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Yancoal Australia Ltd

ABN 82 111 859 119

Annual Financial Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

This Annual Financial Report contains information required by Appendix 4E of the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") Listing Rules and is lodged with the ASX under listing rule 4.3A.

APPENDIX 4E

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1. Results for Announcement to the Market

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M	% CHANGE
Revenue from ordinary activities	5,949	6,860	(13%)
Profit before income tax (before non-recurring items)	606	1,689	(64%)
Profit before income tax (after non-recurring items)	623	1,689	(63%)
Net profit after income tax attributable to members (before non-recurring items)	430	1,216	(65%)
Net profit after income tax attributable to members (after non-recurring items)	**440**	**1,216**	**(64%)**

2. Earnings per share

	31 DECEMBER 2025 CENTS	31 DECEMBER 2024 CENTS	% CHANGE
Profit per share (before non-recurring items)			
Basic	32.6	92.3	(65%)
Diluted	32.6	92.1	(65%)
Profit per share (after non-recurring items)			
Basic	33.4	92.3	(64%)
Diluted	33.3	92.1	(64%)

3. Net tangible assets per security

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $	31 DECEMBER 2024 $	% CHANGE
Net tangible assets per share	6.74	6.95	(3%)

4. Distributions

	31 DECEMBER 2025		31 DECEMBER 2024	
Ordinary share distributions	CENTS PER SHARE	Total AU $M	CENTS PER SHARE	Total AU $M
Final dividend for 2024 paid on 30 April 2025	52.00	687	—	—
Interim dividend for 2025 paid on 19 September 2025	6.20	82	—	—
Final dividend for 2023 (paid on 30 April 2024)	—	—	32.50	429
Total distributions		**769**		**429**

On 25 February 2026, the Board declared a 2025 final dividend allocation of A$161 million, representing A$0.1220 per share (fully franked), with a record date of 20 March 2026 and a payment date of 15 April 2026.

On 20 February 2025, the Board declared a 2024 final dividend allocation of A$687 million, representing A$0.5200 per share (fully franked), with a record date of 14 March 2025 and a payment date of 30 April 2025.

On 19 August 2025, the Board declared a 2025 interim dividend allocation of A$82 million, representing A$0.0620 per share (fully franked), with a record date of 5 September 2025 and a payment date of 19 September 2025.

On 23 February 2024, the Board declared a 2023 final dividend allocation of A$429 million, representing A$0.3250 per share (fully franked), with a record date of 13 March 2024 and a payment date of 30 April 2024.

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5. Entities over which control has been gained or lost during the period

No entities were incorporated, acquired, disposed of or deregistered during the period.

Subsequent to period end, on 12 February 2026, three dormant entities were de-registered; Gwandalan Land Pty Ltd, Nord Wharf Land Pty Ltd, and Proserpina Coal Pty Ltd.

6. Details of associates and joint venture entities

	31 DECEMBER 2025		31 DECEMBER 2024	
	HOLDINGS %	PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER INCOME TAX CONTRIBUTION $M	HOLDINGS %	PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX CONTRIBUTION $M
Joint venture entities				
Moolarben Joint Venture (unincorporated)	98.75%	277	95%	594
Warkworth Joint Venture (unincorporated)	84.472%	201	84.472%	313
Mount Thorley Joint Venture (unincorporated)	80%	42	80%	126
Hunter Valley Operations Joint Venture (unincorporated)	51%	141	51%	230
Middlemount Joint Venture	49.9997%	(22)	49.9997%	16
HVO Entities [(a)]	51%	—	51%	—
Boonal Joint Venture (unincorporated)	50%	Immaterial	50%	Immaterial
Newcastle Coal Infrastructure Group Pty Ltd	27%	—	27%	—

	31 DECEMBER 2025		31 DECEMBER 2024	
	HOLDINGS %	PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX CONTRIBUTION $M	HOLDINGS %	PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX CONTRIBUTION $M
Associate entities				
Port Waratah Coal Services Pty Ltd	30%	36	30%	13
WICET Holdings Pty Ltd	33%	—	33%	—

(a) HVO Entities consists of the following entities:

HV Operations Pty Ltd

HVO Coal Sales Pty Ltd

HVO Services Pty Ltd

All financial results included in this report are stated in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated. All other information can be obtained from the attached financial statements, accompanying notes and Directors' report.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report on the consolidated entity ("Yancoal" or the "Group") consisting of Yancoal Australia Ltd (the "Company") and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 31 December 2025 (the "period").

