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Mount Gibson Iron

2025 **Annual Report**

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Mount Gibson Iron

Mount Gibson Iron Limited (ASX:MGX) is an established Australian producer and exporter of iron ore. Headquartered in Perth, Western Australia, the Company was incorporated in 1996 and listed on the Australian Securities Exchange in 2002.

Mount Gibson seeks to provide sustainable long-term returns to shareholders by optimising its existing operations and growing profitability through the discovery, development, participation in and acquisition of mineral projects.

The Company's primary operating asset is the Koolan Island high grade iron ore mine in the Kimberley region of north-west WA and it also holds prospective mining and exploration projects in WA's Murchison/Gascoyne and Mid-West regions. In July 2025, Mount Gibson announced it had reached agreement to acquire a 50% interest in the advanced Central Tanami Gold Project in Australia's Northern Territory as an initial step in creating a new Australian gold business.

Additionally, the Company is seeking to further diversify into base metals production and from time to time holds investments in listed and unlisted companies where future strategic financing and development options may arise.

Our MGX Values provide us with a behavioural guide on how to sustainably deliver shareholder value. It includes always putting the health and safety of our people first, working together with the communities in which we operate, and undertaking our activities in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner.

MGX Values

COURAGE	INTEGRITY	SAFETY	AGILITY	RESPECT
Taking and giving feedback	Do what you say you will do	Genuine care for self and others	Make timely decisions	Be approachable and open to other points of view
Be prepared to admit being wrong	Do the right thing, even when no one is looking	Constant concern (hazard identification)	Be dynamic and embrace change	Treat others as you would expect to be treated
Challenge the norm constructively	"walk the talk"	Actively intervene to improve	Grab the opportunity	Encourage and develop people
Make the hard calls				

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2024/25 Performance Summary

- No Lost Time Injuries recorded for a second consecutive year, maintaining a Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) of 0.0 incidents per million manhours at year end, and our Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) reduced to 2.3 from 4.4 previously.
- Iron ore sales totalled 2.61 million wet metric tonnes (Mwmt) grading 64.5% Fe, and sales revenue totalled $330.5 million Free on Board.
- Profit before tax and impairments totalled $20.2 million and the business recorded a net loss after tax of $82.2 million reflecting non-cash impairments totalling $90.4 million.
- Operating cashflow from Koolan Island totalled $26.5 million, and Group operating cashflow totalled $29.1 million.
- Cash and investment reserves increased to $484.6 million at 30 June 2025, from $463.0 million the prior year.
- Investments in junior companies where it is considered that future financing or strategic opportunities may arise were valued at $20.6 million at period-end.
- A transformational agreement to acquire a 50% interest in the advanced Central Tanami Gold Project in the Northern Territory for $50 million was reached in July 2025.
- An on-market Share Buy-Back program commenced in September 2024 with 3.2% of the Company's issued shares purchased by period-end.
- Net Assets were $453.2 million at 30 June 2025.

Chairman's Report

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As the recently appointed Chairman of Mount Gibson Iron, I am pleased to present the Company's 2025 Annual Report to shareholders.

The 2024/25 financial year (FY25) was one in which Mount Gibson made significant progress in its transition from being solely an iron ore miner into a future producer of precious and other metals.

The Koolan Island mine in the Kimberley remains the Company's flagship asset which maintained its solid high grade iron ore sales while navigating volatile market conditions and difficult mining conditions. The operation's safety performance was outstanding, and the focus is now on safely maximising ore sales and cashflow over Koolan Island's final remaining year of production.

Reflecting these factors, ore sales in FY25 totalled 2.6 million wet metric tonnes (Mwmt) for sales revenue of $330.5 million Free on Board (FOB). This compared with 4.1 Mwmt and $667.7 million FOB respectively in the prior year in which sales were supplemented by material from previously mined ore stockpiles. Profit before impairments and tax totalled $20.1 million in FY25, with lower iron ore prices resulting in substantial non-cash impairments to the accounting carrying values of Koolan Island's non-current assets and resulting in a headline net loss after tax of $82.2 million.

Notwithstanding this, Mount Gibson's financial base continued to strengthen during FY25, with total cash and investment reserves increasing to $484.6 million at year-end, with the Company having no bank borrowings. That total, which includes the value of a 9.8% shareholding in Mid-West iron ore producer Fenix Resources Limited, was equivalent to a cash-backing of approximately 41 cents per share at period-end.

We also accelerated efforts to prepare our business for long term growth in forward-facing commodities, notably in gold, copper and other base metals. This culminated in a transformational agreement in July 2025 to acquire a 50% interest in the large, high-grade Central Tanami Gold Project in the Northern Territory from Northern Star Resources for $50 million. Once this transaction is complete, we believe this project will provide Mount Gibson with an outstanding platform on which to build a meaningful Australian gold production business within a relatively short timeframe.

In parallel, we further added to our investments in junior exploration and production companies, mainly in copper and base metals, where future strategic financing and development options are anticipated to arise.

This diversification into new commodities, combined with expected strong cashflow from Koolan Island in its final year of production, has Mount Gibson's Board and management looking to the future with confidence. To better reflect this broader focus, we consider it an appropriate time to change the Company's name to MGX Resources Limited. We will be seeking the approval of shareholders for this change at the upcoming Annual General Meeting.

Your Directors remain focused on maximising value for all shareholders and are also constantly reviewing options for sensible capital management, including dividends. This has led to a recent extension of the existing on-market share buyback of up to 10% of the Company's issued capital for a further 12 months. To date, approximately 3.2% of the Company's shares have been bought back under the program at an average price of 31.3 cents per share.

In closing, I would like to thank my fellow Directors, the management team and the employees and contractors of Mount Gibson for their commitment and contributions over the last year. I would also like to thank my predecessor, Mr Lee Seng Hui, for his contribution as a Director and Chairman of Mount Gibson over many years, and also Mr Ding Rucai, who has recently retired from the Board.

And finally, I thank our loyal shareholders for their continued support and look forward to sharing a successful operating and financial journey in the years ahead.

Brett Smith
Chairman

Chief Executive Officer's Report

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Mount Gibson delivered a reasonable operating and financial performance during the 2024/25 financial year (FY25), further adding to its cash and investment reserves after navigating volatile prices and overcoming challenging mining conditions at Koolan Island. And positively, shortly after year end the Company announced the acquisition of a 50% interest in the high grade Tanami Gold Project in Australia's Northern Territory, with settlement of the transaction anticipated in the coming months.

The safety of our people remains a priority and it is therefore particularly pleasing to report further substantial improvements in safety performance over the course of FY25. Over the year, Mount Gibson's rolling 12-month Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) reduced to 2.3 incidents per one million manhours worked, down from 4.4 at the end of the prior year. Similarly, the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) remained at zero for a second consecutive year. This represents the sixth consecutive year of improvement which is a significant credit to our operational team's focus on safety leadership, culture and performance. Safety and operational performance are highly correlated, and we will seek to maintain the trend in the year ahead.

Iron ore sales from Koolan Island totalled 2.61 million wet metric tonnes (Mwmt) grading 64.5% Fe, maintaining Mount Gibson as one of the world's highest grade hematite exporters. The result was a fraction below our target due to weather-related interruptions and ground condition challenges experienced during the year. However, these events have been safely and efficiently managed, and Koolan Island is positioned to maximise high grade shipments and cashflow generation over its final year ahead.

For FY25, Mount Gibson generated operating cashflow of $29.1 million and a profit of $20.2 million before tax and impairments. After non-cash impairment expenses totalling $90.4 million and the accounting derecognition of deferred tax assets, the net loss after tax totalled $82.2 million. The Company remains in an extremely strong financial position, with year-end cash and investments totalling $484.6 million.

We have entered FY26 with positive operational momentum as work in the first quarter focuses on the final stage of waste stripping at Koolan Island, before shipping rates lift for the remainder of the year. The business is targeting increased high grade iron ore sales for FY26 of 3.0-3.2 Mwmt at an average unit cash operating cost of $80-85/wmt FOB before royalties and capital projects.

FY25 was also active from a business development perspective. The Company's agreement to acquire 50% of the Central Tanami Gold Project in the Northern Territory represents an attractive opportunity to leverage its remote site operating strengths and establish a meaningful gold production business in Australia. The acquisition cost of $50 million equates to just $61 per ounce of attributable JORC 2012 mineral resources (which total over 1.6 million ounces grading 3.7 grams per tonne gold), well below the average cost of recent comparable transactions despite record current gold prices. There is good potential to add to the Project's existing mineral resource base and, given its existing infrastructure, Mount Gibson considers there is a significant opportunity to advance permitting and technical work to be in a position to make a potential development decision within 12-18 months.

We have also continued to build our investments in development companies where we see the potential for future financing or strategic opportunities. This includes holdings in various listed and unlisted companies, including Mid-West iron ore producer Fenix Resources Limited and Queensland copper producer AIC Mines Limited.

Mount Gibson is focused on three core objectives in FY26: Firstly, to safely maximise production and cashflow from Koolan Island. Secondly, to complete the Central Tanami Gold Project acquisition as soon as possible and to work closely with our joint venture partner to promptly pursue activities necessary for a development decision. And thirdly, we will continue to review strategic investment opportunities for future growth potential beyond the existing asset portfolio.

We are excited about the year ahead and we value the important relationships that have been established with Traditional Owner groups, local communities and our numerous other stakeholders.

I thank the Company's Directors for their ongoing support and guidance as we seek to maximise outcomes for all shareholders.

And finally, and most importantly, I thank all of Mount Gibson's dedicated employees and contractors for their commitment and efforts throughout the last year.

Peter Kerr
Chief Executive Officer

Health and Safety

Mount Gibson is committed to maintaining a safe work environment and safety oriented culture in which all personnel consider both their own wellbeing and that of their colleagues. Continuous improvement in safety performance is a critical focus of the Company.

Performance during the 2024/25 financial year continued Mount Gibson's long-term trend of substantial year-on-year improvement, and further improvements continue to be targeted with respect to safety leadership, culture and performance. The rolling 12 month Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) reduced by almost half to 2.3 incidents per one million manhours worked as at 30 June 2025, down from 4.4 at the end of the prior year and 5.2 in the year before that.

Significantly, no Lost Time Injuries (LTI) were recorded in the business during the 12 month period, thereby maintaining the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) at zero incidents per one million manhours worked for the second consecutive year, compared with 0.7 at the end of FY23 and 1.7 in the year before that.

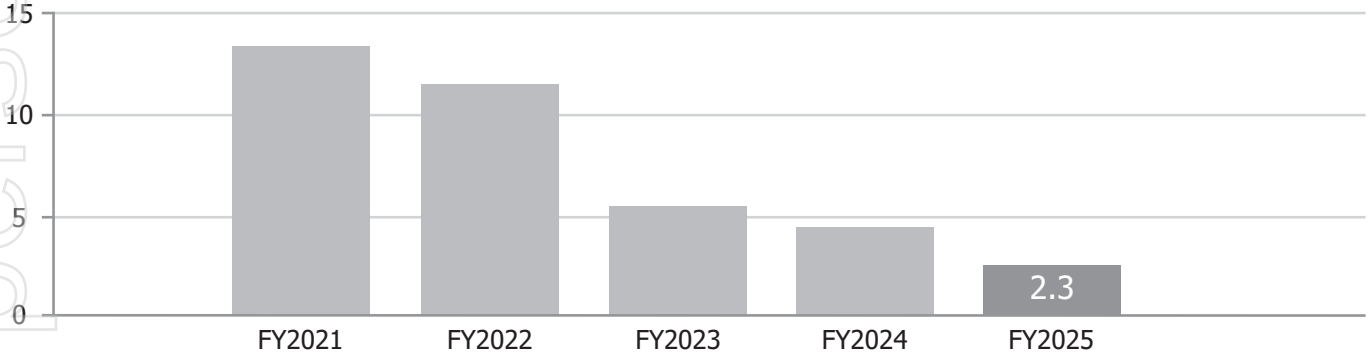
Overall safety performance is subject to continuous assessment by executive and site management. This has resulted in an ongoing program of improvement initiatives, including enhanced safety management protocols and systems, safety awareness training and task-specific safety protocols. The benefits of these initiatives are evident in the significant reduction in incidents over the year.

The Company will be actively working to achieve continuing improvements in the coming year.

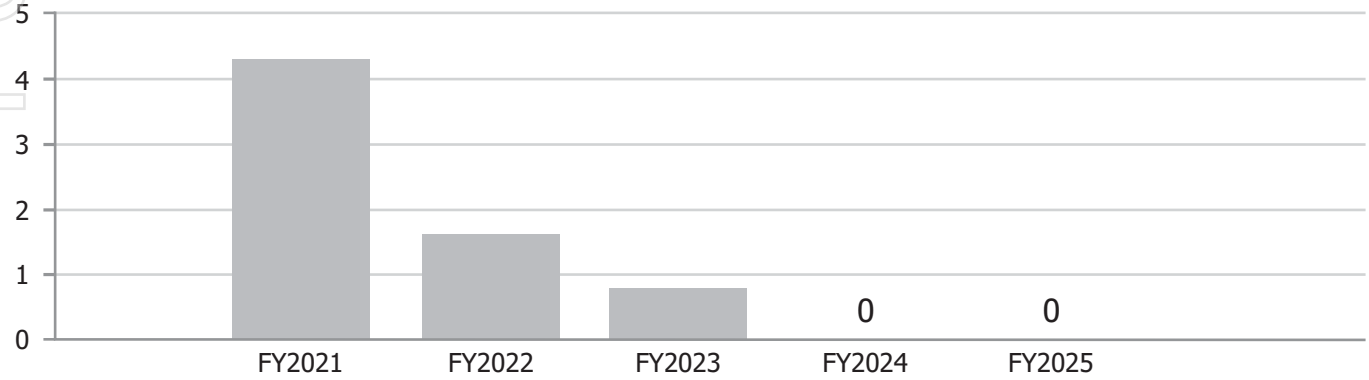
Mount Gibson's definition of TRIFR includes Lost Time Injuries, Restricted Work Injuries and Medically Treated Injuries. Using TRIFR provides a useful tool for safety conversations and active communication with the entire workforce to help ensure Mount Gibson's people are not injured in their workplaces.

More details of the Company's safety performance are available in Mount Gibson Iron's 2025 Sustainability Report, as published on the Mount Gibson website.

TRIFR



LTIFR



**LTIFR and TRIFR each represent incidents per one million manhours worked, on a rolling 12 month basis.*

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Operational Review

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During FY25, Mount Gibson achieved total ore sales of 2.6 million wet metric tonnes (Mwmt), all from the Company's Koolan Island operation in Western Australia, with the operational focus being on safely maximising ore sales and cashflow over the mine's remaining life.

Koolan Island

Koolan Island is located approximately 140km north of Derby in the Kimberley region of Western Australia.

Mine performance in FY25 reflected the temporary increase in waste movement associated with the transition of ore production from the western half of the Main Pit to the eastern section, which will remain the primary source of high-grade ore over the remaining 12-18 month life of the operation.

Repositioning of the main haul ramp and construction of a major new switchback in the centre of the pit were completed in early FY25. Work subsequently commenced to remove the former eastern haul ramp to provide full mining access to the lower eastern high grade levels of the orebody. Ore production was also restricted by remedial ground support activities on the central footwall and weather-related interruptions in the June 2025 half-year period.

Ore production in FY25 totalled 2.3 Mwmt compared with 3.7 Mwmt in the preceding year, while total material movement increased 60% to 9.5 Mmwt of ore and waste, with a corresponding increase in the average waste-to-ore stripping ratio of 3.0:1 compared with 0.6:1 the prior year. The stripping ratio is projected to reduce significantly in FY26 following completion of work in the September 2025 quarter to remove the former eastern haul ramp. These ground support activities were nearing completion at period end, while the eastern ramp removal was on track for completion in the September 2025 quarter. Over the remaining mine life, the stripping ratio is projected to average 1.3:1, with a corresponding reduction in unit ore mining costs.

Processing volumes totalled 2.6 Mwmt and were in line with ore production and sales over the course of FY25, compared with 4.0 Mwmt in the prior year when substantial volumes of stockpiled ore were available for processing and sale. Processing volumes are anticipated to remain closely aligned with ex-pit ore production over the remaining mine life.

Ore sales totalled 2.6 Mwmt grading 64.5% Fe in FY25 after the delayed arrival of the year's final ore vessel resulted in full year sales falling one shipment below the lower end of the guidance range (2.7–3.0 Mwmt) and the final planned shipment being loaded and dispatched in early July 2025.

Sales from Koolan Island are made under long term offtake agreements on FOB terms, with pricing referencing high grade (65% Fe) market indices, Panamax shipping freight rates, specification adjustments and penalties for impurities. Provisional prices are recorded following shipment departure with the final pricing ultimately reflecting monthly iron ore price averages up to two months after the month of shipment. Accordingly, the Company is subject to provisional pricing adjustments in current and subsequent periods. Price volatility over the year consequently resulted in substantial adverse provisional price adjustments totalling $15.3 million (or US$4/dmt) in FY25. Koolan Island fines grading 64.5% Fe consequently achieved an average realised price of US$83/dmt FOB compared with US$110/dmt FOB for fines grading 65.3% Fe in the prior year. Shipping freight rates for Koolan Island to Chinese ports remained relatively steady compared with the prior year and averaged approximately US$11/wmt in FY25.

Operating cashflow from Koolan Island for FY25 totalled $26.5 million compared with cashflow of $284.3 million the previous year when sales benefited from much higher prices and the availability of substantial high grade ore stockpiles. Inflows in FY25 included sales revenues totalling $330.5 million and insurance claim proceeds of $27.3 million, while outflow items comprised cash operating and capital costs of $299.0 million and royalties of $32.3 million.

Koolan Island generated a profit before interest, tax and impairments of $29.3 million in FY25, compared with $181.3 million in the prior year. After impairment expenses totalling $90.4 million (FY24: $159.1 million), the mine recorded a loss before tax of $61.1 million (FY24: profit before tax of $22.2 million).

Mount Gibson received business interruption claim proceeds totalling $27.3 million early in FY25 to finalise its claim relating to the August 2022 processing plant fire at Koolan Island. These proceeds, plus other insurance receipts of $0.8 million, were reflected in Other Income for the reporting period.

Business Development and Exploration

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Mount Gibson continues to examine and invest in opportunities within the minerals sector.

Substantial shareholdings are currently held in Mid-West iron ore producer Fenix Resources Limited (9.8% shareholding plus 12.5 million options exercisable at 30 cents each up to 21 July 2028) with a market value of $20.7 million at period end, and Queensland-based copper producer AIC Mines Limited in which Mount Gibson increased its shareholding at the end of the reporting period to 5.4% after investing $3.3 million in an equity placement (refer to Mount Gibson's substantial shareholder notice dated 30 June 2025), bringing the value of that position to approximately $11.5 million at period end. In addition to these investments, Mount Gibson holds non-substantial (below 5%) equity positions with an aggregate period-end market value of $9.1 million in junior development companies where future financing and strategic opportunities may arise.

The Company also continues to assess regional exploration opportunities for base metals deposits particularly in Western Australia and Queensland. During the period, the Company wrote off $2.9 million in deferred exploration costs, of which $2.5 million was carried forward expenditure from 30 June 2024 in relation to exploration work undertaken in the Mid-West region, due to the uncertainty of any outcome resulting from these activities.

Central Tanami Gold Project

Subsequent to financial year-end, on 16 July 2025 the Company announced it had reached agreement with Northern Star Resources Limited (Northern Star) to acquire its 50% interest in the advanced Central Tanami Project Joint Venture (CTPJV) and adjacent wholly-owned exploration tenements for cash consideration of $50.0 million. The transaction represents compelling value to Mount Gibson's shareholders as an opportunity to enter the gold industry on attractive terms via a high-quality asset with potential for near term development. For full details of the proposed acquisition, including Mineral Resource information, refer to the Company's ASX release dated 16 July 2025.

The CTPJV assets comprise over 2,100 sqkm of mining and exploration tenements in the Central Tanami region of the Northern Territory, hosting significant gold resources of more than 1.6 million ounces (Moz) with strong potential for substantial increases through further exploration and technical review, a non operating 1.2 Mtpa carbon-in-leach processing plant which has been idle since 2005 and represents a refurbishment option for future project development, plus various other infrastructure including haul roads, an accommodation camp and a gravel airstrip. The other party in the CTPJV is Tanami Gold NL, an ASX listed gold company seeking to advance the CTPJV project. Mount Gibson and Tanami Gold share a common major shareholder.

The consideration for a 50% interest in the CTPJV equates to an average acquisition cost of approximately $61/oz of JORC 2012 Mineral Resources (13.8 million tonnes grading 3.7 grams per tonne gold for 1.6 Moz). This is highly attractive compared with other recent major gold sector transactions, given the advanced state of the CTPJV project, its substantial existing gold inventory and significant exploration upside.

Inclusive of additional long-standing historical mineral resource estimates (totalling approximately 11.2 Mt @ 2.3 g/t gold for 1 Moz contained gold), the implied acquisition cost is only $38/oz. A Competent Person has not yet completed sufficient work to classify the historical estimates in accordance with JORC 2012 and it is uncertain that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that these historical estimates will be able to be reported in accordance with JORC 2012. The CTPJV parties are presently working to update a number of these historic estimates consistent with JORC 2012 standards.

Mount Gibson considers the CTPJV to be an attractive near-term development project that will benefit from the Company's remote-site operating strengths, development expertise and financial capacity. It also considers there is significant opportunity to fast track permitting and technical work to be in a position to make a potential development decision within 12-18 months.

Mount Gibson intends to work closely with Tanami Gold to actively pursue development studies and, in due course, site-based development works for the project to be placed into production, centred on the high grade Groundrush deposit. Mount Gibson has sufficient cash reserves to fund its share of anticipated CTPJV development costs.

In addition to the CTPJV interest, Mount Gibson will also acquire over 3,600 sqkm of exploration tenements in the surrounding area wholly-owned by Northern Star, providing the Company with exposure to a dominant land position collectively exceeding 5,700 sqkm in a major established gold region with a history of substantial gold production.

Key conditions to completion, to be satisfied before 31 March 2026, comprise Foreign Investment Review Board approval, further extension of existing infrastructure arrangements on one tenement by the Central Land Council, non-exercise by Tanami Gold of its right of first refusal under the CTPJV (satisfied on 12 August 2025), and various other pre-completion items standard for a transaction of this nature.

Competent Persons Information

Refer to Mount Gibson's announcement dated 16 July 2025 regarding the acquisition of a 50% interest in the Central Tanami Gold Project including the Mineral Resource and historical estimates contained therein.

Mineral Resource Estimates (JORC 2012)

The information in this release that relates to the Mineral Resource estimates for the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture is based on information compiled by Mr Graeme Thompson, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and is an employee of MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd and has been engaged as a consultant to Mount Gibson to act as Competent Person on Mount Gibson's behalf. Mr Thompson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Thompson provided written consent approving the inclusion of the Mineral Resource estimates in this report in the form and context in which they appear. Mount Gibson confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resource estimates as reported, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates reported continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Historical estimates (JORC 2004)

The information in this release that relates to the historical estimates of mineral resources within the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture were originally published by Tanami Gold NL on the ASX on 8 June 2011 in a release titled "Tanami Lifts Gold Resources to 2.3Moz and Unveils a 400,000oz Ore Reserve". A Competent Person has not completed sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is uncertain, following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the historical estimates can be reported as mineral resources in accordance with JORC 2012.

Climate Change

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Climate Change and Energy Management Policy

In line with the growing international focus on climate change and to guide Mount Gibson's focus on reducing carbon emissions and increasing energy efficiency, the Board has formally adopted a Climate Change and Energy Management Policy, as published on the Company's website.

The policy helps Mount Gibson to identify, monitor and manage future energy and emissions business risks, as legislation and regulatory environment responds to climate change imperatives.

Mount Gibson recognises that a pivotal aspect of emissions reduction, at a Company level, is energy management and decarbonisation.

In order to responsibly contribute to Australia's and the international community's response to climate change in a way that is realistic in the context of Mount Gibson's mining assets, Mount Gibson is committed to:

- Engaging collaboratively with government, the community and industry on climate change and emissions reduction matters;
- Applying a target of continuous improvement with regard to reducing carbon emissions across business operations through more energy efficient processes or indirectly through use of offsets as appropriate;
- Developing energy management and decarbonisation frameworks to enable the review, identification, and reporting of carbon emissions and energy use in existing business operations as well as progressing with adoption of initiatives to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions;
- Continuing to annually report on its environmental performance, carbon dioxide emissions, energy usage status and energy management and decarbonisation initiatives consistent with evolving standards, reporting and disclosure obligations; and
- Making decarbonisation, carbon intensity and energy efficiency key considerations in the Company's risk management processes.

Mount Gibson will continue to assess and respond to physical climate change risks as relevant taking into account the impact of severe weather events and rising sea levels, regulatory changes, shifts in demand for higher grades of iron ore, reputational damage, directors' duties and increased oversight and operating costs.

Response to climate change

Mount Gibson accepts the scientific consensus expressed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that continued emissions resulting in global warming above 2 degrees Celsius could lead to catastrophic economic and social consequences. Mount Gibson supports the Paris Agreement to limit global warming, and the more recent 2021 Glasgow Climate Pact, to limit global warming to less than 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

Mount Gibson acknowledges that the response to climate change will require engagement and collaboration with Government, the community and industry, to develop economically sustainable measures in reducing global carbon emissions to internationally agreed levels.

Mount Gibson has undertaken a risk review of the transitional and physical risks arising from climate change impacting its business, focussing on risks connected to regulatory changes, product demand, reputational damage, directors' duties, increased operating costs, the impact of severe weather events and rising sea levels. The detailed risk assessment outcome is provided in *Table 1* over the page.

It is accepted by Mount Gibson that there is a risk that its existing mining operation at Koolan Island, which is estimated to continue for one more year of mining and 4 – 5 more years of rehabilitation, and any future acquisitions, such as the proposed acquisition of a 50% interest in the Central Tanami project, may well be impacted by changing regulatory policy restricting greenhouse gas emissions or imposing a carbon tax as the world transitions towards a lower carbon footprint. Mount Gibson is unable to quantify the impact of such restrictions or taxes at this time.

During the remaining mine life at Koolan Island, Mount Gibson does not anticipate any substantial increase to the physical climate change risks it already faces having already operated in a cyclonic region in the Kimberley for over 15 years. The impact of adverse weather events is already factored into its operations in that location where infrastructure has been engineered and is regularly maintained to withstand cyclone conditions. That said, the impact of physical climate change risks remains an important consideration with any future acquisition beyond existing operations. If the acquisition of the 50% interest in the Central Tanami project completes, then further assessment of climate change impacts relevant to development and future operation of the Central Tanami project will require assessment.

Mount Gibson recognises that a pivotal aspect of emissions reduction, at a Company level, is energy management and decarbonisation. Mount Gibson is mindful of reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions where possible, however substantive changes require alternative power sources for Koolan Island, such as the use of hybrid power stations and electric trucks, but as yet, none are economically feasible for the operation given the scale of operations and available mine life. However, irrespective of this, Mount Gibson accepts that climate change is a matter of global responsibility and an expert energy management consulting group is currently undertaking the second phase of a detailed review of operations at Koolan Island to provide guidance on realistic (i.e. fit for purpose) changes that the business may make.

