (as well as individuals who formerly held these positions) have the benefit of this indemnity. As permitted by rule 18.2 of the Constitution, the Company has entered into deeds of indemnity, insurance and access with each of its directors, company secretary and officers, under which it agrees to indemnify those persons on a full indemnity basis, to the extent permitted by law.

Stanmore maintains directors and officers liability insurance, which insures against certain liabilities (subject to exclusions) in respect of current and former directors and officers of the Group. Due to confidentiality obligations and undertakings of the insurance policy, the Company is not permitted to disclose any further details about the premium or insurance.

During the reporting period, and as at the date of this report, no indemnity has been paid in favour of a current or former director or officer of a member of the Group.

(b) Indemnity of auditors

To the extent permitted by law, the Company has agreed to indemnify its auditors, Ernst & Young, as part of its terms of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit. The Company has made no payment to indemnify Ernst & Young during or since the financial year.

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EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

No other matters or circumstance have arisen since 31 December 2024 that have significantly affected the Group's operations, results or state of affairs, or may do so in future years.

ROUNDING OF AMOUNTS

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial / Directors' Report) Instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the Directors' report. Amounts in the Directors' report have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest hundred thousand dollars unless otherwise stated.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The Group is subject to environmental regulation in respect of its operating and exploration activities. During the year, Isaac Plains was issued a penalty infringement notice for a minor, non-compliant release of mine-affected water in February 2024.There are no other material matters that have arisen in relation to environmental issues up to the date of this report.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

AUDIT AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The board of Directors has considered the level and type of non-audit services provided by the auditor and, in accordance with advice received from the Audit and Risk Management Committee, is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out below, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed and approved by the Audit and Risk Management Committee prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor, and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for non-audit services provided by Ernst & Young, the auditor of the Group:

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AUDIT AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES (continued)

	2024 **$'000**	2023 $'000
Taxation services		
Ernst & Young Australian firm:		
Fees for tax compliance and advisory services	**210.1**	235.9
Total remuneration for taxation services	**210.1**	235.9
Other services		
Ernst & Young Australian firm:		
Fees for other advisory services	**222.0**	26.8
Total remuneration for other services	**222.0**	26.8
Total remuneration for non-audit services	**432.1**	262.7

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 43.

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OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Highlights of the Group's operations and results for the year ended 31 December 2024 are described below:

- Serious Accident Frequency Rate (SAFR) of 0.30 per million hours (31 December 2023: 0.19 million hours), below the industry average of 0.69 for surface mines (reported as of September 2024 by Resources Safety and Health Queensland);
- Underlying EBITDA (a non-IFRS measure defined below) of $700.3m (31 December 2023: $1,100.1m);
- Net profit after tax of $191.5m (31 December 2023: $472.4m);
- Cash inflows from operations of $407.7m (31 December 2023: $736.9m); and
- Cash and cash equivalents of $288.9m as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: $446.3m)
- Refinanced and upsized debt facilities including a $350m five-year amortising Term Loan Facility as well as a $150m Revolving Credit Facility.
- Acquisition of Eagle Downs and Isaac Downs Extension (Isaac South) projects completed during the year, along with the divestment of the Wards Well southern tenement.

(a) Financial performance

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Total revenue and other income	**2,399.6**	2,806.9
Operating costs	**(2,144.8)**	(2,031.8)
Other gains/(losses)	**96.0**	-
Operating profit	**350.8**	775.1
Profit/(loss) before income tax and net finance expenses	**350.8**	775.1
Finance income	**21.9**	26.4
Finance costs	**(102.6)**	(111.4)
Share of profit/(loss) from associates	**-**	(18.1)
Profit/(loss) before income tax benefit/(expense)	**270.1**	672.0
Income tax benefit/(expense)	**(78.6)**	(199.6)
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense	**191.5**	472.4

(b) Underlying EBITDA result (unaudited, non-IFRS measure)

Underlying EBITDA (an unaudited, non-IFRS measure) reflects statutory EBITDA as adjusted to reflect the Directors' assessment of the result for the ongoing business activities of the Group. The items adjusted are determined to be non-cash transactions that are unrelated to mining operations. The presentation of non-IFRS financial information provides stakeholders the ability to compare against prior periods in a consistent manner.

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OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

(b) Underlying EBITDA result (unaudited, non-IFRS measure) (continued)

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Net Profit after tax	**191.5**	472.4
Add back:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**364.3**	310.0
Income tax expense	**78.6**	199.6
Finance costs - net	**80.7**	85.0
Earnings before interest, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	**715.1**	1,067.0
Transaction and transition costs	**7.1**	3.0
Impairment and closure costs	**74.1**	30.1
Gain on sale of Wards Well	**(96.0)**	-
Underlying EBITDA (non-IFRS measure)	**700.3**	1,100.1

The underlying EBITDA of $700.3m for the year ended 31 December 2024 was $399.8m lower than underlying EBITDA of $1,100.1m for the period to 31 December 2023.

The decrease in EBITDA was primarily driven by the lower US$/t sales prices realised during the period, with the impact of this partially offset through operational improvements, higher sales volumes and favourable currency movements.

Free on Board ('FOB') cash costs increased year-on-year, with robust sales volumes, favourable currency movements and operational improvements helping mitigate general cost inflation, higher labour costs and the under-performance of the Millennium operations in the first half of 2024.

The primary drivers contributing to the Net Profit after Tax ('NPAT') result include:

- Gross revenue from coal sales decreased to $2,395.5m for the year ended 31 December 2024 from $2,803.6m in the period to 31 December 2023. The decrease was driven by a reduction in the US$ realised price to an average of $167.94/t from $214.0/t in the prior period. This was partially offset by an increase in sales of produced coal to 14.2Mt in the period to 31 December 2024 from 12.8Mt in the period to 31 December 2023.
- FOB cash costs per tonne (excluding royalties and inventory movements) have increased slightly year on year, from $86.0/t to $89.4/t.
- Depreciation and amortisation costs increased from $310.0m to $364.3m in line with the increased Property, Plant and Equipment assets and production levels during the period.

(c) Cash flow

In the period to 31 December 2024, total net cash outflows of $157.4m, including the effect of exchange rate changes, were recorded (31 December 2023: total inflows of $13.9m)

The net cash inflow from operating activities was $407.7m (31 December 2023: $736.9m). Overall operational cash flows have decreased due to the lower average sales prices achieved from coal sales, in conjunction with slightly higher production costs per tonne, reducing average margins achieved.

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OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

(c) Cash flow (continued)

Cash outflows from investing activities were $249.8m (31 December 2023: $258.6m), which included the impact of elevated capital spend at South Walker Creek as the MRA2C project was substantially completed, along with impacts from the BHP - BMC deferred earn-out payment ($150.0m) and acquisition payments for the Eagle Downs and Isaac Downs extension projects. Offsetting these outflows were proceeds from the sale of the non-core Wards Well southern tenement for $134.4m.

Net cash from financing activities totalled outflows of $314.9m (31 December 2023: $462.9m). This included net debt repayments of $18.3m following the successful debt refinance and $115.5m of dividends paid to shareholders.

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Net cash at beginning of period	**446.3**	432.4
Cash flows from operating activities	**407.7**	736.9
Cash flows from investing activities	**(249.8)**	(258.6)
Cash flows from financing activities	**(314.9)**	(462.9)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(0.4)**	(1.5)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	**(157.4)**	13.9
Net cash at end of period	**288.9**	446.3

(d) Health, safety, environment and community performance

As noted last year, we have transitioned our focus in injury reporting statistics from TRIFR to the Queensland Coal Mining regulator's Serious Accident Frequency Rate (SAFR) which focuses on efforts and actions towards mitigating the risks of these serious accidents occurring and provide improved industry-wide comparison on safety performance. For the 12-month period, the SAFR is 0.30 per million hours (31 December 2023: 0.19 per million hours), well below the industry average of 0.69 for surface mines (reported as of September 2024 by Resources Safety and Health Queensland).

Along with the SAFR metric, the Group uses a variety of leading safety indicators to ensure hazards and changes to procedures, are being identified in a timely manner.

During the year, Isaac Plains was issued a penalty infringement notice for a minor, non compliant release of mine-affected water in February 2024. No other significant reportable environmental events were reported during 2024.

We are also progressing decarbonisation projects across the group, with an agreement with Idemitsu for a trial Pongamia plantation adjacent to South Walker Creek. This is in addition to the Queensland Government Low Emission Investment Partnership (LEIP) grant funding announced in relation to the development of a Gas Power Plant project also at South Walker Creek.

Stanmore continues to support the communities in which our operations are located with a number of grants, sponsorships, important community initiatives and events undertaken during the year.

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OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

(e) Operations

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Physicals		
ROM Coal Mined (mt)	**19.4**	18.4
Clean coal produced (mt)	**13.8**	13.2
Coal Sales (mt)	**14.2**	12.8
Unit costs of sales (US$/t sold)		
Revenue/Sales t	**167.9**	214.0
US$ FOB Cash Costs / Sales t (ex Royalties & Inventories)	**89.4**	86.0

Results for the period benefited from elevated opening stockpile positions which support strong sales volumes throughout the year despite adverse weather impacts. These sales volume increases have been offset by a small increase in FOB cash costs/t, and a reduction in the average realised sales price to $167.94/t. Despite this, the business recorded underlying EBITDA of $700.3m.

Cash generated from operations has decreased to $407.7m (31 December 2023: $736.9m) which includes the impacts from a reduction in average selling prices previously noted.

The Group is progressing various continuous improvement initiatives which will assist in mitigating impacts from general cost inflation that continues to be felt across the industry, particularly given a tight labour market. These initiatives include de-bottlenecking the coal handling and preparation plants as well as optimising product mix and fleet configurations.

FOB cash costs per tonne (excluding royalties and inventory movements) increased marginally year on year, from $86.0/t to $89.4/t with inflationary pressures, wet weather and mine sequencing being offset by record levels of production and sales during the period.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(a) Operations

The focus for the Group in 2025 will be to capitalise upon the major projects substantially completed in 2024, with South Walker Creek benefiting from the finalisation of the MRA2C development and CHPP expansion upgrade. With the completion of the E Pit Boxcut during 2025, and the ramp-up in additional feed capacity, South Walker Creek will have access to low strip ratio coal reserves which will take the mine to a run-rate of approximately 7 million product tonnes per annum by the end of the year.

Capital spend will fall in 2025 with a focus on optimisation projects including washplant improvements at Poitrel and Isaac Plains and the Sandy Creek diversion project at South Walker Creek.

Cost discipline across the Group will be a renewed focus in 2025 given the current macro-economic uncertainty, price environment and continued cost escalation pressures in the industry.

Despite this uncertainty, the Group remains well positioned with low-cost operations and access to over $500m of liquidity as at 31 December 2024.

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LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

(b) Exploration and development

Following the 2024 purchases of the Eagle Downs and the Isaac Downs Extension (Isaac South) projects, the Group will progress studies and approvals for these projects in 2025.

On 24 February 2025, Stanmore announced the annual update to coal resources and reserves across the Group under the relevant Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

The total Proved and Probable Coal Reserves across all tenements formally declared and published are now 534Mt, and the total Marketable Coal Reserves are 360Mt.

Following the success of the 2024 acquisitions noted above, the Group has a significant organic development pipeline available, but will assess opportunistic acquisitions if presented and they meet Stanmore's investment filters.

(c) Managing risks

Stanmore is a metallurgical coal company operating in a volatile pricing market. Factors specific to Stanmore, or those which impact the market more broadly, may individually or in combination impact the financial and operating performance of the Group, its prospects and/or the value of Stanmore. These events may be beyond the control of the Board or management of Stanmore.

The material risks associated with an investment in Stanmore are summarised below. Stanmore identifies and actively manages the material risks as part of its risk management governance framework and internal control systems.

(i) Health and Safety risks

The Health and Safety of our employees remains paramount in the planning, organisation and execution of the Group's exploration and operational activities. We are committed to ensuring a working environment where all individuals associated with our business are safeguarded from hazards that could compromise their physical or mental well-being.

Recognising the potential for critical and fatal risks inherent in our industry, the Group prioritises the identification, mitigation and management of these risks through robust safety systems implemented at every operating site. These systems are supported by a comprehensive health and safety governance framework designed to prevent incidents, address root causes and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. Our approach emphasises proactive risk management, continuous improvement and fostering a culture of safety that protects every person connected to our operations.

(ii) Operating risks

Stanmore's mining operations are subject to operating risks that may result in the reduction in performance that decreases the Group's ability to produce high quality metallurgical coal to meet customer's shipping needs include but are not limited to weather conditions, machinery failure, critical infrastructure failure or natural disasters and supplier concentration.

Stanmore has in place a framework for the management of operational risks and an insurance program which provides coverage for a number of these operating risks.

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LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

(c) Managing risks (continued)

(iii) Market risks

The Group's activities expose it to market risks including commodity price risk and foreign currency risk. The Group's exposure to commodity price risk is predominantly changes in metallurgical coal prices, which are driven by various factors, including but not limited to, changes in seaborne supply, geopolitical economic activity (including changes to trade policy and sanctions), commodity substitution, international demand, contract sales negotiations and potential effects from the introduction of carbon legislation impacting on buying behaviour patterns. Currently, the Group does not hedge against coal price volatility.

In order to diversify its customer base and to maximise reliance on key customers, the Group is continuing to work on identifying new customers and markets where it makes financial sense to do so.

Stanmore maintains a prudent sales book with high quality counterparties providing appropriate levels of forward sales commitments, having regard to market condition at the time of forward sales commitments.

(iv) Geological risks

Resource and Reserve estimates are prepared in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 for reporting and determined by suitably qualified Competent Persons.

Coal reserves are estimated using results from exploration activities and various assumptions regarding loss and dilution, drilling depth and other geotechnical constraints. Furthermore, reserves are sensitive to cost and revenue assumptions used in modelling. Some of the deposits are more sensitive to cost and revenue assumptions used than others due to the characteristics and the geological structure of those deposits. Due care is taken with each estimation, but as more detailed exploration is undertaken the estimates are expected to change.

(v) Regulatory and land access risks

The Group's operations and projects are subject to State and Federal laws and regulations regarding mining, environmental protection, land access and native title. These laws and regulations regulate the conduct of mining operations, set requirements in relation to landholder compensation, environmental protection and certain aspects of health, and provide for penalties and other consequences for the breach of such laws. Processes for obtaining regulatory and government approvals for mining projects is becoming increasingly difficult and subject to legal challenges with a heightened risk of negative outcomes.

There is also an obligation to rehabilitate areas impacted by mining activities, which includes the Group providing financial assurances to the Queensland Government in respect of the likely costs and expenses that may be incurred when taking action to rehabilitate areas impacted by mining activities.

The Group seeks to develop strong, long-term effective relationships with landholders and other stakeholders, with a focus on developing mutually acceptable compensation and access arrangements. The Group seeks to minimise these risks by conducting its activities in an environmentally responsible manner, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. In addition, the Group engages experienced advisors to provide expert advice where necessary to ensure it manages its compliance obligations appropriately.

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LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

(c) Managing risks (continued)

(vi) Climate change risks

The operations of the Group are focused on the production of metallurgical coal for use in the steel making industry. In our ongoing commitment to sustainable practices, the Group has made notable advancements in integrating climate-related risk into our core business strategy. Recognising the inherent physical and transitional climate change risks in our sector, the Group has taken steps to assess and mitigate the potential impacts on our assets, production, and market dynamics.

Transitional risks, which arise from the global shift towards a lower-carbon economy, include the potential for stranded assets, changes in policy and regulation, shifts in market demand and technological developments. Legal and reputational risks associated with climate change include the potential for litigation, regulatory fines and damage to brand reputation. We have developed robust strategies to navigate this transition effectively. Our approach includes adapting to evolving policies, embracing innovative technologies, and responding to market shifts.

Physical risks, stemming from both acute events like cyclones, fires, and floods, and chronic shifts in climate patterns such as temperature changes, are being rigorously evaluated for their direct financial implications to the Group. Our risk management strategies are increasingly focused on both resilience and adaptability.

We have observed a growing interest from stakeholders in how climate-related risks and opportunities shape our business and the broader sector. This includes addressing the impact of increasing stakeholder interest in climate action on the business. As climate change presents multifaceted challenges, our response involved comprehensive action at all organisational levels, recognising that it can amplify existing risks and introduce new ones that affect both short-term and long-term business performance.

As part of our recognition of the risks that climate change poses to our business and the broader economy, we have developed an internal climate-related risk management procedure, which is integrated into our broader Risk Management framework. In 2023, we began this process by thoroughly analysing our businesses exposure to risks associated with climate change, and in 2025 will continue to work on assessing these risks through our Climate-Related Risk Management Procedure.

Detailed insights into our progress and our material climate-related risks are contained within the Stanmore 2024 Sustainability report. This report is referenced to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, including the GRI Standard 12 - Coal Sector 2022, offering a comprehensive framework for reporting our significant impacts on the economy, environment, and society.

Furthermore, Stanmore is dedicated to enhancing the transparency and accountability of our climate-related risks. Our climate risk management processes are aligned with the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS), specifically Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) S1 and S2 which are derived from the International Sustainability Standards Board's (ISSB) through the inaugural sustainability standards. Stanmore welcomes the introduction of the ASRS, which will bring consistency to the disclosure of climate-related financial information.

(vii) Indigenous engagement

At Stanmore, we are committed to fostering a collaborative and respectful relationship with the traditional custodians of the land, including the Barada Barna, Widi and Janga Peoples.

Our Reflect Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP), endorsed by Reconciliation Australia on August 17, 2023, outlines our journey towards reconciliation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Currently we are in the reflect state, focusing on:

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LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

(c) Managing risks (continued)

(vii) Indigenous engagement (continued)

Building Relationships: Engaging in quarterly dialogues with representatives from the Barada Barna, Widi and Janga communities to understand their needs and expectations.

Cultural Awareness: Requiring all employees to participate in cultural awareness training to enhance understanding and respect for Indigenous cultures.

Community Involvement: Participating in community events in collaboration with local Indigenous organisations to promote cultural exchange and understanding. Supporting educational initiatives to increase awareness and knowledge of Indigenous history and culture among our staff and the wider community.

Employee Engagement: Encouraging employees to join our Reconciliation Working Group to influence the RAP's direction and evolution. Offering opportunities for staff to volunteer in projects led by Indigenous groups, directly engaging with and supporting community needs.

Partnerships and Agreements: Establishing Native Title Consent Agreements (ILUA) and Cultural Heritage Management Plans with the Barada Barna and Widi Peoples across our operations. These agreements ensure our projects respect and preserve cultural heritage, provide economic opportunities for Indigenous communities, and involve ongoing consultation to align our business practices with community needs.

Looking forward, we aim to move into the Innovate phase of the RAP Framework, where we will implement more tangible actions based on insights from the Reflect stage. Our ultimate goal is to reach the Elevate phase, focusing on economic empowerment, cultural preservation, and educational support for Indigenous communities.

We appreciate the contributions of our workforce and contracting partners who have Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage and we are committed to using language that respects cultural nuances, ensuring all communications are culturally sensitive. By continuously working towards these goals, Stanmore is committed to reconciliation and to shaping a future where Indigenous communities thrive alongside us.