DIRECTORS

The following persons were Directors of Yancoal Australia Ltd during the period:

Chairman

- Gang Ru (became a director on 31 May 2023 and became Chairman on 15 September 2023)

Co-Vice Chairmen

- Ning Yue (became a director on 27 September 2023)
- Gregory James Fletcher (became a director on 26 June 2012)

Directors

- Xiaolong Huang (became a director on 31 May 2023)
- Debra Anne Bakker (became a director on 1 March 2024)
- Peter Andrew Smith (became a director on 17 December 2024)
- Jiuhong Wang (became a director on 20 February 2025)
- Zhiguo Zhao (became a director on 20 February 2025)
- Ang Li (became a director on 20 February 2025)

Directors retired during the year

- Changyi Zhang (was a director from 20 April 2023 to 20 February 2025)

COMPANY SECRETARY

The Company Secretary in office during the period and up to the date of this report is Laura Ling Zhang.

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

Yancoal owns, operates or has a joint-venture stake in coal mines in New South Wales ("NSW"), Queensland and Western Australia. The thermal, semi-soft coking and pulverised coal injection ("PCI") coal products are exported through ports in Newcastle, Gladstone and Dalrymple Bay to customers throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

The portfolio of mines concluded 2024 operating at near optimal production levels. The 2025 production profile was relatively consistent through the year despite temporary weather related disruptions. The attributable production delivered was a record calendar year performance for the Company.

Yancoal's 38.6 million tonnes attributable saleable coal in 2025 was in the top quartile of the 35-39 million tonne guidance range. The cash operating costs of $92 per tonne, hit the middle of $89-97 per tonne guidance range.

Capital expenditure for 2025 was $751 million, compared to the $750-900 million guidance range. Each year final expenditure figure depends on whether some items fall within the calendar period or slip to the next year. While the planned expenditure activities remain underway, the timing of some slipped beyond the 2025 reporting period, which resulted in actual expenditure falling in the lower half of the range.

Yancoal concluded 2025 in a very good position. In addition to the record operational performance, we held over $2.1 billion in cash at 31 December. This affords the Company the capacity to pay dividends in accordance with our dividend framework and pursue corporate initiatives should suitable opportunities be available. Refer to 'Dividend and Dividend Policy' for further details.

The 'Management Discussion and Analysis' provides a detailed business review of the period's operational, financial and sustainability performance, forward looking commentary, the Company's sustainability policies and performance as well as compliance with the laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the Company; it forms part of the Directors' Report. The key risks affecting the Group's operations, and where applicable, the strategies and measures taken to manage these risks, are detailed in the 'Corporate Governance Statement' included in this report.

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CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

During the year ended 31 December 2025, neither Yancoal nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, sold or redeemed Yancoal's listed securities (including Treasury Shares as defined in the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("HK Listing Rules"). However, as noted in the Remuneration Report, Yancoal instructed CPU Share Plans Pty Ltd as trustee of the Yancoal Australia Limited Employee Share Trust to acquire and hold fully paid ordinary shares in the Company in on-market share transactions in 2025.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year are detailed in the 'Management Discussion and Analysis' section of this report.

DIVIDENDS AND DIVIDEND POLICY

On 20 February 2025, the Directors declared a fully franked final dividend of A$687 million, A$0.5200 per share, with a record date of 14 March 2025 and payment date of 30 April 2025.

On 19 August 2025, the Directors declared a fully franked interim dividend of A$82 million, A$0.0620 per share, with a record date of 5 September 2025 and payment date of 19 September 2025.

On 25 February 2026, the Directors declared a fully franked final dividend of A$161 million, A$0.1220 per share, with a record date of 20 March 2026 and payment date of 15 April 2026.

At 31 December 2025, the Company had $2,173 million in franking credits available to frank dividends for subsequent reporting periods based on an income tax rate of 30%.

According to Yancoal policy (noting that the policy is also to be considered with reference to the company's capital management strategy and objectives), and subject in each case to applicable laws, the ongoing cash needs of the business, the statutory and common law duties of the Directors and shareholder rights pursuant to the Company's Constitution, the Directors may pay interim or final dividends, and per the Company's Constitution must:

- subject to the point below, pay as interim and/or final dividends not less than (A) 50% of net profit after tax (pre-abnormal items); or (B) 50% of the free cash flow (pre-abnormal items), in each financial year; and
- if the Directors determine that it is necessary in order to prudently manage the Company's financial position, pay as interim and/or final dividends not less than 25% of net profit after tax (pre-abnormal items) in any given financial year.