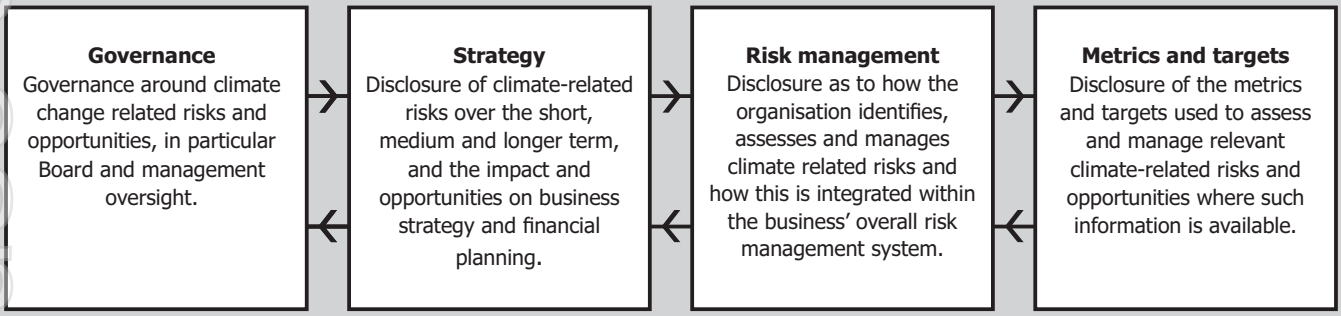
In preparing its report on climate change, Mount Gibson has considered and supports the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate–related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The recommendations assist stakeholders in assessing the Company's performance in this area. Mount Gibson's Board and Operational Risk Sustainability and Contracts Committee has primary responsibility, together with management, to review and formulate the Company's approach towards climate change and management of climate change risks, as tabulated in *Table 1*.

Mount Gibson anticipates that it will be required to report under the more comprehensive AASB S2 climate-related disclosure standards for FY2026 and has undertaken substantial preparatory work with its auditor EY and an external consultancy group to be in a position to do so.

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Climate Change *Continued*

The four key elements of the TCFD recommendations include:



More detailed information on Mount Gibson's approach to managing climate change, including its annual Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions data, can be found in its annual Sustainability Report published on the Mount Gibson website.

Table 1 - Climate Change Risks

Risk no.	Identified risk	Time horizon	Status	Nature of the risk (considered before any mitigation or adaption efforts)	Mitigation or adaption efforts
1	Regulation of emissions limits and/or requirements for rapid decarbonisation. (transition risk)	Medium term	Increasing	Mandatory regulatory changes to meet international climate change commitments may occur, such as limits on allowable emissions, penalties for emissions above the allowable limit, a carbon pricing scheme, and/or a requirement to rapidly decarbonise operations to meet emissions targets. These changes are expected to result in increased operational costs.	Continue to work with relevant industry bodies and governments to ensure that regulatory frameworks are workable. Investigate options and cost estimates for emissions reduction (decarbonisation). Make investment decisions in respect of future projects taking into account climate change risks and forecast carbon price impact.
2	Market intervention leading to reduced demand for iron ore. (transition risk)	Medium term	Stable	The introduction of climate change regulations may impair the profitability of the steel manufacturing sector leading to reduced demand for iron ore.	Continue to monitor ore grades and contaminant profile in pursuit of market-leading product. Diversification strategy - expand commodity offering and business scope to spread risk.
3	Inadequate action on and management of climate change leading to reputational damage. (transition risk)	Medium term	Increasing	Inadequate Group response to climate change risks in contravention of growing community expectations that responsible companies will take steps to reduce GHG emissions, societal expectations affecting the Group's investment profile in the market.	Continue to investigate voluntary emissions targets and/or support initiatives that are consistent with transitioning to a lower carbon economy. Monitor shareholder and stakeholder feedback to identify potential areas for improvement. Monitor the market via media and other sources to identify areas of concern with other companies. Review practices and competitor initiatives.

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Climate Change *Continued*

Risk no.	Identified risk	Time horizon	Status	Nature of the risk (considered before any mitigation or adaption efforts)	Mitigation or adaption efforts
4	Inadequate disclosure of climate change risks leading to reputational damage, litigation and/or prosecution. (transition risk)	Short term	Stable	Not taking reasonable steps to manage climate change risks in accordance with legal obligations. Lack of transparency with regard to the Group's strategy for managing climate change risks and/or related financial disclosures, resulting in reputational damage and impairing the Group's ability to trade.	Continue to refine the Group's climate change strategy with regard to current and future operations. Board and management to maintain awareness of mandatory reporting responsibilities and changing regulatory environment for climate change.
5	Inadequate financial consideration and/or provision for potential effects of climate change. (transition risk)	Medium term	Stable	No or otherwise inadequate financial accounting of the climate change risks on the business, potentially resulting in overstated revenues and understated cost base.	Model cost sensitivities for climate change risks to understand the business base-case relative to future climate scenarios and report in accordance with legislated requirements for climate-related disclosures. Update the Group's financial model for climate change impacts through the annual budget and quarterly forecasting process.
6	Increased severity of weather events, including intensity of rainfall and cyclones, resulting in damage to assets and infrastructure. (physical risk)	Short term	Increasing	The modelled change in maximum daily rainfall is variable. However, a cluster of models agree there will be an increase in maximum daily rainfall which may lead to production delays and increased costs to repair damage.	Design and maintain dewatering systems, including pumps, valves, generators, break tanks and pipelines, to cope with severe weather and increased rainfall. Design and construct suitable stormwater drainage systems to reduce erosion and minimise the occurrence of washouts. Stockpile ore for use during wet season delays in production.
7	Increased frequency of flooding due to severity of weather events resulting in transport and logistics delays (physical risk)	Short term	Increasing	The modelled change in maximum daily rainfall for the Group's primary road haulage supply routes indicates an overall increase in maximum daily rainfall, potentially resulting in lost production and increased costs.	Maintain supplier relationships for alternate transport networks (road and sea). Continue to maintain plant and equipment to reduce the risk of break-down and repairs during the wet season. Continue to conduct regular cyclical inventory stocktakes and maintain critical spares on site. Increase consumable items held on site ahead of the wet season.

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Climate Change *Continued*

Risk no.	Identified risk	Time horizon	Status	Nature of the risk (considered before any mitigation or adaption efforts)	Mitigation or adaption efforts
8	Increased severity of weather events, including intensity of rainfall and cyclones, resulting in damage to rehabilitated areas. (physical risk)	Medium term	Increasing	The modelled change in maximum daily rainfall is variable. However, a cluster of models agree there will be an overall increase in maximum daily rainfall.	Complete a physical characterisation of waste rock and other rehabilitation materials to evaluate optimal slope angles for different materials based on a variety of storm events. Construction of rehabilitated landforms in accordance with engineered designs based on material characteristics and surface water drainage.
9	Increased frequency and severity of wildfires associated with increased storms (lightning) and rainfall (higher fuel loads). (physical risk)	Short term	Increasing	The modelling indicates increases in both temperature (average daily, average maximum, hottest day, days over 40ºC) and rainfall, with associated increases in fuel loads leading to hotter and more destructive wildfire. In addition, an increase in the severity of storm events may result in increased lightning, leading to an increase in ignition events.	Maintain implementation plans for wildfire preparedness and emergency response. Maintain minimum separation distances between infrastructure and native vegetation. Construct and maintain firebreaks for management of back-burning and wildfire. Undertake controlled burns to reduce fuel load in the vicinity of infrastructure.
10	Increased sea surface temperatures causing damage and/or loss of coral habitat and impaired success of coral rehabilitation. (physical risk)	Medium-term	Increasing	The modelled change in average sea surface temperature indicates an overall increase in temperature. The models are aligned with respect to an overall increase in sea surface temperature.	Plan for potential loss of rehabilitated coral due to bleaching, by considering installation of more artificial habitat than the minimum required.

Environment and Community

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Mount Gibson recognises that it is critical for any successful mining organisation to have a key focus on environmental management and rehabilitation, and on being a responsible community citizen. These matters drive towards sustainable outcomes.

Sustainability refers to the conditions under which humans and nature can coexist in a productive manner and permit the environmental, social and economic requirements of present and future generations. These considerations remained a core focus for Mount Gibson during the 2024/25 financial year.

Environment

Mount Gibson places significant emphasis on environmental management and compliance. The Company has focused strongly on continuous improvement and innovation in its environmental management activities, always performing in a responsible manner and ensuring a high standard of environmental performance and compliance.

Environmental reporting is a core component of successful environmental management and the Group has developed Environmental Management Plans for its various operating and development sites. The Environmental Management Plans have been approved where applicable by various Western Australian Government agencies including the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE), the Department of Water & Environmental Regulation (DWER), the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions and the Department of Health. In addition, plans associated with specific species have been approved by the Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. DWER has granted approval and licensing of works to allow construction and operation of facilities on "prescribed" premises and DMPE has granted approval for Mining Proposals at each of the mines.

The Group holds various environmental licences and authorities, issued under both State and Federal laws, to regulate its mining and exploration activities in Australia. Along with Regulations, these licences include conditions in relation to specifying limits on emissions into the environment, rehabilitation of areas disturbed during the course of mining and exploration activities, consumption of water, tenement conditions associated with exploration and mining, and the storage of hazardous substances. The Group examines its performance through detailed monitoring and reports against these approval conditions regularly to government. No notices of non compliance, letters of warning nor any other materially adverse findings was tabled by any regulatory authority in relation to the Group's operations.

A key reporting obligation is the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme (NGERS) which provides data on greenhouse gas emissions and energy production. Diesel combustion is Mount Gibson's single largest source of greenhouse gas emissions from its mining operations. Mount Gibson's latest NGERS report reflects the current phase of mining and processing operations at Koolan Island, notably a temporary period of elevated waste rock mining and other in-pit works to prepare the Main Pit for increased ore production in the final 12-plus months of operations. This work includes the removal of the former eastern haul ramp to provide mining access to the lower reaches of the orebody in the eastern half of the Main Pit. Total material movement consequently increased by approximately 60% to 9.5 Mwmt of waste and ore, compared with 5.9 Mwmt in the prior year, with a corresponding increase in the waste-to-ore strip ratio from 0.6:1 in FY24 to 3.0:1 in FY25. Emissions and energy consumption are expected to reduce in FY26 in step with a decline in the average strip ratio to 1.3:1 over the remaining life.

For details of the Company's environmental performance, including emissions data and other information relating to each site, please refer to Mount Gibson Iron's 2025 Sustainability Report, as published on the Mount Gibson website.

Community Affairs

Mount Gibson values its relationship with key stakeholders and works hard to ensure a clear mutual understanding of its impacts from current and future operations. To do this, the Company has an ongoing program of stakeholder consultation within the communities near to its mining and infrastructure operations, and with an additional emphasis on the recognition of Traditional Owners and areas of special heritage and cultural significance.

Mount Gibson's stakeholders include its customers, shareholders, employees, suppliers, landowners, Traditional Owners, regulators, local governments, interest groups and the broader community. The Company works throughout each year with each of these stakeholder groups, whether through formal agreements and meetings or through informal updates, with the level of consultation dependent on specific stakeholder interests.

Mount Gibson's approach is to actively support its local communities, with a particular focus on youth and education. In line with our commitments, Mount Gibson invested substantially in these areas in the last 12 months, including through direct contributions to community organisations, sponsorships, educational scholarships and direct support for community events and initiatives.

For specific details of Mount Gibson Iron's community investment activities and engagement with communities and stakeholders, including total expenditure and information relating to each site, please refer to Mount Gibson Iron's 2025 Sustainability Report, as published on the Mount Gibson website.

Resources and Reserves

All Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are located at the Company's Koolan Island iron ore operation in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, as tabulated below:

Total Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as at 30 June 2025

	Tonnes millions	Fe %	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	P %
Mineral Resources, above 50% Fe (includes Mined Ore Stockpiles)					
Measured	1.2	60.5	12.63	0.47	0.009
Indicated	7.2	64.5	6.10	0.59	0.020
Inferred	1.3	58.6	13.33	0.93	0.037
Total at 30 June 2025	**9.7**	**63.2**	**7.84**	**0.62**	**0.021**
Total at 30 June 2024	*19.1*	*62.8*	*8.96*	*0.48*	*0.016*
Ore Reserves, above 50% Fe (includes Mined Ore Stockpiles)					
Proved	0.3	59.4	13.27	0.86	0.014
Probable	3.8	65.5	4.88	0.70	0.013
Total at 30 June 2025	**4.1**	**65.0**	**5.52**	**0.72**	**0.013**
Total at 30 June 2024	*7.2*	*65.1*	*5.32*	*0.74*	*0.013*

Discrepancies may appear due to rounding. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves. All tonnages have been estimated as dry metric tonnages. Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are reported inclusive of mined Ore stockpiles at Koolan Island.

Total Mineral Resources at Koolan Island were reduced by a total of 9.4 Mt to 9.7 Mt grading 63.2% Fe at the end of the reporting period, reflecting the removal of remnant Mineral Resources totalling 6.6 Mt at the Acacia East satellite deposit which are now considered unlikely to be economically recoverable within the operation's anticipated remaining mine life.

The declassification of Mineral Resources on the basis they are considered unlikely to be economically viable reflects the impact of a combination of factors, including iron ore pricing, quality and geotechnical considerations associated with potential extensions and cutbacks to the existing Acacia East Pit which would involve presently uneconomic waste-to-ore strip ratios. Mining last occurred at Acacia East in 2022.

The Main Deposit Mineral Resource was reduced by a total of 2.6 Mt through a combination of mining depletion (2.2Mt), stockpile drawdowns (0.25 Mt) and an adjustment to ore density identified through the mine reconciliation process (0.4 Mt). The Main Deposit Mineral Resource estimate totals 6.1 Mt grading 65.5% Fe at 30 June 2025.

All Ore Reserves are in the Main Deposit and were reduced by approximately 3.1 Mt during the year reflecting mining depletion (2.2 Mt), minor pit design changes (0.35 Mt), stockpile drawdowns (0.25 Mt) and adjustment to ore density (0.3 Mt).

No changes occurred with respect to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Mangrove satellite deposit on Koolan Island. The Mangrove Mineral Resource estimate totalled 3.3 Mt grading 59.3% Fe at 30 June 2025.

All other material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. Historical production experience and reconciliations have provided confidence in the estimation methodology and results, with depletion from mining being in balance with production outputs. Mount Gibson has maintained consistency and not changed sampling methods, sub-sampling techniques or sample assay analyses, drill and data spacing, estimation methodology, cut-off grade, or mining and metallurgical methods in any material way.

All of Mount Gibson's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates are reported in compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) and the ASX Listing Rules. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves and all tonnages have been estimated as dry metric tonnages. For the estimation of wet metric tonnages, an average moisture content of approximately 4% is typically applied. A cut-off grade of 50% Fe applies to all Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

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Resources and Reserves *Continued*

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Competent Persons and Responsibilities

Mineral Resources:

The information in this report relating to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Ms Elizabeth Haren, a Competent Person who is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Haren is employed by Haren Consulting and is a consultant to Mount Gibson Iron Limited. Ms Haren has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Haren consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserves:

The information in this report relating to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Brett Morey, a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Morey is a full-time employee of Mount Gibson Iron Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Morey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For more information, refer to Mount Gibson's Annual Statement of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at 30 June 2025 as released to the ASX and published on the Mount Gibson website.

Mount Gibson Iron

Financial Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

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Directors' Report

Your Directors submit their report for the year ended 30 June 2025 for Mount Gibson Iron Limited (**Company** or **Mount Gibson**) and the consolidated group incorporating the entities that it controlled during the financial year (**Group**).

DIRECTORS

The names and details of the Company's Directors in office during the financial period and until the date of this report are set out below. unless otherwise stated. Unless otherwise specified, Directors were in office for the entire period, and references to the date of appointment relate to the initial appointment date to a Board.

Names, Qualifications, Experience and Special Responsibilities

Brett Smith Chem. Eng. (Hons), MBA, MRes. *(appointed as alternate director on 19 November 2024 and as Chairman on 17 April 2025) Chairman, Non-Executive Director*

Mr Smith was appointed Non-executive Chairman on 17 April 2025, having previously been appointed as alternate Director for Mr Lee Seng Hui on 19 November 2024. Mr Smith graduated from Melbourne University with a Bachelor's Degree in Chemical Engineering with Honors and also holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from Henley Management College (UK) and a Master's Degree in Research Methodology from Macquarie University. Mr. Smith has over 32 years' international experience in engineering, construction and mineral processing businesses in Australia and overseas and has served on the boards of numerous mining and exploration companies.

Other current listed directorships - Mr. Smith is Executive Director of HKEX listed Dragon Mining Limited (appointed 7 February 2014) and a Non-Executive Director of ASX-listed companies Prodigy Gold NL (appointed 9 May 2016), Tanami Gold NL (appointed 27 November 2018), NICO Resources Limited (appointed 29 April 2021), Elementos NL (resigned 26 May 2023 and reappointed 23 May 2025), and an Executive Director of Metals X Limited (appointed 2 December 2019). Mr Smith is a Non-Executive Director of LSE listed First Tin Plc (appointed 11 July 2024).

Former listed directorships in the last 3 years - Mr. Smith was previously a Director of major shareholder APAC Resources Limited, one of Mount Gibson's substantial shareholders (appointed 18 May 2016 - 23 November 2023).

Lee Seng Hui LLB (Hons) (*resigned as Chairman on 17 April 2025*)
Alternate Director to Brett Smith, Non-Executive Director

Mr Lee was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 29 January 2010, Non-Executive Deputy Chairman on 14 December 2012, and Chairman on 18 February 2014 and resigned as Chairman on 17 April 2025 but continuing as Alternate Director for Mr Brett Smith. Mr Lee is a Non-Executive Director of major shareholder APAC Resources Limited. Mr Lee graduated with Honours from the University of Sydney Law School.

Other current listed directorships - Mr Lee is Chief Executive and an Executive Director of Allied Group Limited (appointed July 1992), Chairman and Non-Executive Director of Tian An China Investments Company Limited (appointed April 2007) and Tian An Medicare Limited (appointed October 2023), and Non-Executive Director of major shareholder APAC Resources Limited (appointed 2 October 2009). Each of these entities are HKSE listed.

Former listed directorships in the last 3 years - None.

Simon Bird B.Acc.Science (Hons) CA, FCPA, FAICD
Lead Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Bird was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director on 23 February 2012. Mr Bird is the Lead Independent Director and Chairman of the Audit and Financial Risk Committee. Mr Bird is a Chartered Accountant, Fellow of CPA Australia and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mr Bird has over 35 years of international corporate experience, including holding the positions of Finance Director with Xpansiv Limited, General Manager Finance at Stockland Limited, Chief Financial Officer of GrainCorp Limited, and Chief Financial Officer of Wizard Mortgage Corporation. He was also Chief Executive Officer of ASX-listed King Island Scheelite Limited, a former Managing Director of ASX-listed Sovereign Gold Limited, a former Chairman of ASX-listed Rawson Resources Limited and ASX-listed Tubi Group, and a former Director of CPA Australia Limited and Advanced Metals Limited (formerly Pacific American Holdings Limited).

Other current listed directorships - Mr Bird is currently the non-executive Chairman of ASX-listed Maronan Metals Limited (appointed 23 March 2021).

Former listed directorships in the last 3 years - None.

Alan Jones CA
Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Jones was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director on 28 July 2006 and is the current Chairman of the Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee. Mr Jones is a Chartered Accountant with extensive senior management and board experience in listed and unlisted Australian public companies, including Mulpha Australia Ltd, being entities focused in the construction, engineering, finance and investment industries. Mr Jones has been involved in the successful merger and acquisition of a number of public companies in Australia and internationally.

Other current listed directorships - Mr Jones is a Non-Executive Director of HKEX listed Sun Hung Kai & Co Ltd (appointed 3 January 2006) and Allied Group Ltd (appointed January 2006) and NSA listed Air Change International Limited (appointed 23 July 2007).

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Former listed directorships in the last 3 years - None.

Professor Paul Dougas B.Eng (Chem), M.Eng.Science, FAICD, CEng., Hon Fellow Engineers Australia, FATSE
Independent Non-Executive Director

Professor Dougas was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director on 16 November 2011 and is Chairman of the Operational Risk, Sustainability and Contracts Committee. He has over 40 years of design, process, project engineering, managerial, commercial and corporate experience having commenced his career in the Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works before joining engineering firm Sinclair Knight Merz in 1978. From initial technical roles, he assumed leadership roles in Sydney before returning to Melbourne as Associate Director and Victorian Branch Manager in 1985. In 1995 he was appointed Managing Director Elect and Director of Marketing before becoming Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director in 1996. For the following 15 years, he led a significant expansion of the firm locally and internationally involving more than 50 local and international acquisitions. Professor Dougas was a Non-Executive Director of ConnectEast Ltd from 2009 until its takeover in September 2011 and was also on the Sinclair Knight Merz Board from 1990 until 2011. He was a Non-Executive Director of Epworth Healthcare from 2012 to 2021 and is a former Chairman of the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute, and Norman, Disney & Young and a former Non-Executive Director of Beacon Foundation and Calibre Group Limited. Professor Dougas is also a Professorial Fellow in the School of Engineering at Melbourne University.

Professor Dougas has not served as a director of any other listed companies during the past three years.

Ding Rucai
Non-Executive Director

Mr Ding was appointed to the Board on 12 December 2019. Mr Ding is the former Chairman and executive director of HKEX listed Shougang Fushan Resources Group Limited (Shougang Fushan). Shougang Fushan is a major shareholder and also holds a significant share interest in APAC Resources Limited, Mount Gibson's largest shareholder. Mr Ding was also a director of Shougang Holding (Hong Kong) Limited, a company wholly owned by Shougang Group Co., Ltd. a senior engineer with a doctoral degree in ferrous metallurgy from the University of Science and Technology Beijing, Mr Ding has more than 30 years' experience in the steel and coal resources industry, having held a variety of senior management and executive roles since joining the Shougang organisation in 1989.

Other current listed directorships – None.

Former listed directorships in the last 3 years - Mr Ding was previously Director of HKEX listed Shougang Fushan Resources Group Limited (September 2014 - 23 May 2025)

Evian Delfabbro B.Eng (Civil), B.Commerce, Dip.Law.
Independent Non-Executive Director

Ms Delfabbro was appointed to the Board on 28 August 2023. As a civil engineer and lawyer, Ms Delfabbro has over two decades of experience in the commercial property, mining and construction sectors. She is currently a director of a boutique Sydney property company and a Queensland hard-rock quarrying business. She has previously held senior management roles with former ASX-listed commercial property company FKP Ltd, Port Bouvard Ltd and Thakral Holdings. Ms Delfabbro holds a Diploma of Law, Bachelor of Civil Engineering and Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Sydney. Ms Delfabbro does not currently hold any other public directorship positions.

Ms Delfabbro has not served as a director of any other listed companies during the past three years.

Andrew Ferguson *(resigned 19 November 2024)*
Alternate Director to Lee Seng Hui

Mr Ferguson was appointed Alternate Director to Lee Seng Hui on 24 September 2012 and resigned on 19 November 2024. Mr Ferguson is Chief Executive Officer and an Executive Director of HKEX listed APAC Resources Ltd, one of Mount Gibson's substantial shareholders. Mr Ferguson holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Natural Resource Development and worked as a mining engineer in Western Australia in the mid 1990's. He has over 20 years of experience in the finance industry specialising in global natural resources. In 2003, Mr Ferguson co-founded New City Investment Managers in the United Kingdom. He was the former co-fund manager of City Natural Resources High Yield Trust, and managed New City High Yield Trust Ltd and Geiger Counter Ltd. He has also worked as Chief Investment Officer for New City Investment Managers CQS Hong Kong.

Other current listed directorships - Mr Ferguson is Chief Executive Officer and an Executive Director of APAC Resources Ltd (appointed 12 January 2010). Mr Ferguson is also a Director of Philippine Stock Exchange listed Mabuhay Holdings Corporation (appointed 3 August 2021).

Former listed directorships in the last 3 years - None.

COMPANY SECRETARY

David Stokes B.Bus, LLB, ACIS
Company Secretary & General Counsel

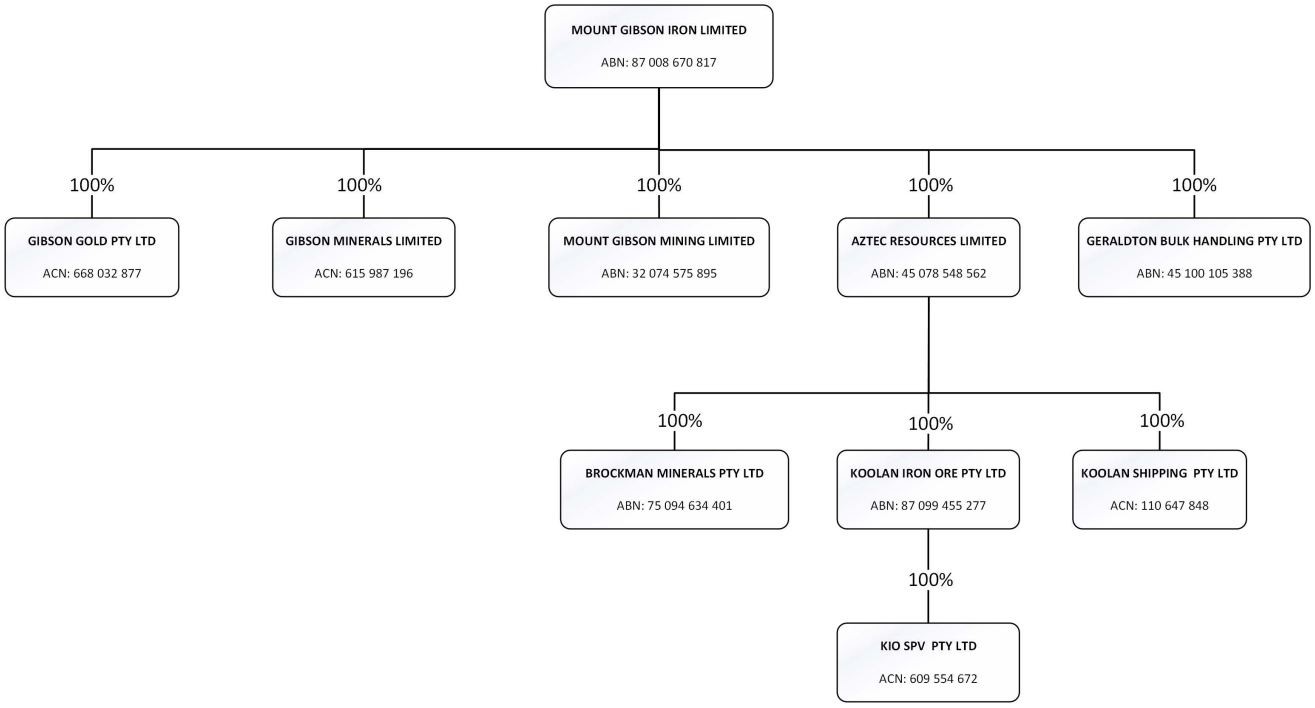
Mr Stokes was appointed Company Secretary and General Counsel on 2 April 2012. He is a corporate lawyer with a diverse range of mining, commercial and governance experience having worked at a corporate and operational level in the energy and resources sectors for over 20 years. Prior to joining Mount Gibson, Mr Stokes was General Counsel and Company Secretary at Gindalbie Metals Limited, Corporate Counsel for Iluka Resources Limited and Resolute Mining Limited, and has also worked in private practice for a number of years.

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Corporate Structure

Mount Gibson is a company limited by shares that is incorporated and domiciled in Australia. It is the ultimate parent entity and has prepared a consolidated financial report incorporating the entities that it controlled during the financial year. The structure of the Group as at 30 June 2025 was as follows:



Nature of Operations and Principal Activities

The principal activities of the entities within the Group during the year were:

- mining, processing and direct shipment of hematite iron ore at the Koolan Island mine site in the Kimberley region of Western Australia;
- treasury management; and
- the pursuit of mineral resources acquisitions and investments.