(viii) Sovereign risks

Stanmore has limited influence over the direction and development of government policy. Successive changes to the Australian resources policy, including taxation policy, have impacted Australia's competitiveness and reduced the attractiveness of Australian coal projects to foreign investors. Of note is the significant change made to the coal royalty regime implemented by the Queensland Government in June 2022, making it the highest royalty regime in the world. Stanmore’s view is metallurgical coal is critical for future steel production.

(ix) Access to capital

There is a risk that the Group has insufficient liquidity or is unable to access funding on acceptable terms.

The Group manages this risk by retaining a prudent level of liquidity and maintaining access to both public and private sources of capital.

At 31 December 2024 the Group remains well funded with cash reserves of $288.9m and access to finance facilities of $220.0m that are expected to be sufficient to meet the business' requirements.

In 2024, the Group successfully concluded a corporate refinance, replacing the acquisition finance facility provided by private credit markets with a $350.0m commercial term loan debt facility. Additionally, Stanmore secured $150.0m in bank revolving credit facilities, demonstrating appetite from traditional markets, and thereby diversifying the Group's sources of capital.

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LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

(c) Managing risks (continued)

(ix) Access to capital (continued)

There is a risk of non-compliance with our annual covenant ratios and compliance requirements. This risk is considered low based on current forecast assumptions and current headroom.

The Group currently participates in the Queensland Rehabilitation Provisioning Scheme. The Scheme provided for the contribution of an annual fee rather than to put in place bank guarantee or bonding arrangements with the Queensland Government. Should the Group cease to qualify for contribution to the Scheme Fund, a bonding arrangement will be required to be put in place. The Group manages the risk by maintain bonding facilities with both banks and insurance providers to minimise impacts on total capacity to access capital.

(x) Currency risk

As the US dollar is the Group's functional currency and forms the primary currency for sales, financing and some operating expenditure items, any transactions denominated in a currency other than the US dollar expose the Group to foreign currency risk. The Group enters into Derivative Financial Instruments to hedge a portion of this risk.

(xi) Access to insurance cover

There is a risk that the policies of financial institutions with respect to the funding of coal projects may, in the future, extend to an unwillingness to provide insurance products to coal producers and associated companies on terms that are currently provided to such companies. This could result in a material increase in the cost of obtaining appropriate levels of insurance or an inability to secure adequate insurance cover. The Company has taken measures to reduce this risk by establishing a Captive insurance company, which actively participates in Stanmore's current insurance program.

(xii) Cyber risk

Stanmore has a robust and risk based Cyber Security Strategy that is proactively overseen by the board to ensure that the Group can operate safely and securely by identifying and responding to emerging and evolving cyber threats. Stanmore's Cyber Security Strategic priorities include the resilience of operations, promoting a cyber safety culture, undertaking employee training programs, strengthening data governance and providing stakeholder assurance.

(xiii) Logistics risk

The Group is dependent on third party rail and port providers to export our product. Disruptions in the coal logistics chain can have a material impact on our business as would the inability to secure and/or maintain logistical contractual arrangements. The Group looks to manage this risk by operating on two different port / rail corridors, contracting with multiple providers of above rail capacity and securing secondary capacity.

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LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

(c) Managing risks (continued)

(xiv)Attract and retain people

Stanmore's strategy is dependent on our ability to attract, develop, and retain skilled and experienced employees and contractors. Inability to secure the right talent could negatively impact the Group's business performance. To mitigate this risk, we have implemented robust employment frameworks and established a talent pipeline to ensure the retention and development of key personnel. Additionally, we are committed to building a future workforce by engaging with local communities and launching new-to-industry programs.

In 2025, the coal mining industry faces several labour risks, particularly related to "Same Job, Same Pay" (SJSP) provisions and Enterprise Agreement (EA) negotiations with unions. Key risks include wage disparities, job security concerns, health and safety standards, potential industrial action, regulatory compliance challenges, and union rivalries. These factors can lead to increased labour costs, production disruptions, and legal risks, underscoring the need for effective negotiation strategies to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes for both Stanmore and our team members.

We conduct annual wage audits to ensure fair compensation for all employees. To maintain stability, we offer permanent roles and clear career paths and engage in continuous dialogue with unions whilst developing contingency plans to mitigate the impact of industrial actions. We also conduct regular training and audits to ensure regulatory compliance. Furthermore, we leverage advanced technologies to enhance efficiency and safety, thereby stabilising our workforce and boosting productivity.

(d) Safeguard mechanism

Our Isaac Plains Complex, Poitrel and South Walker Creek mines are included in the Safeguard Mechanism.

The Clean Energy Regulator administers the safeguard mechanism and requires a progressive reduction in greenhouse gas emissions aligned with the intent of the Mechanism. Facilities have an annual emission limit known as a baseline and this declines by 4.9% each year to 2030.

The financial impact of the scheme on Stanmore will be a function of available abatement technologies, the cost of offsets, scheme design changes and the emissions intensity profiles of our operating sites. Where the company is not able to achieve our carbon reduction obligations, the purchase and surrender of Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU) will be required in line with legislation.

(e) Sustainability reporting

The Australian Government has legislated for the implementation of mandatory climate-related financial disclosures. Under the new regime, Stanmore will be required to make climate-related financial disclosures in accordance with sustainability standards mandated by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) from 1 January 2025 which will form part of the sustainability report contained within the annual report. Stanmore's existing climate reporting and climate risk management processes are aligned with AASB S1 and S2.

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Letter from the Chair of the Remuneration & Nominations Committee

On behalf of the Board of Directors, we are pleased to present the 2024 Remuneration Report of Stanmore Resources Limited (**Stanmore** or **the Company**).

In order to ensure that our remuneration framework remains fit for purpose, the Board undertook a review to ensure it supports the Company's strategic goals and market expectations, with changes made to proactively improve the level of disclosure in our Remuneration Report this year.

2024 Company Highlights

The Company continued to execute on its strategic goals with the key highlights for the year being:

- A twelve-month rolling Serious Accident Frequency Rate (SAFR) of 0.30, which is lower than the latest reported industry average.
- Full year saleable production of 13.8 million tonnes exceeding the upper end of the Guidance range for the business, with all time performance records, notwithstanding significant adverse weather impacts during the year.
- In addition to management's ability to deliver record production and sales, which have more than offset inflationary cost pressures, our FOB cash costs pleasingly, ended below our updated guidance range of $93/t to $98/t), which was lowered at our half-year results.
- Completed the acquisition of the Eagle Downs Project from South32 and Aquila, resulting in Stanmore now controlling 100% of the asset and working towards assessing development and funding options ahead of any final investment decision.
- Whilst our sales volume and production volume increase has driven profitability, the reduction in average realised sales price to US$168/t has more than offset the increased sales volume, resulting in underlying EBITDA of $700 million, 36% lower than 2023. Given coal price fluctuations are not within the control of management, the Board places greater emphasis on assessing management's ability to manage production volumes and FOB cash costs.
- Total dividends for 2024 of US 11.1 cents per share were declared to shareholders including a final dividend of US 6.7 cents per share, displaying our commitment to delivering returns to shareholders as Stanmore grows and matures. In addition, over the past five financial years, Stanmore has delivered a total shareholder return (**TSR**) of 256%, outperforming the ASX 200's return of 47% as well as Stanmore's coal peers' return of 221%.
- Completed the sale of the southern portion of Wards Well and agreed related infrastructure agreements.
- Successfully completed refinancing of our existing debt facilities providing simplicity in financing arrangements, balance sheet stability and liquidity and certainty for shareholders.
- Stanmore was pleased to be included in the ASX 200 as of March 18, 2024. The inclusion is a continued and further acknowledgment of the significant transformation Stanmore has undertaken and also of the financial strength of the Company.

2024 Remuneration Outcomes

- CEO and Executive STI outcomes of 122.7% of target, reflecting outstanding production and FOB cash cost results in particular.
- No long-term incentive (**LTI**) awards vested during 2024. The payment made under the 2022 LTI was in relation to a legacy award which was subject to deferred payment.

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Letter from the Chair of the Remuneration & Nominations Committee (continued)

2024 Remuneration Outcomes (continued)

- To recognise the significant contribution of our Executives in the transformational growth journey of Stanmore over the past three years, we have granted a one-off strategic milestone award based on performance against key strategic objectives beyond day-to-day operational KPIs. This award will be subject to continued employment and paid over multiple years, to ensure the retention of our highly valued Executive Leadership Team (**ELT**).

- No changes to fixed annual remuneration (**FAR**) was made for any Executive KMP in 2024.

2024 Remuneration Framework Changes

In the past 12 months, the Board has undertaken a review of the remuneration framework. As a result of this review, the following changes were made in 2024:

- **Refining our STI scorecard** – We have removed the People & Culture measure for the ELT, which was historically based on a qualitative assessment. This ensures that the 2024 scorecard is comprised of only quantifiable metrics for the ELT.

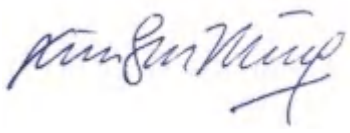
- **Reducing stretch STI opportunity levels, resulting in a reduction to the maximum remuneration packages of our ELT** – Based on the results of a benchmarking exercise, these indicated that Stanmore's stretch opportunity at 200% of target was at the higher end of ASX 200 peer practice, resulting in above median STI stretch opportunities. The Board has sought to better align executives to the market median by capping stretch opportunity at 150% of target. To offset this reduction, the Board has increased the STI target opportunity by 10% of base remuneration;

- **Removing the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) measure in the LTI** – As Stanmore looks to consolidate its acquisitions and management has an increasing level of autonomy to operate Stanmore as a pure play metallurgical coal producer, the Board did not believe WACC, which was historically set to meet the WACC of our parent company, Golden Energy and Resources Pte. Ltd (GEAR), was an appropriate measure in the 2024 LTI. Whilst a return on capital employed (**ROCE**) measure was considered to replace WACC, given EBITDA is highly influenced by metallurgical coal prices, the volatile nature of our industry means this was not deemed to be an appropriate measure. As a result of this change, Weighted Average Relative Total Shareholder Returns (**rTSR**) will be the sole performance measure.

In addition, Non-executive Director (**NED**) fees have increased following an external benchmarking exercise indicating that our fees were well below market, which will be implemented in a two-step approach over 2024 and 2025 – see section 9 for more detail. This is the first increase since 2022 when Stanmore was a significantly smaller and less complex company.

We look forward to your feedback at the AGM.

Regards



Jimmy Lim
Chair of the Remuneration & Nominations Committee

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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited)

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1 Introduction

This report details the nature and amount of remuneration for Key Management Personnel (**KMP**) of the Group. KMP are defined as those persons who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, including the Directors of Stanmore Resources Limited.

The Group's KMP during 2024 and up to the date of this report were:

Board

Name	Position Held	Term
Mr Dwi Suseno	Non-Executive Director Chair of the Board of Directors Chair of the Disclosure Committee	Full year
Mr Marcelo Matos[1]	Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Full year
Mr Jimmy Lim	Non-Executive Director Chair of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee	Full year
Mr Matthew Latimore	Non-Executive Director	Full year
Mr Richard Majlinder	Independent Non-Executive Director Chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee	Full year
Mr Brett Garland	Independent Non-Executive Director Chair of the Health & Safety Committee	Full year
Ms Caroline Chan	Independent Non-Executive Director Chair of the Sustainability Committee	Full year
Ms Keira Brennan	Independent Non-Executive Director	Part year – from 12 April 2024

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

1 Introduction (continued)

Other Executive KMP

Name	Position Held	Term
Mr Shane Young	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Full year
Mr Leandro Pires	Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Full year
Mr Damian Zagel	Chief Development Officer (CDO)	Full year

[1] Mr Matos is considered a member of Executive KMP for the purpose of this Remuneration Report.

All figures in the Remuneration Report are in United States dollars (**USD**) unless otherwise stated.

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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

2 Remuneration Framework Snapshot

2.1 Executive Remuneration Principles and Structure

The Company's remuneration framework is based on the following principles:

 Market Competitive	 Drive a Pay-for-Performance Culture	 Alignment to Shareholder Returns
Providing market competitive remuneration against our coal sector peers especially, to attract and retain a high calibre of employees.	Designing our incentive plans to reward executives where short-term and long-term goals are achieved.	Aligning LTI vesting levels with the delivery of long-term shareholder returns.

The following tables sets out a summary of our 2024 executive remuneration framework and links to the Group's strategic objectives.

	Fixed Annual Remuneration (FAR)	Short-Term Incentive (STI)	Long-Term Incentive (LTI)
Purpose	To attract and retain high calibre employees with the appropriate sector experience and skills.	To reward for meeting annual performance objectives which help Stanmore realise its long-term objectives.	To reward for delivering long-term shareholder returns.
Link to Remuneration Principles	• Our coal peers are our primary peer group we benchmark against given there is a premium needed to attract and retain talent in the coal sector. • We focus on providing market competitive pay against coal peers with Australian operations.	• Rewards the delivery of financial and non-financial objectives in line with annual Board approved goals. • STI payouts are assessed by the Board against Group objectives.	• Stretch performance is only awarded for the delivery of shareholder returns which significantly outperform our coal peers. • Assessed over a multi-year period to focus executives on creating long-term shareholder value.
How is the Component Assessed?	N/A	Achievement of the following annual Group objectives: • Safety (25%) • Clean Production (25%); • Free on Board (FOB) Cash Cost (25%); and • Projects (25%). In the event of a fatality during the year, the Board maintains overarching discretion to reduce the overall STI outcome to nil.	• Relative Total Shareholder Return (rTSR) measured against a basket of ASX-listed coal industry peers (100%).
Performance Period	N/A	One year.	Three years.

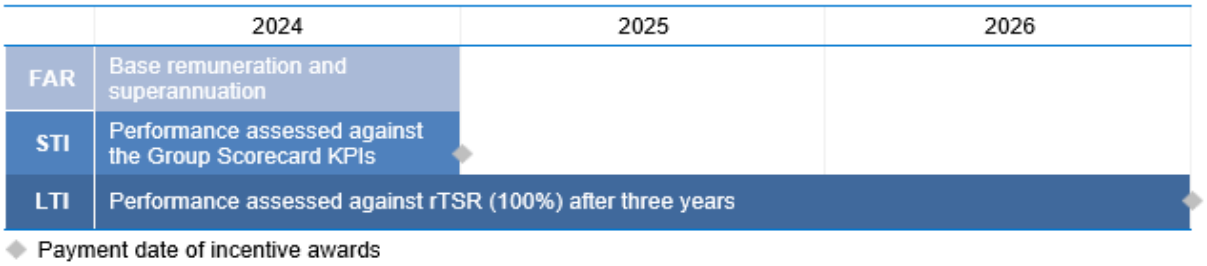
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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

2 Remuneration Framework Snapshot (continued)

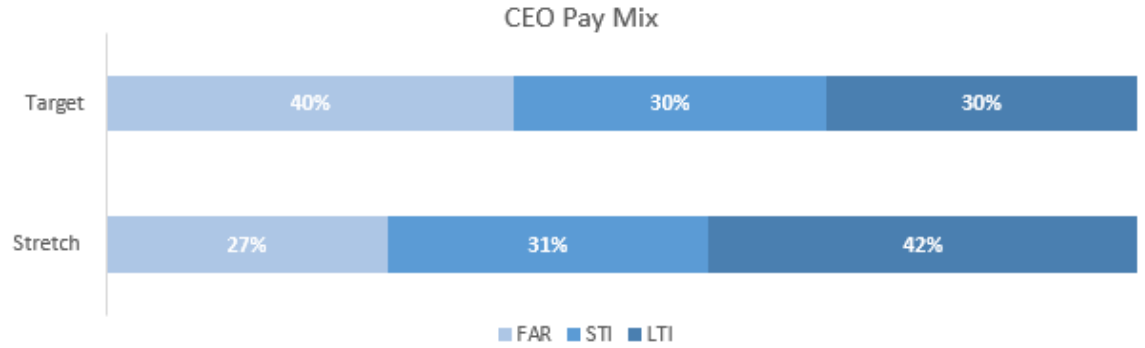
2.2 2024 Executive Remuneration Structure

The below diagram illustrates the 2024 permanent executive remuneration structure over the relevant vesting periods.



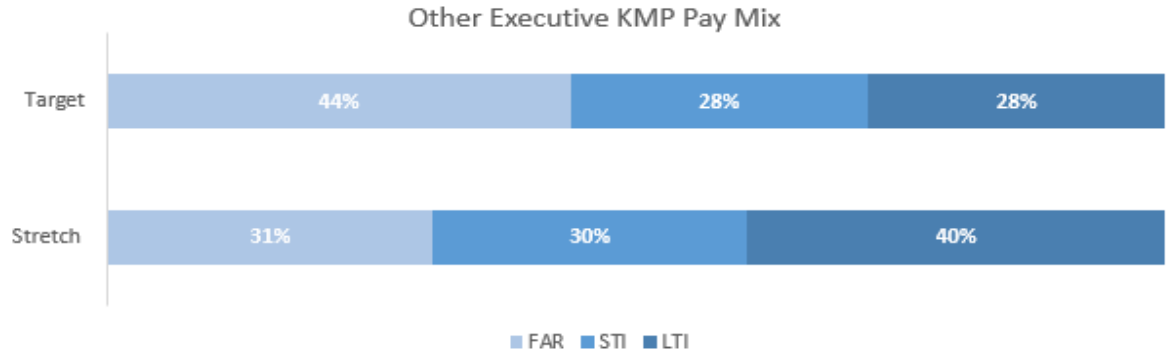
2.3 CEO Pay Mix

The CEO pay mix at target and stretch (at the start of the performance period) is shown below, with the majority weighted towards at-risk remuneration.



2.4 Other Executive KMP Pay Mix

The pay mix of other Executive KMP at target and stretch (at the start of the performance period) is shown below, with the majority weighted towards at-risk remuneration.



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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

3 2024 Changes to Remuneration

Following an external review of the Group's remuneration framework, the Board has implemented several key changes to ensure it remains competitive and aligns with shareholder interests.