Currently, there are no Treasury Shares (as defined in the HK Listing Rules) held by the Company (whether held or deposited in the HKEx Central Clearing and Settlement System, or otherwise).

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Company believes in high standards of transparent corporate disclosure and is committed to disclosing to its shareholders information in a timely and fair manner via ASX and HKExnews. Where there is inadvertent disclosure made to a selected group, the Company will make the same disclosure publicly to all others as soon as practicable. Communication is mainly made through:

- Annual reports are prepared and made available to all shareholders. The Board ensures that the annual report includes all relevant material information about the Company and the Group, including future developments and other disclosures required by the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), the ASX listing rules, the Companies Ordinance of the Laws of Hong Kong and the HK Listing Rules;
- Interim reports containing a summary of the financial information and affairs of the Group for that period;
- Quarterly production reports containing a summary of the Group's production output and coal sales for the reporting period;
- Sustainability Reports outlining the Company's Sustainability efforts;
- Notices of explanatory memoranda for AGMs and extraordinary general meetings (if any) that are provided to all shareholders.

The Company does not practice selective disclosure, and Price-sensitive information is first publicly released through ASX and HKExnews. All Company shareholders are eligible to receive the Annual Report and the notice of AGM by post, if elected.

Shareholders can access all of the Company's announcements published on the ASX and HKExnews on the Company's website at www.yancoal.com.au.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS ON NEW ISSUES OF SHARES

Under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and the Company's Constitution, shareholders do not have the right to be offered any shares that are newly issued for cash before those Shares can be offered to non-shareholders.

PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information available to the Company as at 31 December 2025, approximately 29.7% of the issued ordinary shares of the Company are held by the public. Accordingly, the Company has complied with the waiver granted by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited under Rule 8.08(1) of the HK Listing Rules as part of the Company's listing in Hong Kong. Rule 8.08(1)(a) of the HK Listing Rules requires that at least 25% of an issuer's total issued share capital must at all times be held by the public.

Based on the publicly available information to the Company and within the knowledge of the Directors as at the date of this report, the Company has maintained the minimum public float of approximately 15.37% under the HK Listing Rules.

FULFILMENT OF CONDITIONS AND UNDERTAKINGS

The Company confirms that it has complied with the conditions and undertakings imposed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited during the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the Company's business were entered into or existed during the year ended 31 December 2025.

TAX RELIEF

The Company is not aware of any taxation relief available to the shareholders because they hold fully paid shares. If shareholders are unsure about the taxation implications of purchasing, holding, disposing of, dealing in, or exercising any rights concerning the fully paid shares, they are advised to consult an expert.

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DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SCHEME

The Group does not have a defined contribution scheme (as such term is defined under the Hong Kong Occupational Retirement Schemes Ordinance). Superannuation is paid to the Group's employees in accordance with Australian legislation, and the superannuation funds of the Group's employees are managed by various independent third parties.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

Information regarding the Group's sales to the major customers and purchases from the major suppliers can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. The details of the customer and sales agreements are provided in the 'Continuing Connected Transactions' section of this report.

None of the Directors, or their associates, had any beneficial interest in the five largest customers or suppliers to the knowledge of the Directors. To the Directors' knowledge, no substantial shareholders of Yancoal have a beneficial interest in the five largest customers or suppliers.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS

Save as disclosed in the 'Continuing Connected Transactions' section of this report, no transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance in relation to the Group's business to which any of the Company's subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director or an entity connected with a Director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at any time during the period or at the end of the period.

Shareholders' Interests in Contracts of Significance

Save as disclosed under the section headed 'Continuing Connected Transactions' in this report, no Company shareholder had a material interest, either directly or indirectly, in any contract of significance (whether for the provision of services to the Company or not) to the business of the Group to which the Company or its holding company or any of its subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party.

INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

Rule 10.2 of Yancoal's Constitution requires Yancoal to indemnify, to the full extent permitted by law, each Officer of the Company against liability incurred by the Officer as a Director or an Officer of the Company. The Directors named in this report, along with the Company Secretary, Chief Executive Officer, Acting Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Financial Officer, have the benefit of this requirement, as do individuals who formerly held one of those positions.