Employees

The Group employed 373 employees (excluding contractors) as at 30 June 2025 (2024: 389 employees).

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OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Introduction

The Board presents the 2024/25 Operating and Financial Review which has been prepared to provide shareholders with a clear and concise overview of Mount Gibson's operations, financial position and business strategies. This review also provides a summary of the impact of key events which occurred in 2024/25 and the material business risks so that shareholders can make an informed assessment of the results and prospects of the Group.

The review complements Mount Gibson's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 and has been prepared in accordance with Regulatory Guidance 247 published by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (**ASIC**).

Overview of the 2024/25 Financial Year

The Group recorded a profit before tax and impairments of $20,158,000 for the 12 months ended 30 June 2025, compared with $211,554,000 in the prior year. After non-cash impairment expenses totalling $90,400,000 and derecognition of deferred tax assets totalling $32,229,000, the Company recorded a net loss after tax and impairments of $82,192,000 for the year ended 30 June 2025, compared with a net profit of $6,430,000 in the prior year. The result for the year reflected substantially lower iron ore prices and significantly lower sales volumes compared with the prior year in which the Company had the benefit of monetising substantial previously assembled ore stockpiles of high-grade ore.

Iron ore prices were highly volatile during the year amid continued global geopolitical tension and economic uncertainty, notably reflective of the impacts of increased US trade tariffs and the Israel-Iran conflict. Consequently, the benchmark Platts Index price for delivery (**CFR**) of 62% Fe iron ore fines to northern China averaged US$101 per dry metric tonne (**dmt**), compared with US$119/dmt in the prior year, after trading in a volatile range and dropping well below US$100/t for extended periods, including a dip to US$89/dmt in September 2024 and an average of US$98/dmt in the June quarter 2025.

Of more relevance to the Company, the Platts Index price for high grade 65% Fe CFR fines ores averaged US$114/dmt in fiscal 2025, compared with US$131/dmt in the prior year, after starting the year at US$126/dmt and ending the period at US$104/dmt. The average grade-adjusted premium for 65% Fe material compared to 62% Fe fines increased to average 8% per contained metal unit, compared with 5% in the prior year. Lower prices were partly offset by a weaker Australian dollar, which averaged A$1.00/US$0.648 in the year, compared with US$0.656 in the prior year.

Group ore sales totalled 2.6 million wet metric tonnes (**Mwmt**) grading 64.5% Fe in fiscal 2025, slightly below guidance of 2.7 – 3.0 Mwmt and 36% lower than the 4.1 Mwmt grading 65.3% Fe sold in the prior year, which had included over 1.0 Mwmt in sales from ore stockpiles. Ore production of 2.3 Mwmt was lower compared with 3.7 Mwmt in the prior year, due to waste-stripping associated with repositioning the main haul ramp and transitioning mining from the western to the eastern half of the Koolan Island Main Pit and latterly the impact of adverse wet season events in the second half. Ore sales FOB revenue consequently totalled $330,525,000 in FY25, compared with $667,678,000 in the prior year.

The total cost of sales, including cash and non-cash costs plus royalties, for FY25 was $330,298,000 on a FOB basis, equating to $126/wmt FOB, compared with $491,417,000 in the prior year, equating to $120/wmt FOB.

Total cash reserves, comprising cash and cash equivalents, term deposits and financial assets held for trading increased to $463,860,000 in the year to 30 June 2025, from $442,287,000 in the prior year, excluding the value of 72.5 million shares and 12.5 million options in Fenix Resources Ltd received as part consideration for the divestment of the Mid-West assets in 2023. At period end the Company's 9.8% share and option holding in Fenix was valued at a total of $20,735,000 (2024: $20,745,000).

Operating Results for the Financial Year

The summarised operating results for the Group for the year ended 30 June 2025 are tabulated below:

	Year ended:	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
Net profit/(loss) before impairment and tax	*$'000*	**20,158**	**211,554**	**105,858**	**(63,608)**	**92,133**
Impairment expense	*$'000*	**(90,400)**	**(159,100)**	**(75,405)**	**(184,633)**	**-**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	*$'000*	**(70,242)**	**52,454**	**30,453**	**(248,241)**	**92,133**
Taxation benefit/(expense)	*$'000*	(11,950)	(46,024)	(25,274)	74,125	(28,127)
Net profit/(loss) after tax	*$'000*	**(82,192)**	**6,430**	**5,179**	**(174,116)**	**64,006**
Earnings/(loss) per share	*cents/share*	(6.92)	0.53	0.43	(14.55)	5.46

Koolan Island

The Koolan Island mine is located in the Buccaneer Archipelago, approximately 140km north of Derby, in the Kimberley region of Western Australia.

Mining

Mine performance reflected the significant temporary increase in waste movement associated with the transition of ore production in the Main Pit from the western portion at the start of the reporting period to the eastern portion, which will remain the primary source of high-grade ore over the remaining 12-18 month life of the operation. This transition required the repositioning of the main haul ramp and associated construction of a major new switchback in the centre of the pit, which were completed in early FY25, and the subsequent removal of the former eastern haul ramp to provide full mining access to the lower eastern levels of the orebody in the final months of

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production. In parallel, ore production was restricted by remedial ground support activities on the central footwall where a rockfall occurred in August 2023, and by significant weather-related interruptions in the June half of 2025. This disruption included significant cyclone and wet season related interruptions in January-April 2025 and unseasonally late wet weather in May and June 2025.

Consequently, ore production in FY25 was 38% lower at 2.3 Mwmt compared with 3.7 Mwmt in the preceding year, while total material movement (TMM) increased 60% to 9.5 Mmwt of ore and waste, with a corresponding increase in the average waste-to-ore stripping ratio of 3.0:1 compared with 0.6:1 the prior year. The strip ratio is projected to reduce significantly in FY26 following completion of work to remove the former eastern haul ramp and of the remedial ground support work on the central footwall. These ground support activities were nearing completion at period end, while the eastern ramp removal was on track for completion in the September 2026 quarter. Over the remaining mine life, the strip ratio is projected to average 1.3:1, with a corresponding reduction in mining costs.

Processing

Processing volumes at 2.6 Mwmt were in line with ore production and ore sales over the course of FY25, compared with 4.0 Mwmt in the prior year when substantial volumes of stockpiled ore were available for processing and sale. Processing volumes are anticipated to remain closely aligned with ex-pit ore production over the remaining life of the Koolan Island operation.

Sales

Koolan Island ore sales for FY25 totalled 2.6 Mwmt grading 64.5% Fe, slightly under the lower end of the Company's sales guidance of 2.7 – 3.0 Mwmt for the financial year. Delay in arrival of the final ore vessel for FY25 resulted in full year sales falling one shipment below the lower end of the guidance range and the final planned shipment being loaded in early July 2025.

Sales from Koolan Island are made under long term offtake agreements on FOB terms, with pricing referencing high grade (65% Fe) market indices, Panamax shipping freight rates, specification adjustments and penalties for impurities. Provisional prices are recorded following shipment departure with the final pricing ultimately reflecting monthly iron ore price averages up to two months after the month of shipment. Accordingly, the Company is subject to provisional pricing adjustments in current and subsequent periods.

Production and shipping statistics for Koolan Island for the 2024/25 financial year are tabulated below:

Koolan Island **Production Summary**	**Unit**	**Sept Quarter 2024**	**Dec Quarter 2024**	**Mar Quarter 2025**	**Jun Quarter 2025**	**Year 2024/25**	**Year 2023/24**	***% Incr/ (Decr)***
Mining								
Waste mined (incl. rehandle)	*'000 wmt*	2,129	1,878	1,616	1,524	**7,148**	**2,192**	*226*
Ore mined	*'000 wmt*	454	643	557	680	**2,335**	**3,747**	*(38)*
Total material movement	*'000 wmt*	**2,583**	**2,521**	**2,173**	**2,204**	**9,482**	**5,939**	*60*
Stripping ratio (excl. rehandle)	*Waste:Ore*	4.7	2.9	2.5	2.2	**3.0**	**0.6**	
Processing (crushing)								
Fines	*'000 wmt*	380	732	712	811	**2,635**	**3,236**	*(19)*
Lump	*'000 wmt*	-	-	-	-	**-**	**805**	*(100)*
Total ore crushed	*'000 wmt*	**380**	**732**	**712**	**811**	**2,635**	**4,040**	*(35)*
Shipping/Sales								
Fines	*'000 wmt*	559	709	715	632	**2,615**	**4,027**	*(35)*
Lump	*'000 wmt*	-	-	-	-	**-**	**81**	*(100)*
Total ore shipped	*'000 wmt*	**559**	**709**	**715**	**632**	**2,615**	**4,108**	*(36)*
Average ore grade sold	*% Fe*	63.7	65.2	64.9	63.9	**64.5**	**65.3**	
Average Platts 62% Fe CFR price	*US$/dmt*	**100**	**103**	**104**	**98**	**101**	**119**	*(15)*
Average Platts 65% Fe CFR price	*US$/dmt*	**114**	**118**	**117**	**108**	**114**	**131**	*(13)*
Koolan FOB fines price (pre-adjustment)	*US$/dmt*	**81**	**90**	**94**	**82**	**87**	**109**	*(20)*
Provisional pricing adjustments	*US$/dmt*	(7)	1	2	(14)	(4)	1	*(500)*
Koolan FOB fines price (after adjustment)	*US$/dmt*	**74**	**91**	**96**	**68**	**83**	**110**	*(25)*

Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding.US$/dmt = USD per dry metric tonne

CFR = cost and shipping freight included; FOB = free on board (i.e. shipping freight deducted).

Koolan Island iron ore prices are shown on a FOB basis after shipping freight and specification penalties. Provisional pricing adjustments reflect realised (in-period) adjustments and, for half-year and annual reporting periods, estimates (if material) of unrealised adjustments for those shipment cargoes with future pricing periods, based on post-balance date observed prices. Final pricing ultimately reflects monthly iron ore price averages up to two months after the shipment date.

For the purpose of wet to dry tonnage conversion, moisture content typically averages ~3% for Koolan Island iron ore products.

Realised Pricing

As indicated above, the Koolan Island operation was negatively impacted by lower prices and marginally lower iron ore grades over the year, partially offset by a weaker Australian dollar. Significant price volatility was experienced during the year resulting in substantial

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adverse provisional price adjustments totalling $15,262,000 in FY25 (or US$4/dmt), and an average price for Koolan Island fines grading 64.5% Fe of US$83/dmt. This compared with an average price of US$110/dmt FOB for fines grading 65.3% Fe in the prior year. Shipping freight rates for Koolan Island to Chinese ports remained relatively steady compared with the prior year and averaged approximately US$11/wmt in FY25.

Cashflow and operating results

Koolan Island generated a profit before interest, tax and impairments of $29,270,000 in the financial year, compared with $181,270,000 in the prior corresponding year. After impairment expenses totalling $90,400,000 (2024: $159,100,000), Koolan Island generated a loss before interest and tax of $61,130,000 (2024: $22,170,000 profit).

Operating cashflow generated from Koolan Island for the year totalled $26,475,000 compared with cashflow of $284,324,000 in the previous year. Inflows included sales revenues totalling $330,525,000 and insurance claim proceeds of $27,270,000, with the outflow items being cash operating and capital costs ($299,030,000) and royalties ($32,290,000).

Koolan Island's unit cash operating costs before royalties, deferred stripping and capital projects were $101/wmt sold FOB for the FY25 year (2024: $74/wmt).

Financial Position

The Group's cash and cash equivalents, term deposits and financial assets held for trading totalled $463,860,000 (excluding Fenix investment of $20,735,000) at 30 June 2025, an increase of $21,573,000 from the balance at 30 June 2024 of $442,287,000.

Cashflow Summary	Koolan Island $'000	Corporate & Other $'000	Total $'000
Operating cashflow before royalties and capital expenditure	124,709	4,735	129,444
Royalties	(32,290)	-	(32,290)
Capital expenditure:			
Mine development (including ground support activities)	(32,576)	-	(32,576)
Advanced waste stripping (capitalised deferred stripping costs)	(24,170)	-	(24,170)
Sustaining capital, equipment purchase, exploration and other	(9,198)	(960)	(10,158)
	26,475	**3,775**	**30,250**
Realised net hedging loss			(1,125)
			29,125
Share buy-back			(12,275)
Tax paid			(362)
Other financing activities and net working capital movements			5,085
Total movement in cash and investment reserves in the period			**21,573**

Minor discrepancies may appear due to rounding.

Mount Gibson does not have bank borrowings.

As at balance date, the Company's current assets totalled $505,333,000 and its current liabilities totalled $68,692,000. Accordingly, as at the date of this report, the Group has sufficient funds in addition to access to further equity and debt funding to maintain its existing operations and to advance its growth objectives.

Insurance Matters

In the first quarter of the 2025 financial year the Company received business interruption claim proceeds of $27,270,000 which finalised the insurance claim in relation to the August 2022 processing plant fire at Koolan Island. These proceeds are reflected in Other Income for the reporting period.

In December 2023, judgment was handed down by the Federal Court regarding a long-standing business interruption claim against a former insurer arising from the 2014 failure of the Koolan Island Main Pit seawall. Mount Gibson was partially successful in relation to its claim, with damages awarded in favour of Mount Gibson in the amount of $1,662,000 plus interest of $184,000 totalling $1,846,000 which was received in the 2023/24 financial year. As Mount Gibson was unsuccessful with its primary claim, legal costs were awarded in favour of the insurer which were ultimately settled with the insurer in November 2024 for $730,000.

Share Buy-Back

On 21 August 2024, the Company announced to the Australian Securities Exchange an on-market share buy-back of up to 5% of its ordinary shares as part of its capital management strategy. The share buy-back program commenced in September 2024.

On 18 February 2025, the Company approved an increase in its existing on-market share buy-back program from 5% up to 10% of its ordinary shares. The existing share buy-back program is set to continue until 15 September 2025 unless completed or terminated earlier, and otherwise continues on the same terms announced to the ASX market on 21 August 2024.

As at 30 June 2025, the Company had bought back 38,803,598 shares, representing 3% of the Company's total shares on issue, at an average price of $0.313 per share.

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Derivatives

As at 30 June 2025, the Group held foreign exchange collar option contracts covering the conversion of US$21,000,000 into Australian dollars over the period July 2025 to December 2025 with an average cap price of $1.00/US$0.6357 and an average floor price of $1.00/US$0.5700. These collar contracts had a marked-to-market unrealised net gain at balance date of $1,329,000.

During the period, the Group delivered into US dollar foreign exchange forward contracts totalling US$3,000,000 at a weighted average exchange rate of $1.00/US$0.6431. Realised gains and losses on these contracts are reflected in revenue.

During the period, the Group also entered into commodity forward sales contracts and commodities collar option contracts totalling 828,333 tonnes of iron ore, with maturity dates over the period October 2024 to June 2025. The average price for 62% Fe fines (CFR) at each maturity date was between A$156 and A$163 per tonne for the forward sales contracts and US$103 per tonne for the collar option contracts. Realised gains and losses on these contracts are reflected in revenue.

Impairment

Further to the impairment expense of $75,800,000 previously reported in the Company's financials for the half-year ended 31 December 2024, an additional impairment expense of $14,600,000 has been recorded at 30 June 2025 as a result of recent weaker iron ore prices impacting the recoverable carrying values of the Koolan Island non-current assets. The total impairment expense for the financial year of $90,400,000 has been allocated to deferred stripping costs ($38,202,000), other mine properties ($36,759,000) and property, plant and equipment ($15,439,000). These expenses have the effect of bringing forward non-cash depreciation and amortisation charges that would otherwise be incurred in future periods.

Derecognition of Deferred Tax Asset

In accordance with applicable accounting standards, the current deferred tax asset balance of $32,229,000 relating to carried forward tax losses and temporary timing differences has been fully derecognised and included within the Group's tax expense for the year ended 30 June 2025. This accounting treatment does not impact the income tax position in which the Company retains the right to utilise available carried forward tax losses and temporary timing differences.

Exploration and Business Development

Mount Gibson continues to examine and invest in opportunities within the minerals sector.

Substantial shareholdings are currently held in Mid-West iron ore producer Fenix Resources Limited (9.8% shareholding plus 12.5 million options exercisable at 30 cents each up to 21 July 2028) with a market value of $20,735,000 at period end, and Queensland-based copper producer AIC Mines Limited in which Mount Gibson increased its shareholding at the end of the reporting period to 5.4% after participating by $3,250,000 in an equity placement (refer to Mount Gibson's substantial shareholder notice dated 30 June 2025), bringing the value of that position to approximately $11,478,000 at 30 June 2025. In addition to these investments, Mount Gibson holds non-substantial (below 5%) equity positions with an aggregate period-end market value of $9,082,000 in junior development companies where future financing and strategic opportunities may arise.

The Company also continues to assess regional exploration opportunities for base metals deposits particularly in Western Australia and Queensland. During the period, the Company wrote off $2,856,000 in deferred exploration costs, of which $2,480,000 was carried forward expenditure from 30 June 2024 in relation to exploration work undertaken in the Mid-West region, due to the uncertainty of any outcome resulting from these activities.

Central Tanami Gold Project

Subsequent to financial year-end end, on 16 July 2025, the Company announced it had reached conditional agreement with Northern Star Resources Limited (**Northern Star**) to acquire its 50% interest in the advanced Central Tanami Project Joint Venture (**CTPJV**) and adjacent wholly-owned exploration tenements for cash consideration of $50,000,000.

Mount Gibson considers the transaction represents compelling value to shareholders as an opportunity to enter the gold industry on attractive terms via a high-quality asset with potential for near term development.

The CTPJV assets comprise over 2,100 sqkm of mining and exploration tenements in the Central Tanami region of the Northern Territory, hosting significant gold resources of more than 1.6 million ounces (**Moz**) with strong potential for substantial increases through further exploration and technical review, a non-operating 1.2 Mtpa carbon-in-leach processing plant which has been idle since 2005 and represents a refurbishment option for future project development, plus various other infrastructure including haul roads, an accommodation camp and a gravel airstrip.

The other party in the CTPJV is Tanami Gold NL(**Tanami Gold**), an ASX-listed junior gold company seeking to advance the CTPJV project. Mount Gibson and Tanami Gold share a common major shareholder.

The consideration for a 50% interest in the CTPJV equates to an average acquisition cost of approximately $61/oz of JORC 2012 Mineral Resources (13.8 million tonnes grading 3.6 grams per tonne gold for 1.6 Moz). This is highly competitive compared with other recent major gold sector transactions, given the advanced state of the CTPJV project, its substantial existing gold inventory and significant exploration upside. Inclusive of additional long-standing historical mineral resource estimates (totalling approximately 11.2 Mt @ 2.7 g/t gold for 1 Moz contained gold), the implied acquisition cost is just $38/oz. A Competent Person has not yet completed sufficient work to classify the historical estimates in accordance with JORC 2012 and it is uncertain that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that these historical estimates will be able to be reported in accordance with JORC 2012. The CTPJV parties are presently working to update a number of these historic estimates consistent with JORC 2012 standards.

Mount Gibson considers the CTPJV to be an attractive near-term development project that will benefit from the Company's remote-site operating strengths, development expertise and financial capacity. It also considers there is significant opportunity to fast track permitting and technical work to be in a position to make a potential development decision within 12-18 months.

Mount Gibson intends to work closely with Tanami Gold to actively pursue development studies and, in due course, site-based development works for the project to be placed into production, centred on the high grade Groundrush deposit. Mount Gibson has

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sufficient cash reserves to fund its share of anticipated CTPJV development costs.

Mount Gibson notes that its 38.4% major shareholder, Hong Kong-listed resources investment group APAC Resources Limited, also holds a direct 46.6% shareholding interest in Tanami Gold. Mount Gibson Chairman Brett Smith is also a non-executive Director of Tanami Gold and has abstained from Mount Gibson Board decisions in relation to this transaction.

In addition to the CTPJV interest, Mount Gibson will also acquire over 3,600 sqkm of exploration tenements in the surrounding area wholly-owned by Northern Star, providing the Company with exposure to a dominant land position collectively exceeding 5,700 sqkm in a major established gold region with a history of substantial gold production.

The acquisition is also complementary with Mount Gibson's continued pursuit of other investment opportunities in order to build a successful multi-commodity metals producer in Australia, with the CTPJV acquisition representing a first step toward building a precious metals production base.

Key conditions to completion, to be satisfied before 31 March 2026, comprise Foreign Investment Review Board approval (for which an application has already been made), further extension of existing infrastructure arrangements on one tenement by the Central Land Council, non-exercise by Tanami Gold of its first right of refusal under the CTPJV, and various other pre-completion items standard for a transaction of this nature. Subsequent to period end, on 12 August 2025 Tanami Gold announced it had waived its first right of refusal.

Full details of the proposed acquisition are provided in the Company's ASX release dated 16 July 2025.

Likely Developments and Expected Results

Mount Gibson's overall objective is to maintain and grow long-term profitability through the discovery or acquisition, development and operation of mineral resource projects. As an established producer and seller of hematite iron ore, Mount Gibson's strategy is to grow its profile as a successful profitable supplier of raw materials.

The Board's corporate objective is to grow the Company's cash reserves and to continue to pursue an appropriate balance between the retention and utilisation of cash reserves for value-accretive investments. The Board has determined the following key business objectives for the 2025 financial year:

- **Safety and Environment** – continue the ongoing safety improvement focus on the Company's worksites, the high standard of environmental and rehabilitation activities and pursuit of appropriate carbon reduction initiatives.
- **Koolan Island** – safely transition production to the eastern half of Main Pit to sustain production of high-grade iron ore and maximise sales and cashflow over the remaining circa 12-18 month life of the operation.
- **Central Tanami Gold Project** – complete the acquisition of a 50% interest in the CTPJV and accelerate development activities for a potential mine development decision within 12-18 months.
- **Cost reductions** – continue to drive for sustainable productivity and cost improvements across all business units.
- **Treasury management** – responsibly manage the Group's cash and financial reserves.
- **Growth** – continue to search for resource acquisition and growth opportunities.

Group Sales Guidance

Mount Gibson is targeting total iron ore sales of 3.0-3.2 Mwmt from Koolan Island in FY26, at a targeted unit cash operating cost of $80-85/wmt FOB before royalties and capital projects.

DIVIDENDS

There were no dividends paid during the year ended 30 June 2025 (2024: $nil).

The Company has not declared a dividend for the year ended 30 June 2025.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

On 16 July 2025 the Company announced that it had entered into an agreement with Northern Star to acquire its 50% interest in the CTPJV and adjacent wholly owned exploration tenements for cash consideration of $50 million, subject to various conditions precedent to be satisfied by 31 March 2026 which include Foreign Investment Review Board approval. The acquisition will be achieved by Mount Gibson acquiring Northern Star's subsidiary entity (on a cash and debt free basis) which holds Northern Star's 50% CTPJV interest. The CTPJV is an unincorporated 50:50 joint venture between Northern Star and ASX-listed gold explorer Tanami Gold NL, with assets including over 2,100 square kilometres of mining and exploration tenements in the established gold region of Central Tanami in the Northern Territory, hosting JORC 2012 Mineral Resources totalling 13.8 million tonnes at 3.6 grams per tonne of gold for 1.6 million ounces of contained gold, including the high grade Goldrush deposit.

Other than the above, as at the date of this report there are no significant events after balance date of the Group that require adjustment of or disclosure in this report.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

The Company has, during current or previous financial periods, entered into deeds of access and indemnity with its Directors and Officers. These deeds provide access to documentation and indemnification against liability for loss suffered, as a result of any act or omission, to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*, from conduct of the Group's business.

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the Directors of the Company, the Company Secretary and all Executive Officers of the Company and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such a Director, Company Secretary or Executive Officer to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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The Directors have not included details of the nature of the liabilities covered or the amount of the premium paid in respect of the directors' and officers' liability and legal expenses' insurance contracts, as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contracts.

The Company has agreed to indemnify its auditors, EY, to the fullest extent possible as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit (for an unspecified amount). No payment has been made to indemnify EY during or since the financial year.

The Company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company or any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

SHARE OPTIONS, PERFORMANCE RIGHTS AND RESTRICTED SHARES

There were no options exercised or forfeited during the financial year or prior to the date of this Report. There are no options over ordinary shares in the Company on issue as at balance date and as at the date of this Report.

There were no Performance Rights vested and exercised during the year. There are no Performance Rights on issue as at balance date and as at the date of this Report.

On 3 July 2024, the Company issued 3,471,800 restricted shares as part of its Executive Loan Share Plan. There were 12,837,000 restricted shares on issue at balance date and, following restricted shares forfeited and issued after balance date, there are 14,979,100 restricted shares on issue under the Loan Share Plan as at the date of this report. During the year, 2,880,400 restricted shares vested in accordance with their issue conditions.

Refer to the Remuneration Report for further details of shares held by Key Management Personnel.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN THE SHARES, OPTIONS AND PERFORMANCE RIGHTS OF THE COMPANY

As at the date of this report, the interests of the Directors in the Shares and Options of the Company were:

	Ordinary Shares	Options over Shares	Performance Rights over Shares
B Smith	-	-	-
SH Lee[(i)]	-	-	-
A Jones	-	-	-
S Bird	51,899	-	-
P Dougas	796,602	-	-
E Delfabbro	62,998	-	-
R Ding	-	-	-

(i) For the purposes of Corporations Act Regulation 2M.3.03(1)-Item 18, Mr Lee does not have a disclosable shareholding. However, we note that for purposes of ASX Listing Rule 3.19A.2, Mr Lee has previously declared an indirect "relevant interest" in 452,767,297 ordinary shares in the Company through his association with Allied Group Limited, a substantial shareholder of the Company – refer ASX announcement dated 7 October 2021.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings of Directors (including meetings of Committees of Directors) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each Director were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	Audit and Risk Management Committee Meetings	Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee	Operational Risk, Sustainability, and Contracts Committee
Number of Meetings Held	**6**	**4**	**4**	**4**
B Smith[(i)]	2	-	1	-
SH Lee[(ii)]	4	-	3	-
A Jones	6	4	4	-
S Bird	6	4	-	4
P Dougas	6	-	4	4
R Ding	5	-	-	-
E Delfabbro	6	4	-	4
A Ferguson[(iii)]	-	-	-	-

(i) Appointed as an Alternate Director to SH Lee on 19 November 2024 and then transitioned to Chairman on 17 April 2025. Mr Smith was not required to attend as an Alternate Director during the relevant period prior to resignation of SH Lee as Chairman.

(ii) Resigned as Chairman on 17 April 2025 but continued as a director in capacity as Alternate Director for B Smith.

(iii) Resigned as Alternate Director to SH Lee on 19 November 2024 and not required to attend as an Alternate Director during the relevant period.

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ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERFORMANCE

The Group has developed Environmental Management Plans for its various operating and development sites. The Environmental Management Plans have been approved where applicable by various Western Australian Government agencies including the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (**DMPE**), the Department of Water & Environmental Regulation (**DWER**), the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions and the Department of Health. In addition, plans associated with specific species have been approved by the Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

DWER has granted approval and licensing of works to allow construction and operation of facilities on "prescribed" premises and DMPE has granted approval for Mining Proposals at each of the mines.