<table>
<tr><th>Change</th><th colspan="3">2024 Approach</th><th colspan="3">2023 Approach</th><th>Rationale</th></tr>
<tr><td>Removal of the People & Culture metric as a weighted metric</td><td colspan="3">The 2024 STI scorecard metrics were:
Safety (25%)
Clean Production (25%);
FOB Cash Costs (25%); and
Projects (25%).</td><td colspan="3">The 2023 STI scorecard metrics were:
Lead Safety Indicators (20%);
Clean Coal Production (20%);
FOB Cash Costs (20%);
People and Culture (20%); and
Projects (20%).</td><td>As the People & Culture measure has historically been subject to a more qualitative assessment by the Board, the 2024 scorecard comprised only quantifiable metrics.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Reducing stretch STI opportunity levels</td><td colspan="3">Stretch opportunity has been reduced to 150% of target from 200% of target.
In recognition of the reduction in maximum STI opportunity, STI opportunity at target was increased by 10% of base for all Executive KMP.</td><td colspan="3">Stretch opportunity set 200% of target.</td><td rowspan="4">Market benchmarking undertaken against comparable ASX 200 companies identified that Stanmore's stretch opportunity of 200% of target was at the higher end of peer market practice, resulting in higher stretch STI opportunities than market peers.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Role</td><td>Target (% of base)</td><td>Stretch (% of base)</td><td>Role</td><td>Target (% of base)</td><td>Stretch (% of base)</td></tr>
<tr><td>CEO</td><td>70%</td><td>105%</td><td>CEO</td><td>60%</td><td>120%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Exec KMP</td><td>60%</td><td>90%</td><td>Other Exec KMP</td><td>50%</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Change to LTI measures</td><td colspan="3">The LTI will be assessed against rTSR against a basket of coal industry peers (100%).</td><td colspan="3">The LTI was assessed against the following metrics:
rTSR against a basket of coal industry peers (50%); and
Weighted average cost of capital (WACC) target (50%).</td><td>Following a review of Stanmore's LTI measures, the Board determined that the WACC targets, linked to the WACC of our major shareholder, GEAR, was no longer appropriate for Stanmore's current stage of maturity following the successful acquisition of a number of coal assets in Australia.
The Board considers rTSR to be the most appropriate and robust measure to assess KMP performance going forward due to the clear alignment with long-term shareholder value creation,</td></tr>
</table>

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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

4 Company Performance

4.1 Financial Performance

The following table outlines the Group's historical financial performance.

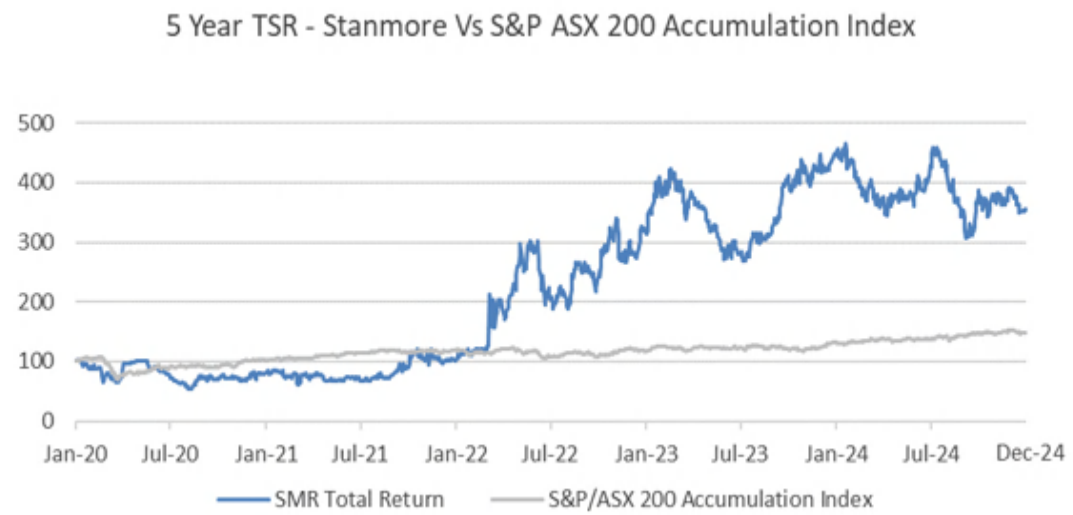
Five-year financial performance		2024	2023	2022	2021	December 2020[1,2]
Profit / (loss) attributable to owners	($m)	191.5	472.4	727.4	6.8	(11.8)
Revenue	($m)	2,395.5	2,803.6	2,695.8	283.3	99.5
Earnings per share	(cents)	21.2	52.4	83.94	2.6	(0.04)
Share price at period end	(A$)	3.01	4.01	2.95	1.035	0.81
Shareholder dividends paid	($/share)	0.128	0.058	-	-	-

[1] 6-month period to 31 December 2020.
[2] Australian dollar results previously reported translated to US$ at the average exchange rate for the period.

4.2 TSR Performance

Over the past 5 years, Stanmore has delivered above-market TSR of 256%, outperforming the ASX 200 (47%) and its rTSR coal peers (221%)[1].

The graph below provides an overview of Stanmore's TSR performance over the past 5 years (indexed to 100), against the ASX 200 Accumulation Index.



Source: LSEG Data & Analytics and S&P/ASX 200 Accumulation Index
[1]The rTSR perr group returns are based on 12-month market capitalisation averages until 31 December 2024

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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

5 2024 Performance and Remuneration Outcomes

5.1 CEO Scorecard Performance and Outcomes

The table set out below provides details of the CEOs performance against the 2024 STI Group scorecard, resulting in an overall STI outcome of 122.7%. At the Executive KMP level, all individuals are assessed against the same Group scorecard to ensure a 'one team' mentality.

Scorecard Measure	Weighting	Performance Outcome	Threshold Target Stretch
Safety	**25.0%**	**33.4%**	
To ensure the safety of our people is our highest priority.		Safety remained a top priority in our operations, with performance closely monitored through key lead indicators, including deep dive verification with actions, field leadership observations, critical control verification, PL4 hazard identification and investigation action closeout. Underlying safety performance improved in 2024 from the prior year with key highlights including a 50% reduction in high potential injuries, a 36% decrease in average lost time days and a 37% reduction in workers' compensation costs. Hence whilst our total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) increased from 2023, the severity of injuries decreased in 2024 as shown with our serious accident frequency rate (SAFR) of 0.30 being below the latest reported industry average. This resulted in an overall safety outcome between target and stretch.	
Clean Production	**25.0%**	**37.5%**	
To ensure we operate efficiently to enhance profitability, by producing high quality coal for our customers.		Our commitment to producing high quality coal resulted in record production levels in 2024. Pleasingly, our clean production of 13.6M tonnes of coal in 2024 exceeded Guidance, resulting in a stretch outcome.	
FOB Cash Costs	**25.0%**	**34.3%**	
To assess our ability to manage costs to enhance profitability.		Management's ability to manage costs despite unpredictable wet weather and storm events in Queensland was outstanding. Our FOB cash cost per tonne was significantly better than our budgeted cost per tonne but did not reach our stretch target. This resulted in an outcome between target and stretch.	
Projects	**25.0%**	**17.5%**	
To assess our progress against strategic goals pertaining to our operational sites.		Meaningful progress was made against our strategic initiatives which relate to clearly defined KPIs relating to a number of our sites. Key highlights include: • The successful expansion at South Walker Creek of the coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP), significant completion of the MRA2C project and the implementation of a long-term truck and excavator delivery model. • The installation of a primary crushing unit at the Isaac Plains CHPP, alongside efforts to define options for mine life extension. • The successful execution of sustainable loss and dilution initiatives at Poitrel. However, as not all KPIs were met, particularly relating to the completion of cost debottleneck studies for the CHPPs at the Isaac Plains and Poitrel sites, a below target result was achieved.	
	Outcome	**122.7% of target**	

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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

5 2024 Performance and Remuneration Outcomes (continued)

5.2 2024 STI Remuneration Outcomes

Table outlining the KMP STI scorecards against both target and stretch, and the amount forfeited.

Executive KMP	STI target (% of base)	STI stretch (% of base)	Actual STI awarded $	% of target STI awarded	% of stretch STI awarded	% of stretch STI forfeited
Marcelo Matos (CEO)	70%	105%	$850,698	122.7%	81.8%	18.2%
Shane Young (CFO)	60%	90%	$364,585	122.7%	81.8%	18.2%
Leandro Pires (COO)	60%	90%	$315,973	122.7%	81.8%	18.2%
Damian Zagel (CDO)	60%	90%	$315,973	122.7%	81.8%	18.2%

5.3 LTI Awards Payable in 2024

No LTI awards were due for testing in 2024. However, the last remaining tranche of the 2021 LTI award was paid in 2024.

The LTI plans on-foot and yet to be tested include the 2022, 2023 and 2024 plans.

5.4 One-Off 2024 Strategic Milestone Award

In recognition of the efforts of Executive KMP to execute on a number of strategic priorities, beyond our operational projects over the past year, in August 2024 the Board elected to make a one-off strategic milestone award in light of the following achievements:

- Successful completion of the Wards Well divestment transaction for a $136 million upfront cash payment;
- Successful completion of the 100% acquisition of the Eagle Downs asset from South32 and Aquila, which has enabled the Company to progressively increase its stake in the asset to full ownership. Management successfully navigated through the complexity of the deal, which involved negotiations with multiple owners, resulting in a value accretive deal for a fair upfront capital cost of $30 million. Full ownership will provide Stanmore with synergistic benefits, allowing it to commence detailed studies to reach a development decision that is capital efficient;
- Refinancing of its existing debt facilities, comprising of a $350 million five-year term loan facility and $100 million revolving credit facility, contemplating ESG requirements, to support the funding of organic projects and any further M&A opportunities; and
- The execution of an agreement with the Queensland Government for funding, under the Low Emissions Investment Partnership (**LEIP**) which will result in a new 20MW gas-fired power plant at South Walker Creek Mine. This will reduce future fugitive mine emissions through the capture of coal seam gas, to be reused onsite.

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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

5 2024 Performance and Remuneration Outcomes (continued)

5.4 One-Off 2024 Strategic Milestone Award (continued)

With the exception of Mr Zagel, the strategic milestone award will be paid over two years (50% each year), with the requirement to remain employed with Stanmore. Mr Zagel's award will be paid over three years in line with the payment schedule shown below.

The Board believes that these awards appropriately reward key individuals for their role in Stanmore's transformational growth journey and the importance of retaining these individuals in future years to continue to execute on our strategic goals to be a leading pure-play producer of metallurgical coal.

The payment of each tranche is subject to the individual remaining in employment at Stanmore at the time of payment.

Executive KMP	Strategic Milestone Award Paid ($)[1]	Strategic Milestone Award Payable in Future Years subject to continued employment ($)		Total ($)
	2024	2025[2]	2026[3]	
Marcelo Matos	750,000	750,000	-	1,500,000
Shane Young	375,000	375,000	-	750,000
Leandro Pires	325,000	325,000	-	650,000
Damian Zagel	408,333	408,333	83,333	900,000

[1] The first tranche was paid in August 2024.
[2] The second tranche of the one-off award is scheduled to be paid in July 2025.
[3] The third tranche of the one-off award (third tranche only applicable to Mr Zagel) is scheduled to be paid in July 2026

6 Remuneration Framework Details

6.1 Base Remuneration Positioning

The Group aims to reward the Executive KMP with a level of base remuneration which is both appropriate to their position and competitive in the market.

The skills set of the Executive Leadership Team (**ELT**) roles are highly competitive within the coal industry due to the difficulty in attracting talent to the sector. This is only expected to increase due to environmental and societal pressures on our industry and requires that we competitively remunerate these roles relative to our coal peers, to reduce our retention risk for these executives.

We aim to pay base remuneration comparable to our coal peers and against a broader ASX 101-175, we aim to position base remuneration at the 70th percentile to ensure we are able to attract and retain individuals with the requisite sector knowledge and skills.

Following a benchmarking exercise undertaken, there were no increases to Executive KMP base remuneration levels in 2024.

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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

6 Remuneration Framework Details (continued)

6.1 Base Remuneration Positioning (continued)

Executive KMP	2024 Contractual Base Remuneration[1] A$
Mr Marcelo Matos	1,500,000
Mr Shane Young	750,000
Mr Leandro Pires	650,000
Mr Damian Zagel	650,000

[1] Superannuation is payable in addition to the amounts above, as required by law and capped at the statutory contribution limit.

6.2 STI Plan

Further details on the key terms of the 2024 STI are outlined below.

Feature	Detail
Stretch opportunity	CEO: 105% of base; and **Other Executive KMP**: 90% of base. Target opportunity is 67% of stretch opportunity.
Performance period	1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.
Delivery of award	Cash.
Safety modifier	The Group recognises that the safety of its people is critical and is committed to linking Executive KMP's STI outcome to strong safety outcomes. In addition to assessing safety as a measure in the STI scorecard, where there is a fatality during the year, the Board maintains the overarching discretion to reduce the overall STI outcome to nil.
Performance measures	We set ambitious targets against financial, safety, and project-related KPIs fundamental to the long-term performance of Stanmore: • Safety (25%): Assessed against a weighted average of outcomes of measures including deep dive verification with actions (or field leadership observations, for the Isaac Plains project only) (6.25%), critical control verification (6.25%), PL4 hazard identification (6.25%) and investigation action closeout (6.25%); • Clean Production (25%): Measured by tonnes produced per year against the threshold, budget and stretch targets set at the start of the year; • FOB Cash Costs (25%): Measured by A$ per tonne sold excluding inventory movement, royalties and third-party sales; and • Projects (25%): Measured against quantifiable targets for our operational sites. Specific targets are set for each mine site (Isaac Plains, Poitrel and South Walker Creek). Further detail of the Board's assessment of each measure is disclosed in section 5.1.

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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

6 Remuneration Framework Details (continued)

6.3 LTI Plan

Further details on the key terms of the 2024 LTI are outlined below.

<table>
<tr><th>Feature</th><th>Detail</th></tr>
<tr><td>Stretch opportunity</td><td>CEO: 140% of base; and
Other Executive KMP: 120% of base
Target LTI is 50% of stretch opportunity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Performance measure</td><td>rTSR (100%)
rTSR has been selected in the LTI as it assesses the ELT's ability to deliver shareholder returns relative to our coal sector peers. rTSR performance will be measured by assessing Stanmore and each peer company's TSR performance over the performance period, which includes share price movements and dividends.
The peer group is a basket of ASX-listed coal peers. The peers for the 2024 LTI grant are:
<table>
<tr><td>Whitehaven Coal</td><td>Yancoal Australia</td><td>Bathurst Resources</td></tr>
<tr><td>New Hope Corporation</td><td>Terracom</td><td>MC Mining</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coronado Global Resources</td><td>Tigers Realm Coal</td><td>Australian Pacific Coal</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bowen Coking Coal</td><td>Cokal</td><td>Aspire Mining</td></tr>
</table>
The vesting schedule for the rTSR measure is:
<table>
<tr><th>Vesting schedule</th><th>Performance targets (% of Index)</th><th>Vesting outcome (% of target)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Threshold</td><td>≥80%</td><td>50%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target</td><td>100%</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stretch</td><td>120%</td><td>200%</td></tr>
</table>
Where Stanmore's TSR performance against the Index lies in between the performance targets above, straight-line vesting will occur.
Due to the sector specific peer group, where all peers are subject to the same driver of share price – coal prices – it is more challenging for Stanmore to outperform its peers hence a portion of the award vests at threshold when TSR performance is close to the Index. For stretch vesting to occur, significant outperformance above the Index is required.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Performance period</td><td>1 April 2024 to 31 March 2027.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Delivery of award</td><td>Cash.
Under the LTI phantom share plan, whilst the award is settled in cash, the value of the Executives' LTI awards are directly linked to Stanmore's share price adjusted for dividends, as illustrated below.


The value of any of the Executive's awards which vest will reflect changes in share price from the grant value, aligning participants to the shareholder experience.</td></tr>
</table>

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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

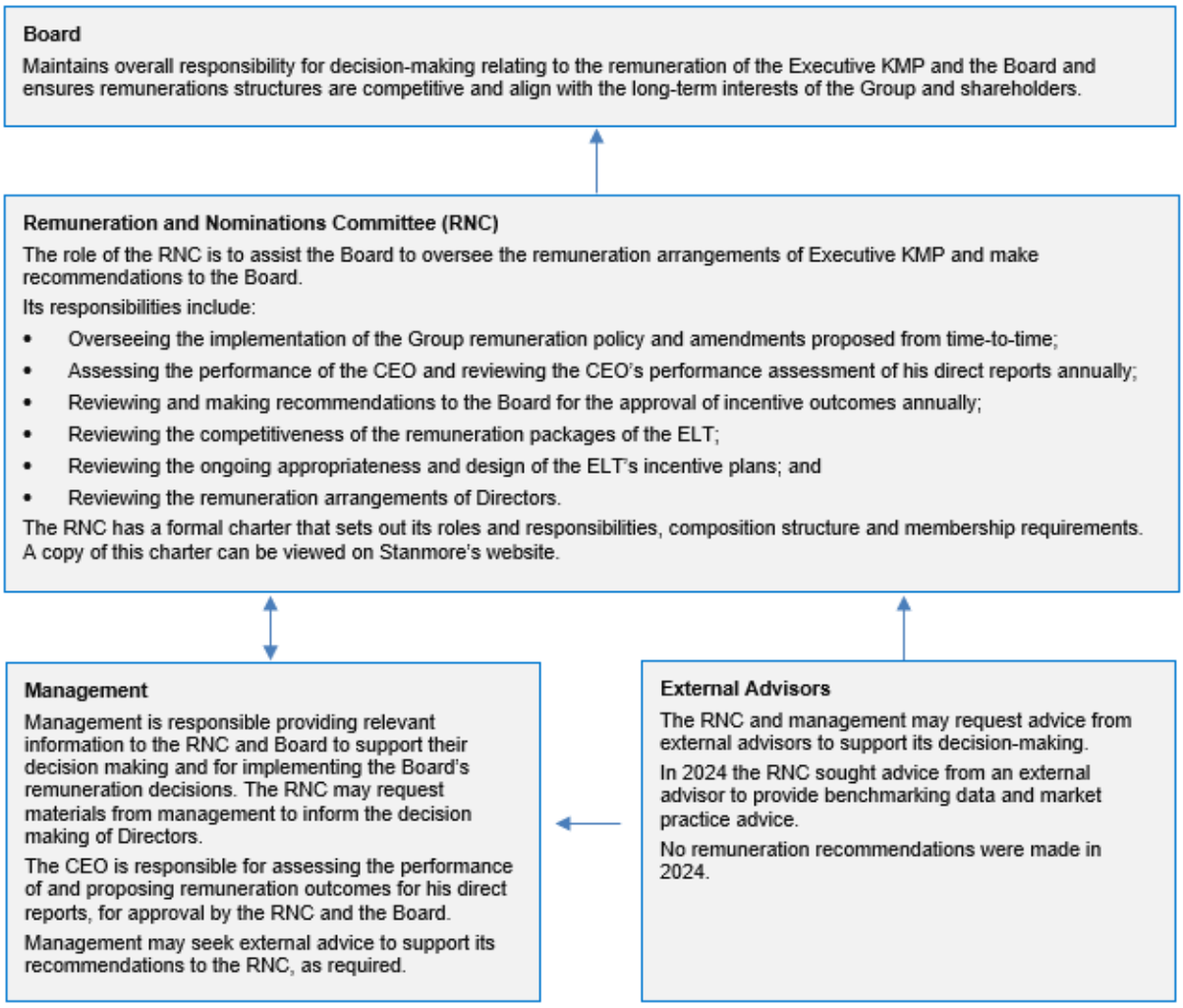
7 Executive KMP Contractual Agreements

Details of the service agreements of Stanmore's Executive KMP are outlined below.

	CEO	Other Executive KMP
Employment agreement	An ongoing service agreement with no fixed term.	An ongoing service agreement with no fixed term.
Termination by the Executive or Company	Six months written notice by either party.	Three months written notice by either party.
Termination payment entitlements	None.	None.