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium for Directors' and Officers' Liability insurance and Defence Costs cover. The policies cover the Directors and other officers of the Group. The Directors have not included details of the nature of the liabilities covered and the amount of premium paid in respect of the Directors' and Officers' Liability insurance policy as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the insurance contracts.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

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

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to its statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Group are essential.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out below.

The Board of Directors have considered the position and, in accordance with advice received from the Audit and Risk Management Committee, is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with any general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out below, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the Audit and Risk Management Committee to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor, and
- none of the services undermines the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*.

During the year, the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Group:

SW Audit	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Audit and review of financial statements	1,612	1,393
Audit related services	25	25
Other assurance services	29	45
Non-audit services	145	—
Total services remuneration of SW Audit	**1,811**	**1,463**

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration, as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), is set out at the end of the Directors' Report.

ROUNDING OF AMOUNTS

The Group is of a kind referred to in Legislative Instrument 2016/191, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in this Directors' Report and financial statements. Amounts in the Directors' Report and financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest million dollars in accordance with that legislative instrument.

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INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS[1]

GANG RU M.Econ

Non-Executive Director (31 May 2023 – current)
Chairman of the Board (15 Sep 2023 – current)

Mr Gang Ru, aged 53, joined China New Technology Venture Capital Corporation in July 1994, and was appointed as the Head of the Capital Market Research Center of Cvic Software Engineering Co., Ltd. in September 2000. From 2002 to 2008, he successively served as the Director and the Secretary to the Board of Directors of Shandong TV-NET Medium Development Co., Ltd. Mr Ru successively acted as the Supervisor, Chief Financial Officer and the External Director of Zibo Mining Group Co.,Ltd from 2008 to 2015. Mr Ru served as the Chief Financial Officer and External Director of Shandong Energy from 2015 to 2022. Mr Ru was appointed as the Deputy General Manager of Shandong Energy in March 2022.

Mr. Ru graduated from Shandong University. He is a Professorate Senior Economist, Professorate Senior Accountant and Certified Accountant. Mr Ru holds a Master's Degree in Economics and has rich experience in financial and capital management, corporate management, investment and financing.

NING YUE BME

Executive Director (27 Sep 2023 – current)
Chair of the Executive Committee (27 Sep 2023 – current)
Co-Vice Chairman (27 Sep 2023 – current)
Acting CEO (14 Jan 2025 - 8 Sep 2025)

Mr Yue, aged 47, is a senior engineer who graduated from China University of Mining and Technology. He has more than 20 years of experience in coal mining operations and management.

Mr Yue joined the predecessor company of Yankuang Energy Group Company Limited ("Yankuang Energy") in 2000, and has held several senior roles during his career, including Head of the Safety Technology Section of the Jinjitan Project Department of Nantun Coal Mine, Chief Engineer of the Jinjitan Coal Mine and subsequently General Manager of the Jinjitan Coal Mine. Mr Yue is also a director of Shaanxi Future Energy Chemical Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of Yankuang Energy, and Deputy General Manager of Yankuang Energy.

GREGORY JAMES FLETCHER BCOM CA

Independent Non-Executive Director (26 Jun 2012 – Current)
Co-Vice Chairman (1 Mar 2018 – current)

Mr Fletcher, aged 69, was a Director of Gloucester Coal Ltd from June 2009. He was appointed as a Director of Yancoal after the merger of Yancoal and Gloucester Coal Ltd in June 2012. Mr Fletcher was elected as a Co-Vice Chairman of Yancoal in 2018.

Prior to 2009, Mr Fletcher was a senior partner of Deloitte for 16 years, during which he held many senior roles as well as working with major Australian listed companies with operations internationally, including the Asia Pacific region. He also worked closely with organisations in China, Indonesia and Mongolia to enhance governance practices.