The Group holds various environmental licences and authorities, issued under both State and Federal laws, to regulate its mining and exploration activities in Australia. Along with Regulations, these licences include conditions in relation to specifying limits on emissions into the environment, rehabilitation of areas disturbed during the course of mining and exploration activities, consumption of water, tenement conditions associated with exploration and mining, and the storage of hazardous substances. The Group examines its performance through detailed monitoring and reports against these approval conditions regularly to government. No notices of non-compliance, letters of warning nor any other materially adverse findings was tabled by any regulatory authority in relation to the Group's operations. The Group continues to report under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Act 2009. Diesel consumption is the Group's single largest source of greenhouse gas emissions as it is combusted in vehicles and power generators.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

There are no proceedings on behalf of the Company under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* in the financial year or at the date of this report.

ROUNDING

Amounts in this report and the accompanying financial report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($'000) unless otherwise stated under the option available to the Company under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Report) Instrument 2016/191. The Company is an entity to which the instrument applies.

CURRENCY

Amounts in this report and the accompanying financial report are presented in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement is contained in the Additional ASX Information section of the Annual Report.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Directors received the attached Independence Declaration from the auditor of the Company on page 21 which forms part of this Report.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services (where provided) is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. There were no non-audit services provided by EY during the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

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REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

Introduction

This Remuneration Report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for Directors and Key Management Personnel of the Group in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and its Regulations.

For the purposes of this report Key Management Personnel of the Group are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any directors of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The 2024 Remuneration report was approved by 97.96% of shareholders voting at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 20 November 2024. For 2025, the Board has adopted a similar approach to the 2024 Remuneration Report relating to disclosure of STI and LTI metrics and vesting as detailed below.

Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee (NRGC)

The NRGC comprises two independent Non-Executive Directors, being Messrs Jones (Chairman) and Dougas, and one non-independent Non-Executive Director, being Mr Smith, the Chairman of the Board.

The NRGC is responsible for overseeing the remuneration arrangements for the Board and Key Management Personnel.

The NRGC assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration of Key Management Personnel on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality, high performing Board and executive team.

Remuneration Policy

The Remuneration Policy of the Group has been put in place to ensure that:

- remuneration policies and systems support the Company's wider objectives and strategies;
- Directors' and senior executives' remuneration is aligned to the long-term interests of shareholders within an appropriate control framework; and
- there is a clear relationship between the executives' performance and remuneration.

Remuneration Structure

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of Non-Executive Director and senior executive management remuneration is separate.

Non-Executive Director Remuneration

Objective

The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level which provides the Company with the ability to attract and retain Directors of the highest calibre, whilst incurring a cost which is acceptable to shareholders.

Structure

The Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of Non-Executive Directors shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting of shareholders. An amount not exceeding the amount determined is then divided between the Non-Executive Directors as agreed. The latest determination was at the Annual General Meeting held on 16 November 2011 when Shareholders approved an aggregate remuneration of $1,250,000 per year. Total Non-Executive Director fees of $642,836 were paid/payable in the 2024/25 financial year.

Each Non-Executive Director receives a fee for being a Director of the Company.

Non-Executive Directors should be adequately remunerated for their time and effort and the risks involved. Non-Executive Directors are remunerated to recognise the responsibilities, accountabilities and associated risks of Directors.

Each Non-Executive Director's performance and remuneration is reviewed on an annual basis by the Chairman and NRGC.

Non-Executive Directors' fixed remuneration comprises the following elements:

- cash remuneration; and
- superannuation contributions made by the Company.

Board operating costs do not form part of Non-Executive Directors' remuneration.

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Senior Executives' Remuneration

Objective

The Company aims to reward senior executives with a level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their position and responsibilities within the Company and so as to:

- reward senior executives for Company and individual performance contributing towards key Company objectives;
- align the interests of senior executives with those of shareholders;
- link reward with the strategic goals and performance of the Company;
- be appropriately structured given the remaining mine life of the Company's key operating asset; and
- ensure total remuneration is competitive by market standards.

Use of Remuneration Consultants

The NRGC from time to time seeks advice from independent remuneration consultants regarding senior executives' remuneration structures and levels. Such consultants are engaged by, and report directly to, the NRGC, and are required to confirm in writing their independence from the Group's senior and other executives. No remuneration consultants were engaged during the year.

Fixed Remuneration

The components of the senior executives' fixed remuneration are determined individually and may include:

- cash remuneration;
- statutory superannuation;
- employee death, disability and salary continuance insurances;
- accommodation and travel benefits;
- motor vehicle, parking and other benefits; and
- reimbursement of entertainment, home office and telephone expenses.

The senior executives' remuneration is reviewed on an annual basis by the Chief Executive Officer, whose own remuneration and recommendations for other senior executives' remuneration is reviewed annually by the NRGC.

In determining the remuneration package, the NRGC reviews the individual's remuneration with the use of market data for positions with comparable companies. Where appropriate, the package is adjusted so as to keep pace with market trends and ensure continued remuneration competitiveness, which includes conducting a comparative analysis. The Company seeks to position the overall fixed remuneration for senior management at around the 50th (median) percentile level when compared to its peers for equivalent positions.

Variable Remuneration

Short-term Incentives (STI)

Senior executives may receive variable remuneration in the form of STI of up to 50% of their annual fixed remuneration package (comprising salary and statutory superannuation). STI payments are based on the Board's assessment of the executive's performance towards achieving key Company objectives over the relevant period.

On an annual basis, the performance of each senior executive is reviewed immediately prior to or just after the reporting date. The NRGC then determines the amount of STI to be allocated to each executive with approval from the Board. The total potential STI available for award is ultimately at the Board's discretion. Payments are made in cash after the reporting date. Where an executive resigns during or after the relevant financial year, it remains at the discretion of the Board as to whether any of the STI is payable for the relevant financial year. However, STI's are generally not paid upon resignation of an executive unless there are exceptional circumstances.

The focus for the 2024/25 financial year was on the Company's operational safety and environmental performance and on achieving the annual budget outcomes related to safety, sales, costs and cashflow generation, and on advancing the Company's acquisition initiatives. The executive STI targets have been selected with the objective of achieving the Company's operational performance and financial outcomes at a group and individual level.

The Board assessed the Company's and senior executives' performances based on the actual results achieved to the end of May 2025 and forecasts for the month of June 2025. The Board also exercised its discretion taking into account the individual efforts of senior executives over the period.

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The outcomes of the target reviews for the 2024/25 financial year are summarised in the following table:

Area	Description / KPI	*Weighting*	*Actual Achievements*
1. Environment, Social and Governance (ESG)	No critical incidents, good compliance (minimal reported issues) and innovations.	10%	• Targets achieved or exceeded. • No critical environmental incidents incurred, and good timely reporting and regulatory relationships well maintained. • Continuation of long range mine closure planning and the receipt of associated approvals. • Further trialling of emissions reduction initiatives underway, including through the installation of hybrid hydrogen units to reduce diesel fuel burn. • Assessment of climate change reporting obligations and preparation of required template. • Female employees increased across the organisation from 24% at 30 June 2024 to 28% at 30 June 2025. • Indigenous employees 15% of Koolan Island workforce. • Strong relationship with the Dambimangari Traditional Owners. • Continued risk management processes and reporting.
2. Sales Volumes	Reference to internal Budget targets and Company guidance of 2.7-3.0 Mwmt.	10%	• Not achieved. • Shipped 2.61 Mwmt for the year.
3. Cash Costs	Reference to internal Budget targets and Company guidance of $95-100/wmt FOB (before capital projects and royalties).	30%	• Not achieved. • Cash operating costs were $110/wmt FOB shipped, reflecting good cost control but under-Budget shipping volumes. • Capital projects were below Budget.
4. Earnings and cashflow	Reference to Budgeted pre-tax earnings and cashflow	10%	• Partially achieved. • Reflects lower average iron ore prices throughout the period and operational (including weather and geotechnical) disruptions leading to under-plan shipping volumes.
5. Business growth	Acquisition reviews, equity investments and exploration activities.	10%	• Achieved. • Immediately following year-end, Mount Gibson announced the acquisition of a 50% interest in the Central Tanami Gold Project and wholly-owned exploration landholdings from Northern Star Resources Limited. • Equity investment portfolio expanded to $44 million as at year end. • Active regional exploration activities underway in Western Australia's Mid-West and Edmund Basin regions.
6. Personal & Leadership Performance	Personal leadership, communications and management and technical performance.	30%	• Board discretion item referencing STI targets and overall contribution, business influence and performance. • Continued demonstrable improvements in safety leadership, communication and trends. The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (per one million manhours worked, rolling 12 month basis) remained at zero and the Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate declined from 4.4 to 2.3, comparing very favourably with industry benchmarks. • Detailed individual STI targets are set for each of the executive team based on leadership behaviours, workplace health and safety leadership and achievements, environmental performance, revenue and offtake matters, commercial activities, budgeting and forecasting competency, financial/treasury management and reporting, human resources and culture activities, business growth, IT systems, investor/stakeholder relations, Traditional Owner engagement, risk management and control, legal compliance and governance matters.

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For the 2024/25 financial year, a total STI cash incentive of $492,100 was awarded to Key Management Personnel, representing STI cash incentives available to Mr Kerr (55% of entitlement), Ms Dobson (55% of entitlement) and Mr Stokes (55% of entitlement). The amount of the STI is provided for in the Company's financials for the year and will be paid in September 2025.

For the coming 2025/26 financial year, the Board will follow the STI key performance indicators as set out in the table above and refine these for the Company's recently announced acquisition of a 50% interest in the Central Tanami Gold Project.

Long-term Incentives (LTI)

The Company's LTI plan, known as the Loan Share Plan (**LSP**), was established in August 2016. Under the LSP, ordinary shares in the Company may be issued to eligible participants, with vesting of the shares being subject to the satisfaction of stipulated performance conditions. Historically the key performance metric for LSP shares vesting has been linked to share price performance based on a 5 day volume-weighted average price (VWAP) calculation after the first 12 months of issue and within the following 4 year period.

At the time of grant, the shares are issued at their market value with the recipient required to pay this market value in order to take up the share offer. The Company or any of its subsidiaries will provide a loan to fund the acquisition price. The loan is interest-free and secured against the shares in the form of a holding lock preventing all dealing in the shares. The loan is limited recourse such that if the shares do not ultimately vest and are therefore forfeited, this is treated as full repayment of the loan balance. The Board considers it is appropriate that the loans supporting the award of the LTI shares are limited recourse loans with the recipient's liability restricted to the issue price of the shares (adjusted for dividends and other security issues in accordance with the terms of the LTI scheme) rather than full recourse. A full recourse loan structure effectively acts as a margin loan rather than a reward linked to share price performance. The Board considers that from a risk/reward perspective, limited recourse loans are to be preferred given the scheme is intended to act as an incentive to drive executive and Company performance rather than create the risk of a substantial financial burden for the executive. In a declining market scenario, the overhang of this type of financial burden is not consistent with good governance as it gives rise to potential conflicts of interests in terms of future decision making and acceptable levels of risk.

Where an executive resigns prior to the vesting of the LSP shares, it remains at the discretion of the Board as to whether any of the LSP shares remain on issue. If an employee resigns prior to vesting, the LSP shares are forfeited and sold or reallocated into future LSP or Dividend Reinvestment Plan share issues.

Under the LTI scheme the Board retains the absolute discretion as to how a participant's unvested LTI shares may be dealt with (if at all) if there has been a change in control event. This could include waiving vesting requirements but would ultimately depend upon circumstances relevant to the Board at that time.

While the loan balance remains outstanding, any dividends paid on the shares, net of the tax on the dividends, will be automatically applied towards repayment of the loan. In making the loan in respect of the newly issued shares, there is no cash cost to the Company other than the associated ASX listing fees.

The Company has a policy restricting executives from entering into arrangements to protect the value of unvested LTI entitlements under equity-based remuneration plans.

Since the 2021/2022 financial year, LSP shares have been issued such that they have a two-year vesting period, versus the previous one year vesting period, during which the relevant executive must remain continuously employed by the Group.

On 3 July 2024, the Company issued 3,471,800 shares under the LSP. In accordance with the terms of the LSP, the shares were issued at a share price of $0.42 per share and pursuant to the vesting conditions, these shares do not vest unless a share price target of a 10% premium to the issue price is met between 3 July 2025 and 3 July 2029 and the participants remain continuously employed by the Group until at least 3 July 2026.

A summary of the historical status of LSP share awards as at 30 June 2025 is provided in the table below:

Financial Year	Award Shares	Vesting Metrics	Term	Status	Forfeited
2024/25	3,471,800	10% Share Price Increase above $0.42 and minimum 24 months continuous employment	3 July 2025 – 3 July 2029	Unvested	-
2023/24	1,952,900	10% Share Price Increase above $0.546 and minimum 24 months continuous employment	14 December 2023 – 13 December 2028	Unvested	-
2022/23	3,851,300	10% Share Price Increase above $0.436 and minimum 24 months continuous employment	1 September 2022 – 31 August 2027	Vested	970,900
2021/22	2,063,100	10% Share Price Increase above $0.931 and minimum 24 months continuous employment	1 July 2021 – 30 June 2026	Unvested	517,600
2020/21	2,986,400	10% Share Price Increase above $0.617 and minimum 12 months continuous employment	1 July 2020 – 30 June 2025	Vested – Forfeited	2,986,400
2019/20	1,705,800	10% Share Price Increase above $1.03 and minimum 12 months continuous employment	1 July 2019 – 30 June 2024	Unvested – Lapsed	1,705,800
2018/19	2,998,351	10% Share Price Increase above $0.443 and minimum 12 months continuous employment	1 July 2018 – 30 June 2023	Vested	1,074,623
2017/18	No award	-	-	-	-
2016/17	4,749,456	10% Share Price Increase above $0.316 and minimum 12 months continuous employment	1 July 2016 – 30 June 2021	Vested	-

Note: "10% Share Price Increase" means a 10% share price increase from date of grant - based on a 5-day VWAP – any time after the first 12 months of the Term.

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For the coming 2025/26 financial year, invitations to participants in the LSP awards was made on 17 July 2025. Invitations were based on similar vesting conditions to the 2024/25 award, namely a share price target of a 10% premium to the issue price and the participant remaining continuously employed by the Group to 17 July 2027. Any dividends accruing during vesting periods and upon vesting will be used, net of tax on the dividend, to pay down the 5-year non-recourse LSP loan. The actual issue price and number of shares issued to participants under the LSP was determined based on the 5 trading day VWAP prior to issue at $0.3242 per share. The value of the LSP shares is $0.1163 per share. A summary of the 2025 LSP share is provided below:

Financial Year	Award Shares	Vesting Metrics	Term	Status	Forfeited
2025/26	5,128,500	10% Share Price Increase above $0.3242 and minimum 24 months continuous employment	17 July 2025 – 17 July 2030	Unvested	-

Employment Contracts

As at the date of this report, the Group had entered into employment contracts with the following executives:

Peter Kerr

The key terms of his contract include:

- Commenced as Chief Financial Officer on 19 September 2012 and subsequently appointed as Chief Executive Officer 1 October 2018 with no set term;
- Annual Salary Package increase by minimum of CPI from 1 July every year;
- STI Bonus of up to one half of Annual Salary Package;
- LTI Bonus of up to one third of Annual Salary Package; and
- If the Company wishes to terminate the contract other than if Mr Kerr is guilty of any grave misconduct, serious or persistent breach of the terms of the contract or wilful neglect in the discharge of his duties, the Company is obliged to pay out 12 months Annual Salary Package plus any other accrued entitlements and bonuses. If Mr Kerr wishes to terminate the contract, he must provide six months' notice.

David Stokes

The key terms of his contract include:

- Commenced 2 April 2012 with no set term;
- Annual Salary Package increase by minimum of CPI from 1 July every year;
- STI Bonus of up to one half of Annual Salary Package;
- LTI Bonus of up to one third of Annual Salary Package; and
- If the Company wishes to terminate the contract other than if Mr Stokes is guilty of any grave misconduct, serious or persistent breach of the terms of the contract or wilful neglect in the discharge of his duties, the Company is obliged to pay out 12 months Annual Salary Package plus any other accrued entitlements and bonuses. If Mr Stokes wishes to terminate the contract, he must provide six months' notice.

Gillian Dobson

The key terms of her contract include:

- Commenced as Group Commercial Manager on 23 April 2013 and subsequently appointed as Chief Financial Officer on 1 October 2018 with no set term;
- Annual Salary Package increase by minimum of CPI from 1 July every year;
- STI Bonus of up to one half of Annual Salary Package;
- LTI Bonus of up to one third of Annual Salary Package; and
- If the Company wishes to terminate the contract other than if Ms Dobson is guilty of any grave misconduct, serious or persistent breach of the terms of the contract or wilful neglect in the discharge of his duties, the Company is obliged to pay out six months Annual Salary Package plus any other accrued entitlements and bonuses. If Ms Dobson wishes to terminate the contract, she must provide three months' notice.

Details of directors and key management personnel disclosed in this report

[i] Directors

B Smith	Chairman (*appointed 19 November 2024 as Alternate Director to Mr Lee and subsequently as Chairman on 17 April 2025*)
SH Lee	Alternate Director to Mr Smith (*resigned as Chairman and appointed as Alternate Director to Mr Smith on 17 April 2025*)
A Jones	Non-Executive Director
S Bird	Lead Non-Executive Director
P Dougas	Non-Executive Director
E Delfabbro	Non-Executive Director
R Ding	Non-Executive Director
A Ferguson	Alternate Director to Mr Lee (*resigned 19 November 2024*)

[ii] Key Management Personnel

P Kerr	Chief Executive Officer
D Stokes	Company Secretary and General Counsel
G Dobson	Chief Financial Officer

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All directors and key management personnel have held the above positions for the period from 1 July 2024 to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Short Term				Post Employment	Long Term	Share Based Payment		
30 June 2025	Salary & Fees $	Non Monetary[a] $	Cash Incentives[b] $	Accrued Annual Leave[c] $	Super-annuation $	Long Service Leave[d] $	Loan Share Plan[e] $	Total $	% Perform-ance Related[f]
Directors									
B Smith [i]	22,482	-	-	-	2,585	-	-	**25,067**	-
SH Lee [ii]	94,162	-	-	-	10,829	-	-	**104,991**	-
A Jones	113,390	-	-	-	13,040	-	-	**126,430**	-
S Bird	123,411	-	-	-	14,192	-	-	**137,603**	-
P Dougas	128,783	-	-	-	-	-	-	**128,783**[g]	-
E Delfabbro	107,589	-	-	-	12,373	-	-	**119,962**	-
R Ding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
A Ferguson [iii]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Sub-total	**589,817**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**53,019**	**-**	**-**	**642,836**	
Other KMP									
P Kerr	793,883	5,302	227,700	-	34,041	21,937	261,880	**1,344,743**	36
D Stokes	400,900	5,302	122,900	-	46,104	12,003	124,623	**711,832**	35
G Dobson	484,461	5,302	141,500	14,197	30,000	13,411	152,484	**841,355**	35
Sub-total	**1,679,244**	**15,906**	**492,100**	**14,197**	**110,145**	**47,351**	**538,987**	**2,897,930**	
Totals	**2,269,061**	**15,906**	**492,100**	**14,197**	**163,164**	**47,351**	**538,987**	**3,540,766**	

(i) Mr Smith was appointed on 19 November 2024 as the Alternate Director to Mr Lee and subsequently replaced Mr Lee as the Chairman on 17 April 2025.
(ii) Mr Lee resigned as the Chairman and was appointed as the Alternate Director to Mr Smith on 17 April 2025.
(iii) Mr Ferguson resigned on 19 November 2024.

(a) Non-Monetary items include the value (where applicable) of benefits such as group life insurance cover that are available to all employees of Mount Gibson and car parking, and are inclusive of Fringe Benefits Tax where applicable.

(b) Cash incentives represent the cash value of the executives' short-term incentive awards for the 2024/25 year. Refer to "Short-term Incentives" section above.

(c) Annual leave has been separately categorised and is measured on an accrual basis and reflects the movement in the accrual over the twelve-month period. Any reduction in accrued leave reflects more leave taken or cashed out than that which accrued in the period.

(d) Represents the accrual for long service leave over the twelve-month period.

(e) The fair values of the awards under the Loan Share Plan (restricted shares) were calculated as at the grant date and represent the accounting expense incurred by the Company for the stated financial period, reflecting the terms of the particular restricted shares. The amount included as remuneration is not related to or indicative of the benefit (if any) that individual executives may in fact receive (refer the Long-term Incentives (LTI) section of this report).

(f) Performance related remuneration reflects the proportion of the total remuneration relating to cash incentives (STI) and share based payments (LTI).

(g) Mr Dougas's fees include superannuation at the applicable statutory rate.

Options

There were no options granted to Directors or Executives during the year ended 30 June 2025 and there were no options outstanding as at 30 June 2025. Other than those shares issued under the LSP and accounted for as in-substance options, there were no shares issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2025 (2024: nil).

Shares

On 3 July 2024, a total of 3,471,800 restricted shares were granted under the LSP. The award has been accounted for as an in-substance option award with the fair value assessed at grant date as $0.1654 per LSP share. Refer section above titled "Long-term Incentives" for details of the shares issued under the LSP.

	Grant Date	LSP Shares Granted (#)	LSP Shares Forfeited (#)	Fair Value at Grant Date[1] ($/LSP share)	Value of LSP Shares Granted ($)	Exercise Price ($)	Vesting Date & Condit-ions	Expiry Date	LSP Shares Vested in Year (#)	Value of LSP Shares Vested in Year[3] ($)
P Kerr	3-Jul-24	1,606,400	-	0.1654	265,699	0.42	Note 2	3-Jul-29	-	-
D Stokes	3-Jul-24	867,300	-	0.1654	143,451	0.42	Note 2	3-Jul-29	-	-
G Dobson	3-Jul-24	998,100	-	0.1654	165,086	0.42	Note 2	3-Jul-29	-	-
Total		**3,471,800**	**-**		**574,236**				**-**	**-**

1. Determined at the time of grant per AASB 2, refer note 26(d) in the financial statements.
2. In order for the LSP shares to vest, participants must remain continuously employed by the Group to 3 July 2026 and the Company's share price, as measured by a rolling 5-day volume weighted average price of the Company's shares traded on the ASX, must on 3 July 2025 or at any time prior to expiry, be above a 10% premium to the issue price of the LSP shares.
3. Determined at the time of exercise at the intrinsic value of the LSP share.

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During the year ended 30 June 2025, there were no alterations to the terms and conditions of LSP shares after their grant date.

Performance Rights

There were no Performance Rights granted as part of remuneration, or vested and exercised, during the year ended 30 June 2025. At 30 June 2025, there were no Performance Rights on issue. There were no shares issued on the exercise of Performance Rights during the year ended 30 June 2025 (2024: nil).

Share and right holdings of Key Management Personnel as at 30 June 2025

	Balance 1 July 2024 Ord	Granted as Remuneration Ord	Forfeited Ord	Purchases Ord	Balance 30 June 2025 Ord
Directors					
B Smith[(i)]	-	-	-	-	-
SH Lee[(ii)] (Alt. for Mr Smith)	-	-	-	-	-
A Jones	-	-	-	-	-
S Bird	51,899	-	-	-	51,899
P Dougas	796,602	-	-	-	796,602
E Delfabbro	-	-	-	62,998	62,998
R Ding	-	-	-	-	-
A Ferguson[(iii)]	-	-	-	-	-
Other KMP[(iv)]					
P Kerr	5,788,803	1,606,400	(576,900)	-	6,818,303
D Stokes	3,031,735	867,300	(342,300)	-	3,556,735
G Dobson	2,719,500	998,100	(346,100)	-	3,371,500
Total	**12,388,539**	**3,471,800**	**(1,265,300)**	**62,998**	**14,658,037**

(i) Mr Smith was appointed on 19 November 2024.

(ii) For the purposes of Corporations Act Regulation 2M.3.03(1)-Item 18, Mr Lee does not have a disclosable shareholding. However, it is noted for purposes of ASX Listing Rule 3.19A.2 that Mr Lee has previously declared an indirect "relevant interest" in 452,767,297 ordinary shares in the Company through his association with Allied Group Limited, a substantial shareholder of the Company – refer ASX announcement dated 7 October 2021.

(iii) Mr Ferguson resigned as an alternate director for Mr Lee on 19 November 2024.

(iv) The closing balance at 30 June 2025 for Other KMP includes 12,837,000 LSP shares (in-substance options) held by Mr. Kerr (5,693,800 LSP shares), Mr. Stokes (2,999,900 LSP shares), Ms. Dobson (3,371,500 LSP shares) and Mr. Mitchell who resigned on 3 February 2023 (771,800 LSP shares). 2,986,400 of the LSP shares had vested as at balance date.

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Remuneration of Key Management Personnel for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Short Term				Post Employment	Long Term	Share Based Payment		
30 June 2024	Salary & Fees $	Non Monetary[a] $	Cash Incentives[b] $	Accrued Annual Leave[c] $	Super-annuation $	Long Service Leave[d] $	Loan Share Plan[e] $	Total $	% Perform-ance Related[f]
Directors									
SH Lee	108,870	-	-	-	11,976	-	-	**120,846**	-
A Jones	108,326	-	-	-	11,916	-	-	**120,242**	-
S Bird	117,534	-	-	-	12,929	-	-	**130,463**	-
P Dougas	119,684	-	-	-	-	-	-	**119,684**	-
E Delfabbro [i]	86,490	-	-	-	9,514	-	-	**96,004**	-
R Ding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
A Ferguson (Alt)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
R Barwick [ii]	18,333	3,604	-	-	2,017	-	-	**23,954**	-
Sub-total	**559,237**	**3,604**	**-**	**-**	**48,352**	**-**	**-**	**611,193**	
Other KMP									
P Kerr	769,591	25,143	378,600	-	27,500	23,227	173,701	**1,397,762**	40
D Stokes	402,847	20,412	161,400	4,473	27,500	12,741	85,747	**715,120**	35
G Dobson	467,782	17,807	210,500	-	27,500	14,121	99,822	**837,532**	37
Sub-total	**1,640,220**	**63,362**	**750,500**	**4,473**	**82,500**	**50,089**	**359,270**	**2,950,414**	
Totals	**2,199,457**	**66,966**	**750,500**	**4,473**	**130,852**	**50,089**	**359,270**	**3,561,607**	

(i) Ms Delfabbro was appointed on 28 August 2023.
(ii) Mr Barwick resigned on 23 August 2023.

(a) Non-Monetary items include the value (where applicable) of benefits such as group life insurance cover that are available to all employees of Mount Gibson and car parking, and are inclusive of Fringe Benefits Tax where applicable.

(b) Cash incentives represent the cash value of the executives' short-term incentive awards for the 2023/24 year. Refer to "Short-term Incentives" section above.

(c) Annual leave has been separately categorised and is measured on an accrual basis and reflects the movement in the accrual over the twelve-month period. Any reduction in accrued leave reflects more leave taken or cashed out than that which accrued in the period.

(d) Represents the accrual for long service leave over the twelve-month period.

(e) The fair values of the awards under the Loan Share Plan (restricted shares) were calculated as at the grant date and represent the accounting expense incurred by the Company for the stated financial period, reflecting the terms of the particular restricted shares. The amount included as remuneration is not related to or indicative of the benefit (if any) that individual executives may in fact receive (refer the Long-term Incentives (LTI) section of this report).

(f) Performance related remuneration reflects the proportion of the total remuneration relating to cash incentives (STI) and share based payments (LTI).