8 Remuneration Governance

The following diagram illustrates the roles and responsibilities for governing remuneration at Stanmore.



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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

9 NED Remuneration

Stanmore seeks to remunerate its Directors at a level which provides the Company with the ability to attract and retain Directors of the highest calibre and recognises the challenges with attracting individuals to the coal sector. Stanmore's Non-Executive Directors do not receive any performance-based remuneration.

Following an external benchmarking exercise which indicated that Stanmore's NED fees were significantly below our coal sector and market capitalisation peers, owing to the Company's significant growth in size since fees were last increased in 2022, it was agreed that NED fees would be increased in a stepped process over two years – 2024 and 2025.

In 2024, the first of these increases took place, as shown in the fees below, which are inclusive of superannuation. The maximum aggregate fee pool is A$1 million.

	2024 Fee Structure	
Role	**Chair**	**Member**
Board	N/A[1]	A$152,000
Audit and Risk Management Committee	A$34,550	A$16,250
Remuneration and Nominations Committee	A$34,550	A$16,250
Health and Safety Committee	A$34,550	A$16,250
Sustainability Committee	A$34,550	A$16,250

[1] The Group Chair, Mr Dwi Suseno is a nominee from Golden Investments. He does not receive any fees from Stanmore for his role on the Stanmore Board.

Further detail on 2025 NED fees will be provided in the 2025 Remuneration Report.

NEDs are entitled to be paid travel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending Directors' or general meetings of Stanmore or otherwise relating to the business of the Group.

The remuneration of Directors for the year ending 31 December 2024 is detailed in table 9.1 below.

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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

9 NED Remuneration (continued)

9.1 NED Statutory Remuneration

Non-executive Directors		Short-term employee benefits			Post-employment benefits	
		Cash salary and fees $	Cash bonus $	Other non-monetary benefits $	Superannuation $	Total $
Dwi Suseno[1]	**2024**	-	-	4,649	-	4,649
	2023	-	-	-	-	-
Jimmy Lim	**2024**	133,909	-	-	-	133,909
	2023	90,092	-	-	-	90,092
Matthew Latimore[2]	**2024**	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-	-	-
Richard Majlinder	**2024**	129,103	-	-	4,806	133,909
	2023	88,127	-	-	9,473	97,600
Brett Garland	**2024**	117,259	-	1,650	13,277	132,186
	2023	81,348	-	-	8,744	90,092
Caroline Chan	**2024**	120,294	-	-	13,615	133,909
	2023	88,127	-	113	9,473	97,713
Keira Brennan[3]	**2024**	78,299	-	-	8,917	87,216
	2023	-	-	-	-	-
Mark Trevan[4]	**2024**	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	37,745	66,440	-	3,548	107,733
Total	**2024**	578,864	-	6,299	40,615	625,778
	2023	385,439	66,440	113	31,238	483,230

[1] Mr Suseno is a nominee from Golden Investments. He does not receive any fees from Stanmore for his role on the Stanmore Board. Total fees for Mr Suseno would have totalled $111,095 (2023: $90,093).
[2] Mr Latimore has waived his Director fees, equivalent to $100,366 (2023: $75,077).
[3] Ms Keira Brennan was appointed on 12 April 2024.
[4] Mr Trevan resigned effective 30 June 2023.

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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

10 Other Statutory Remuneration Tables

The following tables sets out the other statutory remuneration disclosures required under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and have been prepared in accordance with appropriate accounting standards.

10.1 Executive KMP Statutory Remuneration

They detail the components of remuneration for KMP, for both the year ended 31 December 2024 and the corresponding period to 31 December 2023.

Executive KMP		Short-term employee benefits			Post-employment benefits	Cash Settled Share-based Payment[1]	
		Cash salary and fees $	Cash bonus $	Other non-monetary benefits $	Superannuation $	LTIP $	Total $
Marcelo Matos	2024	1,065,985	1,939,832	22,435	9,905	1,499,395	4,537,552
	2023	790,838	657,282	19,868	18,271	2,685,732	4,171,991
Shane Young	2024	529,368	902,694	22,593	9,905	630,331	2,094,891
	2023	448,576	322,068	22,733	23,393	1,108,315	1,925,085
Leandro Pires	2024	455,845	788,126	22,593	9,905	546,130	1,822,599
	2023	374,706	278,821	22,733	22,879	994,087	1,693,226
Damian Zagel	2024	450,631	905,797	22,593	9,905	508,638	1,897,564
	2023	364,099	226,070	22,733	23,663	884,388	1,520,953
Total	2024	2,501,829	4,536,449	90,214	39,620	3,184,494	10,352,606
	2023	1,978,219	1,484,241	88,067	88,206	5,672,522	9,311,255

[1] Includes legacy discretionary bonuses and the accrual component of the non-vested LTI schemes assessed as at balance sheet date

10.2 Movements in Ordinary Shares

The following table discloses the movements in the number of ordinary shares in the Company held by individuals or their related parties during the course of the year.

	Balance at 1 January 2024	Shares purchased	Shares sold	Balance at 31 December 2024
GEAR	531,946,101	-	-	531,946,101
Matthew Latimore / M Resources	43,593,804	-	-	43,593,804
Caroline Chan	-	30,000	-	30,000

There are no shares, options or rights held in the Company by other members of KMP.

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REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

11 Related Party Transactions and Additional Disclosures

Mr D Suseno is an Executive Director and Group Chief Executive Officer of GEAR who are the majority shareholder holding 59.01% of shares in Stanmore.

Mr M Latimore is the sole Director and owner of M Resources Trading Pty Ltd which is exclusively contracted to provide marketing and logistics services to the Group. Mr M Latimore is also the sole director of M Infrastructure Group which holds 50% of the shares in One Rail Group, which is contracted to provide above rail services to the Group.

12 Loans and Financing Arrangements

The Group currently has an unsecured Revolving Credit Facility for $70.000m with its parent entity, GEAR, which was negotiated on market terms several months prior to the recent corporate refinancing. On 30 June 2024, this facility was extended for 24 months.

As at 31 December 2024, the balance of the facility is $0 (31 December 2023: $0). Financing related costs paid to GEAR totalled $3.224m (31 December 2023: $1.427m).

The key terms of the facility are:

- $70.000m facility until 30 June 2026, with final draw down available until March 2026
- Interest rate on drawn funds of 12% per annum
- Interest rate on undrawn funds of 3% per annum

There were no other loans or financing arrangements outstanding to or owed by executive KMP or any NED or their related party entities at any time in the current or prior reporting periods.

13 Other KMP Transactions

Transactions with Mr M Latimore's related entities include:

- Fees for services provided on market terms for marketing and logistics services totalling $72.322m for the year ended 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: $53.117m). The balance payable as at 31 December 2024 was $4.449m (31 December 2023: nil).
- Stanmore sold coal on market terms to M Resources Trading Pty Ltd on a back-to-back basis to a third-party customer totalling $346.536m (31 December 2023: $125.021m) and purchased coal on market terms before on-selling the coal on a back-to-back basis to a third party customer totalling $0.574m (31 December 2023: $16.616m). There was no balance payable as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: nil).
- Fees for services provided on market terms for freight and rail logistics services by One Rail Pty Ltd totalled $8.309m (31 December 2023: $9.159m). Owing to prepayments made in the prior financial year for these services, the balance receivable from One Rail Pty Ltd as at 31 December 2024 was $7.345m (31 December 2023: $8.883m).
- M Mining operated as the Millennium Complex Mine Operator providing contract mining and management services. Fees for services provided on market terms by M Mining totalled $38.035m (31 December 2023: $6.540m). There was no balance payable as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: $6.344m).
- No royalty is currently owed by MetRes Pty Ltd to Marmilu Pty Ltd in relation to the ongoing royalty deed.

Transactions with GEAR related entities include:

- GEAR are a 50% shareholder in Ravenswood Gold Pty Ltd, to whom Stanmore has recharged costs incurred for providing an employee on secondment totalling A$0.132m for the period to 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: nil).

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

13 Other KMP Transactions (continued)

Apart from the details disclosed above, no other executive KMP, NED or their related parties has entered into a material contract with the Group since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving those peoples interest existing at year end.

END OF AUDITED REMUNERATION REPORT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In recognising the need for the highest standards of corporate behaviour and accountability, the Directors of Stanmore Resources Limited support and have adhered to the principles of corporate governance. Stanmore Resources Limited's Corporate Governance Statement can be found on the Company's website and ASX platform (www.stanmore.au/corporate-governance).

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors.



Mr Marcelo Matos
Director

Brisbane
24 February 2025

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Auditor's independence declaration to the directors of Stanmore Resources Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Stanmore Resources Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit;

b. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit; and

c. No non-audit services provided that contravene any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Stanmore Resources Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Ernst & Young

Tom du Preez
Partner
24 February 2025

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Stanmore Resources Limited

ABN 27 131 920 968

Annual financial report - 31 December 2024

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Consolidated statement of profit or loss

	Notes	**31 December 2024 $M**	31 December 2023 $M
Revenue from contracts with customers	3	**2,395.5**	2,803.6
Other income	4(a)	**4.1**	3.3
Other gains/(losses)	4(b)	**96.0**	-
Total income		**2,495.6**	2,806.9
Net coal inventory movements and coal purchases		**(55.3)**	(38.7)
Employee benefits expense		**(144.6)**	(134.3)
Royalties expense		**(322.2)**	(493.4)
Operating expenses		**(738.1)**	(561.2)
Materials and supplies		**(341.3)**	(327.9)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)		**45.5**	(3.1)
Other expenses	4(c)	**(161.6)**	(148.4)
Transaction and transition costs	4(c)	**(7.1)**	(3.0)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		**(364.3)**	(310.0)
Impairment expenses	4(d)	**(55.8)**	(11.8)
Operating profit		**350.8**	775.1
Finance income	4(e)	**21.9**	26.4
Finance costs	4(e)	**(102.6)**	(111.4)
Share of (loss) from joint ventures	24	**-**	(18.1)
Profit before income tax		**270.1**	672.0
Income tax expense	5	**(78.6)**	(199.6)
Profit for the period		**191.5**	472.4
Profit is attributable to:			
Owners of Stanmore Resources Limited		**191.5**	472.4
		Cents	Cents
Earnings per share for profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	20	**21.2**	52.4
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	20	**21.2**	52.4

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Profit for the period	**191.5**	472.4
Other comprehensive income for the period	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	**191.5**	472.4
Total comprehensive income for the period is attributable to:		
Owners of Stanmore Resources Limited	**191.5**	472.4

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Consolidated statement of financial position

	Notes	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**288.9**	446.3
Trade receivables	8	**148.3**	283.0
Inventories	9	**154.4**	182.7
Current tax receivables		**20.2**	-
Derivative financial instruments	16	**-**	6.1
Other current assets	12	**32.7**	31.5
Assets classified as held for sale	11(b)	**-**	48.0
Total current assets		**644.5**	997.6
Financial assets at FV through OCI		**25.0**	25.0
Property, plant and equipment	10	**1,433.9**	1,497.2
Exploration, development and mine properties	11	**1,064.1**	1,043.1
Other assets	12	**34.2**	42.5
Total non-current assets		**2,557.2**	2,607.8
Total assets		**3,201.7**	3,605.4
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	**240.7**	338.5
Borrowings	14	**69.9**	137.0
Lease liabilities	15	**178.3**	134.8
Derivative financial instruments	16	**19.5**	-
Current tax liabilities		**-**	170.3
Employee benefit obligations	18	**51.3**	50.9
Provisions	17	**6.3**	156.8
Total current liabilities		**566.0**	988.3
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	14	**238.1**	178.9
Lease liabilities	15	**186.0**	325.0
Deferred tax liabilities	5	**177.8**	147.3
Provisions	17	**204.3**	212.4
Total non-current liabilities		**806.2**	863.6
Total liabilities		**1,372.2**	1,851.9
Net assets		**1,829.5**	1,753.5
EQUITY			
Share capital	21	**616.4**	616.4
Other reserves	21(b)	**(23.7)**	(23.7)
Retained earnings	21(c)	**1,236.8**	1,160.8
Equity attributable to owners of Stanmore Resources Limited		**1,829.5**	1,753.5
Total equity		**1,829.5**	1,753.5

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Notes	Share capital $M	Retained earnings $M	Other reserves $M	Total $M
Balance at 1 January 2024		**616.4**	**1,160.8**	**(23.7)**	**1,753.5**
Profit for the year		**-**	**191.5**	**-**	**191.5**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**191.5**	**-**	**191.5**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends provided for or paid	19(a)	**-**	**(115.5)**	**-**	**(115.5)**
Balance at 31 December 2024		**616.4**	**1,236.8**	**(23.7)**	**1,829.5**

	Notes	Share capital $M	Retained earnings $M	Other reserves $M	Total $M
Balance at 1 January 2023		616.4	740.9	(23.7)	1,333.6
Profit for the period		-	472.4	-	472.4
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	472.4	-	472.4
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends provided for or paid	19(a)	-	(52.5)	-	(52.5)
Balance at 31 December 2023		616.4	1,160.8	(23.7)	1,753.5

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Notes	**31 December 2024 $M**	31 December 2023 $M
Operating activities			
Receipts from customers		**2,518.4**	2,844.1
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(1,786.1)**	(1,855.6)
Interest received		**21.8**	26.4
Interest and other finance costs paid		**(95.0)**	(86.9)
Income tax paid		**(253.6)**	(177.7)
Settlement of financial instruments		**(0.7)**	(15.7)
Dividends received		**2.9**	2.3
Net cash inflow from operating activities	7	**407.7**	736.9
Investing activities			
Payment for acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	2	**(40.3)**	8.6
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(170.4)**	(193.3)
Payments for capitalised development, exploration and evaluation assets		**(14.4)**	-
Payments for mine property assets		**(0.9)**	-
Payments of vendor royalties	17	**(152.9)**	(2.4)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets		**134.4**	-
Repayment of loans to related parties		**(5.3)**	(71.5)
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		**(249.8)**	(258.6)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		**350.0**	-
Repayment of borrowings		**(368.3)**	(300.8)
Payment of principal lease liability		**(181.5)**	(115.9)
Dividend paid		**(115.5)**	(52.5)
Refunds for refundable security bonds		**0.4**	6.3
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities	6(b)	**(314.9)**	(462.9)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(157.0)**	15.4
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**446.3**	432.4
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**(0.4)**	(1.5)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**288.9**	446.3

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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1 Basis of preparation of full year report

The financial statements of Stanmore Resources Limited for the reporting period ended 31 December 2024 covers the Group consisting of Stanmore Resources Limited and its subsidiaries as required by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial statements are presented in US dollars.

Stanmore Resources Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia, whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The principal activities of the Group are the exploration, development, production and sale of metallurgical coal in Queensland, Australia.

The consolidated general-purpose financial report of the Group for the period ended 31 December 2024 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 24 February 2025. The financial report is a general-purpose financial report which:

- has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Australian Accounting Standards, and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and IFRS accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- is presented in United States dollars with all values rounded to the nearest hundred thousand dollars unless otherwise stated, in accordance with ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial / Directors' Report) Instrument 2016/191;
- adopts all new and amended Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the operations of the Group and effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Refer to Note 1(g) or further details; and
- does not early adopt any Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations that have been issued or amended but are not yet effective.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for Contingent Consideration, Financial assets held at fair value and Derivative Financial Instruments which have been measured at fair value. The Group is a for-profit entity for the purposes of Australian Accounting Standards.

(a) Key judgements and estimates

In the process of applying the Groups accounting policies, management has made a number of judgements and applied estimates of future events. Judgements and estimates which are material to the financial report are found in the following notes:

Note 2: Fair value of assets/liabilities/consideration payable upon acquisition	Page 54
Note 3: Revenue recognised on provisional pricing arrangement	Page 58
Note 11: Capitalised development costs	Page 70
Note 11: Identification of impairment indicators	Page 71
Note 17: Rehabilitation provision	Page 75

(b) Going concern

At 31 December 2024, the current assets exceed the current liabilities by $78.5m. The Directors have considered projected cash flow information for the 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements under multiple scenarios (which includes the ability to slow or defer spending), including conservative pricing forecasts and the Group's access to undrawn working capital facilities as disclosed in Note 14. Based on this analysis, the Group is expected to continue to satisfy its obligations as and when they fall due.

Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and discharge of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024.

1 Basis of preparation of full year report (continued)

(c) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Company has control. The Consolidated Entity controls an entity when the Consolidated Entity is exposed, or has the rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Consolidated Entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

All intercompany balances and transactions, including unrealised profits arising from intragroup transactions have been eliminated. The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent, using consistent accounting policies.

(d) Other accounting policies

Material and other accounting policies that summarise the measurement basis used and are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements are provided throughout the notes to the financial statements.

(e) Foreign currency translation

The Group's functional currency is the United States Dollar. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction.

(f) Notes to the financial statements

The notes include information which is required to understand the financial statements and is material and relevant to the operations, financial position and performance of the Group Information is considered relevant and material if for example:

- the amount in question is significant because of its size or nature;
- it is important for understanding the results of the Group;
- it helps to explain the impact of significant changes in the Group's business, for example, acquisitions and impairment write-downs; or
- it is related to an aspect of the Group's operations that is important to its future performance.

(g) New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Group

The Group has applied all the standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2024. These amendments had no material impact on the financial statements of the Group.

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1 Basis of preparation of full year report (continued)

(g) New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Group (continued)

In June 2024, the AASB issued AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, which replaces AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. AASB 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new. It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes. In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

AASB 18, and the amendments to the other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. AASB 18 will apply retrospectively. The Group is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

On 10 December 2024, the Australian Government enacted law regarding the International Accounting Standards Board issued International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to AASB 112. Refer to Note 5 for the Group's analysis on these new regulations.

There are no other new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements have been assessed to have an immaterial impact on the financial statements. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

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2 Business combination and other acquisitions

Accounting policies

Business Combinations

AASB 3 defines a business as an integrated set of activities and assets that is capable of being conducted and managed for the purposes of:

• Providing goods or services to customers;
• Generating investment income; or
• Generating income from ordinary activities

Where an acquisition meets the definitions under AASB 3, it is considered a business combination, which are accounted for using the acquisition method.

The cost of acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value.

On the acquisition of a business, the Group assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic conditions, the Group's operating or accounting policies and other pertinent conditions in existence at the acquisition date.

Contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The difference between the acquisition-date fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the consideration transferred and the fair value of any pre-existing investment in the acquiree is recognised as goodwill. If the consideration transferred and the pre-existing fair value is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, being a bargain purchase to the acquirer, the difference is recognised as a gain directly in profit or loss by the acquirer on the acquisition-date, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired, the non-controlling interest in the acquiree, if any, the consideration transferred and the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquirer.

Business combinations are initially accounted for on a provisional basis. The Group retrospectively adjusts the provisional amounts recognised and also recognises additional assets or liabilities during the measurement period, based on new information obtained about the facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition-date. The measurement period ends on either the earlier of (i) 12 months from the date of the acquisition or (ii) when the acquirer receives all the information possible to determine fair value.