Since 2009 Mr Fletcher has taken on Board and Audit Committee roles. He has been Chairman of SMEG Australia Pty Limited and a Board Director of Yancoal SCN Limited, Railcorp, TAFE NSW and WDS Limited and is currently a Board Director of Saunders International Limited. Mr Fletcher is Chairman of the Transport for New South Wales Audit and Risk Committee,Chairman of the Shared Agency for Clinical Innovation and Clinical Excellence Commission, Audit and Risk Committee, Chairman of the Western Sydney Local Health District Audit and Risk Committee, and Chairman of the Bradfield Development Authority, Audit and Risk Committee. In the past, Mr Fletcher has been Chairman of the Roads and Maritime Services Audit and Risk Committee and Audit and Risk Committee Chair for the NSW Electoral Commission and NSW HealthShare.

Mr Fletcher holds a Bachelor of Commerce, and he is a Chartered Accountant.

JIUHONG WANG B.Eng

Non-Executive Director (20 February 2025 – current)

Mr. Jiuhong Wang, aged 49, was appointed as chief engineer of Nantun Coal Mine of Yanzhou Coal Mining Co.,Ltd in 2014, General Manager of Anyuan Coal Mine of Yanzhou Coal Ordos Neng Hua Co., Ltd. in 2016, and the Deputy Director of the production technology department and the Deputy Director of ventilation and disasters prevention department of the Yanzhou Coal Mining Co., Ltd., in 2017. He was appointed as the Executive Director and the General Manager of Ordos Zhuanlongwan Coal Co., Ltd. in 2018, the Vice-General Manager of Yanzhou Coal Ordos Neng Hua Co., Ltd. and Director and the General Manager of Inner Mongolia Haosheng Coal Mining Company Limited in 2020. In 2021, Mr. Wang took positions as the General Manager of Yanzhou Coal Ordos Neng Hua Co., Ltd., and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Inner Mongolia Haosheng Coal Mining Company Limited. In 2022, he became the director of Inner Mongolia Haosheng Coal Mining Company Limited. In October 2022, he became the Vice-General Manager of Yankuang Energy Group Co., Ltd., and took positions as the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the General Manager of Yankuang Energy (Ordos) Company Limited and served as the Party Secretary and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Inner Mongolia Mining (Group) Co., Ltd. In 2023, he started to serve as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Yankuang Energy (Ordos) Company Limited. In November 2024, he was appointed as the General Manager of Yankuang Energy. In May 2025, he was appointed as the director of Yankuang Energy.

Mr. Wang graduated from Hebei University of Engineering; he is a Professorate Senior Engineer with a Bachelor's degree in engineering.

XIAOLONG HUANG LL.M

Non-Executive Director (31 May 2023 – current)

Mr. Xiaolong Huang, aged 48, is the Director and Secretary of the Board of the Yankuang Energy. Mr. Huang joined the predecessor of Yankuang Energy in 1999 and became the Securities Affairs Representative of Yankuang Energy in 2006. In 2008 and 2012, he took office as the Deputy-Director-Level

[1] Profiles of Directors as at 31 December 2025.

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Secretary of the Board Secretariat of Yankuang Energy and the Deputy Director of the Board Secretariat successively. He served as the Director of the former Shandong Energy Equity Reform and Restructuring Office in 2013, and a Standing-Director of the Board Secretariat of Shandong Energy in August 2020. In July 2021 and August 2021, he became the Secretary of the Board of Yankuang Energy and a Director of Yankuang Energy successively.

Mr. Huang graduated from the University of International Business and Economics. He is a Professorate Chief Senior Economist with a master's degree of Laws.

ZHIGUO ZHAO BMgt

Non-Executive Director (20 February 2025 – current)

Mr Zhiguo Zhao, aged 47, has served as Chief Accountant of Linyi Mining Group Heze Coal-fired Power Co., Ltd. He was the Deputy Director of the Finance Department, and the Deputy Head of Capital Securitisation Leadership Work Office before becoming Director of the Finance Department, and Head of the Big Data Analysis Office at Linyi Mining Group. At Shandong Energy Group, he held roles in the Finance Management Department before being appointed as the CFO of Yankuang Energy.

Mr. Zhao Graduated from Shaanxi University of Science & Technology. He is a Senior Accountant with a bachelor's degree.

ANG LI MBA LL.B

Non-Executive Director (20 February 2025 – current)

Mr Ang Li, aged 39, started working at China Cinda Asset Management Co., Ltd. in 2009. He has served as director of Strategic Customer Department IV, assistant general manager of Hunan Branch, and deputy general manager of Strategic Customer Department IV. He is responsible for investment business, especially the M&A and reorganisation of listed companies. He has extensive domestic and international experience in M&A projects.