Other Transactions and Balances with Key Management Personnel

There were no other transactions and balances with key management personnel during the years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

Company Performance

The table below shows the performance of the Group over the last 5 years:

		30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
Net profit/(loss) after tax	***$'000***	(82,192)	6,430	5,179	(174,116)	64,006
Earnings/(loss) per share	***$/share***	(0.0692)	0.0053	0.0043	(0.1455)	0.0546
Closing share price	***$***	0.27	0.41	0.44	0.54	0.95

End of remuneration report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



BRETT SMITH
Chairman
Date: 19 August 2025

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Competent Person Statements

Exploration Results
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results including sampling techniques and data management is based on information compiled by Brett Morey, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Morey is a full-time employee of Mount Gibson Iron Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Morey consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resources:
The information in this report relating to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Ms Elizabeth Haren, a Competent Person who is a member and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Haren was previously a full-time employee of, and is a consultant to, Mount Gibson Iron Limited, and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Haren consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserves
The information in this report relating to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Brett Morey, a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Morey is a full-time employee of Mount Gibson Iron Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Morey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears**.**

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Auditor's independence declaration to the directors of Mount Gibson Iron Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Mount Gibson Iron Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2025, 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 Mount Gibson Iron Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Ernst & Young

J K Newton
Partner
19 August 2025

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Consolidated Income Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Revenue	3[a]	330,525	667,678
Interest revenue	3[b]	19,896	16,802
TOTAL REVENUE		**350,421**	**684,480**
Cost of sales	4[a]	(330,298)	(491,417)
GROSS PROFIT		**20,123**	**193,063**
Other income	3[c]	31,150	45,546
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	18	(15,439)	(37,632)
Impairment of mine properties	18	(74,961)	(121,468)
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	4[c]	1,373	(519)
Net marked-to-market (loss)	4[d]	(7,527)	(3,111)
Exploration expenses		(2,856)	(18)
Administration and other expenses		(18,604)	(19,001)
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX AND FINANCE COSTS		**(66,741)**	**56,860**
Finance costs	4[b]	(3,501)	(4,406)
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		**(70,242)**	**52,454**
Tax benefit/(expense)	5	(11,950)	(46,024)
PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER TAX ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY		**(82,192)**	**6,430**
Earnings/(loss) per share (cents per share)			
• basic earnings/(loss) per share	27	(6.92)	0.53
• diluted earnings/(loss) per share	27	(6.92)	0.53

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Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD AFTER TAX		**(82,192)**	**6,430**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS)			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges	23[b]	1,330	218
Deferred income tax	23[b]	(399)	(65)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		**931**	**153**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		**(81,261)**	**6,583**

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Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	49,056	36,258
Term deposits	7	372,790	387,490
Financial assets held for trading	8	39,977	18,539
Other financial assets	9	-	20,745
Trade and other receivables	10	4,384	4,856
Derivative financial assets	12	1,329	198
Inventories	11	32,386	56,346
Prepayments		5,411	5,481
Total Current Assets		**505,333**	**529,913**
Non-Current Assets			
Financial assets held for trading	8	2,037	-
Other financial assets	9	20,735	-
Property, plant and equipment	14	9,065	25,879
Right-of-use assets	15	6,981	12,365
Deferred exploration and evaluation costs	16	419	2,480
Mine properties	17	38,096	81,671
Deferred tax assets	5	-	11,990
Total Non-Current Assets		**77,333**	**134,385**
TOTAL ASSETS		**582,666**	**664,298**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	55,034	43,018
Employee benefits		8,124	7,918
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	20	5,065	9,144
Provisions	21	469	469
Total Current Liabilities		**68,692**	**60,549**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee benefits		1,012	597
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	20	226	2,707
Provisions	21	59,560	54,272
Deferred tax liabilities	5	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**60,798**	**57,576**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**129,490**	**118,125**
NET ASSETS		**453,176**	**546,173**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	22	620,827	633,102
Accumulated losses	24	(1,094,860)	(1,012,668)
Reserves	23	927,209	925,739
TOTAL EQUITY		**453,176**	**546,173**

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Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		333,428	667,235
Proceeds from rail credit		-	4,667
Proceeds from insurance		28,115	3,791
Payments to suppliers and employees		(261,639)	(343,472)
Interest paid		(1,093)	(1,865)
Income tax paid		(359)	(2,146)
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	6[b]	**98,452**	**328,210**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		20,461	10,521
Dividend received		3	1,200
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,468	697
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(10,566)	(34,640)
Proceeds from/(payment for) term deposits		14,000	(276,900)
Purchase of convertible notes		(2,000)	-
Purchase of shares		(3,125)	-
Proceeds from sale of financial assets held for trading		813	149
Payment for financial assets held for trading		(26,397)	(19,805)
Proceeds from sale of disposal group		-	10,000
Payment for deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure		(794)	(551)
Payment for mine development		(53,700)	(25,703)
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(59,837)**	**(335,032)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for share buy-back		(12,156)	-
Payment for share buy-back transaction costs		(119)	-
Repayment of insurance premium funding facility		-	(1,163)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(13,261)	(10,073)
Payment of borrowing costs		(125)	(772)
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(25,661)**	**(12,008)**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		12,954	(18,830)
Net foreign exchange difference		(156)	50
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		36,258	55,038
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	6[a]	**49,056**	**36,258**

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Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent						*Total Equity*
	Issued Capital	**Accumulated Losses**	**Share Based Payments Reserve**	**Net Unrealised Gains / (Losses) Reserve**	**Dividend Distribution Reserve**	**Equity Reserves**	
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
At 1 July 2023	**633,102**	**(1,019,098)**	**22,553**	**(153)**	**906,019**	**(3,192)**	**539,231**
Profit for the period	-	6,430	-	-	-	-	**6,430**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	153	-	-	**153**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**6,430**	**-**	**153**	**-**	**-**	**6,583**
Share-based payments	-	-	359	-	-	-	**359**
At 30 June 2024	**633,102**	**(1,012,668)**	**22,912**	**-**	**906,019**	**(3,192)**	**546,173**
At 1 July 2024	**633,102**	**(1,012,668)**	**22,912**	**-**	**906,019**	**(3,192)**	**546,173**
Loss for the period	-	(82,192)	-	-	-	-	**(82,192)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	931	-	-	**931**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(82,192)**	**-**	**931**	**-**	**-**	**(81,261)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners							
Share buy-back	(12,156)	-	-	-	-	-	**(12,156)**
Share buy-back transaction costs	(119)	-	-	-	-	-	**(119)**
Share-based payments	-	-	539	-	-	-	**539**
At 30 June 2025	**620,827**	**(1,094,860)**	**23,451**	**931**	**906,019**	**(3,192)**	**453,176**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Introduction

(a) Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements of the Group, comprising the Company and the entities that it controlled during the year ended 30 June 2025, were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 20 August 2025.

The Company is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The nature of operations and principal activities of the Group are the mining and export of hematite iron ore from Koolan Island in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, treasury management and the pursuit of mineral resources acquisitions and investments.

The address of the registered office is Level 1, 2 Kings Park Road, West Perth, Western Australia, 6005, Australia.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, applicable Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards (**IFRS**) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial report has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments and certain financial assets that have been measured at fair value.

The Group has adopted all Accounting Standards and Interpretations mandatory to annual periods beginning on or before 1 July 2024. Adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have a material effect on the financial position or performance of the Group at the date of initial application. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024, except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations as of 1 July 2024.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($'000) unless otherwise stated, under the option available to the Company under Australian Securities and Investment Commission (**ASIC**) (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Report) Instrument 2016/191. The Company is an entity to which the instrument applies.

For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity.

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its controlled entities.

The financial statements of controlled entities are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies.

Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist.

All intercompany balances and transactions, including unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions, have been eliminated in full. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless costs cannot be recovered.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Controlled entities are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group.

Where there is loss of control of a controlled entity, the consolidated financial statements include the results for the part of the reporting period during which the Company has control.

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2. Other Material Accounting Policies

(a) Foreign currency

The functional currency of the Company and its controlled entities is Australian dollars (A$).

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rates 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 balance sheet date. All such exchange differences are taken to the income statement in the consolidated financial report.

(b) Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST) except:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are included in the Cash Flow Statement on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(c) Other accounting policies

Other material 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.

(d) Key accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made a number of judgements and applied estimates of future events. Significant judgements and estimates which are material to the financial statements are provided throughout the notes to the financial statements.

Other material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions not provided in the notes to the financial statements are as follows:

Determination of mineral resources and ore reserves

The Group estimates its mineral resources and ore reserves in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 (the **JORC Code**). The information on mineral resources and ore reserves was prepared by or under the supervision of Competent Persons as defined in the JORC Code. The amounts presented are based on the mineral resources and ore reserves determined under the JORC Code.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral resources and ore reserves and assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation which (or and) may change significantly when new information becomes available.

Changes in the forecast prices of commodities, exchange rates, production costs or recovery rates may change the economic status of reserves and may, ultimately, result in the ore reserves being restated. Such changes in the ore reserves could impact depreciation and amortisation rates, asset carrying values, deferred stripping costs and provisions for decommissioning and restoration.

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	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
3. Revenue and Other Income			
[a] Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers – sale of iron ore		346,912	667,818
Other revenue:			
Quotation period price adjustments – relating to prior year shipments		(4,948)	(896)
Quotation period price adjustments – relating to current year shipments		(10,314)	4,385
Realised loss on foreign exchange and commodity hedging contracts		(1,125)	(3,629)
		330,525	667,678
[b] Interest revenue			
Interest revenue – calculated using the effective interest method		17,878	8,674
Interest revenue – other		2,018	8,128
		19,896	16,802
[c] Other income			
Net realised gain on sale of financial assets		38	-
Net gain on disposal group		-	35,942
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,292	301
Rail credit income		-	1,876
Insurance proceeds	[i]	28,115	3,791
Storage fee income		-	229
Dividend income		3	1,200
Other income		1,702	2,207
		31,150	45,546

[i] During the period, the Company received the final proceeds $27,270,000 from the business interruption insurance claim in relation to the August 2022 processing plant fire at Koolan Island.

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Recognition and measurement

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group generates a significant proportion of revenue from the sale of iron ore. In some instances, the Group provides freight/shipping services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer and at the amount that reflects the consideration which the Group expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue contracts because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Iron ore sales

Each iron ore shipment is governed by a sales contract with the customer, including spot sales agreements and long-term offtake agreements. For the Group's iron ore sales not sold under Cost and Freight (**CFR**) Incoterms, the performance obligation is the delivery of the iron ore. From time to time, some of the Group's iron ore sales may be sold under CFR Incoterms, whereby the Group is also responsible for providing freight/shipping services. In these situations, the freight/shipping service represents a separate performance obligation.

Revenue from iron ore sales is recognised when control of the iron ore passes to the customer, which generally occurs at a point in time when the iron ore is physically transferred onto a vessel. This is the point where title passes to the customer together with significant risks and rewards of ownership.

All or substantially all of the Group's sales are provisionally priced, where the final price is referenced to a future market-based (Platts) index price. Adjustment to the sales price occurs based on movements in the index price up to the end of the quotational period (**QP**). These are referred to as provisional pricing arrangements and are such that the selling price for the iron ore is determined on a specified future date after shipment to the customer. Adjustments to the sales price therefore occur up until the end of the QP. The period between provisional pricing and the end of the QP is generally between two and three months. Revenue is measured as the amount to which the Group expects to be entitled at the end of the QP, being the estimated forward price at the date the revenue is recognised. For those arrangements subject to CFR shipping terms, a portion of the transaction price is allocated to the separate freight/shipping services provided. For provisional pricing arrangements, any future changes that occur over the QP are embedded within trade receivables. Given the exposure to the commodity price, these provisionally priced trade receivables are measured at fair value through profit or loss (see note 10). Subsequent changes in the fair value of provisionally priced trade receivables are recognised in revenue but are presented separately to revenue from contracts with customers.

Changes in fair value over the term of the provisionally priced trade receivable are estimated by reference to movements in the index price as well as taking into account relevant other fair value consideration including interest rate and credit risk adjustments.

Freight/shipping services

For CFR arrangements, the Group is responsible for providing freight/shipping services (as principal) after the date that the Group transfers control of the iron ore to its customers. The Group, therefore, has a separate performance obligation for freight/shipping services which is provided solely to facilitate the sale of the commodities it produces.

The transaction price (as determined above) is allocated to the iron ore and freight/shipping services using the relative stand-alone selling price method. Under these arrangements, revenue is recognised over time using an output basis to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service as this best represents the Group's performance. This is on the basis that the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group as the services are being provided. The costs associated with the freight/shipping services are also recognised over the same time period as shipping occurs.

Interest Revenue

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Key estimates and judgments

For the Group's CFR customers, the Group is responsible for providing freight/shipping services. While the Group does not actually provide nor operate the vessels, the Group has determined that it is principal in these arrangements because it has concluded it controls the specified services before they are provided to the customer. The terms of the Group's contract with the service provider gives the Group the ability to direct the service provider to provide the specified services on the Group's behalf.

The Group has also concluded that revenue for freight/shipping services is to be recognised over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. The fact that another entity would not need to re-perform the freight/shipping services that the Group has provided to date demonstrates that the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the Group's performance as it is performed. The Group determined that the output method is the best method for measuring progress of the freight/shipping services because there is a direct relationship between the Group's effort and the transfer of service to the customer. The Group recognises revenue on the basis of the time elapsed relative to the total expected time to complete the service.

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	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
4. Expenses			
[a] Cost of sales			
Mining and site administration costs		205,752	194,169
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment – mining and site administration		8,105	17,219
Depreciation of right-of-use assets – mining and site administration		10,614	8,936
Capitalised deferred stripping costs	17	(24,170)	-
Amortisation of capitalised deferred stripping costs	17	14,301	48,502
Amortisation of mine properties	17	14,400	38,568
Crushing costs		37,306	50,387
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment – crushing		2,251	6,632
Depreciation of right-of-use assets – crushing		1,217	1,422
Port costs		4,742	10,264
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment – port		-	10
Royalties		32,290	64,093
Consumables stock write-down	11[i]	5,016	830
Net ore inventory movement		40,246	28,539
Net movement in net realisable value of ore inventories	11[i]	(21,772)	21,846
Cost of sales – Free on Board (FOB) basis		330,298	491,417
[b] Finance costs			
Finance charges on banking facilities		567	1,477
Finance charges on lease liabilities		713	967
		1,280	2,444
Non-cash interest accretion on rehabilitation provision	21	2,221	1,962
		3,501	4,406
[c] Net foreign exchange (gain) / loss			
Net realised (gain)/loss on foreign exchange transactions		(1,519)	512
Net unrealised loss on foreign exchange balances		146	7
		(1,373)	519
[d] Net marked-to-market (gain) / loss			
Unrealised marked-to-market (gain)/loss on foreign exchange derivatives		198	(127)
Unrealised marked-to-market (gain)/loss on financial assets held for trading		7,329	3,238
		7,527	3,111
[e] Administration and other expenses include:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		343	165
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		493	492
Share-based payments expense	26(a)	539	359
Insurance premiums		1,978	2,020
Business development expenses		898	18
[f] Cost of sales and Administration and other expenses above include:			
Salaries and wages expense and other employee benefits		77,044	77,860
Lease expense – short-term		3,023	5,794
Lease expense – low value assets		197	151
Lease expense – variable		67	15

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Recognition and measurement

Employee benefits expense

Wages, salaries, sick leave and other employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries and other employee benefits, including non-monetary benefits, expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

Redundancy

Provision is made for redundancy payments where positions have been identified as excess to requirements, the Group has communicated a detailed and formal plan and a reliable estimate of the amount payable can be determined.

Annual leave and long service leave

The Group expects its annual leave benefits to be settled wholly within 12 months of each reporting date. The obligation is measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Share-Based Payment Plans

The policy relating to share-based payments is set out in note 26.

Superannuation

Contributions made by the Group to employee superannuation funds, which are defined contribution plans, are charged as an expense when incurred.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred except for borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset which are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of plant, machinery and equipment (leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of plant and equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term lease and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Depreciation and amortisation

Refer to notes 14 and 17 for details on depreciation and amortisation.

Impairment

Impairment expenses are recognised to the extent that the carrying amounts of assets exceed their recoverable amounts. Refer to note 18 for further details on impairment.

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

5. Taxation

Major components of tax expense for the years ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 are:

Income Statement

Current tax

Current income tax charge/income	(2)	2,147
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	361	-

Deferred tax

Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences:		
Income tax expense recognised from current unrecognised tax losses and deductible temporary differences	32,229	30,228
Deferred tax relating to movement in temporary differences	(20,638)	13,649
Tax expense reported in Income Statement	**11,950**	**46,024**

Statement of Changes in Equity

Deferred income tax

Remeasurement of financial assets designated at fair value through OCI	399	66
Deferred income tax expense reported in equity	399	66

Reconciliation of tax expense/(benefit)

A reconciliation of tax expense/(benefit) applicable to accounting profit/(loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to tax expense at the Group's effective tax rate for the years ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Accounting profit/(loss) before tax	(70,242)	52,454
• At the statutory income tax rate of 30% (2024: 30%)	(21,072)	15,736
• Expenditure not allowed for income tax purposes	796	524
• Unrecognised deferred tax assets	32,229	30,228
• Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	54
• Non-refundable tax offset relating to dividend franking credits	-	(514)
• Other	(3)	(4)
Tax expense reported in Income Statement	**11,950**	**46,024**

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5. Taxation (Continued)

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
CONSOLIDATED						
Accrued liabilities	(5,506)	(5,347)	-	-	(5,506)	(5,347)
Capital raising costs	(229)	(246)	-	-	(229)	(246)
Deferred income	(3,975)	(2,572)	-	-	(3,975)	(2,572)
Derivatives	(103)	-	-	36	(103)	36
Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI	-	-	399	-	399	-
Inventory	(1,727)	(6,697)	-	-	(1,727)	(6,697)
Prepaid expenditure	-	-	122	43	122	43
Fixed assets, mine properties and exploration expenditure	(9,419)	-	-	3,357	(9,419)	3,357
Provisions	(20,832)	(19,113)	-	-	(20,832)	(19,113)
Borrowing cost	(387)	(530)	-	-	(387)	(530)
Tax losses – capital	(785)	-	-	-	(785)	-
Tax losses - revenue	(35,987)	(27,121)	-	-	(35,987)	(27,121)
Tax (assets)/liabilities	(78,950)	(61,626)	521	3,436	(78,429)	(58,190)
Derecognition of deferred tax assets	78,950	46,200	(521)	-	78,429	46,200
Net tax (assets)/liabilities	**-**	**(15,426)**	**-**	**3,436**	**-**	**(11,990)**

	Balance 1 July 2024 $'000	Recognised in Income $'000	Recognised in Equity $'000	Balance 30 June 2025 $'000
Movement in temporary differences during the financial year ended 30 June 2025				
Accrued liabilities	(5,347)	(159)	-	(5,506)
Capital raising costs	(246)	17	-	(229)
Deferred income	(2,572)	(1,403)	-	(3,975)
Derivatives	36	(139)	-	(103)
Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI	-	-	399	399
Inventory	(6,697)	4,970	-	(1,727)
Prepaid expenditure	43	79	-	122
Fixed assets, mine properties and exploration expenditure	3,357	(12,776)	-	(9,419)
Provisions	(19,113)	(1,719)	-	(20,832)
Borrowing cost	(530)	143	-	(387)
Tax losses – capital	-	(785)	-	(785)
Tax losses - revenue	(27,121)	(8,866)	-	(35,987)
Derecognition of deferred tax assets	46,200	32,229	-	78,429
	(11,990)	**11,591**	**399**	**-**

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Deferred tax assets that have not been recognised in respect of:		
Temporary differences	41,657	19,079
Tax losses – capital	785	-
Tax losses – revenue	35,987	27,121
	78,429	**46,200**

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5. Taxation (Continued)

	Balance 1 July 2023 $'000	Recognised in Income $'000	Recognised in Equity $'000	Balance 30 June 2024 $'000
Movement in temporary differences during the financial year ended 30 June 2024				
Accrued liabilities	(4,190)	(1,157)	-	(5,347)
Capital raising costs	(11)	(235)	-	(246)
Deferred income	(2,261)	(311)	-	(2,572)
Donations	(105)	105	-	-
Derivatives	112	(76)	-	36
Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI	(66)	-	66	-
Inventory	(1,670)	(5,027)	-	(6,697)
Prepaid expenditure	197	(154)	-	43
Fixed assets, mine properties and exploration expenditure	47,684	(44,327)	-	3,357
Provisions	(20,124)	1,011	-	(19,113)
Borrowing cost	(558)	28	-	(530)
Research and development carried forward tax offset	(1,063)	1,063	-	-
Tax losses	(89,850)	62,729	-	(27,121)
Derecognition of deferred tax assets	15,972	30,228	-	46,200
	(55,933)	**43,877**	**66**	**(11,990)**

As at 30 June 2025, the Group has carried forward gross tax losses of $122,573,000 (30 June 2024: $90,403,000) with a tax-effected value (at 30%) of $36,772,000 (30 June 2024: $27,121,000).

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5. Taxation (Continued)

Recognition and measurement

Income Tax

Deferred income tax is provided for using the full liability balance sheet approach.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable differences:

- except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised:

- except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

Tax consolidation

Mount Gibson and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have formed an income tax consolidated group under the Tax Consolidation Regime. Using the Group allocation approach, each entity in the group recognises its own current and deferred tax liabilities, except for any deferred tax liabilities resulting from unused tax losses and tax credits, which are immediately assumed by the parent entity in addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts. The current tax liability of each group entity is then subsequently assumed by the parent entity.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the Group. Details of the tax funding agreement are disclosed below.

Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly-owned tax consolidated entities.

Members of the tax consolidated group have entered into a tax sharing agreement that provides for the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations. No amounts have been recognised in the financial statements in respect of this agreement on the basis that the possibility of default is remote.

The head entity and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The Group has applied the group allocation approach in determining the appropriate amount of current taxes and deferred taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group. The current and deferred tax amounts are measured in a systematic manner that is consistent with the broad principles in AASB 112 *Income Taxes*. The nature of the tax funding agreement is discussed further below.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the head entity also recognises current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

Members of the tax consolidated group have entered into a tax funding agreement. Under the funding agreement, the funding of tax within the Group is based on accounting profit. The tax funding agreement requires payments to/from the head entity to be recognised via an inter-entity receivable (payable) which is at call. To the extent that there is a difference between the amount charged under the tax funding agreement and the allocation under the accounting policy, the head entity accounts for these as equity transactions with the subsidiaries.

The amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are due upon receipt of the funding advice from the head entity, which is issued as soon as practicable after the end of each financial year.

The head entity may also require payment of interim funding amounts to assist with its obligations to pay tax instalments.

Key estimate: recoverability of potential deferred tax assets

The Group recognises deferred tax assets in respect of tax losses to the extent that the future utilisation of these losses is considered probable. Assessing the future utilisation of these losses requires the Group to make material estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, this could result in material changes to the deferred tax assets recognised, which would in turn impact future financial results.

Management has derecognised tax losses to the extent that they may not be utilised and determined that the deferred tax asset held at 30 June 2025 is unlikely to be utilised within the next two years.

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	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

[a] Reconciliation of cash

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 30 June:

Cash at bank and on hand	44,056	18,258
Short-term deposits	5,000	18,000
	49,056	**36,258**

Cash at bank earns interest at floating daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and earn interest at short-term deposit rates.

Recognition and measurement

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity period of three months or less.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts, if any.

[b] Reconciliation of the net profit/(loss) after tax to the net cash flows from operations

Net profit/(loss) after tax	(82,192)	6,430
Adjustments to reconcile profit after tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10,699	24,026
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	12,324	10,850
Amortisation of capitalised deferred stripping costs	14,301	48,502
Amortisation of other mine properties	14,400	38,568
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	15,439	37,632
Impairment of mine properties	74,961	121,468
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,292)	(301)
Net gain on disposal group	-	(35,942)
Interest revenue	(19,896)	(16,802)
Exploration expenses written off	2,856	18
Share based payments	539	359
Borrowing costs	125	772
Interest accretion on rehabilitation provision	2,221	1,962
Net ore inventory movement	40,246	28,539
Write down to net realisable value on consumables inventories	5,016	830
(Reversal of)/write down to net realisable value of ore inventories	(21,772)	21,846
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange balances	146	7
Unrealised marked-to-market (gain)/loss on foreign exchange derivatives	198	(127)
Unrealised marked-to-market loss on financial assets held for trading	7,329	3,238
Realised (gain) on sale of financial assets held for trading	(38)	-
Dividend received	(3)	(1,200)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in trade and other receivables	4,231	1,828
Decrease in inventory	470	865
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	71	(2,143)
Decrease in deferred tax assets	11,377	43,878
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	6,137	(7,883)
Increase in employee benefits	619	1,117
(Decrease) in other provisions	(274)	(127)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	214	-
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**98,452**	**328,210**

[c] Non-cash financing activities

There were $6,700,000 of non-cash financing activities relating to leases of right-of-use assets during the year ended 30 June 2025 (2024: $nil).

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	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

7. Term Deposits

Current

Term deposits – financial assets at amortised cost	[i]	372,790	387,490
		372,790	**387,490**

[i] Term deposits are made for varying periods of between three and twelve months depending on the cash requirements of the Group and earn interest at market term deposit rates. Term deposits are held with various financial institutions with short term credit ratings of A-2 or better (Standard & Poors). As these instruments have maturity dates of less than twelve months, the Group has assessed the credit risk on these financial assets using life-time expected credit losses. In this regard, the Group has concluded that the probability of default on the term deposits is relatively low. Accordingly, no impairment allowance has been recognised for expected credit losses on the term deposits.

Recognition and measurement

See note 35 for the accounting policy for financial assets classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

8. Financial Assets Held for Trading

Current

Tradeable corporate bonds at fair value through profit or loss	[i]	19,417	1
Quoted share investments at fair value through profit or loss	[i]	20,560	18,538
		39,977	**18,539**

Non-Current

Convertible notes at fair value through profit or loss	[ii]	2,037	-
		2,037	**-**

[i] Financial assets held for trading comprise corporate bonds and equity securities which are traded in active markets. These financial assets are acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term. The portfolio of tradeable corporate bonds is managed by a professional funds management entity, and Mount Gibson is able to vary or terminate the portfolio management mandate at any time, with applicable notice periods.

[ii] During the year, the Company acquired 2,000,000 convertible notes at $1.00 per note, fully redeemable at maturity date on 16 May 2027. Interest is accrued at 15% per annum, receivable six monthly in arrears.

Recognition and measurement

See note 35 for the accounting policy for financial assets classified as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

9. Other Financial Assets

Current

Listed investment shares - at fair value through profit and loss	-	18,900
Investment options – at fair value through profit and loss	-	1,845
	-	**20,745**

Non-Current

Listed investment shares - at fair value through profit and loss	20,300	-
Investment options – at fair value through profit and loss	435	-
	20,735	**-**

Other financial assets comprise shares in Fenix Resources Limited (**Fenix**) which are traded in an active market, and options over unissued shares in Fenix. These financial assets were acquired as part of the consideration from the sale of the majority of the Group's Mid-West mining and infrastructure assets to Fenix in July 2023. The Group holds these financial assets as part of its strategy to maintain an exposure to bulk materials and infrastructure assets in the Mid-West region.

Recognition and measurement

See note 35 for the accounting policy for financial assets classified as other financial assets.

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	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

10. Trade and Other Receivables

Current			
Trade debtors – at amortised cost	[a][i]	154	333
Expected credit loss		-	-
		154	333
Trade debtors – at fair value through profit or loss	[a][i]	110	461
Sundry debtors	[a][ii]	2,300	1,662
Other receivables		1,820	2,400
		4,384	**4,856**

[a] Terms and conditions

Terms and conditions relating to the above financial instruments:

[i] Generally, on presentation of ship loading documents and the provisional invoice the customer settles 95% of the provisional sales invoice value within 10 days. The remaining 5% is settled within 30 days of presentation of the final invoice. Iron ore sales are invoiced and received in US dollars (US$). The balance of other trade debtors is invoiced and received in Australian dollars (A$).