For each business combination, any Non-Controlling interest in the acquiree is measured at either fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All acquisition costs expenses as incurred to profit or loss.

Asset acquisitions

Where an acquisition does not meet the definition of a business under AASB 3, it is considered an asset acquisition, resulting in the fair value of the purchase consideration being allocated to individual identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, on a relative fair value basis.

The purchase consideration consists of cash and non-cash consideration. Where non-cash consideration exists, the fair value of these assets or services are included within the total acquisition price allocatable to the identified net assets acquired.

The Group has elected not to recognise any deferred contingent consideration relating to an asset acquisition, with any subsequent costs incurred to profit or loss.

All directly attributable acquisition costs incurred relating to an asset acquisition are included in the purchase consideration, rather than being expensed to profit or loss.

2 Business combination and other acquisitions (continued)

Acquisition of Eagle Downs Joint Venture (JV)

Summary of acquisition

On 12 August 2024, the Group completed the acquisition of South 32's 50% interest in the Eagle Downs JV Project, as well as 100% of Eagle Downs Coal Management Pty Ltd. Subsequently, the Group announced that it had completed the acquisition of the remaining 50% interest in the Eagle Downs JV Project and 100% interest in the Eagle Downs South tenements from Aquila, resulting in the Group owning 100% of both projects.

Initial cash consideration of $35.2m was paid, along with $50.0m payable upon first 100kt of coal being mined from longwall mining methods and a capped royalty of up to $250.0m payable in the future linked to average coal index price thresholds.

The Eagle Downs JV is a development project, not yet operating, and as such does not meet the definition of a business, given it does not have its own series of integrated activities capable of producing goods or services.

Therefore, this acquisition does not meet the requirements of AASB 3 - Business Combinations, and results in the purchase being treated as an asset acquisition, resulting in the purchase consideration being allocated to individual identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, on a relative fair value basis.

As noted in the Group's asset acquisition policy on page 55, the Group has elected not to recognise the deferred royalty and contingent consideration components of the consideration. The details of the purchase consideration and the net assets acquired are as follows:

	$M
Cost of Assets and Liabilities Assumed	
Cash Paid	**35.6**
Transaction Costs	**5.2**
Deferred Consideration	**-**
	40.8

	$M
Analysis of cash flows paid on acquisition	
Cash paid	**(35.6)**
Transaction costs	**(5.2)**
Net cash acquired with the Joint Venture	**0.5**
Net cash flow on acquisition (included in cash flow from investing activities)	**(40.3)**

The assets and liabilities recognised as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

	$M
Cash	**0.5**
Prepayments	**0.4**
Property, plant and equipment	**48.8**
Lease assets	**34.1**
Intangibles	**3.3**
Capitalised Development	**1.4**
Trade and other payables	**(0.1)**
Lease liabilities	**(34.1)**
Rehabilitation provisions	**(13.5)**
Net assets acquired	**40.8**

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2 Business combination and other acquisitions (continued)

Acquisition of Eagle Downs Joint Venture (JV) (continued)

Summary of acquisition (continued)

(i) Acquisition-related costs

Directly attributable transaction costs associated with the acquisition have been capitalised to the balance sheet in the period to 31 December 2024 totalling $5.2m.

(ii) Significant estimate: fair value of consideration

As the transaction did not meet the requirements of AASB 3 - Business Combinations, there is no requirement to recognise the additional consideration yet to be paid to the vendor.

As at 31 December 2024, no deferred contingent payments related to the acquisition have been recognised in line with the Group's accounting policy.

Where subsequent payments occur in relation to these contingent payments, they will be expensed through the profit or loss once any terms of the royalty have been met.

Acquisition of MetRes Pty Ltd

Summary of acquisition

On 21 December 2023, the Group acquired 50% of the ordinary shares in MetRes Pty Ltd from Marmilu Pty Ltd, taking its total shareholding to 100%.

Marmilu Pty Ltd is an entity controlled by Mr Matthew Latimore, a Director of Stanmore at the time of the transaction, and as such the acquisition is considered a related party transaction.

Initial consideration totalling A$1 was paid, along with an uncapped royalty deed. Pursuant to this deed, royalties on life of mine coal sales will be payable to Marmilu. These will be payable (except in case of peak coal prices) once Stanmore's net investments in the project have been returned, including Stanmore's existing loan previously provided to MetRes Pty Ltd.

Stanmore controls the acquired entity with the transaction accounted for as a business combination by way of a step acquisition. This results in no uplift to the original 50% ownership in MetRes Pty Ltd.

Details of the purchase consideration, the net assets acquired and goodwill are as follows:

	$M
Purchase Consideration	
Cash paid	**-**
Contingent consideration	**-**
Original investment in MetRes Pty Ltd	**-**
Settlement of pre-existing loan	47.9
Total purchase consideration	**47.9**

The assets and liabilities recognised as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

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2 Business combination and other acquisitions (continued)

Acquisition of MetRes Pty Ltd (continued)

Summary of acquisition (continued)

	Provisional Fair value $M	Adjustments $M	Final Fair value $M
Cash	8.6	-	8.6
Trade and other receivables	7.8	-	7.8
Inventories	11.1	0.8	11.9
Property, plant and equipment	37.0	9.5	46.5
Capitalised development and exploration	48.9	(5.0)	43.9
Current tax receivable	5.3	(5.3)	-
Trade and other payables	(20.3)	-	(20.3)
Lease liabilities	(22.7)	-	(22.7)
Rehabilitation provisions	(22.6)	-	(22.6)
Royalty liabilities/contingent consideration acquired	(5.2)	-	(5.2)
Net assets acquired	**47.9**	**-**	**47.9**

(i) Acquisition-related costs

Transaction costs associated with the acquisition have been expensed as transaction and transition costs in the period to 31 December 2023 totalling $3.0m.

(ii) Significant estimate: contingent consideration

As part of the acquisition AASB 3 required the recognition of the additional consideration yet to the paid to the vendor, the value of which is dependent on the prevailing coal price exceeding certain targets. Further, repayment of the loan timing significantly impacts fair value.

As at 31 December 2023, a fair value of AU$0 was recognised in relation to this contingent payment, based on expected future operating and market conditions over the assets anticipated life of mine.

3 Revenue

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Revenue from contracts with customers	**2,395.5**	2,803.6
Total revenue	**2,395.5**	2,803.6

(a) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group recognises revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time with the following major product lines and geographical regions:

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Revenue from external customers		
Metallurgical coal/Asia	**1,559.7**	1,982.7
Metallurgical coal/Europe	**609.4**	606.9
Metallurgical coal/South America	**147.0**	138.9
Thermal coal/Asia	**77.7**	68.7
Thermal coal/Europe	**1.7**	6.4
Total revenue	**2,395.5**	2,803.6

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3 Revenue (continued)

(b) Recognition and measurement

Revenue is recognised when the control of the goods is passed to the customer. The amount of revenue recognised is the consideration the Group is entitled to receive in exchange for transferred goods to the customer.

(i) Contracts with customers - coal sales

General recognition

Revenue from the sale of coal is recognised in the profit or loss when performance obligations have been met, which is deemed to be when control of the coal has been transferred from the Group to the customer. Typically, for free on board sales, the transfer of control and the recognition of a sale occurs when the coal passes the ship rail when loading at the port. For free on stockpile sales, the transfer of control will occur when the sales agreement is exercised. All coal is shipped either through the Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal or the North Queensland Export Terminal, with all of the coal sold during the year ended 31 December 2024 contracted 'free on board' basis.

As is customary with 'free on board' contracts, parameters such as coal quality and mass are tested using independent experts and weightometers as the vessel is being loaded. The bill of lading is only issued upon verification and confirmation from several parties involved with the logistic and handling process. Once confirmed, the measured parameters form the basis for calculation of final price on the commercial invoice. All customer contracts specify a known price and tolerance range for quality parameters prior to the Group committing to the supply of coal to the customer.

Coking Coal Quarterly Index Linked Price Contracts recognition

Coal Sales contracts with Stanmore Resources customers generally contain monthly or quarterly pricing provisions linked to the relevant coking coal index or benchmarks. Index relativities take into account quality specifications and other contractual considerations.

When the final pricing has not been determined at the time of invoicing, sales invoices are issued based on provisional prices. These provisional prices are then adjusted when the final index levels are known or benchmark prices have been settled.

Due to the potential volatility in coal price indices, Management reviews the revenue recognised for any provisionally priced shipments at the end of each period. Coal sales revenue recognised for these shipments is then adjusted based on current index levels, price forecasts and managements judgements on the risks associated with the customer.

Thermal coal contracts sales

Thermal coal sales are not customarily index linked and are settled based on contract prices as agreed and adjusted by the contract terms. Generally, price and adjustments are finalised and final invoiced within a short period of time after the coal is 'free on board'.

4 Other income and expense items

(a) Other income

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Services	**1.2**	1.0
Dividends	**2.9**	2.3
	4.1	3.3

4 Other income and expense items (continued)

(b) Other gains/(losses)

		31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Net gain on sale of held-for-sale assets	11(b)	**96.0**	-
		96.0	-

Where transactions with customers contain potential future economic benefits, such as contingent consideration receivable, such benefits will be recognised as revenue received to the extent that the Group has fulfilled all its obligations under any agreements entered, the value of such benefits can be reasonably estimated, and there is relative certainty that such benefits will materialise.

(c) Breakdown of other expenses

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Operational accommodation and travel	**53.6**	42.7
Sales and marketing	**66.3**	59.0
Administration and other operational expenses	**41.7**	46.7
Total other expenses	**161.6**	148.4

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Transaction costs	**7.1**	3.0
Total transaction and transition costs	**7.1**	3.0

Transaction costs consist of fees and expenses incurred in business development and due diligence activities. In the prior year, these costs were related to the purchase of the remaining 50% interest in MetRes Pty Ltd.

(d) Impairment expense

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Impairment expenses	**55.8**	11.8
Total impairment expense	**55.8**	11.8

On 28 June 2024, following a detailed strategic review, Stanmore announced its decision to cease operations at the Mavis underground mine from the end of June and completed the transition by the end of Q3 2024.

As a result, management performed an impairment assessment of its associated assets, recognising a total impairment charge of $55.8m including the recognition of any onerous contracts. Where assets are able to be repurposed to other mine sites, these have been transferred with no impairment recognised. For assets that will be recovered through sale or other use, the Group has estimated the recoverable amount of these assets based on their fair values less cost of disposal.

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4 Other income and expense items (continued)

(e) Finance income and costs

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Finance income		
Interest	**21.9**	26.4
Finance income	**21.9**	26.4
Finance costs		
Interest paid	**54.1**	66.8
Interest amortisation unwinding	**11.2**	13.3
Interest charge - lease liability	**37.3**	31.3
Finance costs expensed	**102.6**	111.4
Net finance costs	**80.7**	85.0

(f) Recognition and measurement

(i) Cost of sales

Cost of sales are costs incurred directly or indirectly relating to the mining and preparation of coal for sale to third party customers. Costs have been recognised on an accrual basis at the time the sale is recognised, in line with movements through inventory and survey information from site.

(ii) Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave are recognised in respect of employees' services rendered up to the end of the reporting period. They are measured at amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Expenses for sick leave are recognised when leave is taken and measured at the actual rates paid or payable.

Where the Group has liabilities that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, such as long service leave, these obligations are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made in respect of the services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period of high-quality corporate bonds with terms and currencies that match, as close as possible, the estimated future cash flows.

(iii) Leases

The leases recognised in Other Expenses relate to short-term lease obligations where the entity has adopted the recognition exemption. Lease payments for short-term leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, net of any incentives.

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5 Income tax expense

On 10 December 2024, the Australian Government enacted law regarding the International Accounting Standards Board issued International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to AASB 112. These clarify that AASB 112 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-Up Taxes. Further, the impact of these standards is not included in deferred tax as this is prohibited. The Group has adopted these amendments.

However, under the transitional safe harbour rules, top up tax for the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024 is deemed to be nil on the basis that each constituent entity within the ultimate Group subject to the Pillar 2 rules has separate financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and GAAP, and the total minimum tax rate for this group is above the threshold level.

(a) Income tax expense

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Current income tax expense	**49.5**	240.9
Prior year adjustments	**(1.4)**	(5.5)
Deferred income tax (benefit)/expense	**30.5**	(35.8)
Income tax expense	**78.6**	199.6

(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Prima facie tax expense (30%) on profit/(loss) before income tax	**81.0**	201.6
Add tax effect of:		
Tax offset for franked dividends	**(1.2)**	(0.7)
Share of profit/(loss) - MetRes Pty Ltd	**-**	4.5
Other	**0.2**	7.6
Foreign Exchange Adjustment	**-**	(7.9)
Prior period taxes over/(under) recognised	**(1.4)**	(5.5)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	**78.6**	199.6

(c) Deferred tax balances

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Deductible temporary differences	**178.9**	181.0
Taxable temporary differences	**(356.7)**	(328.3)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(177.8)**	(147.3)

Deferred tax assets will only be recognised when:

- the Group derives future assessable income of a nature of an amount sufficient to enable the losses to be realised;
- the Group continues to comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law; and
- no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Group in realising the losses.

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5 Income tax expense (continued)

(d) Recognition and measurement

The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the national income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered, or liabilities settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted for each jurisdiction. Exceptions are made for certain temporary differences arising on initial recognition of an asset or a liability if they arose in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Current and deferred tax balances relating to amounts recognised directly in other comprehensive income and equity are also recognised directly in other comprehensive income and equity, respectively.

31 December 2024	Opening balance $M	Recognised in profit or loss $M	Closing balance $M	Deferred tax asset $M	Deferred tax liability $M
Provision for rehabilitation	71.6	(7.5)	**79.1**	79.1	-
Property, plant and equipment	(251.5)	11.7	**(263.2)**	-	(263.2)
Contingent consideration	6.1	6.1	**-**	-	-
Exploration and development costs	11.4	23.5	**(12.1)**	-	(12.1)
Unrealised FX	(18.2)	2.9	**(21.1)**	-	(21.1)
Other	(16.1)	(1.2)	**(14.9)**	-	(14.9)
Rail loop benefit	(0.2)	(0.2)	**-**	-	-
Mineral Rights	(42.3)	3.1	**(45.4)**	-	(45.4)
Lease liabilities	91.9	(7.9)	**99.8**	99.8	-
TOTAL	**(147.3)**	**30.5**	**(177.8)**	**178.9**	**(356.7)**

31 December 2023	Opening balance $M	Recognised in profit or loss $M	Closing balance $M	Deferred tax asset $M	Deferred tax liability $M
Provision for rehabilitation	54.6	17.0	**71.6**	71.6	-
Provision for onerous contracts	0.3	(0.3)	**-**	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	(217.5)	(34.0)	**(251.5)**	-	(251.5)
Contingent consideration	1.9	4.2	**6.1**	6.1	-
Exploration and development costs	(34.6)	46.0	**11.4**	11.4	-
Unrealised FX	(6.1)	(12.1)	**(18.2)**	-	(18.2)
Other	15.9	(32.0)	**(16.1)**	-	(16.1)
Vendor receivable	3.1	(3.1)	**-**	-	-
Provision for impairment - exploration and development	2.6	(2.6)	**-**	-	-
Rail loop benefit	(0.4)	0.2	**(0.2)**	-	(0.2)
Mineral Rights	(88.7)	46.4	**(42.3)**	-	(42.3)
Lease liabilities	85.8	6.1	**91.9**	91.9	-
TOTAL	**(183.1)**	**35.8**	**(147.3)**	**181.0**	**(328.3)**

5 Income tax expense (continued)

(d) Recognition and measurement (continued)

(i) Tax consolidation

Stanmore Resources Limited and its wholly owned subsidiaries have formed a tax consolidated group and are taxed as a single entity. Stanmore Resources Limited is the head entity of the tax consolidated group. The stand-alone taxpayer/separate taxpayer within a group approach has been used to allocate current income tax expense and deferred tax expense to wholly owned subsidiaries that form part of the tax consolidated group. Stanmore Resources Limited has assumed all the current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses for the tax consolidated group via intercompany receivables and payables as a tax funding arrangement.

6 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand	**288.9**	446.3

(a) Recognition and measurement

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes (1) cash on hand and at bank; (2) deposits held at call with financial institutions; (3) other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less; that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

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6 Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	Chattel mortgage $M	Term loan $M	Acquisition financing $M	Lease liabilities $M	Insurance premium funding $M	Total $M
Liabilities as at 1 January 2024	**2.9**	**-**	**317.7**	**459.8**	**4.0**	**784.4**
Cash inflows	**-**	**350.0**	**-**	**-**	**11.5**	**361.5**
Cash outflows	**(1.8)**	**(35.0)**	**(317.7)**	**(203.3)**	**(12.4)**	**(570.2)**
Foreign exchange movements	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(37.4)**	**-**	**(37.4)**
Other changes	**0.1**	**(10.4)**	**-**	**145.2**	**(0.9)**	**134.0**
Liabilities as at 31 December 2024	**1.2**	**304.6**	**-**	**364.3**	**2.2**	**672.3**

	Chattel mortgage $M	Acquisition financing $M	Lease liabilities $M	Insurance premium funding $M	Total $M
Liabilities as at 1 January 2023					
Opening balance	5.1	615.0	260.1	3.5	883.7
Cash inflows	-	-	-	13.3	13.3
Cash outflows	(2.2)	(297.3)	(146.3)	(12.8)	(458.6)
Foreign exchange movements	-	-	7.9	-	7.9
Recognised on acquisition	-	-	23.0	-	23.0
Other changes	-	-	315.1	-	315.1
Liabilities as at 31 December 2023	2.9	317.7	459.8	4.0	784.4

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7 Cash flow information

(a) Cash generated from operations

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after income tax to net cash flow from operating activities		
Profit for the period	**191.5**	472.4
Adjust for non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets	**364.3**	310.0
Impairment of non-current assets	**55.8**	11.8
(Gain)/loss of disposal of held for sale asset	**(96.0)**	-
(Profit)/Loss from joint ventures	**-**	18.1
Other non-cash movements	**2.9**	2.3
Non-cash movement in provisions	**2.8**	4.8
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	**(45.2)**	(0.7)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**135.2**	73.3
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	**29.5**	(65.5)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	**23.6**	(35.4)
(Increase)/decrease in income taxes payable	**(198.7)**	23.0
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	**23.7**	(3.9)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**(77.4)**	(85.7)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions for onerous contracts	**1.7**	(1.0)
Increase/(decrease) in rehabilitation provisions	**(17.1)**	(15.8)
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	**12.7**	(2.9)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions for employee benefits	**0.5**	20.6
(Decrease)/increase in other operating liabilities	**(2.1)**	11.5
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**407.7**	736.9

Cash flows are included in the consolidated statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities are classified as operating cash flows.

8 Trade and other receivables

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Trade receivables	**123.0**	239.4
Other receivables	**3.8**	1.2
GST receivable	**21.5**	42.4
Total current receivables	**148.3**	283.0

(a) Recognition and measurement

Trade and other receivables are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at Amortised Cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses), together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

(i) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

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8 Trade and other receivables (continued)

(a) Recognition and measurement (continued)

(i) Impairment (continued)

For trade and other receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by AASB 9 which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. Loans to related parties are assessed using the general approach required by AASB 9 for the assessment of expected credit losses. Management has determined that assessment of expected credit loss associated with trade receivables is at less than 0.5%.