Mr. Li graduated from Peking University with a bachelor's degree in law and a Master in Business Administration.

DEBRA ANNE BAKKER MAppFin BBA

Independent Non-Executive Director (1 Mar 2024 – Current)

Ms Bakker, aged 60, has experience encompassing precious metal, base metal and critical mineral mining, oil and gas development, shipping logistics, commodity trading and corporate financing. She currently sits on the Boards of IGO Ltd and X64 Ltd (previously ASX listed).

During her career, Ms Bakker, held prominent roles in banking and finance, including: Head of Metals and Mining Origination in Commonwealth Bank of Australia's Natural Resources Division; Risk Advisory at Kiodex, a provider of energy risk management solutions; and positions with Standard Bank and Barclays in London and Sydney.

Ms Bakker has a Masters of Applied Finance from Macquarie University and a Bachelor of Business Administration from Edith Cowan University.

PETER ANDREW SMITH MBA

Independent Non-Executive Director (17 Dec 2024 – Current)

Mr Peter Smith, aged 67, was appointed a Director of Yancoal in 2024.

Mr Smith is a well credentialed resource industry director, with experience encompassing the gold, coal, metals and fertilisers sectors. He currently sits on the Boards of Evolution Mining Limited (ASX: EVN) and Iluka Resources Limited (ASX: ILU); and was previously a non-executive Director of NSW Minerals Council, Western Metals Limited, VP Minerals Limited and Surat 18 Pty Ltd.

During his career, Mr Smith, held prominent senior positions with Rio Tinto, WMC Resources, Ensham Resources, Western Metals, Newcrest Mining, Israel Chemicals Limited, and Kestrel Coal Resources.

Mr Smith has a Master of Business Administration and Management from University of Southern Queensland.

Former Directors who served during 2025

CHANGYI ZHANG MBA

Non-Executive Director (20 Apr 2023 – 20 Feb 2025)

Mr. Zhang, aged 60, started his career working at China Construction Bank in 1987 and joined China Cinda Asset Management Co., Ltd. ("China Cinda") in 1999. From 2008 to 2016, he served as the general manager of China Cinda Shandong Branch and the general manager of the Planning & Finance Department and the Finance & Accounting Department of China Cinda. In 2017, Mr. Zhang was appointed as the general manager of the Strategic Client Department IV of China Cinda, responsible for the overall work of the department, and led the completion of several overseas merger and acquisition investment. Mr Zhang was appointed as the senior expert of the Strategic Client Department IV in 2024.

Mr. Zhang is also currently the Chairman of Hebei Xinhua Energy Technology Group Co. Ltd, Mr. Zhang graduated from Zhongnan University of Economics and Law. He is a senior accountant with an MBA degree. He has rich experience in financial management, business management, investment and financing.

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INFORMATION ON MANAGEMENT[2]

SHARIF BURRA BEMin MBA

Chief Executive Officer (8 Sep 2025 - Current)

Mr Burra, aged 52, is an experienced mining executive with exposure spanning open-cut and underground mining; business improvement and technical studies; and due diligence and asset valuation.

Mr Burra has held several roles with Yancoal over the past 12 years including: General Manager – Operation Services, General Manager – Procurement and Major Contracts, General Manager – Operations Improvement / Business Improvement, and Executive General Manager – Health, Safety and Sustainability. He is a member of the Yancoal Executive Committee. Mr Burra serves as the Chairman of Low Emission Technology Australia the (LETA) Industry Project Assessment Committee. He is an Alternate Director for Australia Coal Research Limited (ACRL), Co-chair of the Australian Coal Association Research Programme (ACARP) Underground Committee and Member of the ACARP Research and Minesite Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Committees. He is also a Port Waratah Coal Service Health, Safety, Environment & Community Committee Member and Queensland Resource Council Health and Safety Committee Member.

Mr Burra graduated with first class honours from Auckland University with a degree in Mining Engineering. He also holds a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree from Oxford University.

NING (KEVIN) SU FCPA

Chief Financial Officer (1 Jun 2020 – Current)

Ning (Kevin) Su, aged 49, was appointed Chief Financial Officer in June 2020, having originally joined Yancoal as General Manager, Treasury in June 2014. Mr. Su brings over 25 years of extensive experience in accounting, finance, treasury, and M&A across the mining and manufacturing sectors in both Australia and China. Prior to joining Yancoal, he spent 11 years at Acer, where he held several senior finance positions, including Financial Controller for the Oceanic Region. Mr. Su is a Fellow of CPA Australia (FCPA). He holds a Master of Commerce from the University of Sydney and a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of International Business and Economics in China.