[ii] Sundry debtors are non-interest bearing and have payment terms of between 30 and 90 days. There is an insignificant probability of default as sundry debtors are short term, have no history of default and customers have passed the Group's internal credit assessment.

	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

11. Inventories

Consumables – at cost		23,140	23,995
Write down to net realisable value (**NRV**)	[i]	(8,335)	(3,704)
Consumables at lower of cost and NRV		14,805	20,291
Ore – at cost		26,805	67,051
Write down to NRV	[ii]	(9,224)	(30,996)
Ore at lower of cost and NRV		17,581	36,055
Total inventories at lower of cost and NRV		**32,386**	**56,346**

[i] At 30 June 2025, the Group assessed the carrying values of consumable inventory at Koolan Island mine site in consideration of the end of mine life and the Group's ability to sell the consumables through the existing channels. As a result, the Group recognised a write-down of $5,016,000 (2024: $830,000) in relation to consumable inventory during the financial period. Additionally, the Group recognised $385,000 in relation to the reversal of previously recorded impairment of consumable inventory, resulting in a net movement to the write-down of $4,631,000 for the financial year.

[ii] At 30 June 2025, the Group assessed the carrying values of ore inventories stockpiled at Koolan Island mine site. Assumptions used in the assessment include prevailing and anticipated iron ore prices and exchange rates, ore specifications, estimated costs to make the ore inventories available for sale, and associated sales and shipping freight costs. Based on these assumptions, there were no write down of ore inventories (2024: $21,846,000) during the financial period. The Group recognised $21,772,000 in relation to the reversal of a previously recorded impairment on stockpiles, following the sale of ore during the financial period.

Recognition and measurement

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

For iron ore, cost comprises direct material, labour and expenditure in getting such inventories to their existing location and condition, based on weighted average costs incurred during the period in which such inventories were produced.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Consumables relating to plant and equipment are recognised as inventory. Consumable stocks are carried at cost less accumulated impairment.

Key estimate

Consumables are written down to net realisable value if considered damaged or, have become wholly or partially obsolete. A new assessment is made of the write down in each subsequent period.

	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

12. Derivative Financial Assets

Current			
Foreign currency option contracts	35[b][i]	1,329	198
		1,329	**198**

13. Interests in Subsidiaries

Name	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of Equity Interest Held by the Group 2025 %	2024 %
Mount Gibson Mining Limited*	Australia	100	100
Geraldton Bulk Handling Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Gibson Minerals Limited*	Australia	100	100
Gibson Gold Pty Ltd^	Australia	100	-
Aztec Resources Limited*	Australia	100	100
• Koolan Shipping Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
• Brockman Minerals Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
• Koolan Iron Ore Pty Ltd*	Australia	100	100
• KIO SPV Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100

***Entities subject to Class Order relief**

Pursuant to ASIC Instrument 2016/785, relief has been granted to Mount Gibson Mining Limited, Aztec Resources Limited and Koolan Iron Ore Pty Ltd from the *Corporations Act 2001* requirements for the preparation, audit and lodgement of financial reports. As a condition of the Class Order, Mount Gibson Iron Limited, Mount Gibson Mining Limited, Aztec Resources Limited and Koolan Iron Ore Pty Ltd (**Closed Group**) entered into a Deed of Cross Guarantee on 1 May 2008. The class order relief was granted to Gibson Minerals Limited on 28 September 2023. The effect of this deed is that Mount Gibson Iron Limited has guaranteed to pay any deficiency in the event of winding up of these controlled entities or if they do not meet their obligations under the terms of overdrafts, loans, leases or other liabilities subject to the guarantee. The controlled entities have also given a similar guarantee in the event that Mount Gibson Iron Limited is wound up or if it does not meet its obligations under the terms of overdrafts, loans, leases or other liabilities subject to the guarantee.

^ Gibson Gold Pty Ltd was incorporated on 13 June 2025.

The Consolidated Income Statement and Balance Sheet of the Closed Group are set out below:

Consolidated Income Statement of the Closed Group

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Revenue	330,525	667,678
Interest revenue	19,896	16,802
TOTAL REVENUE	350,421	684,480
Cost of sales	(330,298)	(491,417)
GROSS PROFIT	20,123	193,063
Other income	31,150	19,357
Write back/(expected credit loss) of non-current other receivables	112	17,785
Impairment expenses	(90,400)	(159,100)
Administration and other expenses	(27,774)	(21,734)
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX AND FINANCE COSTS	(66,789)	49,371
Finance costs	(3,501)	(4,406)
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	(70,290)	44,965
Tax expense	(11,950)	(38,535)
PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER TAX ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY	(82,192)	6,430

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Closed Group

	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		49,056	36,258
Term deposits		372,790	387,490
Financial assets held for trading		39,977	18,539
Other financial assets		-	20,745
Derivative financial assets		1,329	198
Trade and other receivables		4,384	4,840
Inventories		32,386	56,346
Prepayments		5,411	5,481
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**505,333**	**529,897**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets held for trading		2,037	-
Other financial assets		20,735	-
Property, plant and equipment		9,065	25,879
Right-of-use assets		6,981	12,365
Deferred exploration and evaluation costs		419	2,480
Mine properties		38,096	81,671
Deferred tax assets		-	11,935
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**77,333**	**134,330**
TOTAL ASSETS		**582,666**	**664,227**
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables		55,034	42,834
Employee benefits		8,124	7,918
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings		5,065	9,144
Provisions		469	469
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**68,692**	**60,365**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables		-	113
Employee benefits		1,012	597
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings		226	2,707
Provisions		59,560	54,272
Deferred tax liabilities		-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**60,798**	**57,689**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**129,490**	**118,054**
NET ASSETS		**453,176**	**546,173**
EQUITY			
Issued capital		620,827	633,102
Accumulated losses	[i]	(1,094,860)	(1,012,668)
Reserves		927,209	925,739
TOTAL EQUITY		**453,176**	**546,173**

[i] **Accumulated losses**

Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,012,668)	(1,019,098)
Net profit/(loss) attributable to members of the closed group	(82,192)	6,430
Balance at the end of the year	(1,094,860)	(1,012,668)

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

14. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Plant and Equipment		Buildings		Capital Works in Progress		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Gross carrying amount at cost	242,560	228,998	102,171	101,404	501	17,346	345,232	347,748
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(234,205)	(212,810)	(101,854)	(101,055)	(108)	(8,004)	(336,167)	(321,869)
Net carrying amount	**8,355**	**16,188**	**317**	**349**	**393**	**9,342**	**9,065**	**25,879**
Reconciliation								
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	16,188	35,065	349	5,186	9,342	11,129	25,879	51,380
Additions	8,748	18,639	252	576	501	17,338	9,501	36,553
Transfers	8,470	10,993	305	149	(8,775)	(11,142)	-	-
Disposals	(177)	(396)	-	-	-	-	(177)	(396)
Depreciation expense	(10,477)	(21,386)	(222)	(2,640)	-	-	(10,699)	(24,026)
Impairment expense (Note 18)	(14,397)	(26,727)	(367)	(2,922)	(675)	(7,983)	(15,439)	(37,632)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**8,355**	**16,188**	**317**	**349**	**393**	**9,342**	**9,065**	**25,879**
Assets pledged as security	8,355	16,188	317	349	393	9,342	9,065	25,879

Refer note 20 for details of security arrangements.

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14. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Recognition and measurement

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Depreciation and amortisation

The cost of owned property, plant and equipment directly engaged in mining operations is depreciated over its expected economic life on a units-of-production method, with due regard given to the life of the related area of interest. Leased plant and equipment directly engaged in mining operations is written down to its residual value over the lesser of the lease term and its useful life. Other assets which are depreciated or amortised on a basis other than the units-of-production method typically are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Individual assets in the cash-generating units are not written down below their recoverable amount. Refer note 18 for further details on impairment.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the income statement in the period the item is derecognised.

Key judgement, estimates and assumptions

Units of production method of depreciation and amortisation

The Group applies the units-of-production method of depreciation and amortisation of its mine assets based on ore tonnes mined. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. Material judgement is required in assessing the available ore reserves, mineral resources and the production capacity of the operations to be depreciated under this method. Factors that are considered in determining ore reserves, mineral resources and production capacity include the Group's history of converting mineral resources to ore reserves and the relevant timeframes, the complexity of metallurgy, markets and future developments. The Group uses economically recoverable mineral resources (comprising proven and probable ore reserves) to depreciate assets on a units-of-production basis. However, where a mineral property has been acquired and an amount has been attributed to the fair value of mineral resources not yet designated as ore reserves, the additional mineral resources may be taken into account. When these factors change or become known in the future, such differences will impact pre-tax profit and carrying values of assets.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment is reviewed for impairment if there is any indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where a review for impairment is conducted, the recoverable amount is assessed by reference to either the 'value-in-use' (being the net present value of expected future cash flows of the relevant cash generating unit) or the 'fair value less cost of disposal'.

In determining value-in-use, future cash flow forecasts for each cash generating unit (i.e. each mine) are prepared utilising management's latest estimates of mine life, mineral resource and ore reserve recovery, operating and development costs, royalties and taxation, and other relevant cash inflows and outflows. Cash flow scenarios for a range of commodity prices and foreign exchange rates are assessed using internal and external market forecasts, and the present value of the forecast cash flows is determined utilising a discount rate based on industry weighted average cost of capital.

The Group's cash flows are most sensitive to movements in iron ore prices, the discount rate and key operating costs. Variations to the expected future cash flows, and the timing thereof, could result in material changes to any impairment assessment or losses recognised, if any, which could in turn impact future financial results. Refer note 18 for further details on impairment.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

15. Right-of-use Assets

	Leased Property		Leased Plant and Equipment		Total	
	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Gross carrying amount at cost	-	2,214	34,549	29,997	34,549	32,211
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(1,721)	(27,568)	(18,125)	(27,568)	(19,846)
Net carrying amount	**-**	**493**	**6,981**	**11,872**	**6,981**	**12,365**
Reconciliation						
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	493	985	11,872	23,247	12,365	24,232
Additions	-	-	6,940	1,177	6,940	1,177
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,194)	-	(2,194)
Depreciation	(493)	(492)	(11,831)	(10,358)	(12,324)	(10,850)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	-	493	6,981	11,872	6,981	12,365

Recognition and measurement

The group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (ie. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the lease asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment. Where a review for impairment is conducted, the recoverable amount is assessed by reference to the 'fair value less cost of disposal'. Refer note 18 for further details on impairment.

	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
16. Deferred Exploration and Evaluation Costs			
Deferred exploration and evaluation – at cost		419	2,480
		419	**2,480**
Reconciliation			
Carrying amount at beginning of the year		2,480	1,946
Additions		795	552
Exploration expenditure written off		(2,856)	(18)
Carrying amount at the end of the year		419	2,480

During the year, the Company entered into a farm-in and exploration joint venture agreement in respect of tenements held in the Edmund Basin in Western Australia.

Recognition and measurement

Acquisition costs

Exploration and evaluation costs arising from acquisitions are carried forward where exploration and evaluation activities have not, at balance date, reached a stage to allow a reasonable assessment regarding the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Costs arising from exploration and evaluation activities are capitalised if activities in the area of interest have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves or sale. To the extent that it is determined in the future that this capitalised expenditure should be written off, this will reduce profits and net assets in the period in which this determination is made.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest. Where uncertainty exists as to the future viability of certain areas, the value of the area of interest is written off to the income statement or provided against.

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

17. Mine Properties

Mine properties – at cost	1,852,660	1,792,574
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(1,814,564)	(1,710,903)
	38,096	**81,671**

	Koolan Island	
	2025	2024
Reconciliation	$'000	$'000
Deferred stripping costs		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	41,652	152,104
Capitalised deferred stripping costs	24,170	-
Amortisation expensed	(14,301)	(48,502)
Impairment expense (Note 18)	(38,202)	(61,950)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	**13,319**	**41,652**
Other mine properties		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	40,019	108,034
Additions	32,576	27,351
Mine rehabilitation – revised estimate adjustment (Note 21)	3,341	2,720
Amortisation expensed	(14,400)	(38,568)
Impairment expense (Note 18)	(36,759)	(59,518)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	**24,777**	**40,019**
Total mine properties	**38,096**	**81,671**

The security pledged for financing facilities includes mining mortgages over the mining tenements and contractual rights to mine hematite deposits owned by the Group (refer note 20).

Recognition and measurement

Deferred stripping

As part of its mining operations, the Group incurs mining stripping (waste removal) costs both during the development and production phase of its operations.

When stripping costs are incurred in the development phase of a mine before the production phase commences (development stripping), such expenditure is capitalised as part of the cost of constructing the mine and subsequently amortised over its useful life using a units of production method, in accordance with the policy applicable to mine properties. The capitalisation of development stripping costs ceases when the mine or relevant component thereof is commissioned and ready for use as intended by management.

Waste development costs incurred in the production phase create two benefits, being either the production of inventory or improved access to the ore to be mined in the future. Where the benefits are realised in the form of inventory produced in the period, the production stripping costs are accounted for as part of the cost of producing those inventories. Where production stripping costs are incurred and the benefit is improved access to ore to be mined in the future, the costs are recognised as a stripping activity asset within mine properties.

If the costs of the inventory produced and the stripping asset are not separately identifiable, the allocation is undertaken based on the waste-to-ore stripping ratio for the particular ore component concerned. If mining of waste in a period occurs in excess of the expected life-of-component waste-to-ore strip ratio, the excess is recognised as part of the stripping asset. Where mining occurs at or below the expected life-of-component stripping ratio in a period, the entire production stripping cost is allocated to the cost of the ore inventory produced.

Amortisation is provided on the units-of-production method over the life of the identified orebody component. The units-of-production method results in an amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the economically recoverable mineral resources (comprising proven and probable reserves).

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17. Mine Properties (Continued)

Other mine properties

Other mine properties represent the accumulation of all acquisition, exploration, evaluation and development expenditure incurred by or on behalf of the Group in relation to areas of interest in which the mining of mineral resources has commenced. When further development expenditure is incurred in respect of a mine property after the commencement of production, such expenditure is carried forward as part of the cost of that mine property only when substantial future economic benefits are established, otherwise such expenditure is classified as part of the cost of production.

Amortisation is provided on the units-of-production method over the life of the mine, with separate calculations being made for each mineral resource. The units-of-production method results in an amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the economically recoverable mineral resources (comprising proven and probable reserves).

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest. Impairment expenses are recognised to the extent that the carrying amount of the mine properties asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Refer to note 18 for further details on impairment.

Key judgement and estimate

Determining the beginning of production

Judgment is required to determine when capitalisation of development costs ceases and amortisation of mine assets commences upon the start of commercial production. This is based on the specific circumstances of the project, and considers when the specific asset is substantially complete and becomes 'available for use' as intended by management which includes consideration of the following factors:

- completion of reasonable testing of the mine plant and equipment;
- mineral recoveries, availability and throughput levels at or near expected levels;
- the ability to produce iron ore in saleable form (where more than an immaterial amount is produced); and
- the achievement of continuous production.

Stripping activity assets

Judgment is required to identify a suitable production measure to be used to allocate production stripping costs between inventory and any stripping activity asset(s) for each orebody component. The Group considers that the ratios of the expected volume of waste to be stripped for an expected volume of ore to be mined for a specific component of orebody, to be the most suitable production measure.

In identifying and defining the orebody components, judgment is required to determine the expected volumes of waste to be stripped and ore to be mined in each of these components. These assessments are based on the information available in the mine plan which will vary between mines for various reasons, including, the geological characteristics of the orebody, the geographical location and/or financial considerations.

Stripping ratio

Material judgment is required in determining the waste capitalisation ratio for each component of the mine. Factors that are considered include:

- any proposed changes in the design of the mine;
- estimates of the quantities of ore reserves and mineral resources for which there is a high degree of confidence of economic extraction;
- identifiable components of the orebody;
- future production levels;
- impacts of regulatory obligations and taxation legislation; and
- future cash cost of production.

Impairment of capitalised mine development expenditure

The future recoverability of capitalised mine development expenditure is dependent on a number of factors, including the level of mineral resources and ore reserves, future technological changes which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations) and changes to commodity prices and exchange rates.

The Group regularly reviews the carrying values of its mine development assets in the context of internal and external consensus forecasts for commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, with the application of appropriate discount rates for the assets concerned.

To the extent that capitalised mine development expenditure is determined not to be recoverable in the future, this will reduce profits and net assets in the period in which this determination is made. Capitalised mine development expenditure is assessed for recoverability along with property, plant and equipment as described below. Refer note 18 for further details on impairment.

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18. Impairment of Non-Current Assets

The Group reviews the carrying value of the assets of each Cash Generating Unit (**CGU**) at each balance date for indicators of potential impairment or reversal thereof. Where such indicators exist, the Company utilises the approaches under applicable accounting pronouncements for assessment of any impairment expenses or reversals.

As at 30 June 2025, the following were considered indicators of impairment relating to the Company's operations:

- the market capitalisation of the Group was below the book value of its net assets; and
- the benchmark price of iron ore, being the Company's sole product, for 62% Fe CFR fines decreased 11.8% from US$106.70 per dry metric tonne (dmt) as at 30 June 2024 to US$94.15/dmt as at 30 June 2025.

Accordingly, the Group has performed an impairment assessment on the Koolan Island CGU. Based on this assessment, $90,400,000 impairment loss has been recognised in the financial report. The impairment amount has been allocated proportionately to Koolan Island's non-current assets as follows:

	Notes	Koolan Island	
		2025	2024
		$'000	$'000
Deferred stripping costs	17	38,202	61,950
Other mine properties	17	36,759	59,518
Total mine properties		74,961	121,468
Property, plant and equipment	14	15,439	37,632
Total impairment loss of non-current assets		**90,400**	**159,100**

The Group assessed the recoverable amount of the Koolan Island CGU as at 30 June 2025 using the Fair Value Less Costs of Disposal (**FVLCD**) approach. The recoverable amount of the Koolan Island CGU at 30 June 2025 is $34,700,000 (2024: $130,200,000). The FVLCD is assessed as the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the operation less disposal costs (level 3 in the fair value hierarchy), utilising the following key assumptions:

- Cashflow forecasts based on historical performance and budgeted revenues and operating and capital costs over the life of mine;
- Discount rate of 13% (nominal, after tax);
- Iron ore price forecasts for the 62% Fe benchmark fines CFR price (northern China), expressed in real 2025 terms, of US$90.00/dmt at an exchange rate of A$1.00/US$0.67 in 2026 and 2027 with sensitivities undertaken for a broad range of inputs; and
- Cost inflation estimates of 3% per annum.

Koolan Island CGU's recoverable value is most sensitive to changes in iron ore prices, the A$/US$ exchange rate and mining unit costs. It is estimated that changes in these key assumptions would impact the recoverable amount of the CGU as at 30 June 2025 as follows:

Key Assumption	Increase/(Decrease) in CGU Recoverable Amount	
	1000 basis points increase in key assumptions	1000 basis points decrease in key assumptions
	$'000	$'000
Benchmark price of 62% Fe CFR fines iron ore	33,399	(33,432)
A$/US$ exchange rate	(25,299)	31,438
Mining unit cost per wmt mined	(15,951)	15,951

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Recognition and measurement

Recoverable amount of assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Group makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset's value-in-use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value less cost of disposal and it does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The fair value less costs of disposal is assessed as the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the cash-generating unit less disposal costs using forecast iron ore prices and post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments.

In allocating an impairment loss, the carrying amount of an individual asset is not taken below its individual recoverable amount.

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that a previously recognised impairment loss may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only where there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. After such a reversal, the depreciation or amortisation charges are adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Key judgement and estimates

Impairment of capitalised mine development expenditure

The future recoverability of capitalised mine development expenditure is dependent on a number of factors, including the level of mineral resources and ore reserves, future technological changes which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations) and changes to commodity prices.

The Group regularly reviews the carrying values of its mine development assets in the context of internal and external consensus forecasts for commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, with the application of appropriate discount rates for the assets concerned.

To the extent that capitalised mine development expenditure is determined not to be recoverable in the future, this will reduce profits and net assets in the period in which this determination is made. Capitalised mine development expenditure is assessed for recoverability along with property, plant and equipment as described below.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment is reviewed for impairment if there is any indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where a review for impairment is conducted, the recoverable amount is assessed by reference to the higher of value-in-use (being the net present value of expected future cash flows of the relevant cash generating unit) and 'fair value less costs of disposal'.

In determining value-in-use, future cash flow forecasts for each cash generating unit (i.e. each mine) are prepared utilising management's latest estimates of mine life, mineral resource and ore reserve recovery, operating and development costs, royalties and taxation, and other relevant cash inflows and outflows. Cash flow scenarios for a range of commodity prices and foreign exchange rates are assessed using internal and external market forecasts, and the present value of the forecast cash flows is determined utilising a discount rate based on industry weighted average cost of capital.

The Group's cash flows are most sensitive to movements in iron ore prices, the discount rate and key operating costs. Variations to the expected future cash flows, and the timing thereof, could result in material changes to any impairment assessment or losses recognised, if any, which could in turn impact future financial results.

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	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

19. Trade and Other Payables

Current			
Trade creditors – at amortised cost	[i]	16,668	8,591
Accruals and other payables – at amortised cost	[i]	34,733	34,427
Other payables – at fair value through profit or loss	[ii]	3,633	-
		55,034	**43,018**

[i] Current trade creditors and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day payment terms.

[ii] Provisional pricing adjustments on final invoices outstanding at balance date, which resulted in a net payable position.

Recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Trade payables, accruals and other payables are carried at amortised costs and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

20. Interest-Bearing Loans and Borrowings

Current			
Lease liabilities	[i],[a]	5,065	9,144
		5,065	**9,144**
Non-Current			
Lease liabilities	[i],[a]	226	2,707
		226	**2,707**

[i] Lease liabilities

Minimum lease payments for right-of-use assets:		
• Not later than one year	5,197	9,597
• Later than one year but not later than five years	229	2,756
Total minimum lease payments	5,426	12,353
Future finance charges	(135)	(502)
	5,291	**11,851**

The following off-balance sheet financing facilities had been negotiated and were available at the reporting date:

Performance bonding facility	[b]		
Used at reporting date		6,586	6,586
Unused at reporting date		13,414	13,414
		20,000	20,000

Terms and conditions relating to the above financing facilities:

[a] Lease Facility

The Group has lease liabilities for right-of-use assets which are repayable monthly with final instalments due in March 2026. Interest is applied at a weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 5.71% pa.

[b] Performance Bonding facility

In December 2023, the term of the Performance Bonding facility was extended to 30 September 2026. As at balance date, bonds and guarantees totalling $6,586,000 were drawn under the Performance Bonding facility.

The security pledge for the Facility Agreement is a fixed and floating charge over all the assets and undertakings of Mount Gibson Iron Limited, Mount Gibson Mining Limited, Geraldton Bulk Handling Limited, Koolan Iron Ore Pty Ltd and Aztec Resources Limited together with mining mortgages over the mining tenements owned by Mount Gibson Mining Limited and Koolan Iron Ore Pty Ltd.

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Recognition and measurement

Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identifiable asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the 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, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payment of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Other loans and borrowings

All other loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are included as part of the carrying amount of the loans and borrowings.

Gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

21. Provisions

	Road Resealing		Decommissioning Rehabilitation		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Current	-	-	469	469	469	469
Non-Current	-	-	59,560	54,272	59,560	54,272
	-	**-**	**60,029**	**54,741**	**60,029**	**54,741**
Reconciliation						
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	-	127	54,741	50,059	54,741	50,186
Amounts utilised during the period	-	(127)	(274)	-	(274)	(127)
Interest accretion on rehabilitation provision - expensed	-	-	2,221	1,962	2,221	1,962
Revised estimate adjustment – mine properties asset (Note 17)	-	-	3,341	2,720	3,341	2,720
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**-**	**-**	**60,029**	**54,741**	**60,029**	**54,741**

Decommissioning rehabilitation

This provision represents the present value of decommissioning and rehabilitation costs for the Tallering Peak and Koolan Island sites. The cost estimates forming the basis of the provisions (except the Tallering Peak site) were prepared as at the end of the financial year by independent consultants specialising in mine closure planning and mine rehabilitation cost estimates. The timing of decommissioning and rehabilitation expenditure is dependent on the life of the mines and on the timing of the rehabilitation requirements, which may vary in the future. Based on current estimates, the bulk of expenditure on decommissioning rehabilitation is expected to be incurred at Koolan Island within 2-3 years from balance date.

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
The following table summarises the decommissioning rehabilitation provision by mine site:		
Tallering Peak	469	469
Koolan Island	59,560	54,272
	60,029	54,741

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21. Provisions (Continued)

The key assumptions underpinning the cost estimates for the Koolan Island mine site are as follows:

	Koolan Island	
	2025	2024
Inflation rate	2.60%	2.70%
Discount rate	3.35%	4.09%

The Group's exposure to the sensitivity of the discount rate applied at balance date:

	Discount Rate	
	1,000 basis points increase	1,000 basis points decrease
Mine properties asset	(553)	561
Decommission rehabilitation provision	(553)	561

Recognition and measurement

Rehabilitation costs

Long-term environmental obligations are based on the Group's environmental management plans, in compliance with current environmental and regulatory requirements.

Full provision is made based on the present value of the estimated cost of restoring the environmental disturbance that has occurred up to the balance sheet date. Increases due to additional environmental disturbances, relating to the development of an asset, are capitalised and amortised over the remaining life of the area of interest.

Annual increases in the provision relating to the change in the present value of the provision are accounted for in the income statement as borrowing costs.

The estimated costs of rehabilitation are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate for changes in legislation, technology, other circumstances or cost estimates. Cost estimates are not reduced by potential proceeds from the sale of assets.

Restructuring provision

Restructuring provisions are recognised by the Group only when a detailed formal plan identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, a detailed estimate of the associated costs and an appropriate timeline, and that the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features.

Other Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A provision for dividends is not recognised as a liability unless the dividends have been declared, determined or publicly recommended on or before the balance date.

Key estimate: mine rehabilitation provision

The Group assesses its mine rehabilitation provision annually in accordance with the accounting policy stated above. Material judgment is required in determining the provision for mine rehabilitation as there are many factors that will affect the ultimate liability payable to rehabilitate the mine site. These include future development, changes in anticipated rehabilitation activities and costs, changes in technology, commodity price changes and changes in interest rates, inflation rates and discount rates. When these factors change or become known in the future, such differences will impact the mine rehabilitation provision in the period in which they change or become known.

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	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

22. Issued Capital

[a] Ordinary shares

Issued and fully paid	**620,827**	**633,102**

	Notes	2025 Number of Shares	2025 $'000	2024 Number of Shares	2024 $'000
[b] Movement in ordinary shares on issue					
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		1,204,253,233	633,102	1,204,253,233	633,102
Share buy-back	[i]	(38,803,598)	(12,156)	-	-
Share buy-back transaction costs		-	(119)	-	-
		1,165,449,635	620,827	1,204,253,233	633,102
Restricted shares – reserved for Loan Share Plan:					
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		10,630,500	-	8,677,600	-
Shares issued under LSP	[f]	3,471,800	-	464,400	-
Shares forfeited under LSP		(1,265,300)	-	-	-
Shares reallotted from treasury shares		-	-	1,488,500	-
		12,837,000	-	10,630,500	-
Treasury shares:					
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		-	-	1,488,500	-
Shares forfeited under LSP, not reallotted		1,265,300	-	-	-
Shares reallotted under LSP		-	-	(1,488,500)	-
		1,265,300	-	-	-
Total shares on issue		1,179,551,935	620,827	1,214,883,733	633,102

[i] Share Buy-back

On 21 August 2024, the Company announced to the Australian Securities Exchange an on-market share buy-back of up to 5% of its ordinary shares as part of its capital management strategy. Subsequently, on 19 February 2025, the Company announced an increase in the buyback program of up to 10% of its issued shares. The share buy-back program commenced in September 2024 and will be undertaken over a 12-month period unless completed or terminated earlier.