9 Inventories

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Current assets		
ROM coal inventories - at cost	**37.9**	52.7
ROM coal inventories - at net realisable value	**13.7**	-
Product coal stocks - at cost	**41.4**	70.7
Product coal stocks - at net realisable value	**1.0**	-
Warehouse inventories - at cost	**60.4**	59.3
	154.4	182.7

(a) Recognition and measurement

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimate selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimate costs of completion and selling expenses.

The cost of coal inventories is determined using a direct costing basis. Costs include blasting, overburden removal, coal mining, processing, labour, transport and other costs which are directly related to mining activities at site.

Inventories are classified as follows:

- run of mine material (ROM) extracted through the mining process and awaiting process at the coal handling and preparation plant; and
- product coal which has been processed into final saleable form. Product coal may be held at the site or at port shared stockpile facilities awaiting delivery to customers.
- warehouse inventories which includes all spares, parts and consumables used in the mining process.

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10 Property, plant and equipment

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Plant and equipment		
At cost	**753.1**	659.6
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	**(275.1)**	(195.5)
	478.0	464.1
Land and buildings		
At cost	**418.7**	362.3
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	**(94.9)**	(29.8)
	323.8	332.5
Right of use asset		
At cost	**749.2**	633.4
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	**(356.4)**	(174.4)
	392.8	459.0
Capital work in progress		
At cost	**239.3**	241.6
	239.3	241.6
	1,433.9	1,497.2

(a) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of fixed assets constructed within the Group includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable costs.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

(i) Movements in carrying amounts

	Plant and equipment $M	Land and buildings $M	Right of use asset $M	Capital work in progress $M	Total $M
Year ended 31 December 2024					
Opening net book amount	**464.1**	**332.5**	**459.0**	**241.6**	**1,497.2**
Acquisition of subsidiary	**0.9**	**3.0**	**34.0**	**37.8**	**75.7**
Additions	**9.4**	**-**	**108.1**	**179.6**	**297.1**
Reclassifications	**91.7**	**47.9**	**(19.8)**	**(219.7)**	**(99.9)**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(1.9)**	**-**	**(1.9)**
Impairment loss	**(13.7)**	**(30.0)**	**(0.5)**	**-**	**(44.2)**
Depreciation charge	**(74.5)**	**(29.5)**	**(186.1)**	**-**	**(290.1)**
Closing net book amount	**477.9**	**323.9**	**392.8**	**239.3**	**1,433.9**

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10 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(a) Recognition and measurement (continued)

(i) Movements in carrying amounts (continued)

	Plant and equipment $M	Land and buildings $M	Right of use asset $M	Capital work in progress $M	Total $M
Period ended 31 December 2023					
Opening net book amount	457.6	247.5	269.3	128.9	1,103.3
Acquisition of business	10.7	-	24.9	1.4	37.0
Additions	-	-	291.8	191.5	483.3
Depreciation charge	(81.7)	(18.0)	(127.0)	-	(226.7)
Reclassifications	77.5	103.0	-	(80.2)	100.3
Closing net book amount	464.1	332.5	459.0	241.6	1,497.2

(ii) Revaluation, depreciation methods and useful lives

The carrying amount of all non-mining property fixed assets, except land, is depreciated over their useful life from the time the asset is held ready for use. Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a units of production basis over the life of the economically recoverable resources. The base for the units of production is drawn from the assets principal use. Items that are specific to open cut operations are depreciated over the run of mine open cut coal reserves. Surface infrastructure that is not specific to a mining method such as the wash plant and loadout facilities utilise the Economically Recoverable Resources of the associated mining complex, which includes an estimate of recoverable underground coal reserves.

The depreciation rates used for each class of assets are:

- Plant and equipment — 5-25% straight line/units of production
- Furniture and office equipment — 5-25% straight line
- Buildings and improvements — 5-10% straight line
- Right-of-use asset — lesser of the useful life of the asset or lease term

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset (or Cash Generating Unit - CGU) may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's Fair Value Less Cost of Disposal and its Value in Use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case, the asset is tested as part of a larger CGU to which it belongs. If the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset/CGU is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecasts which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated, based on the life-of-mine plans. The estimated cash flows are based on expected future production, selling prices and operating costs. As part of the Group's impairment assessment, the Group considers the expected future demand for its product, impact of known climate policies and potential policy responses to climate change. The Group's assets are metallurgical coal assets and based on the Group's research, demand for its product will continue over the life of the CGU.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period which they arise.

(iii) Right-of-use asset

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract contains a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to use or control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises a lease liability and a corresponding right-of-use asset. The lease liability is initially recognised at present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, and are discounted using the interest rate determined using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which includes any direct costs, and subsequently measured at costs less any depreciation and impairment.

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10 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(a) Recognition and measurement (continued)

(iii) Right-of-use asset (continued)

The right-of-use asset is depreciated to the earlier of the useful life of the asset or the lease term using the straight-line method and is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss in depreciation and amortisation.

The unwind of the financial charge on the lease liability is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss in financial expenses based on the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

11 Capitalised development, exploration and mine properties

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Exploration and evaluation	**85.3**	70.9
Mine properties	**978.8**	972.2
	1,064.1	1,043.1

	Exploration and evaluation $M	**Mine properties $M**	**Total $M**
Year ended 31 December 2024			
Opening net book amount	**70.9**	**972.2**	**1,043.1**
Acquisition of subsidiary	**-**	**8.7**	**8.7**
Remeasurement of rehabilitation assets	**-**	**(6.8)**	**(6.8)**
Additions	**15.1**	**-**	**15.1**
Reclassifications	**5.0**	**84.4**	**89.4**
Impairment loss	**(5.7)**	**(5.9)**	**(11.6)**
Depreciation charge	**-**	**(73.8)**	**(73.8)**
Closing net book amount	**85.3**	**978.8**	**1,064.1**

	Exploration and evaluation $M	Mine properties $M	Total $M
Period ended 31 December 2023			
Opening net book amount	68.9	1,177.6	1,246.5
Acquisition of subsidiary	0.6	39.1	39.7
Additions	-	4.3	4.3
Transfers to PP&E	-	(100.3)	(100.3)
Reclassifications	61.2	(61.2)	-
Transfer to assets held for sale	(48.0)	-	(48.0)
Depreciation charge	-	(87.3)	(87.3)
Impairment loss	(11.8)	-	(11.8)
Closing net book amount	70.9	972.2	1,043.1

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11 Capitalised development, exploration and mine properties (continued)

(a) Recognition and measurement - capitalised development

Capitalised Development expenditure includes costs transferred from Exploration and Evaluation when the Group can demonstrate:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset;
- how the asset will generate future economic benefits;
- the availability of resources to complete the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following recognition, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Once the development phase is complete and production begins, the costs are transferred from Capitalised Development Costs to Mine Properties where they are amortised over the life of the development project.

(i) Key judgements

Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technical and economic feasibility is confirmed. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generating potential of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of which cash flows are expected to be received.

(b) Recognition and measurement - exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred is capitalised on an area of interest basis. Such expenditures comprise net direct costs and an appropriate portion of related overhead expenditure. These costs are carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage which permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable resources and active or significant operations in relation to the area are continuing.

A regular review is undertaken on each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest. Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off against profit in the period in which the decision to abandon the area is made. Where an uncertainty exists for further exploration of the area, a provision is raised for the costs of exploration.

When the technical feasibility and commercial viability is demonstrated, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are transferred to capitalised development costs.

(i) Key judgements

The Group performs impairment testing on specific exploration assets as required in AASB 6 para. 20. The accumulated impairment on these exploration and evaluation assets was $5.7m (2023: $11.8m), and was categorised as an other expense.

(ii) Acquisition of Isaac South

On 4 September 2024, Stanmore signed an agreement with Anglo American and Exxaro for the rights to explore, study and then apply for a future mining lease to mine the open cut area immediately adjacent to Stanmore's Isaac South project. Consideration for the purchase is $15.0m; together with deferred consideration of $20.0m upon first coal being mined or 10 years from grant of mining lease and a capped $40.0m contingent royalty linked to certain coal price thresholds being met.

(iii) Sale of Wards Well

In the prior year, on 26 October 2023, Stanmore executed a series of conditional agreements with Peabody as part of a comprehensive transaction which includes the sale of the southern area of Stanmore's Wards Well tenements. Variable consideration for the sale is approximately $136.0m together with a contingent capped royalty scheme of up to circa $200.0m payable on the first 120Mt of coal mined, and a potential additional royalty stream if coal is mined above 120Mt. These amounts have been constrained to the extent that it is not highly probable the amounts won't significantly reverse. As this project is yet to commence, no amounts have been recognised in the current period.

11 Capitalised development, exploration and mine properties (continued)

(c) Recognition and measurement - mine properties

Mining property assets include costs transferred from Capitalised Development following start of production, and the rehabilitation asset capitalised to offset rehabilitation provisions when disturbance occurs. Following transfer from Capitalised Development, all subsequent development costs are capitalised to the extent that commercial viability conditions continue to be satisfied.

The costs associated with mine properties are amortised based on a units of production method.

(i) Key judgements

Due to the expectation that saleable coal will be produced as a result of the initial mine development, management judgement is required in relation to when a mine is considered to have started production, and therefore transferred to Mine Properties and depreciated.

The Group assesses at the end of each period whether there are any impairment indicators in relation to Mine Property assets, included related PP&E balances in Note 10. This includes consideration of the forward-looking commodity prices and foreign exchange rates. We have also contemplated the Group's Net Assets relative to its market capitalisation as at the balance date. We have concluded that no indicators of impairment exist for the Group's CGUs. As disclosed in Note 4(d), assets in relation to the Mavis Downs mine have been impaired during the period. The accumulated impairment on these mine property assets was $5.9m (2023: nil), and was categorised as an other expense.

12 Other assets

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Other current assets		
Prepayments	**32.7**	31.5
	32.7	31.5
Other non-current assets		
Prepayments	**21.9**	25.7
Security bonds	**3.6**	4.8
Other	**8.7**	12.0
	34.2	42.5

(a) Recognition and measurement

Other current assets related to operational and financing costs paid in advance of the period to which the Group will receive the benefit from those goods and services.

Non-current assets relate to cash security bond payments made to key operational suppliers, and term deposits with the Group's banking provider which are secured against the Group's bank guarantee facilities.

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13 Trade and other payables

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**75.3**	93.1
Amounts due to related parties	**-**	6.3
Accrued expenses	**129.3**	170.6
Statutory payables	**21.7**	62.0
Other payables	**14.4**	6.5
	240.7	338.5

(a) Recognition and measurement

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the period end and which are unpaid. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. No assets of the Group have been pledged as security for the trade and other payables.

14 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Current $M	**Non-current $M**	**Total $M**	Current $M	Non-current $M	Total $M
Term loan	**67.5**	**237.1**	**304.6**	-	-	-
Acquisition financing	**-**	**-**	**-**	131.2	177.6	308.8
Chattel Mortgage	**0.2**	**1.0**	**1.2**	1.6	1.3	2.9
Working capital facility	**-**	**-**	**-**	1.2	-	1.2
Insurance premium funding	**2.2**	**-**	**2.2**	3.0	-	3.0
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings	**69.9**	**238.1**	**308.0**	137.0	178.9	315.9

(a) Financing facilities

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
			$M			$M
	Facility Size	**Facility Utilised**	**Facility Available**	Facility Size	Facility Utilised	Facility Available
Term Loan	**350.0**	**315.0**	-	-	-	-
Acquisition Financing	**-**	**-**	**-**	625.0	317.7	-
Revolving credit facilities	**150.0**	-	**150.0**	154.2	-	154.2
Revolving credit facilities from Related Parties	**70.0**	-	**70.0**	70.0	-	70.0
Other	**14.0**	**3.4**	-	29.7	7.1	2.3
	584.0	**318.4**	**220.0**	878.9	324.8	226.5

The 'Term Loan' facility matures 30 September 2029 and has an interest rate of 4.5% above the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). The facility may not be redrawn with repayments consisting of a fixed amortisation schedule.

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14 Interest bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

(a) Financing facilities (continued)

The revolving credit facilities are comprised of a $150.0m revolving credit facility maturing 30 September 2027. The facility remains undrawn as of 31 December 2024.

The revolving credit facilities from Related Parties is comprised of a $70.0m revolving credit facility with the Group's major shareholder, GEAR. The key terms include a maturity date of 30 June 2026, fixed interest rate on drawn funds of 12% per annum and a commitment fee on undrawn funds of 3% per annum.

Other financing facilities include A$3.5m outstanding on a short-term group insurance premium funding and A$1.9m outstanding on a chattel mortgage.

(b) Guarantee and Bonding Facilities

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Facility Utilisation		
Bank Guarantee Facilities	**11.9**	14.4
Surety Bonding Facilities	**123.1**	109.0
	135.0	123.4

(c) Term Loan Facility

On 30 September 2024, the Group refinanced the Group's debt facilities into a new US$350.0m five-year amortising Term Loan Facility (Term Loan) with the proceeds used to repay the previous $210.0m Acquisition Financing Facility. The facility is secured by a first charge over the certain equipment, plant and properties of the Group.

The term loan is subject to the following covenants:

- Group Gearing ratio less than 40%. The gearing ratio is calculated as net debt (total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents) divided by net debt plus total equity. The gearing ratio was in compliance at 31 December 2024.
- Debt Service Cover Ratio (DSCR) greater than 1.25 times. The DSCR was in compliance at 31 December 2024. The DSCR is calculated as cash flow available for debt servicing (CFADS) divided by debt service.

Both covenants are tested half-yearly, at 30 June and 31 December. The Group has no indication that it will have difficulty complying with these covenants.

15 Lease liability

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Lease liabilities current	**178.3**	134.8
Lease liabilities non-current	**186.0**	325.0
Total lease liability	**364.3**	459.8

(a) Recognition and measurement

The lease liability recognised relates to property leases recognised under AASB 16 Leases. Refer to Note 10 on page 67 for the recognition and measurement policy for lease liabilities.

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15 Lease liability (continued)

(a) Recognition and measurement (continued)

Reconciliation of movements	2024 $M	2023 $M
Opening balance	**459.8**	260.1
Additions	**107.5**	291.8
Additions through acquisitions	**0.3**	22.6
Depletions through settlement	**(203.3)**	(146.3)
Foreign exchange remeasurements	**(37.4)**	0.3
Interest expense	**37.4**	31.3
Closing balance	**364.3**	459.8

The Group has lease contracts for equipment that contains variable payments in the form of rise and fall mechanisms. These rise and fall mechanisms have been factored into the relevant lease liabilities as at 31 December 2024, the balance of which totals $278.1m (2023: $327.7m).

16 Derivative financial instruments

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Derivative financial (liabilities)/assets	**(19.5)**	6.1
Total derivative financial instruments	**(19.5)**	6.1

(a) Recognition and measurement

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

17 Provisions

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Current $M	Non-current $M	Total $M	Current $M	Non-current $M	Total $M
Onerous contracts provision	**1.7**	**-**	**1.7**	-	-	-
Rehabilitation provision	**2.4**	**201.4**	**203.8**	8.4	205.9	214.3
Contingent consideration	**2.2**	**2.9**	**5.1**	148.4	6.5	154.9
	6.3	**204.3**	**210.6**	156.8	212.4	369.2

(a) Reconciliation of movements

Movements in each class of current provision during the financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

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17 Provisions (continued)

(a) Reconciliation of movements (continued)

2024	Onerous contracts provisions $M	Rehabilitation provision $M	Contingent consideration $M	Total $M
Opening balance	-	214.3	154.9	369.2
Additions	1.7	6.8	-	8.5
Depletions through settlement	-	(5.2)	(152.9)	(158.1)
Unwinding of discount via profit and loss	-	8.3	2.8	11.1
Adjustments through remeasurement	-	-	0.6	0.6
Exchange differences	-	(20.4)	(0.3)	(20.7)
Closing balance	1.7	203.8	5.1	210.6

2023	Onerous contracts provisions $M	Rehabilitation provision $M	Contingent consideration $M	Total $M
Opening balance	1.0	203.2	148.2	352.4
Additions	-	(6.9)	-	(6.9)
Depletions through settlement	(1.0)	(5.2)	(2.4)	(8.6)
Unwinding of discount via profit and loss	-	8.5	4.8	13.3
Additions through acquisition	-	22.6	2.6	25.2
Adjustments through remeasurement	-	-	1.7	1.7
Exchange differences	-	(7.9)	-	(7.9)
Closing balance	-	214.3	154.9	369.2

(b) Onerous contracts provision

(i) Recognition and measurement

The Group assesses onerous contracts at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to each contract and the current business plan. Where a contract provides capacity above that required to meet the business plan or for a longer period than the current extent of the business plan, the contract is deemed onerous and the onerous portion of the contract is recognised as a liability using an estimate of future onerous cash flows discounted to a net present value. Any re-measurement of the assessed level of onerous contracts is taken through profit or loss in the period in which the assessment is made.

(c) Rehabilitation provision

(i) Recognition and measurement

The provision for rehabilitation closure costs relates to areas disturbed during the operation of the mine up to reporting date and not yet rehabilitated. Provision has been made to rehabilitate all areas of disturbance including surface infrastructure, contouring, topsoiling and revegetation, using internal and external expert assessment of each aspect to calculate anticipated cash outflow discounted to a net present value. At each reporting date, the rehabilitation liability is re-measured in line with the then-current level of disturbance, cost estimates and other key inputs. The amount of provision relating to rehabilitation of areas caused by mining disturbance is capitalised against Mine Properties as incurred, to the extent there is a future economic benefit, otherwise the re-measurement is recognised in the profit or loss. Any unwinding discounting is recognised in the profit or loss.

The Group assesses rehabilitation liabilities at each reporting date as there are numerous factors that may affect the ultimate liability payable. This includes the extent and nature of rehabilitation activity to be undertaken, changes in technology and techniques, changes in discount rates and regulatory impacts. There may be differences between the future actual expenditure and the assessment made at balance date. The provisions at balance date represent management's best estimate of the present value of rehabilitation cost to completely rehabilitate the site.

During the year ended 31 December 2024, a decrease in the provision of $5.2m was recognised due to the rehabilitation works completed in the period (31 December 2023: $5.2m).

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17 Provisions (continued)

(c) Rehabilitation provision (continued)

(i) Recognition and measurement (continued)

The discount rate used in the calculation of the provision at 31 December 2024 equalled 4.33% (31 December 2023: 3.99%).

(d) Contingent consideration

(i) Recognition and measurement

As part of the acquisition of the 80% interest in Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd, AASB 3 required the recognition of the additional consideration yet to the paid to the vendor. With a potential follow-up payment of up to $150.0m after two years, the value of which was dependent on the prevailing coal price exceeding certain targets.

In the current period, these conditions were met and as such the full amount of contingent consideration of $150.0m was paid.