LAURA LING ZHANG BA, MA, EMBA, AGIA, FCIS, GAICD

Company Secretary, Chief Legal, Compliance, Corporate Affairs Officer (6 Sep 2005 – Current)

Laura Ling Zhang, aged 48, was appointed as the Company Secretary on 6 September 2005.

Ms Zhang is one of the founding executives of the Company and has been the Company Secretary since September 2005. She has over 20 years of experience in the mining industry and has been instrumental in the Company's growth. Ms Zhang oversees the Company's corporate governance, group legal, corporate compliance, projects/corporate initiatives, investor relations and corporate affairs.

Ms Zhang graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Master of Arts. Ms Zhang also holds a graduate diploma of applied corporate governance from Governance Institute of Australia in 2008 and directorship certificate of Australian Institute of Company Directors in 2012. Ms Zhang completed her EMBA degree at the Australian Graduate School of Management at the University of New South Wales in 2019. Ms Zhang is a Fellow of the Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries and the Governance Institute of Australia. Ms Zhang completed the international directors programme course of INSEAD in 2024 and Oxford Leading Sustainable Corporations Programme in 2025.

[2] Profiles of Management as at 31 December 2025.

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DIRECTOR/CEO as at 31 December 2025	OTHER CURRENT KEY DIRECTORSHIPS
Gang Ru (Director)	Director of Zhongtai Securities Co.,Ltd
Ning Yue (Director)	Director of Shaanxi Future Energy Chemical Co., Ltd Director of Yankuang Australia Pty Ltd
Gregory James Fletcher (Director)	Director of Saunders International Limited, Chairman Audit and Risk Committee and Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee (ASX:SND) (since 2015) Member of NSW Health Infrastructure Audit and Risk Committee Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee for Transport for New South Wales Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee of Western Sydney Local Health District Chairman of the Bradfield Development Authority Audit and Risk Committee Chairman of the Shared Agency for Clinical Innovation and Clinical Excellence Commission, Audit and Risk Committee
Jiuhong Wang (Driector)	Director of Yankuang Energy Group Company Limited
Xiaolong Huang (Director)	Director of Yankuang Energy Group Co., Ltd Director of Yancoal International (Holding) Co., Ltd. Director of Yankuang Xinjiang Energy Chemicals Company Ltd
Zhiguo Zhao (Director)	Director of Shandong Energy Group Luxi Mining Co., Ltd Director of Linshang Bank Co., Ltd Director of Shandong Energy Financial Leasing (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd Chairman of Yankuang Lucky International Co., Ltd. Managing Director of Yankuang Energy (Qingdao) Co., Ltd. Director of Yankuang Donghua Heavy Industry Co., Ltd. Director of Duanxin Investment Holdings (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. Director of Shaanxi Future Energy Chemical Co., Ltd Director of Yancoal International (Holdings) Co., Ltd. Director of Yancoal International Technology Development Co. Ltd Director of Yancoal International Resources Co. Ltd Director of Yancoal Luxembourg Resources Holdings Limited Director of Yancoal Canada Resources Limited Chairman of Duanxin Investment Holdings (Beijing) Co., Ltd. Director of Inner Mongolia Mining (Group) Co., Ltd. Director of Inner Mongolia Haosheng Coal Mining Co., Ltd. Chairman of Shanghai Jujiang Asset Management Co., Ltd. Director of Shandong Energy Group Finance Co., Ltd. Chairman of Yankuang Logistics Technology Co., Ltd Director of Shandong Energy Group Northwest Mining Co., Ltd Director of Qilu Bank Co., Ltd. Director of Shanghai Zhongqi Futures Co., Ltd. Chairman of Yankuang Energy (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. Chairman of Shandong Dongyue Taiheng Development Co., Ltd.
Ang Li (Director)	Director of Changsha Yaochen Real Estate Co., Ltd.
Debra Anne Bakker (Director)	Director of IGO Ltd (ASX: IGO) (since 2016) Director of X64 Ltd
Peter Andrew Smith (Director)	Director of Evolution Mining Ltd (ASX: EVN) (since 2020) Director of Iluka Resource Ltd (ASX: ILU) (since 2024)
Sharif Burra (CEO)	Director of Minerals Council of Australia Australian Delegate to the Coal Industry Advisory Board