As at 30 June 2025, the Company had bought back 38,803,598 shares, representing 3% of the Company's total shares on issue, at an average price of $0.313 per share.

Without the share buy-back transactions, the basic and diluted loss per share would have been $0.0683 for the year ended 30 June 2025.

[c] Terms and conditions of contributed equity

Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared, and in the event of winding up the Company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held. Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

Effective from 1 July 1998, the Corporations legislation abolished the concept of authorised capital and par values. Accordingly, the Company does not have authorised capital nor a par value in respect of its issued shares.

[d] Share options

As at 30 June 2025, there were no options on issue (2024: nil).

Share options carry no right to dividends and no voting rights.

[e] Performance rights

During the year ended 30 June 2025, no Performance Rights were issued.

No Performance Rights vested during the year (2024: nil).

As at 30 June 2025, there were no Performance Rights on issue (2024: nil) – see note 26(c).

[f] Loan Share Plan (in-substance options)

During the year ended 30 June 2025, 3,471,800 shares were issued and 1,265,300 shares were forfeited under the LSP.

2,880,400 shares vested under the LSP during the year (2024: nil).

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[g] Capital management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management program are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, buy back shares or issue new shares or other securities.

No changes were made in the objectives, policy or processes for managing capital during the year ended 30 June 2025.

	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
23. Reserves			
Share based payments reserve	[a]	23,451	22,912
Net unrealised gains reserve	[b]	931	-
Dividend distribution reserve	[c]	906,019	906,019
Equity reserves	[d]	(3,192)	(3,192)
		927,209	**925,739**

[a] Share based payments reserve

This reserve is used to record the value of equity benefits provided to employees and directors as part of their remuneration.

Balance at the beginning of the year		22,912	22,553
Share based payments	26[d]	539	359
Balance at the end of the year		23,451	22,912

[b] Net unrealised gains reserve

This reserve records movement for financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income and gains and losses on hedging instruments classified as effective cash flow hedges.

Balance at the beginning of the year	-	(153)
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges	1,330	218
Deferred income tax on cash flow hedges	(399)	(65)
Balance at the end of the year	931	-

[c] Dividend distribution reserve

This reserve is used to record profits from prior income years for the purpose of future dividend distribution by the Company.

Balance at the beginning of the year	906,019	906,019
Dividends paid during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	906,019	906,019

[d] Equity reserves

This reserve is used to record the gain or loss arising from the sale or acquisition of non-controlling interests to or from third party investors.

Balance at the beginning of the year	(3,192)	(3,192)
Movement during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	(3,192)	(3,192)

	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

24. Accumulated Losses

Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,012,668)	(1,019,098)
Net profit/(loss) attributable to members of the Company	(82,192)	6,430
Balance at the end of the year	**(1,094,860)**	**(1,012,668)**

25. Expenditure Commitments

[a] Exploration expenditure commitments [i]

Minimum obligations not provided for in the financial report and are payable:

• Not later than one year	926	566
• Later than one year but not later than five years	1,756	1,309
• Later than five years	1,226	1,359
	3,908	**3,234**

[b] Property, plant and equipment commitments [ii]

Commitments contracted for at balance date but not recognised as liabilities

• Not later than one year	179	5,187
• Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-
	179	**5,187**

[c] Contractual commitments [iii]

Commitments for the payment of other mining and transport contracts:

• Not later than one year	14,796	12,911
• Later than one year but not later than five years	1,252	565
	16,048	**13,476**

[d] Short-term lease commitments [iv]

Commitments for the payment of short-term leases:

• Not later than one year	204	-
	204	**-**

[i] In order to maintain current rights to explore and mine the tenements at its various mines and projects, the Group is required to perform minimum exploration work to meet the expenditure requirements specified by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.

[ii] The Group has contractual commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment at Koolan Island.

[iii] Amounts disclosed as contractual commitments relate primarily to supplier arrangements at Koolan Island where financial obligations, including minimum notice periods, apply in the case of termination.

[iv] Leases of plant and equipment with lease terms of 12 months or less.

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	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

26. Share-Based Payment Plans

(a) Recognised share-based payment expense

Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	4[e]	539	359

The share-based payment plans are described below. There have been no cancellations of any of the plans during 2025 or 2024.

(b) Employee Option Scheme

The Company has an Employee Option Scheme where the Company may, at the discretion of the Board, grant options over the ordinary shares of the Company. The options, issued for nil consideration, are granted in accordance with performance guidelines established by the Directors of the Company. All Directors, officers and employees are eligible for this scheme. No options were issued during the year ended 30 June 2025. As at balance date, no options over unissued shares were on issue.

(c) Performance Rights Plan

The Company has a Performance Rights Plan. Rights are granted at no cost to recipients and convert (vest) into ordinary shares on completion by the recipient of minimum periods of continuous service and the satisfaction of specified performance hurdles, including those related to the Company's Total Shareholder Return measured against a comparator group of companies over specified periods. There were no Performance Rights issued during the year and there were no Performance Rights on issue as at 30 June 2025.

(d) Loan Share Plan

The Company has a Loan Share Plan (**LSP**) under which ordinary shares in the Company may be issued to eligible participants, with vesting of the shares being subject to the satisfaction of stipulated market conditions. The shares are issued at their market value with the recipient required to pay this market value in order to take up the share offer. The Company or any of its subsidiaries will provide a loan to fund the acquisition price. The loan is interest-free and is secured against the shares in the form of a holding lock preventing all dealing in the shares. The loan is limited recourse such that if the shares do not ultimately vest and are therefore forfeited, this is treated as full repayment of the loan balance. While the loan balance remains outstanding, any dividends paid on the shares, net of the tax on the dividends, will be automatically applied towards repayment of the loan. In making the loan in respect of the newly issued shares, there is no cash cost to the Company as the shares are newly issued.

On 3 July 2024, the Company issued 3,471,800 shares under the LSP. In accordance with the terms of the LSP, the shares were issued at a share price of $0.42 per share and pursuant to the vesting conditions, these shares do not vest unless a share price target of a 10% premium to the issue price is met between 3 July 2025 and 3 July 2029 and the participants remain continuously employed by the Group until at least 3 July 2026. The award was accounted for as an in-substance option award and the fair value at grant date assessed at $0.1654 per loan-funded share. In calculating this fair value, a Monte Carlo simulation model was utilised over several thousand simulations to predict the share price at each vesting test date and whether the 10% hurdle would be satisfied, with the resultant values discounted back to the grant date. The underlying share price and the exercise price were assumed at $0.414 and the period to exercise was assumed as 3.5 years (being halfway between the first possible vesting date and the expiry of the LSP shares), the risk-free rate was 4.14% based on Australian Government bond yields with three year lives, the estimated volatility was 50% based on historical share price analysis, and the dividend yield was assumed as nil.

The following table shows the number and weighted average exercise prices (**WAEP**) of, and movements in, LSP shares during the year:

	2025 Number of LSP Shares	2025 WAEP[1]	2024 Number of LSP Shares	2024 WAEP[1]
Balance at beginning of the year	10,630,500	0.63	8,677,600	$0.65
- granted during the year	3,471,800	0.42	1,952,900	$0.55
- forfeited during the year	(1,265,300)	0.96	-	-
Balance at end of the year	12,837,000	0.54	10,630,500	$0.63

[1] Weighted average exercise price at balance date after dividend adjustments.

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26. Share-Based Payment Plans (Continued)

Recognition and measurement

Share-based payment transactions

The Group provides benefits to employees (including directors) of the Group in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (**equity-settled transactions**).

Options

There is currently a Directors, Officers, Employees and Other Permitted Persons option plan.

The cost of any options issued under this plan is measured by reference to their fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is typically determined by using a binomial model. No account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the Company.

Performance rights

There is a Mount Gibson Iron Limited Performance Rights Plan (**PRP**). The PRP enables the Company to provide its executives with long term incentives which create a link between the delivery of value to shareholders, financial performance and rewarding and retaining the executives.

The cost of Performance Rights issued under the PRP is measured by reference to their fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined using either a Black-Scholes or Monte Carlo option valuation model.

Loan share plan

There is a Mount Gibson Iron Limited Loan Share Plan (**LSP**). The LSP enables the Company to provide its executives with long term incentives which create a link between the delivery of value to shareholders, financial performance and rewarding and retaining the executives. This plan is accounted for as an in-substance option award.

The cost of these share rights is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is measured by reference to the quoted market price on the Australian Stock Exchange and using a Monte Carlo simulation model.

Equity-Settled Transactions Generally

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (**vesting date**).

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the number of awards that, in the opinion of the Directors of the Group, will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any increase in the value of the transaction as a result of the modification, as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, both the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options, Performance Rights and LSP shares is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

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27. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Profit/(loss) used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share:			
Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company		(82,192)	6,430
		Number of Shares	**Number of Shares**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share		1,187,815,220	1,204,253,233
Effect of dilution			
- Restricted shares (in-substance options)	(i)	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share		1,187,815,220	1,204,253,233
Earnings/(loss) per Share (cents per share):			
Basic earnings/(loss) per share		(6.92)	0.53
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share		(6.92)	0.53

(i) 14,102,300 restricted shares that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they were antidilutive during the reporting period.

Conversions, calls, subscriptions or issues after 30 June 2025

On 17 July 2025, an issue of 5,128,500 restricted shares was made under the LSP. In accordance with the terms of the LSP, the shares were issued at an index share price of $0.3242 per share. In order for the shares to vest, the participants must remain continuously employed with the Group until at least 17 July 2027 and the Company's share price, as measured by a rolling five day volume weighted average price of the Company's shares traded on the ASX, must on 17 July 2026 or at any time in the following four year period be above a 10% premium to the index price of the shares. No shares have vested after balance date in July 2025.

Other than as described above, there have been no issues of shares or exercises, conversions or realisations of options, performance rights or restricted LSP shares under any of the Company's share-based payment plans since 30 June 2025.

Recognition and measurement

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated as net profit attributable to members of the company, adjusted for:

i) costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends;
ii) the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
iii) other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares;

divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

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	2025 $'000	2024 $'000

28. Dividends Paid and Proposed

Declared and paid during the year:

[a] Dividends on ordinary shares:

During the year ended 30 June 2025, no dividends were declared or paid in respect of the 2023/24 financial year.

[b] Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period:

The Company has not declared a dividend for the year ended 30 June 2025.

[c] Franked dividends:

The amount of franking credits available for the subsequent financial year are:

Franking account balance as at the end of the financial year at 30%	3,026	2,664
Franking credits that will arise from the payment of income tax payable as at the end of the financial year	-	362
The amount of franking credits available for future reporting periods:	**3,026**	**3,026**
Impact on the franking account of dividends proposed or declared before the financial report was authorised for issue but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period	-	-
	3,026	**3,026**

Tax rates

The tax rate at which paid dividends have been franked is 30%.

29. Contingent Liabilities

1. The Group has a Performance Bonding facility drawn to a total of $6,586,000 as at balance date (2024: $6,586,000). The performance bonds secure the Group's obligations relating primarily to environmental matters and infrastructure assets.
2. Certain claims arising with customers, employees, consultants, and contractors have been made by or against certain controlled entities in the ordinary course of business, some of which involve litigation or arbitration. The Directors do not consider the outcome of any of these claims will have a material adverse impact on the financial position of the consolidated entity.

30. Key Management Personnel

[a] Compensation of Key Management Personnel

	2025 $	2024 $
Short-term	2,791,264	3,021,396
Post employment	163,164	130,852
Long-term	47,351	50,089
Share-based payment	538,987	359,270
	3,540,766	**3,561,607**

[b] Other Transactions and Balances with Key Management Personnel

There were no other transactions and balances with key management personnel during the year.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

31. Related Party Transactions

Ultimate parent

Mount Gibson Iron Limited is the ultimate Australian parent company.

Director-related entity transactions

Sales

During all or part of the year, Mr Lee and Mr Ferguson were directors of APAC Resources Limited (**APAC**) which has a 37.40% beneficial shareholding in Mount Gibson Iron Limited.

During the period, a sale agreement was in place for the sale to APAC of 20% of iron ore from Koolan Island's available mined production over the life of mine.

During the financial year, the Group sold 634,681 wmt (2024: 876,740 wmt) of iron ore to APAC.

Amounts recognised at the reporting date in relation to director-related entity transactions:

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Assets and Liabilities		
Current Assets		
Receivables – APAC	110	528
Total Assets	**110**	**528**
Current Liabilities		
Payables – APAC	-	-
Total Liabilities	**-**	**-**
Sales Revenue		
Sales revenue – APAC	84,382	142,566
Total Sales Revenue	**84,382**	**142,566**

32. Auditor's Remuneration

	2025 $	2024 $
Amounts received or due and receivable by EY for:		
▪ Fees for auditing the statutory financial report of the parent covering the group and auditing the statutory financial reports of any controlled entities	393,160	323,554
▪ Other services in relation to the entity and any other entity in the consolidated entity	3,789	1,247
	396,949	**324,801**

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33. Segment Information

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Chief Executive Officer and the executive management team in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The Group had one reportable segment during the year ended 30 June 2025. The Koolan Island segment includes the mining, crushing and sale of iron ore direct from the Koolan Island iron ore operation.

Operating results for each reportable segment are reviewed separately by management for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

The accounting policies applied for internal reporting purposes are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

For the purposes of segment reporting, revenue is disclosed net of shipping freight costs on a Free on Board (FOB) basis and includes quotation period price adjustments and realised gains and losses on foreign exchange and commodity forward sale contracts.

There have been no inter-segment revenues.

Items that are managed on a Group basis and are not allocated to segments as they are not considered part of core operations of any segment are as follows:

- Finance costs and revenue on investments
- Interest revenue
- Foreign exchange gains/(losses)
- Unrealised gains/(losses) on derivatives
- Corporate costs

During the year ended 30 June 2025, revenue received from the sale of iron ore comprised purchases by the following (unnamed) buyers who each on a proportionate basis equated to greater than 10% of total sales for the period:

Customer	2025 $'000
# 1	246,773
# 2	84,382
Other	(630)
	330,525

During the year ended 30 June 2024, revenue received from the sale of iron ore comprised purchases by the following (unnamed) buyers who each on a proportionate basis equated to greater than 10% of total sales for the period:

Customer	2024 $'000
# 1	527,946
# 2	142,566
Other	(2,834)
	667,678

Revenue from external customers by geographical location is based on the port of delivery. Iron ore shipments were predominantly to China during the year ended 30 June 2025.

All segment assets are located within Australia.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

33. Segment Information (Continued)

	Koolan Island		Unallocated*		Consolidated	
	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Segment revenue						
Revenue from sale of iron ore, net of shipping freight and realised gains/(losses) on derivatives	330,525	667,678	-	-	330,525	667,678
Interest revenue	-	-	19,896	16,802	19,896	16,802
Segment revenue, net of shipping freight	**330,525**	**667,678**	**19,896**	**16,802**	**350,421**	**684,480**
Segment result						
Earnings/(loss) before impairment, interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation	63,402	325,235	(4,775)	35,347	58,627	360,582
Reversal of write down/(write down) of inventories to net realisable value (i)	16,756	(22,676)	-	-	16,756	(22,676)
Impairment expenses (ii)	(90,400)	(159,100)	-	-	(90,400)	(159,100)
Earnings/(loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation	(10,242)	143,459	(4,775)	35,347	(15,017)	178,806
Depreciation and amortisation	(50,888)	(121,289)	(836)	(657)	(51,724)	(121,946)
Segment result	**(61,130)**	**22,170**	**(5,611)**	**34,690**	**(66,741)**	**56,860**
Finance costs					(3,501)	(4,406)
Profit/(loss) before tax					**(70,242)**	**52,454**
(i) Write down/(reversal of write down) of inventories to net realisable value:						
Write down of consumables inventories	5,016	830	-	-	5,016	830
Write down/(reversal of write down) of ore inventories	(21,772)	21,846	-	-	(21,772)	21,846
	(16,756)	22,676	-	-	(16,756)	22,676
(ii) Impairment expenses (note 18):						
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	15,439	37,632	-	-	15,439	37,632
Impairment of mine properties	74,961	121,468	-	-	74,961	121,468
	90,400	159,100	-	-	90,400	159,100

* 'Unallocated' includes interest revenue of $19,896,000 (2024: $16,802,000), net realised gain on foreign exchange transactions of $1,519,000 (2024: $512,000 loss), unrealised marked-to-market loss on financial assets held for trading of $7,329,000 (2024: $3,238,000), net gain on disposal group of $nil (2024: $35,942,000) and corporate expenses such as head office salaries and wages and office rental.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

33. Segment Information (Continued)

	Koolan Island		Unallocated*		Consolidated	
	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Segment assets						
Current financial assets	40,948	18,563	426,588	449,523	467,536	468,086
Non-current financial assets	-	-	22,772	-	22,772	-
Other current assets	36,145	59,910	1,652	1,917	37,797	61,827
Property, plant and equipment	8,530	25,302	535	577	9,065	25,879
Right-of-use assets	6,981	11,872	-	493	6,981	12,365
Deferred exploration and evaluation costs	-	-	419	2,480	419	2,480
Mine properties	38,096	81,671	-	-	38,096	81,671
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	11,990	-	11,990
Total assets	**130,700**	**197,318**	**451,966**	**466,980**	**582,666**	**664,298**
Segment liabilities						
Financial liabilities	57,455	51,190	2,870	3,679	60,325	54,869
Other liabilities	66,393	60,620	2,772	2,636	69,165	63,256
Total liabilities	**123,848**	**111,810**	**5,642**	**6,315**	**129,490**	**118,125**
Net assets	**6,852**	**85,508**	**446,324**	**460,665**	**453,176**	**546,173**

* 'Unallocated' current financial assets include cash and cash equivalents of $11,132,000 (2024: $21,574,000), term deposits of $372,640,000 (2024: $387,340,000), financial assets held for trading of $39,977,000 (2024: $18,539,000), other financial assets of $20,735,000 (2024; $20,745,000), trade debtors and other receivables of $1,510,000 (2024: $1,127,000) and derivatives of $1,329,000 (2024: $198,000). 'Unallocated' financial liabilities include trade and other payables of $2,870,000 (2024: $3,136,000) and interest-bearing loans and borrowings of $nil (2024: $543,000).

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34. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

On 16 July 2025 the Company announced that it had entered into an agreement with Northern Star Resources Limited (**Northern Star**) to acquire its 50% interest in the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture (**CTPJV**) and adjacent wholly owned exploration tenements for cash consideration of $50 million, subject to various conditions precedent to be satisfied by 31 March 2026 which include Foreign Investment Review Board approval. The acquisition will be achieved by Mount Gibson acquiring Northern Star's subsidiary entity (on a cash and debt free basis) which holds Northern Star's 50% CTPJV interest. The CTPJV is an unincorporated 50:50 joint venture between Northern Star and ASX-listed gold explorer Tanami Gold NL, with assets including over 2,100 square kilometres of mining and exploration tenements in the established gold region of Central Tanami in the Northern Territory, hosting JORC 2012 Mineral Resources totalling 13.8 million tonnes at 3.6 grams per tonne of gold for 1.6 million ounces of contained gold, including the high grade Goldrush deposit.

Other than the above, as at the date of this report there are no significant events after balance date of the Company or of the Group that require adjustment of or disclosure in this report.

35. Financial Instruments

[a] Financial risk management objectives

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprise bank, cash and short-term deposits, financial assets held for trading, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, and lease liabilities.

The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage short term cash flows for the Group's operations.

The Group has various other financial instruments such as trade receivables and trade creditors, which arise directly from its operations.

The Group also enters into derivatives transactions, principally forward currency contracts, and from time to time also enters into foreign currency collar options and iron ore swaps. The purpose is to manage the currency and commodity price risks arising from the Group's operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, commodity price risk and liquidity risk. The Board reviews and agrees management's recommended policies for managing each of these risks, as summarised below and in accordance with the Company's Financial Risk Management Policy.

[b] Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to the risk of adverse movement in the A$ compared to the US$ as its iron ore sales receipts are predominantly denominated in US$. The Group has used derivative financial instruments to manage specifically identified foreign currency exposures by hedging a proportion of forecast US$ sales transactions in accordance with its risk management policy. The primary objective of using derivative financial instruments is to reduce the volatility of earnings and cashflows attributable to changes in the A$/US$ exchange rate and to protect against adverse movements in this rate.

The Group recognises derivative financial instruments at fair value at the date the derivative contract is entered into. The Group applies hedge accounting to forward foreign currency contracts and collar option contracts that meet the criteria of cash flow hedges.

At 30 June 2025, the notional amount of the foreign exchange hedge book totalling US$21,000,000 is made up exclusively of collar option contracts with maturity dates over the period July 2025 to 31 December 2025 and with an average cap price of A$1.00/US$0.6357 and an average floor price of A$1.00/US$0.5700

As at 30 June 2025, the net marked-to-market unrealised gain on the total outstanding US dollar foreign exchange hedge book of US$21,000,000 was $1,329,000. This was recognised on the balance sheet as at balance date.

During the period, the Group delivered into US dollar foreign exchange forward contracts totalling US$3,000,000 at a weighted average exchange rate of $1.00/US$0.6431. Realised gains and losses on these contracts are reflected in revenue.

It is the Group's policy to negotiate the terms of the hedge derivatives to match the terms of the hedged item to maximise hedge effectiveness.

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35. Financial Instruments (Continued)

The Group uses the following derivative instruments to manage foreign currency risk from time to time as business needs and conditions dictate:

Instrument	Type of Hedging	Objective
Forward exchange contracts	Cash flow hedge	To hedge sales receipts against cash flow volatility arising from the fluctuation of the A$/US$ exchange rate.
Collar options	Cash flow hedge	To hedge sales receipts against cash flow volatility arising from the fluctuation of the A$/US$ exchange rate by limiting exposure to exchange rates within a certain range of acceptable rates.

[i] Foreign exchange contracts – cash flow hedges

At balance date, the following foreign exchange contracts designed as a hedge of anticipated future receipts that will be denominated in US$ were outstanding:

	2025				2024			
	Average Contract Rate A$/US$	Contract Amount US$ $'000	Contract Amount A$ $'000	Fair Value A$ $'000	Average Contract Rate A$/US$	Contract Amount US$ $'000	Contract Amount A$ $'000	Fair Value A$ $'000
Collar Option Contracts								
Within one year:		6,000	9,926	183		15,000	23,904	198
- *call strike price*	*0.6500*				*0.6750*			
- *put strike price*	*0.6045*				*0.6275*			
Within one year:		6,000	10,601	414		-	-	-
- *call strike price*	*0.6300*				-			
- *put strike price*	*0.5660*				-			
Within one year:		9,000	16,372	732		-	-	-
- *call strike price*	*0.6300*				-			
- *put strike price*	*0.5497*				-			
Total		**21,000**	**36,899**	**1,329**		**15,000**	**23,904**	**198**

At balance date, the following foreign exchange contracts were recognised on the balance sheet:

	Notes	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Current assets	12	1,329	198
Total collar option contracts		**1,329**	**198**

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35. Financial Instruments (Continued)

[ii] Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table details the effect on profit and other comprehensive income after tax of a 10% change in the A$ against the US$ from the spot rates at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

Sensitivity to a 10% change in A$ against US$ at balance date	Net Profit		Other Comprehensive Income	
	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
10% appreciation in the A$ spot rate with all other variables held constant	(1,092)	(680)	2,754	1,268
10% depreciation in the A$ spot rate with all other variables held constant	1,335	830	(242)	(760)

The sensitivity analysis of the Group's exposure to the foreign currency risk at balance date has been determined based on the change in value due to foreign exchange movement based on exposures at balance sheet date. A positive number indicates an increase in profit and other comprehensive income.

At balance date, the Group's exposure to foreign currency risks on financial assets and financial liabilities, excluding derivatives, which are primarily denominated in US dollars, are as follows:

		2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Financial Assets			
Cash	(included within note 6)	20,767	10,504
Trade and other receivables	(included within note 10)	110	461
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(included within note 19)	(3,714)	(284)
Net exposure		**17,163**	**10,681**

The net exposure in US dollars at balance date is U$11,242,000 (2024: U$7,075,000).

[c] Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's cash and cash equivalents, term deposits and subordinated notes, trade debtors, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets held for trading (tradeable corporate bonds).

The Group's policy is to manage its interest costs using a mix of fixed and variable rate debt (as appropriate).

The Group regularly analyses its interest income rate exposure. Within this analysis, consideration is given to potential renewals of existing positions and alternative financing arrangements.

At balance date, the Group's exposure to interest rate risks on financial assets and financial liabilities was as follows:

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

35. Financial Instruments (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate maturing in: 1 year or less		Fixed interest rate maturing in: Over 1 to 5 years		Non-interest bearing		Total carrying amount per balance sheet		Weighted Average Interest	
	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 %	2024 %
i) ***Financial assets***												
Cash	49,043	36,252	-	-	-	-	13	6	**49,056**	**36,258**	3.40	4.50
Term deposits	-	-	372,790	387,490	-	-	-	-	**372,790**	**387,490**	5.15	5.59
Financial assets held for trading - current	-	-	19,417	1	-	-	20,560	18,538	**39,977**	**18,539**	3.85	6.50
Financial assets held for trading – non-current	-	-	-	-	2,037	-	-	-	**2,037**	**-**	15.00	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,735	20,745	**20,735**	**20,745**	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,384*	4,856*	**4,384**	**4,856**	-	-
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,329	198	**1,329**	**198**	-	-
Total financial assets	**49,043**	**36,252**	**392,207**	**387,491**	**2,037**	**-**	**47,021**	**44,343**	**490,308**	**468,086**		
ii) ***Financial liabilities***												
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,034	43,018	**55,034**	**43,018**	-	-
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	-	5,065	9,144	226	2,707	-	-	**5,291**	**11,851**	5.71	5.47
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**5,065**	**9,144**	**226**	**2,707**	**55,034**	**43,018**	**60,325**	**54,869**		

* Includes trade receivables at fair value amounting to $110,000 (2024: $461,000) that expose the Group to interest rate risk.

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35. Financial Instruments (Continued)

[i] Interest rate sensitivity

The following table details the effect on profit and other comprehensive income after tax of 25 basis points change in interest rates, in absolute terms.

Sensitivity of 25 basis points change in interest rates	Net Profit		Other Comprehensive Income	
	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
• 25 basis points increase in interest rate with all other variables held constant	767	731	-	-
• 25 basis points decrease in interest rate with all other variables held constant	(767)	(731)	-	-

The sensitivity analysis of the Group's exposure to Australian variable interest rates at balance date has been determined based on exposures at balance sheet date. A positive number indicates an increase in profit and equity.

[d] Credit risk

The Group's maximum exposures to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets, other than derivatives, is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the balance sheet.

In relation to derivative financial instruments, whether recognised or unrecognised, credit risk arises from the potential failure of counterparties to meet their obligations under the contract or arrangement. The Group's maximum credit risk exposure in relation to forward exchange and collar exchange contracts is the full amount of the foreign currency it will be required to pay or purchase when settling the forward or collar exchange contract, should the counterparty not pay the currency it is committed to deliver to the Group.