(e) Other provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligation are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

18 Provision for employee benefits

	31 December 2024 Total $M	31 December 2023 Total $M
Provision for annual leave	**16.0**	24.4
Provision for bonus	**32.3**	24.6
Provision for long service leave	**3.0**	1.9
Total employee benefit obligations	**51.3**	50.9

(a) Recognition and measurement

Refer to Note 4(f)(ii) for accounting policies.

19 Dividends and franking credits

(a) Dividends

(i) Ordinary shares

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Dividends provided for or paid	**115.5**	52.5

(b) Franking credits

Franked credits

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods based on a tax rate of 30.0% (2023: 30.0%)	**547.5**	352.2

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20 Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

	31 December 2024 Cents	31 December 2023 Cents
Basic earnings per share (cents)	**21.2**	52.4

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Stanmore Resources Limited by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial period.

(b) Diluted earnings per share

	31 December 2024 Cents	31 December 2023 Cents
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	**21.2**	52.4

Earnings used to calculate diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the amount used in determining basic earnings per share by the after-tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares. The weighted average number of shares used is adjusted for the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive ordinary shares.

(c) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	**901,391,634**	901,391,634

21 Equity securities issued

(a) Share capital

	31 December 2024 Shares	31 December 2023 Shares	**31 December 2024 $M**	31 December 2023 $M
Ordinary shares				
Fully paid	**901,391,634**	901,391,634	**616.4**	616.4
	901,391,634	901,391,634	**616.4**	616.4

(i) Movements in ordinary shares:

	Number of shares (thousands)	**Total $M**
Opening balance 1 January 2024	**901.4**	**616.4**
Balance 31 December 2024	**901.4**	**616.4**

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21 Equity securities issued (continued)

(a) Share capital (continued)

(i) Movements in ordinary shares: (continued)

	Number of shares (thousands)	Total $M
Opening balance 1 January 2023	901.4	616.4
Balance 31 December 2023	901.4	616.4

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Consolidated Entity in proportion to the number of shares held. At shareholders' meetings, each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

Ordinary shares have no par value and Stanmore Resources Limited does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

(b) Other reserves

The following table shows a breakdown of the consolidated statement of financial position line item 'other reserves' and the movements in these reserves during the year. A description of the nature and purpose of each reserve is provided below the table.

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Share-based payments	**0.6**	0.6
Foreign currency translation	**(24.3)**	(24.3)
	(23.7)	(23.7)

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Movements:		
Share-based payments		
Opening balance	**0.6**	0.6
Foreign currency translation		
Opening balance	**(24.3)**	(24.3)
Balance 31 December	**(23.7)**	(23.7)

(i) Nature and purpose of other reserves

Share-based payments

The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise:

- the grant date fair value of options and rights issued to employees but not exercised
- the grant date fair value of shares issued to employees
- the grant date fair value of deferred shares granted to employees but not yet vested
- the issue of shares held by the Employee Share Trust to employees.

Foreign currency translation

Exchange differences arising on translation of the Group's historical financial records as a result of the changes in functional and presentational currencies during the year, are recognised in other comprehensive income as described in note and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity.

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21 Equity securities issued (continued)

(c) Retained earnings

Movements in retained earnings were as follows:

	Notes	**31 December 2024 $M**	31 December 2023 $M
Balance 1 January		**1,160.8**	740.9
Net profit for the period		**191.5**	472.4
Dividends	19(a)	**(115.5)**	(52.5)
Balance 31 December		**1,236.8**	1,160.8

(d) Capital management

The capital of the Consolidated Entity is managed to provide capital growth to shareholders and ensure the Consolidated Entity can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Consolidated Entity's capital comprises equity as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position. There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Management oversees the Consolidated Entity's capital by assessing the financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and the market. These responses include the management of share issues and debt.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the Consolidated Entity since the prior period.

(e) Recognition and measurement

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown as a deduction from the equity proceeds, net of any income tax benefit.

22 Financial risk management

In common with all other businesses, the Group is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, trade and other receivables, security deposits, trade and other payables, borrowings, leases, financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income, derivative financial instruments and contingent consideration.

The Board has overall responsibility for the determination of the Group's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Group's finance function. The Group's risk management policies and objectives are therefore designed to minimise the potential impacts to these risks on the results of the Group where such impacts may be material.

The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk where possible without unduly affecting the Group's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the other party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge their obligation, resulting in the Group incurring a financial loss. This usually occurs when debtors fail to settle their obligations owing to the Group. The Group's objective is to minimise the risk of loss from credit risk exposure.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period, without taking into account the value of any collateral or other security, in the event other parties fail to perform their obligations under financial instruments in relation to each class of recognised financial asset at reporting date, is as follows:

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22 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Cash and cash equivalents	**288.9**	446.3
Trade receivables	**148.3**	283.0
Security bonds	**3.6**	4.8
Derivative financial assets/(liabilities)	**(19.5)**	6.1
Credit risk exposure	**421.3**	740.2

The Group's credit risk exposure is influenced by mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Given the Group trades predominately with recognised, credit worthy third parties, the credit risk is determined to be low. The Group assessed the expected credit losses in relation to trade and other receivables in the current and prior years to be immaterial and no low allowance has been recorded. Bank deposits are held with a combination of Australian and Global major banks with long-term credit rating agency S&P ranging between AA- and A-.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may encounter difficulties raising funds to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The objective of managing liquidity risk is to ensure that the Group will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions.

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and liquidity ratios such as working capital. The Group's working capital, being current assets less current liabilities, has increased from $9.3m at 31 December 2023 to $78.5m at 31 December 2024. The increase is driven by operational cash inflows of $407.7m, less payments of $368.3m towards the Group's borrowings.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities:

31 December 2024	Carrying amount $M	Contractual cash flows $M	Less than 6 months $M	Between 6 and 12 months $M	Between 1 and 3 years $M	Over 3 years $M
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	226.3	226.3	226.3	-	-	-
Other payables	19.4	19.4	19.4	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	364.3	463.2	111.0	100.4	173.4	78.4
Chattel mortgage	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	-	-
Term loan	315.0	315.0	35.0	35.0	140.0	105.0
Insurance premium funding	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**928.4**	**1,027.3**	**394.8**	**135.7**	**313.4**	**183.4**

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22 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities (continued)

31 December 2023	Carrying amount $M	Contractual cash flows $M	Less than 6 months $M	Between 6 and 12 months $M	Between 1 and 3 years $M	Over 3 years $M
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	325.4	325.4	325.4	-	-	-
Other payables	72.4	72.4	72.4	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	459.8	587.7	106.0	102.4	333.5	45.7
Contingent consideration	154.8	154.8	-	150.0	4.8	-
Chattel mortgage	2.9	2.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	-
Acquisition financing	317.7	360.4	120.8	40.3	199.3	-
Insurance premium funding	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	1,336.0	1,506.6	628.5	293.6	538.6	45.7

Further information regarding commitments is included in Note 25 on page 88.

(c) Currency risk

The United States dollar (US$) is the functional currency of all entities in the Group. As a result, currency exposure arises from transactions and balances in currencies other than the US$.

The Group's potential currency exposures comprise:

(i) Operational costs denominated in A$

The operations of the Group are location in Queensland, Australia, and as such a large proportion of its operational costs are incurred and paid in A$. These costs include a combination of employee and contractor expenses, and also include material lease agreements recognised under AASB 16.

As a result, the Group's trade payable and lease liability provisions give rise to a foreign exchange risk for the Group.

(ii) Tax liabilities

The Group changed its functional currency with the Australian Tax Office to US$, effective 1 January 2023.

(iii) Rehabilitation provisions

The Group expects to fulfil its rehabilitation obligations through the use of existing operational resources, as when required, which will be incurred in A$. In addition, the Group is party to the Queensland Treasury Financial Provisioning Scheme, which is a scheme denominated in A$. As a result, the Group's rehabilitation provisions are recorded in A$, giving rise to foreign exchange risk for these significant provisions.

As at 31 December 2024, the effect on profit or loss as a result of changes in the foreign exchange rates would be:

		Decrease in FX rate by 5%	**Increase in FX rate by 5%**
31 December 2024	**Carrying amount US$M**	**Profit or loss $M**	**Profit or loss $M**
Cash and cash equivalents - A$	8.5	0.4	(0.4)
Derivative instruments - A$	(19.5)	(1.0)	1.0
Trade payables - A$	(226.3)	(11.3)	11.3
Chattel Mortgage - A$	(1.2)	(0.1)	0.1
Insurance premium funding - A$	(2.2)	(0.1)	0.1
Lease liability - A$	(364.2)	(18.2)	18.2
Rehabilitation provision - A$	(203.8)	(10.2)	10.2
Tax charge of 30%	-	12.1	(12.1)
After tax increase/(decrease)	**-**	**(28.4)**	**28.4**

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22 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Currency risk (continued)

(iii) Rehabilitation provisions (continued)

31 December 2023	Carrying amount US$M	Decrease in FX rate by 5% Profit or loss $M	Increase in FX rate by 5% Profit or loss $M
Cash and cash equivalents - A$	9.7	0.5	(0.5)
Derivative instruments - A$	6.1	0.3	(0.3)
Trade payables - A$	(325.4)	(16.3)	16.3
Chattel Mortgage - A$	(2.9)	(0.2)	0.2
Insurance premium funding - A$	(3.0)	(0.2)	0.2
Lease liability - A$	(459.8)	(22.9)	22.9
Rehabilitation provision - A$	(214.3)	(10.7)	10.7
Tax charge of 30%	-	15.0	(15.0)
After tax increase/(decrease)	**-**	**(34.5)**	**34.5**

(d) Market risk

Market risk arises from the use of interest bearing, tradable and foreign currency financial instruments. It is a risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates (interest rate risk), foreign exchange rates (currency risk) or other market factors (price risk). The Group utilises a strategy to reduce its foreign currency risks noted above, notably the exposure to A$. The Group recognise any exposure on these arrangement on its balance sheet as part of its estimated fair value of its derivatives. As at 31 December 2024 the Group has recognised a derivative financial liability position of US$19.5m (31 December 2023: asset of US$6.1m).

(e) Interest risk

Interest rate risk arises principally from cash and cash equivalents and the recently refinancing borrowings facility (see Note 14) which are now floating variable interest rates. The objective of interest rate risk management is to manage and control interest exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return.

Interest rate risk is managed with a mixture of fixed and floating rate investments. For further details on interest rate risk, refer to the tables following:

31 December 2024 FINANCIAL ASSETS	Floating interest rate $M	Fixed interest rate $M	Non-interest bearing $M	Total carrying amount $M	Weighted average effective interest rate %
Cash and cash equivalents	288.9	-	-	288.9	4.80%*
Receivables	-	-	123.0	123.0	-
Security deposits	-	-	3.5	3.5	-
Total financial assets	**288.9**	**-**	**126.5**	**415.4**	**-**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Trade payables	-	-	245.7	245.7	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	19.5	19.5	-
Lease liabilities	-	364.2	-	364.2	-
Chattel Mortgage	-	1.2	-	1.2	7.34%
Term Loan	315.0	-	-	315.0	9.84%
Insurance premium funding	-	2.2	-	2.2	5.07%
Total financial liabilities	**315.0**	**367.6**	**265.2**	**947.8**	**-**

* 4.80% based on actual interest rate received at various institutions

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22 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Interest risk (continued)

31 December 2023 FINANCIAL ASSETS	Floating interest rate $M	Fixed interest rate $M	Non-interest bearing $M	Total carrying amount $M	Weighted average effective interest rate %
Cash and cash equivalents	446.3	-	-	446.3	4.55%*
Receivables	-	-	244.8	244.8	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	6.1	6.1	-
Security deposits	-	-	4.4	4.4	-
Total financial assets	**446.3**	**-**	**255.3**	**701.6**	**-**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Trade payables	-	-	397.8	397.8	-
Contingent consideration	-	-	154.8	154.8	-
Lease liabilities	-	459.8	-	459.8	-
Chattel Mortgage	-	2.9	-	2.9	4.55%
Acquisition Financing		317.7		317.7	14.10%
Insurance premium funding	-	3.0	-	3.0	2.30%
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**783.4**	**552.6**	**1336.0**	**-**

* 4.55% based on cash rate of 4.35% plus 0.20% margin per NAB

The Group has performed a sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk. This sensitivity demonstrates the effect on the current period's results and equity which could result from a change in these risks.

As at 31 December 2024, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in the interest rate would be as follows:

		Increase in interest rate by 1%		Decrease in interest rate by 1%	
31 December 2024	Carrying amount $M	Profit or loss $M	Equity $M	Profit or loss $M	Equity $M
Cash and cash equivalents	288.9	2.9	2.9	(2.9)	(2.9)
Term loan	315.0	(3.2)	(3.2)	3.2	3.2
Tax charge of 30%	-	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)
After tax increase/(decrease)	**-**	**(0.2)**	**(0.2)**	**0.2**	**0.2**

		Increase in interest rate by 1%		Decrease in interest rate by 1%	
31 December 2023	Carrying amount $M	Profit or loss $M	Equity $M	Profit or loss $M	Equity $M
Cash and cash equivalents	446.3	4.5	4.5	(4.5)	(4.5)
Tax charge of 30%	-	(1.4)	(1.4)	1.4	1.4
After tax increase/(decrease)	**-**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**(3.1)**	**(3.1)**

(f) Fair values

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);

b) inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (level 2); and

c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

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22 Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Fair values (continued)

31 December 2024	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M
Investments at Fair Value through other comprehensive income	-	-	25.0
Total financial assets	-	-	**25.0**
Derivative financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	-	19.5	-
Contingent consideration held at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	5.1
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**19.5**	**5.1**

31 December 2023	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M
Investments at Fair Value through other comprehensive income	-	-	25.0
Derivative financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	-	6.1	-
Total financial assets	-	6.1	**25.0**
Contingent consideration held at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	154.8
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**154.8**

Sensitivity analysis regarding the contingent consideration liabilities has been considered by management, and it is deemed highly probably that the contingent consideration will be paid in full on its due date.

There were no other financial assets or liabilities carried at fair value as at 31 December 2024. There were no transfers between the levels during the period.

All other financial instruments measured at cost materially approximate their fair value.

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23 Interests in other entities

(a) Material subsidiaries

The Group's principal subsidiaries at 31 December 2024 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares that are held directly by the Group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Name of entity	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the group	
			2024 %	2023 %
Comet Coal & Coke Pty Limited	Coal exploration	Australia	**100**	100
Belview Coal Pty Ltd	Coal exploration	Australia	**100**	100
Mackenzie Coal Pty Limited	Coal exploration	Australia	**100**	100
Stanmore Coal Custodians Pty Ltd*	Trustee of Employee Share Trust	Australia	**100**	100
Emerald Coal Pty Ltd	Coal exploration	Australia	**100**	100
New Cambria Pty Ltd	Coal exploration	Australia	**100**	100
Kerlong Coking Coal Pty Ltd	Coal exploration	Australia	**100**	100
Stanmore Surat Coal Pty Ltd	Coal exploration	Australia	**100**	100
Theresa Creek Coal Pty Ltd	Coal exploration	Australia	**100**	100
Stanmore Wotonga Pty Ltd	Coal exploration and mining	Australia	**100**	100
Stanmore IP Coal Pty Ltd	Coal mining	Australia	**100**	100
Stanmore IP South Pty Ltd	Coal exploration and mining	Australia	**100**	100
Stanmore Bowen Coal Pty Ltd	Coal exploration and mining	Australia	**100**	100
Isaac Plains Coal Management Pty Ltd	Coal exploration and mining	Australia	**100**	100
Isaac Plains Sales & Marketing Pty Ltd	Coal exploration and mining	Australia	**100**	100
Stanmore SMC Holdings Pty Ltd	Coal exploration and mining	Australia	**100**	100
Stanmore Nextgen Pty Ltd**	Renewable energy	Australia	**100**	100
Dampier Coal (Queensland) Pty Limited	Coal mining	Australia	**100**	100
Stanmore SMC Pty Limited	Coal mining	Australia	**100**	100
Red Mountain Infrastructure Pty Ltd	Coal mining	Australia	**100**	100
MetRes Pty Ltd	Coal mining and exploration	Australia	**100**	100
MetRes Invest Pty Ltd	Coal mining and exploration	Australia	**100**	100
Stanmore Corporate Holdings Pty Ltd	Coal mining and exploration	Australia	**100**	100
Stanmore GM5 Pty Ltd	Coal exploration and mining	Australia	**51**	-
Stanmore GM5 Holdings Pty Ltd	Coal exploration and mining	Australia	**51**	-
Windmill Insurance Company Limited	Insurance captive	Guernsey	**100**	-
Boomerang QLD Coal Pty Ltd	Coal exploration and mining	Australia	**100**	-
Echo QLD Coal Pty Ltd	Coal exploration and mining	Australia	**100**	-
Eagle Downs Coal Management Pty Ltd	Coal exploration and mining	Australia	**100**	-

* Previously Bowen River Project Pty Ltd

**Previously Stanmore Green Pty Ltd

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23 Interests in other entities (continued)

(b) Interests in joint arrangements

Set out below are the significant farm in arrangements of the Group as at 31 December 2024. The proportion of ownership interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights held.

Name of entity	Place of business/ country of incorporation	% of ownership interest 2024 %	2023 %	Nature of relationship
Clifford Joint Venture	Australia	**60**	60	Farm in arrangement
Lilyvale Joint Venture	Australia	**85**	85	Farm in arrangement
Mackenzie Joint Venture	Australia	**95**	95	Farm in arrangement

24 Interests in joint arrangements

The Group had a 50% interest in MetRes Pty Ltd, a joint venture between Stanmore Resources Limited and Marmilu Pty Ltd, to own and operate the Millennium and Mavis Downs Mine. This joint venture arrangement concluded with the purchase of the remaining 50% interest by Stanmore Resources on 21 December 2023. The Group's interest in MetRes Pty Ltd was accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements up until the purchase. As such, the Group's interest in MetRes Pty Ltd recognised using the equity accounting method is nil as at 31 December 2023. See Note 2 for further acquisition accounting disclosures regarding the additional shares purchased on 21 December 2023. Summarised financial information of the joint venture, based on its AASB financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in the consolidated financial statements are set out below:

Summarised statement of comprehensive income	**31 December 2024 $M**	31 December 2023 $M
Revenue from contracts with customers	**-**	205.4
Cost of sales	**-**	(239.0)
Depreciation and amortisation	**-**	(3.6)
Interest expense	**-**	(10.7)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**-**	(47.9)
Income tax expense		
Income tax expense	**-**	(11.7)
Loss for the year	**-**	(36.2)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	(36.2)
Group's share of profit/(loss) for the year	**-**	(18.1)

(a) Recognition and measurement

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Group’s investment in its joint venture is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group’s share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.

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24 Interests in joint arrangements (continued)

(a) Recognition and measurement (continued)

The consolidated statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the joint venture. If the Group's share of losses of a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the joint venture, the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses.
After the entity's interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognised, only to the extent that the entity has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture. If the joint venture subsequently reports profits, the Group will resume recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss within 'Share of profit of a joint venture' in the statement of profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the joint venture upon loss of joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

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25 Commitments

(a) Exploration and mining

The commitments to be undertaken are as follows:

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Payable		
Within one year	**1.1**	1.2
Later than one year but not later than five years	**0.6**	1.7
	1.7	2.9

The Group has certain obligations to spend minimum amounts on exploration and mining tenement areas. These obligations are expected to be fulfilled in the normal course of operations.

(b) Operating commitments

The commitments to be undertaken as follows:

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Payable		
Within one year	**411.7**	370.1
Later than one year but not later than five years	**302.5**	363.3
Later than five years	**2.2**	11.2
	716.4	744.6

The Group has non-cancellable, open purchase orders for committed capital works.

(c) Other commitments

(i) Isaac Plains Complex royalty

On 26 November 2015, the Group established a finance facility with Taurus to fund the acquisition of and re-start of mining at the Isaac Plains Complex and agreed to a 0.8% royalty payable on:

- the saleable value of all product coal owned by the Group at that time and processed through the Isaac Plains infrastructure; and
- any processing or handling fees arising from the treatment of third-party coal processed through the Isaac Plains infrastructure.

The royalty payable increased to 1% during 2017 and this finance facility has since been cancelled, but the royalty streams stay on foot and associated costs are included within cost of sales as private royalties.

(ii) Isaac Plains east landholder agreement

On 20 July 2017, the Group completed a land holder compensation agreement for access to MLA 70016, MLA 70017, MLA 70018, and MLA 70019. The compensation agreement includes the following contingent consideration item:

- a royalty of $0.60/product tonne sold (increasing by 2.5% p.a.) from July 2018 when the published Hard Coking Coal Price for any quarter is greater than $200/t (increasing by 2.5% p.a.) from July 2017.

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26 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

(a) Contingent liabilities

Under its contractual performance obligations, the Group is required to provide bank guarantees to third parties through its available facilities. During the period, a number of additional guarantee facilities were entered, and subsequently utilised to issue required guarantees, as well as replace some previously issued cash deposits held by third parties. Further details of the facilities entered are shown in Note 14.

The guarantees provided as at the end of the reporting period are detailed in the table below:

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Rail capacity providers	**19.5**	20.4
Port capacity providers	**61.5**	71.3
Utility providers	**0.5**	0.7
Other	**53.5**	31.3
	135.0	123.7

In the ordinary course of business, there have been potential claims raised against the Group. The Group does not believe that these matters will result in a material adverse outcome based on information currently available.

(b) Contingent assets

The Group had no contingent assets at 31 December 2024 (2023: nil).

27 Events occurring after the reporting period

On 24 February 2025, the Directors declared a fully franked final dividend of US6.7 cents per share totalling US$60.4 million to be paid on 13 March 2025.

No other matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to period end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group or economic entity in subsequent financial years.

28 Key management personnel

Total key management personnel compensation:

	31 December 2024 $'000	31 December 2023 $'000
Total key management personnel compensation		
Short term employee benefits	**7,713.7**	4,002.5
Post employment benefits	**80.2**	119.9
Long term benefits	**3,184.5**	5,672.5
	10,978.4	9,794.9

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29 Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of Stanmore Resources Limited, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

	31 December 2024 $'000	31 December 2023 $'000
Fees to Ernst & Young (Australia)		
Fees for auditing the statutory financial report of the parent covering the group and auditing the statutory financial reports of any controlled entities	**478.2**	466.5
Fees for assurance services that are required by legislation to be provided by the auditor	**14.2**	10.4
Fees for tax compliance and advisory services	**210.1**	235.9
Fees for other advisory services	**222.0**	26.8
	924.5	739.6

30 Parent entity financial information

The *Corporations Act 2001* requirement to prepare parent entity financial statements where consolidated financial statements are prepared has been removed and replaced by the new regulation 2M.3.01 which requires the following disclosure in regard to the parent entity, Stanmore Resources Limited. The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the parent entity in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

The financial information for the parent entity has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except for investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which are accounted for at cost less any impairment.

(a) Summary financial information

The individual consolidated financial statements for the parent entity, Stanmore Resources Limited, show the following aggregate amounts:

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Current assets	914.4	254.8
Non-current assets	1,110.6	988.8
Total assets	**2,025.0**	1,243.5
Current liabilities	737.2	489.8
Non-current liabilities	554.6	149.6
Total liabilities	**1,291.8**	639.4
Issued capital	616.4	616.4
Foreign currency translation reserve	(20.3)	(20.3)
Share-based reserve	2.6	2.6
Retained earnings	134.5	5.4
Total shareholders' equity	**733.2**	604.1
Profit/(loss) for the year/period	**244.6**	13.1
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**244.6**	13.1

30 Parent entity financial information (continued)

(b) Guarantees

Stanmore Resources Limited has guaranteed obligations and performance in respect of the following agreements entered into by subsidiaries:

- Water Purchase Agreement entered into between Stanmore NextGen Pty Ltd (formerly Stanmore Green Pty Ltd) and SOURCE Global Australia Pty Ltd on 29 March 2022 - guarantee of the payment and performance obligations of Stanmore Green Pty Ltd
- Master Loan Agreement entered into between Caterpillar Financial Australia Limited and Stanmore IP Coal Pty Ltd on 2 July 2019 - guarantee the punctual performance of all obligations under the agreement and any loan agreement under that agreement and to pay any amount owing and not paid under the agreement
- Facility Agreement entered into between Stanmore IP Coal Pty Ltd and Golden Energy and Resources (GEAR) on 2 November 2020 - guarantee the performance of all obligations of the obligors under the agreement and to pay to GEAR any amount not paid when due and payable by Stanmore IP Coal Pty Ltd to GEAR
- Deed of cross guarantee entered into on 6 December 2021 - guarantee the debts of all entities within the closed group, as detailed in Note 33

(c) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The parent entity did not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at 31 December 2024 or 31 December 2023.

(d) Capital commitments

The parent entity did not have any capital commitments as at 31 December 2024 or 31 December 2023.

31 Segment information

The Group has identified the operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (Chief Operating Decision Maker - CODM) in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources and the financial information available to be reported to the Board.

The Group primarily produces and sells metallurgical coal in Queensland, Australia.

Accordingly, management currently identifies the Group as having one reportable segment.

(a) Description of segments

(i) Major customers

The Group has several customers to whom it sells export grade metallurgical coal. The Group supplies four major customers who accounts for 53.6% of revenue, as follows:

Major Customer A: 14.3% (2023: 15.6%)
Major Customer B: 14.1% (2023: 3.9%)
Major Customer C: 13.4% (2023: 16.6%)
Major Customer D: 11.8% (2023: 2.9%)

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32 Related party transactions

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

(a) Parent entity

The immediate parent entity of Stanmore Resources Limited is Golden Investments (Australia) Pte Ltd, a company incorporated in Singapore. The ultimate parent company of the Consolidated Entity is Star Success Pte. Ltd, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands.

(b) Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in Note 23.

(c) Key management personnel compensation

Disclosures relating to KMP are set out in Note 28**.**

(d) Transactions with other related parties

The Group previously entered into a financing agreement with its parent entity, GEAR, which was negotiated on market terms, and further details are shown within Note 14.

In addition to the financing agreement, fees for services provided on market terms were paid during the year, totalling $3.224m (2023: $1.427m).

GEAR, through its wholly owned subsidiary Golden Investments (Australia) II Pte Ltd, are a 50% shareholder in Ravenswood Gold Pty Ltd, to whom Stanmore has recharged the costs incurred for providing an employee on secondment totalling A$0.132m for the period to 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: nil).

M Resources Pty Ltd continues to exclusively manage Stanmore Resources Limited's global sales contract and relationships, as well providing logistics services to the Group.

M Resources Pty Ltd is also a minority shareholder of the Group, and their sole Director, Mr M Latimore was a Director of Stanmore Resources Limited during the period.

Transactions with M Resources Pty Ltd and its associates included:

- Fees for services provided on market terms for marketing and logistics services totalling $72.322m for the year ended 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: $53.117m). The balance payable as at 31 December 2024 was $4.449m (31 December 2023: nil).
- Stanmore sold coal on market terms to M Resources Trading Pty Ltd on a back-to-back basis to a third-party customer totalling $346.536m (31 December 2023: $125.021m) and purchased coal on market terms before on-selling the coal on a back-to-back basis to a third party customers totally $0.574m (31 December 2023: $16.616m). There was no balance payable as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: nil).
- Fees for services provided on market terms for freight and rail logistics services by One Rail Pty Ltd totalled $8.309m (31 December 2023: $9.159m). Owing to prepayments made in the prior financial year for these services, the balance receivable from One Rail Pty Ltd as at 31 December 2024 was $7.345m (31 December 2023: $8.883m).
- M Mining operates as the MetRes Mine Operator providing contract mining and management services. Fees for services provided on market terms by M Mining totalled $38.035m (31 December 2023: $6.540m). There was no balance payable as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: $6.344m).

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33 Deed of cross guarantee

Stanmore Resources deed of cross guarantee group

Stanmore Resources Limited and its wholly owned subsidiaries (as shown in note 23) with the exception of Windmill Ltd, Isaac Plains Coal Management Pty Ltd, Isaac Plains Sales & Marketing Pty Ltd and MetRes Invest Pty Ltd are parties to a deed of cross guarantee under which each Company guarantees the debts of the others. By entering into the deed, the wholly-owned entities have been relieved from the requirement to prepare a financial report and Directors' report under *ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785.*

Consolidated statements

The above companies represent a 'closed group' for the purposes of the instrument, and as there are no other parties to the deed of cross guarantee that are controlled by Stanmore Resources Limited, they also represent the 'extended closed group'.

Set out below is a consolidated statement of profit or loss, a consolidated statement of comprehensive income and a summary of movements in consolidated retained earnings for the year ended 31 December 2024 of the closed group.

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income		
Revenue from continuing operations	**2,392.8**	681.4
Other income	**99.9**	117.8
Operating costs	**(2,189.8)**	(576.2)
Finance costs	**(35.4)**	(20.9)
Share of net profits of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	**-**	(18.1)
Profit before income tax	**267.5**	184.0
Income tax expense	**(78.6)**	(161.9)
Profit for the period	**188.9**	22.1
Other comprehensive income		
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	**188.9**	22.1
Summary of movements in consolidated retained earnings		
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year	**387.6**	418.0
Profit for the period	**188.9**	22.1
Transfer from expansion of Deed Group	**771.4**	-
Dividends provided for or paid	**(115.5)**	(52.5)
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	**1,232.4**	387.6

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33 Deed of cross guarantee (continued)

Stanmore Resources deed of cross guarantee group (continued)

Consolidated statement of financial position

Set out below is a consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 of the closed group.

	31 December 2024 $M	31 December 2023 $M
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**282.4**	205.3
Trade and other receivables	**148.2**	100.6
Inventories	**154.4**	23.9
Other financial assets at amortised cost	**33.7**	52.7
Derivative financial instruments	**-**	6.1
Current tax assets	**20.2**	-
Total current assets	**638.9**	388.6
Non-current assets		
Investments	**-**	955.5
Exploration, development and mine properties	**1,064.1**	24.8
Other financial assets	**59.3**	11.9
Property, plant and equipment	**1,431.5**	383.2
Total-non-current assets	**2,554.9**	1,375.4
Total assets	**3,193.8**	1,764.0
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**227.5**	192.1
Financial liabilities	**69.8**	5.8
Lease liabilities	**178.3**	33.4
Derivative financial instruments	**19.5**	-
Current tax liabilities	**-**	146.3
Provisions	**70.4**	18.5
Total current liabilities	**565.5**	396.1
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	**238.1**	1.3
Lease liabilities	**186.0**	179.7
Deferred tax liabilities	**177.8**	4.0
Provisions	**204.3**	199.3
Total non-current liabilities	**806.2**	384.3
Total liabilities	**1,371.7**	780.4
Net assets	**1,822.1**	983.6
Equity		
Contributed equity	**613.4**	619.7
Reserves	**(23.7)**	(23.7)
Retained earnings	**1,232.4**	387.6
Total equity	**1,822.1**	983.6

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Consolidated entity disclosure statement

Entity name	Entity type	Country of incorporation	% of capital held	Tax residence
Comet Coal & Coke Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Belview Coal Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Mackenzie Coal Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stanmore Coal Custodians Pty Ltd*	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stanmore Coal Employee Share Trust	Trust	N/A	100	N/A
Emerald Coal Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Kerlong Coking Coal Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stanmore Surat Coal Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Theresa Creek Coal Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stanmore Wotonga Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stanmore IP Coal Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stanmore IP South Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stanmore Bowen Coal Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Isaac Plains Coal Management Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Isaac Plains Sales & Marketing Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stanmore SMC Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stanmore Nextgen Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Dampier Coal (Queensland) Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Red Mountain Infrastructure Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
MetRes Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
MetRes Invest Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stanmore Corporate Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Windmill Insurance Company Ltd	Body Corporate	Guernsey	100	Guernsey
Boomerang QLD Coal Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Echo QLD Coal Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stanmore Resources Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Eagle Downs Coal Management Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
New Cambria Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stanmore GM5 Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	51	Australia
Stanmore GM5 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	51	Australia

* Stanmore Coal Custodians Pty Ltd is the Trustee of the Stanmore Coal Employee Share Trust

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Directors' declaration

The Directors of Stanmore Resources Limited declare that:

(a) The consolidated financial statements, comprising the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows, and accompanying notes are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, and:

  (i) comply with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and

  (ii) give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date, and

(b) The Consolidated Entity has included in the notes to the Financial Statements an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS accounting standards as issued by The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);

(c) In the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Consolidated Entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;

(d) The consolidated entity disclosure statement required by section 295(3A) of the *Corporations Act 2001* is true and correct;

(e) In the Directors' opinion, as at the date of this report, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the members of the closed group (as defined in note 33) will be able to meet any liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject because of the deed of the cross guarantee;

(f) The remuneration disclosures included on pages 26 to 42 of the Directors' report (as part of audited Remuneration Report) for the year ended 31 December 2024 comply with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*; and

(g) The Directors have been given the declarations by the CEO and CFO required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Mr Marcelo Matos
Director

Brisbane
24 February 2025

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Stanmore Resources Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Stanmore Resources Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a. Giving a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024 and of its consolidated financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

b. Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial report.

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Impairment assessment of non-current assets

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
At 31 December 2024, the Group had mining related non-current assets of $2,498.0m comprising mine properties, exploration and evaluation assets, land and buildings, plant and equipment, right of use assets, and assets under construction as disclosed in Notes 10 and 11 to the financial statements. At the end of each reporting period, the Group exercises judgment in determining whether there is any indication of impairment of these assets. If any such indicators exist, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating units (CGUs). During the reporting period, the Group determined it would cease mining operations at its Mavis downs mine. As a result, the recoverable amount of individual assets at the Mavis downs mine were lower than their carrying values and therefore impairment losses were recognised as disclosed in Note 4(d). In addition to this adjustment, an onerous contract provision of was recognised to reflect unavoidable contractual obligations associated with the ceased mine operations. We considered this to be a key audit matter due to the significant judgment involved in: • determining whether there are indicators of impairment. • the measuring the recoverable amount of the Mavis downs mine assets including assumptions relating to future recoverable amounts through sale, other method of disposal or scrapping of assets. • the estimation associated with the recognition and measurement of any onerous contact liabilities.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Evaluated the Group's assessment as to whether any indicators of impairment existed. • Read operational reports, board reports, minutes and market announcements. • Assessed changes to reserves and resources and other forward-looking macro-economic factors including the coal price and discount rates. • Compared the Group's market capitalisation relative to its net assets to assess whether this was an indicator of impairment. • Engaged the use of internal valuations specialists in determining reasonable forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions and information regarding comparable market transactions. Our audit procedures related to the impairment assessment made by the Group following the identification of impairment indicators relating to specific assets included the following: • Assessed the Group's impairment methodology was in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards. • Evaluated the assumptions used by the Group to determine asset recoverable amounts of assets tested for impairment. This included assessing expected sale prices equivalent to the assets fair value less cost of disposal, the economic viability of disposal of the assets and residual scrap values. • Verified the final termination settlement in relation to mine services contracts that were terminated by the Group, including lease liabilities. • Evaluated the Group's recognition and measurement of the onerous contract liabilities at balance date relating to unavoidable contract costs related to the Mavis downs mine that exceed the

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Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	economic benefits expected to be received by the Group. • Evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of the Group's disclosures included in the Notes to the financial statements.

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's 2024 annual report, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Remuneration Report and our related assurance opinion.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

- The financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*; and
- The consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001;* and

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

- The financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- The consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may

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reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated to the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the audit of the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Stanmore Resources Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Ernst & Young

Tom du Preez
Partner
Brisbane
24 February 2025

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Shareholder information

A. Substantial holders

Shareholder	Percentage of capital held	Number of ordinary shares held	Date of substantial shareholder notice
Golden Energy and Resources Limited (GEAR), Golden Investments (Australia) Pte. Ltd, (Golden Investments) Frontier Resources Pte. Ltd (formerly Duchess Avenue Pte. Ltd)(Frontier), Star Success Pte Ltd and Ms Lanny Tranku (Frontier Controllers)	59.01%	531,946,101	1 December 2023
Regal Funds Management Pty Limited and its associates	7.05%	63,592,617	16 January 2024

B. Distribution of equity securities

The number of Ordinary Shares by size of holding is:

	Number of holders	% of total shares
RANGE - ORDINARY SHARES		
100,001 and over	875,659,318	97.15%
10,001 - 100,000	18,188,229	2.02%
5,001 - 10,000	4,081,157	.45%
1,001 - 5,000	3,000,971	.33%
1 - 1000	461,959	.05%
	901,391,634	**100.00%**

The number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of 174 securities ($2.880 on 24/01/2025) is 300 and they hold 18,566 securities.

C. Twenty largest shareholders

The names of the twenty largest holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

	Number of shares	% of total shares
ORDINARY SHARES		
Golden Energy and Resources	531,946,101	59.01%
Regal Partners	63,592,617	7.05%
Mr Matthew Latimore	43,593,804	4.84%
Vanguard Group Holdings	19,538,101	2.17%
Argo Investments Group	15,934,826	1.77%
Dimensional Fund Advisors LP	15,414,246	1.71%
Vinva Investment Management Limited	14,216,015	1.58%
State Street Corporation	13,827,937	1.53%
Cbus Super	13,000,000	1.44%
BlackRock, Inc.	10,712,177	1.19%
Norges Bank Investment Management	10,653,297	1.18%
Perpetual Limited	8,660,166	.96%
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.	7,789,591	.86%
Macquarie Group Limited	7,555,844	.84%
IFM Investors	6,498,888	.72%
Aware Super	4,677,795	.52%
Longware Capital Partners Pty Ltd.	4,451,237	.49%
UBS Group AG	3,117,529	.35%
Renaissance Asset Management	2,446,480	.27%
Tri-Star E&P Pty. Ltd	2,322,595	.26%
TOTAL OF 20 LARGEST HOLDERS	**799,949,246**	**88.74%**

D. Restricted securities

There are no restricted shares on issue.

E. Voting rights

All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction.

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