The majority of the Group's customers are located in China. The Group minimises concentrations of credit risk in relation to trade receivables by undertaking transactions with a number of customers and by the use of advance payments and letters of credit which effectively protect at least 95% of the estimated receivable amount at the time of sale.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed in accordance with a Board-approved policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties with an acceptable Standard & Poor's credit rating and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Board on an ongoing basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counterparty failure. No material exposure is presently considered to exist by virtue of the possible non-performance of the counterparties to financial instruments.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Group.

[e] Commodity price risk

The Group's operations are exposed to commodity price risk as the Group sells iron ore to its customers. The majority of the Group's sales revenue is derived under long term sales offtake contracts. The pricing mechanism in these contracts reflects a market based clearing index. The pricing mechanism adopts the Platts Iron Ore Index Price (**Platts Index**) which is published daily for iron ore "fines" with Fe content ranging from 52% to 65% and is quoted on a US$ per dry metric tonne "Cost and Freight" North China basis. "Lump" iron ore typically receives a premium to the published Platts Index "fines" price.

During the period, the Group entered into commodity forward sales contracts and commodities collar option contracts totalling 828,333 tonnes of iron ore, with maturity dates over the period October 2024 to June 2025. The average price for 62% Fe fines (CFR) at each maturity date was between A$156 and A$163 per tonne for the forward sales contracts and US$103 per tonne for the collar option contracts. Realised gains and losses on these contracts are reflected in revenue.

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35. Financial Instruments (Continued)

[f] Equity risk

The Group's listed equity investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments.

At the reporting date, the exposure to equity investments at fair value listed on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") was:

		2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Financial assets held for trading	(included within note 8)	20,560	18,538
Other financial assets	(included within note 9)	20,735	20,745
		41,295	**39,283**

Given that the changes in fair values of the equity investments held are strongly positively correlated with changes of the ASX market index, the Group has determined that an increase/(decrease) of 10% on the ASX market index could have an impact of approximately $4,130,000 (2024: $3,902,000) increase/(decrease) on the income and equity attributable to the Group.

The Group enters into provisionally priced ore sales contracts and iron ore collar option contracts, for which price finalisation is referenced to relevant market indices at specified future dates. The open sales contracts that are subject to provisional pricing adjustments as at 30 June 2025 is $101,478,000 (2024: $135,783,000). The Group's exposure at balance date to the impact of movements in the iron ore price upon provisionally invoiced sales volumes and iron ore collar derivatives is set out below:

Sensitivity at Balance Date	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Ore Sales Revenue:		
- 10% increase in iron ore prices	9,086	13,578
- 10% decrease in iron ore prices	(9,086)	(13,578)

The sensitivities have been determined as the dollar impact of a 10% increase and decrease in benchmark iron ore prices on trade receivables subject to provisional pricing and on derivative financial liabilities at each reporting date, while holding all other variables, including foreign exchange rates, constant. The relationship between iron ore prices and exchange rates is complex, and movements in exchange rates can impact commodity prices. The above sensitivities should therefore be used with caution.

[g] Liquidity risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of its cash reserves. The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Group's capital risk management objectives are to safeguard the business as a going concern, to provide appropriate returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure in order to reduce the cost of capital (being equity and debt).

Mount Gibson does not have a target debt/equity ratio but has a policy of maintaining a flexible financing structure so as to be able to take advantage of new investment opportunities that may arise.

At 30 June 2025, the Group had unutilised performance bonding facilities totalling $13,414,000 (2024: $13,414,000). Refer note 20.

Tabulated below is an analysis of the Group's financial liabilities according to relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. As the amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, these balances will not necessarily agree with the amounts disclosed in the balance sheet.

	30 June 2025					30 June 2024				
	Less than 6 months $'000	6 to 12 months $'000	1 to 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total $'000	Less than 6 months $'000	6 to 12 months $'000	1 to 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total $'000
Financial Liabilities										
Trade and other payables	55,034	-	-	-	55,034	43,018	-	-	-	43,018
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	4,325	872	229	-	5,426	4,895	4,702	2,756	-	12,353
	59,359	**872**	**229**	**-**	**60,460**	**47,913**	**4,702**	**2,756**	**-**	**55,371**

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35. Financial Instruments (Continued)

[h] Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is material to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – quoted market prices in an active market (that are unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – valuation techniques (for which the lowest level of input that is material to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable)

Level 3 – valuation techniques (for which the lowest level of input that is material to the fair value measurement is unobservable)

The fair values of other financial assets (options and convertible notes) are valued internally using the Black Scholes valuation techniques with prevailing short and long term observable market inputs sourced from Bloomberg to determine an appropriate mid-price valuation (level 2).

The fair values of derivative financial instruments are sourced from an independent valuation by the Group's treasury advisors using the valuation techniques with prevailing short and long term observable market inputs sourced from Reuters/Bloomberg to determine an appropriate mid-price valuation (level 2).

The fair values of quoted notes and bonds (classified as either financial assets held for trading or at fair value through other comprehensive income) and listed investment shares are determined based on market price quotations at the reporting date (level 1).

The fair values of trade receivables classified as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are determined using a discounted cash flow model incorporating market observable inputs sourced from Platts index pricing (level 2). This model also incorporates interest rate and credit risk adjustments.

The fair values of cash, short-term deposits, other receivables, trade and other payables and other interest-bearing borrowings approximate their carrying values, as a result of their short maturity or because they carry floating rates of interest.

The carrying amounts and fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities for the Group as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 are shown below.

	Notes	2025 Carrying Amount $'000	2025 Fair Value $'000	2024 Carrying Amount $'000	2024 Fair Value $'000
Financial assets					
Cash	6	49,056	49,056	36,258	36,258
Term deposits	7	372,790	372,790	387,490	387,490
Financial assets held for trading – current	8	39,977	39,977	18,539	18,539
Financial assets held for trading – non-current	8	2,037	2,037	-	-
Other financial assets	9	20,735	20,735	20,745	20,745
Derivatives	12	1,329	1,329	198	198
Trade and other receivables	10	4,384	4,384	4,856	4,856
		490,308	490,308	468,086	468,086
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	19	55,034	55,034	43,018	43,018
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	20	5,291	5,291	11,851	11,851
		60,325	60,325	54,869	54,869
Net financial assets		**429,983**	**429,983**	**413,217**	**413,217**

Recognition and measurement

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (**OCI**), or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition that are debt instruments depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a material financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a material financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient for contracts that have a maturity of one year or less, are measured at the transaction price determined under the revenue accounting policy (see note 3).

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest' (**SPPI**) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (**EIR**) method and are subject to impairment. Interest received is recognised as part of finance income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost include term deposits, trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing) and other receivables (see notes 7 and 10).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading (see note 8), financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value, i.e., where they fail the SPPI test. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that do not pass the SPPI test are required to be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

As the Group applies the SPPI test to determine the classification of financial assets, the requirements relating to the separation of embedded derivatives is no longer needed for financial assets. An embedded derivative will often make a financial asset fail the SPPI test thereby requiring the instrument to be measured at fair value through profit or loss in its entirety. This is applicable to the Group's trade receivables subject to provisional pricing (see note 10). These receivables relate to sales contracts where the selling price is determined after delivery to the customer, based on an index price at the end of the relevant quotational period stipulated in the contract. This exposure to the market-based index price causes such trade receivables to fail the SPPI test. As a result, these receivables are measured at fair value through profit or loss from the date of recognition of the corresponding sale, with subsequent movements being recognised in other revenue (see note 3).

Financial assets at fair value through OCI

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value though OCI if both of the following conditions are met: -

- The financial asset is held with a business model with both the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; and
- The contractual terms meet the SPPI test.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income and impairment losses are recognised in profit and loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets carried at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (**ECLs**) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR. ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a material increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (**12-month ECL**). For those credit exposures for which there has been a material increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (**lifetime ECL**).

For trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing) and other receivables due in less than 12 months, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead, recognises a loss allowance based on the financial asset's lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix for trade receivables that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. For any other financial assets carried at amortised cost (which are due in more than 12 months), the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL when there has not been a material increase in credit risk since origination. The 12-month ECL is the proportion of lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

When there has been a material increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased materially since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment including forward-looking information. The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows and usually occurs when past due for more than one year and not subject to enforcement activity.

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Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value.

Any gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives, except those that qualify as cash flow hedges, are taken directly to net profit or loss for the year.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as either fair value hedges when they hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability, or cash flow hedges where they hedge exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a forecasted transaction. All hedges are currently classified as cash flow hedges.

In relation to cash flow hedges to hedge firm commitments which meet the conditions for hedge accounting, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised directly in equity and the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

When the hedged firm commitment results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, then, at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the associated gains or losses that had previously been recognised in equity are included in the initial measurement of the acquisition cost or other carrying amount of the asset or liability.

For all other cash flow hedges, the gains or losses that are recognised in equity are transferred to the income statement in the same year in which the hedged firm commitment affects the net profit and loss, for example when the future sale actually occurs.

Effectiveness is tested at inception of each hedge and monthly thereafter until the hedge expires. The cumulative dollar offset method is applied in the measurement of effectiveness. The cumulative approach involves comparing the cumulative change (to date from inception of the hedge) in the hedging instrument's fair values to the cumulative change in the hedged item's (or USD cash flow) attributable to the risk being hedged.

Effectiveness of the forward exchange contracts is monitored by comparing the forward net present value of the underlying cash flows to the forward net present value of the fair value associated with the hedging instrument. Prospective and retrospective testing is undertaken by the Group's treasury advisors.

At each balance date, the Group measures ineffectiveness using the ratio offset method. For foreign currency cash flow hedges if the risk is over hedged, the ineffective portion is taken immediately to other income or expense in the income statement.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that point in time, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is kept in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to the income statement.

36. Parent Entity Information

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
[a] Information relating to Mount Gibson Iron Limited:		
Current assets	7,310	7,000
Total assets	920,285	1,134,017
Current liabilities	577	362
Total liabilities	654,223	587,844
Issued capital	620,827	633,102
Issued capital – restricted shares under Loan Share Plan	7,660	7,419
Accumulated losses	(721,615)	(452,999)
Dividend distribution reserve	335,739	335,739
Share based payments reserve	23,451	22,912
Total Shareholder's Equity	266,062	546,173
Net profit/(loss) after tax of the parent entity	(268,616)	5,517
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) of the parent entity	(268,616)	5,517

[b] Details of any guarantees entered into by the parent entity

There are cross guarantees given by Mount Gibson Iron Limited in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as described in note 13 and note 20.

The parent entity has further provided bank guarantees in respect of obligations to various authorities. Refer to note 20.

[c] Details of any contingent liabilities of the parent entity

The parent entity had contingent liabilities as at reporting date as set out in note 29. For information about guarantees given by the parent entity, refer [b] above.

[d] Details of any contractual commitments by the parent entity for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment

There are no contractual commitments by the parent entity for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment as at reporting date.

[e] Tax Consolidation

The Company and its 100%-owned entities have formed a tax consolidated group. Members of the Group entered into a tax sharing arrangement in order to allocate income tax expense to the wholly-owned controlled entities. The agreement provides for the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations. At balance date, the possibility of default is remote. The head entity of the tax consolidated group is Mount Gibson Iron Limited.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

37. New and Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations

A. New and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted from 1 July 2024

Since 1 July 2024, the Group has adopted all Accounting Standards and Interpretations mandatory to annual periods beginning on or before 1 July 2024. Adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have a material effect on the financial position or performance of the Group.

B. New and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Other Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations relevant to the Group that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective for the Group's reporting period, and have not been adopted by the Group for the period ended 30 June 2025, are outlined in the table below:

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2014-10	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	The amendments to AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in AASB 3 *Business Combinations*. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. These amendments are applied prospectively. Earlier application is permitted.	1 January 2025	1 July 2025
AASB 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	AASB 18 has been issued to improve how entities communicate in their financial statements, with a particular focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss. The key presentation and disclosure requirements established by AASB 18 are: ▪ The presentation of newly defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss ▪ The disclosure of management-defined performance measures (MPM) ▪ Enhanced requirements for grouping information (i.e., aggregation and disaggregation) AASB 18 is accompanied with limited consequential amendments to the requirements in other accounting standards, including AASB 107. AASB 18 introduces three new categories for classification of all income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss: operating, investing and financing. Additionally, entities will be required to present subtotals for 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes' and 'profit or loss'. For the purposes of classifying income and expenses into one of the three new categories, entities will need to assess their main business activity, which will require judgement. There may be more than one main business activity. AASB 18 also requires several disclosures in relation to MPMs, such as how the measure is calculated, how it provides useful information and a reconciliation to the most comparable subtotal specified by AASB 18 or another standard. AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements. Earlier application is permitted.	1 January 2027	1 July 2027

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2024-3	Amendments to AASs – Annual Improvements Volume II – Amendments to AASB 7	The AASB has made the following narrow-scope amendments to AASB 7: ▪ **Gain or loss on derecognition** (B 38) - updated the language on unobservable inputs, adding a cross reference to AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement. ▪ **Introduction to implementation guidance** (IG 1) - clarified that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of AASB 7, nor does it create additional requirements. ▪ **Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price** (IG 14) – amended mainly to make the wording consistent with requirements in AASB 7 and with the terminology used in AASB 9 and AASB 13. ▪ **Credit risk disclosures** (IG 20B) - amended to simplify the explanation of which aspects of the AASs are not illustrated in the example. Earlier application is permitted.	1 January 2026	1 July 2026
AASB 2024-2	Amendments to AASs – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	These amendments to AASB 7 and AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*: ▪ Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. ▪ Introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if certain conditions are met ▪ For the purpose of classifying a financial asset, clarify how to assess contractual cash flow characteristics that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features ▪ Clarify how non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments are assessed for the purpose of applying the SPPI test when determining the measurement basis of financial assets. ▪ Require additional disclosures in AASB 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. An entity is required to disclose information about financial assets that change their measurement category due to the amendments.	1 January 2026	1 July 2026
AASB 2024-3	Amendments to AASs – Annual Improvements Volume II – Amendments to AASB 9	The AASB has made the following narrow-scope amendments to AASB 9: ▪ **Derecognition of lease liabilities** - clarified that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with AASB 9, the lessee is required to apply AASB 9 and recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. However, the amendment does not address how a lessee distinguishes between a lease modification as defined in AASB 16 and an extinguishment of a lease liability in accordance with AASB 9. ▪ **Transaction price** – to avoid confusion, replaced the reference to 'transaction price as defined by AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*' with 'the amount determined by applying AASB 15'. Earlier application is permitted.	1 January 2026	1 July 2026

The Group has elected not to early adopt any of these new standards or amendments in these financial statements. The Group intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. An impact assessment of the standards issued but not yet effective is yet to be performed.

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Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement

As at 30 June 2025

Name of entity	Type of entity	% of share capital	Country of incorporation	Country of tax residence
Mount Gibson Mining Limited	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
Geraldton Bulk Handling Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
Gibson Minerals Limited	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
Gibson Gold Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
Aztec Resources Limited	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
Koolan Iron Ore Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
Koolan Shipping Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
Brockman Minerals Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
KIO SPV Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia

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Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Mount Gibson Iron Limited, I state that:

1. In the opinion of the Directors:

   (i) The Group financial statements, notes and additional disclosures included in the Directors' Report designated as audited are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

      A. giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date;

      B. complying with Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;

   (ii) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 1;

   (iii) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;

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

   (v) as at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and the subsidiaries identified in Note 13 will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are or may become subject to, by virtue of the Deed of Cross Guarantee between the Company and those subsidiaries.

2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



BRETT SMITH
Chairman

Date: 19 August 2025

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Mount Gibson Iron Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Mount Gibson Iron Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2025, the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows statement 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 30 June 2025 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.

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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.

1. Provision for rehabilitation

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
As a consequence of its operations the Group incurs obligations to rehabilitate and restore its mine sites. Rehabilitation activities are governed by local legislative requirements. As at 30 June 2025 the Group's consolidated balance sheet includes provisions of $60.0 million in respect of these obligations (refer to note 21 of the financial report). We considered this to be a key audit matter because estimating the costs associated with these future activities requires judgement and estimation for factors such as timing of when rehabilitation will take place, the extent of the rehabilitation and restoration activities and economic assumptions such as inflation rates and discount rates which are used to determine the provision amount.	We evaluated the assumptions and methodologies used by the Group in arriving at their rehabilitation provision estimates. In doing so we: ▪ Involved our climate change and sustainability services specialists to assess the competence, qualifications and objectivity of the Group's external expert whose work formed the basis of the Group's cost estimates ▪ Tested the reasonableness of the timing of the rehabilitation cashflows and the resultant inflation and discount rate assumptions used in the Group's provision estimates, having regard to available economic data on future inflation and discount rates ▪ Evaluated the adequacy of the Group's disclosures relating to rehabilitation obligations in the financial report and considered the treatment applied to changes in the rehabilitation and restoration provision.

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2. Impairment assessment for the Koolan Island Cash Generating Unit (CGU)

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The carrying value of the Group's property, plant and equipment and mine property assets at 30 June 2025 was $47.2 million. Of this total amount $46.1 million related to the Koolan Island CGU. Management undertook an impairment trigger assessment at 30 June 2025 and concluded that an impairment trigger had occurred in respect of the Koolan Island CGU. Accordingly, management performed an impairment assessment for the Koolan Island CGU at 30 June 2025 and based on this assessment concluded that an impairment charge of $90.4 million was required (refer to note 18 of the financial report). We considered this to be a key audit matter because of the significant judgement and estimation required in the determination of the recoverable amount of the Koolan Island CGU including assumptions relating to future iron ore prices, exchange rates, operating and capital costs and an appropriate discount rate to reflect the risk associated with the forecast cash flows having regard to the current status of the project.	We assessed the reasonableness of the Group's impairment assessment process and the recoverable amount of the Koolan Island CGU. Our audit procedures included the following: ▪ Assessed the Group's impairment methodology was in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards ▪ Assessed whether all applicable assets and liabilities had been allocated to the CGU ▪ In conjunction with our valuation specialists, we evaluated the reasonability of key input assumptions and valuation methodologies used by the Group to determine the recoverable amount. We assessed the key input assumptions such as forecast foreign exchange rates, forecast iron ore prices and discount rate with reference to market prices (where available), market research, market practice, market indices and broker consensus forecasts ▪ Tested the mathematical accuracy of the Group's discounted cash flow model used to measure recoverable amount and agreed relevant data, including assumptions on timing and future capital and operating expenditure, to the Group's feasibility studies for the Koolan Island CGU and the latest Board approved life of mine plan ▪ Assessed the work of the Group's internal expert with respect to the capital and operating assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts. This included understanding the underlying cost estimation process, information in Board reports and releases to the market. We also examined the qualifications, competence and objectivity of the experts

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Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	and assessed whether key capital and operating expenditure assumptions were consistent with information in Board reports and releases to the market ▪ Assessed the work of the Group's external expert with respect to the reserve assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts. This included understanding the Group's reserve estimation process. We also examined the qualifications, competence and objectivity of the Group's experts, and assessed whether key reserve economic assumptions were consistent with those used elsewhere in the financial report ▪ Assessed the impact of a range of sensitivities to the economic assumptions underpinning the Group's impairment assessment ▪ Assessed the allocation of the impairment expense to the non-current assets ▪ Evaluated the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in the financial report with respect to the Group's impairment assessment and resultant impairment expense for the Koolan Island CGU.

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 2025 annual report other than the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. We obtained the directors' report that is to be included in the annual report, prior to the date of this auditor's report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the annual report after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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.

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If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

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

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- 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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance 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 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.

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Report on the audit of the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 12 to 19 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Mount Gibson Iron Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, 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

J K Newton
Partner
Perth
19 August 2025

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Corporate Governance Statement

The Company's Board is committed to protecting and enhancing shareholder value and conducting the Company's business ethically and in accordance with high standards of corporate governance. In determining those standards the Company has had reference to the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations 4th Edition* ("**ASX Recommendations**") during the reporting period. The Company believes that its practices are substantially consistent with the ASX Recommendations and will continue to adapt its governance practices to be consistent with them and make changes as appropriate, having regard to the nature and scale of the Company's business.

A description of the Company's main corporate governance practices is set out in its Corporate Governance Statement available online at www.mtgibsoniron.com.au. The practices reflect the Company's existing corporate governance policies and is current as at 30 September 2025. The Corporate Governance Statement has been approved by the Board.

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Additional ASX Information

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(a) Distribution of equity securities

As at 8 September 2025 the number of Shareholders, by size of holding, in each class of share, are as follows:

			Ordinary Shares		
			Number of holders	Number of Shares	% of Issued Capital
1	-	1,000	1,559	770,395	0.07
1,001	-	5,000	3,329	9,314,077	0.79
5,001	-	10,000	1,548	12,319,994	1.04
10,001	-	100,000	2,554	81,757,825	6.93
100,001	Over		410	1,076,266,444	91.18
TOTAL			**9,400**	**1,180,428,735**	**100.00**

Unmarketable parcels

The minimum $500 parcel size at $0.3750 per share is 1,334 shares. 1,987 shareholders hold unmarketable parcels comprising a total of 1,270,952 shares.

(b) Equity security holders

As at 8 September 2025 the names of the twenty largest holders of shares are:

		Ordinary Shares	
		Number of Shares	% of Shares Held
1	EVERBRIGHT SECURITIES INVESTMENT SERVICES (HK) LTD <CLIENT A/C>	220,257,802	18.66
2	APAC RESOURCES INVESTMENTS LIMITED	209,867,038	17.78
3	TRUE PLUS LIMITED	163,866,874	13.88
4	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	115,046,428	9.75
5	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	90,300,152	7.65
6	J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	48,142,193	4.08
7	DEBORTOLI WINES PTY LIMITED	27,891,539	2.36
8	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED <NT-COMNWLTH SUPER CORP A/C>	19,354,888	1.64
9	JETOSEA PTY LTD	14,991,697	1.27
10	TREASURY SERVICES GROUP PTY LTD <NERO RESOURCE FUND A/C>	10,591,533	0.90
11	MR PETER WALKER KERR	8,181,403	0.69
12	MS GILLIAN DOBSON	4,240,200	0.36
13	MR DAVID JOHN STOKES	4,238,835	0.36
14	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT>	4,013,522	0.34
15	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	3,815,576	0.32
16	NEON SPACE PTY LTD	3,702,368	0.31
17	ACE PROPERTY HOLDINGS PTY LTD	3,300,000	0.28
18	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <HUB24 CUSTODIAL SERV LTD>	2,940,684	0.25
19	WARBONT NOMINEES PTY LTD <UNPAID ENTREPOT A/C>	2,870,247	0.24
20	SAVIVE PTY LTD <SAVIVE SUPER FUND A/C>	2,757,262	0.23

Top 20 Holders	**960,370,241**	**81.36**
Total Remaining Holders Balance	**220,058,494**	**18.64**
Total Issued Ordinary Shares	**1,180,428,735**	**100.00**

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(c) Substantial Shareholders

The names of Substantial Shareholders who have notified the Company in accordance with section 671B of the Corporations Act 2001 are provided below, together with details, as at the date of the Substantial Shareholder notification:

	Number of Shares	% of current issued share capital
1. APAC Resources Limited and its subsidiaries	452,767,297	37.40%
2. Allied Properties Investments (1) Company Limited and its related corporate entities	452,767,297	37.40%
Note: Substantial shareholdings 1 and 2 are not cumulative and arise through common shareholdings.		
3. Shougang Corporation and Shougang Concord International Enterprises Company Limited and each of their controlled entities	154,166,874	13.64%
4. Shougang Fushan Resources Group Limited, True Plus Limited and its subsidiaries	154,166,874	13.64%
Note: Substantial shareholdings 3 and 4 are not cumulative and arise through common shareholdings.		
5. Paradice Investment Management Pty Ltd	114,552,189	9.433%

(d) Voting rights

All ordinary Shares carry one vote per Share without restriction.

No voting rights attach to options.

(e) Schedule of interests in mining tenements

Location	Tenement	Status	Percentage Held
Tenements Held by MGX			
Edmund Basin	E52/4371	Pending	100%
Edmund Basin	E52/4406	Live	100%
Edmund Basin	E52/4419	Live	100%
Edmund Basin	E52/4455	Live	100%
Koolan Island	M04/416-I	Live	100%
Koolan Island	M04/417-I	Live	100%
Koolan Island	E04/1266-I	Live	100%
Koolan Island	G04/55	Pending	100%
Koolan Island	L04/29	Live	100%
Koolan Island	L04/68	Live	100%
Koolan Island	L04/101	Live	100%
Tallering Peak	M70/1062-I	Live	100%
Tallering Peak	M70/896-I	Live	100%
Tallering Peak	E70/3732	Live	100%
Tallering Peak	E70/5298	Live	100%
Tallering Peak	E70/6560	Pending	100%
Tallering Peak	G70/192	Live	100%
Tallering Peak	L70/60	Live	100%
Tallering Peak	L70/69	Live	100%

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(e) Schedule of interests in mining tenements *Continued*

MGX Has Interests In			
Edmund Basin[1]	E52/3881	Live	
Edmund Basin[1]	E52/3896	Live	
Edmund Basin[1]	E52/3944	Live	
Edmund Basin[1]	E52/4026	Live	
Fields Find[2]	E59/1268-I	Live	
Fields Find[2]	M59/63-I	Live	
Fields Find[2]	E59/1996	Live	
Fields Find[2]	E59/1997	Live	
Fields Find[2]	E59/2382	Live	
Fields Find[2]	E59/2383	Live	
Murchison[3]	E09/2299	Live	50%
Murchison[3]	E09/2499	Pending	

[1] Tenements are held by another party. MGX is in a Farm-in and JV to earn 50% of these tenements.
[2] Tenements are held by another party. MGX holds rights to Iron on a portion of these tenements.
[3] Tenements are held by another party. MGX is in a Farm-in and JV to earn 75% of these tenements.

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Corporate Directory

Board of Directors

Brett Smith
Chairman, Non-Executive Director

Alan Jones
Non-Executive Director

Paul Dougas
Non-Executive Director

Simon Bird
Non-Executive Director

Evian Delfabbro
Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

David Stokes

Registered Office

Level 1, 2 Kings Park Road
West Perth 6005, Western Australia
Telephone: +61 8 9426 7500
Facsimile: +61 8 9485 2305
Email: admin@mgx.com.au
Website: www.mtgibsoniron.com.au

Solicitors

King & Wood Mallesons
Level 30, QV1 Building
250 St Georges Terrace,
Perth 6000, Western Australia

Auditors

Ernst & Young
Ernst & Young Building
11 Mounts Bay Road
Perth 6000, Western Australia

Bankers

HSBC Bank Australia Ltd
188-190 St George's Terrace
Perth 6000, Western Australia

Stock Exchange Listing

The company's shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.
ASX Code: MGX

Share Registry

Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd
Level 17, 221 St George's Terrace
Perth 6000, Western Australia
Telephone: 1300 787 272
Facsimile: +61 8 9323 2033

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Mount Gibson will hold a hybrid AGM at 10:30am AWST (1:30pm AEDT) on Wednesday 12 November 2025. Information explaining how shareholders who are unable to attend the meeting in person may access, vote and ask questions at the meeting is provided in the Company's Notice of AGM released to the ASX in October 2025.

Easy Access to Information

See our website at **www.mtgibsoniron.com.au** for regular quarterly reports and financial results. Additionally, shareholders or interested parties can register to receive emailed updates shortly after the company makes any regular or major announcement.

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