DIRECTOR/CEO as at 31 December 2025	FORMER DIRECTORSHIPS IN LAST THREE YEARS
Gang Ru (Director)	None
Ning Yue (Director)	None
Gregory James Fletcher (Director)	Chairman of NSW HealthShare Audit and Risk Committee Member of the Audit and Risk Committee of the NSW Police Force Chairman of NSW Electoral Commission Audit and Risk Committee
Jiuhong Wang (Driector)	Chairman of Yankuang Energy (Ordos) Co., Ltd Chairman of Inner Mongolia Mining (Group) Co., Ltd Director of Inner Mongolia Haosheng Coal Co., Ltd.
Xiaolong Huang (Director)	None
Zhiguo Zhao (Director)	None
Ang Li (Director)	Director of Changsha Yasiyue Sunshine Industrial Co., Ltd Director Hunan Tianxiang Yingxin Technology Development Co., Ltd
Debra Anne Bakker (Director)	Director of Carnarvon Petroleum Ltd (ASX: CVN) (5 Oct 2020 - 15 Dec 2023) Transhipment Services Australia
Peter Andrew Smith (Director)	Director VP Minerals Limited Director Surat 18 Pty Ltd
Sharif Burra (CEO)	Chairman of Low Emission Technology Australia the (LETA) Industry Project Assessment Committee Alternate Director for Australia Coal Research Limited (ACRL) Co-chair of the Australian Coal Association Research Programme (ACARP) Underground Committee Port Waratah Coal Service Health, Safety, Environment & Community Committee Member Queensland Resource Council Health and Safety Committee Member

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SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025:

DIRECTOR	AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE	NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEE	STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
Gang Ru	-	Member	-	**Chair**
Jiuhong Wang	-	Member	Member	-
Ning Yue	-	-	Member	-
Xiaolong Huang	-	-	-	Member
Zhiguo Zhao	Member	-	-	-
Ang Li	-	-	-	Member
Gregory James Fletcher	**Chair**	Member	-	-
Debra Anne Bakker	Member	**Chair**	-	-
Peter Andrew Smith	-	Member	**Chair**	-

CURRENT DIRECTORSHIPS AND COMPANY SECRETARY POSITIONS WITHIN THE GROUP HELD BY CEO AND CFO:

	COMPANY	CEO	CFO		COMPANY	CEO	CFO
1	ABAKK Pty Limited	Dir.	C.S.	36	Miller Pohang Coal Co Pty Ltd	-	Dir.
2	Ashton Coal Mines Pty Ltd	Dir.	C.S.	37	Minmi Land Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
3	Ashton Coal Operations Pty Limited	Dir.	C.S.	38	Monash Coal Holdings Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
4	Athena Coal Operations Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	39	Monash Coal Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
5	Athena Coal Sales Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	40	Moolarben Coal Mines Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
6	Austar Coal Mine Pty Limited	Dir.	C.S.	41	Moolarben Coal Operations Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
7	Australian Coal Resources Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	42	Moolarben Coal Sales Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
8	Black Hill Land Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	43	Mount Thorley Coal Loading Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
9	Catherine Hill Bay Land Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	44	Mount Thorley Operations Pty Limited	Dir.	Dir.
10	CIM Duralie Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	45	Namoi Valley Coal Pty Limited	Dir.	Dir.
11	CIM Mining Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	46	Newcastle Coal Company Pty Ltd	Dir.	C.S.
12	CIM Services Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	47	Nords Wharf Land Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
13	CIM Stratford Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	48	Northern (Rhondda) Collieries Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
14	CNA Bengalla Investments Pty Limited	Dir.	Dir.	49	Novacoal Australia Pty Limited	Dir.	Dir.
15	CNA Resources Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	50	Oaklands Coal Pty Limited	Dir.	Dir.
16	CNA Warkworth Australasia Pty Limited	Dir.	Dir.	51	Primecoal International Pty Ltd	Dir.	C.S.
17	CNA Warkworth Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	52	Proserpina Coal Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
18	Coal & Allied (NSW) Pty Limited	Dir.	Dir.	53	R.W.Miller (Holdings) Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
19	Coal & Allied Industries Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	54	Stratford Coal Marketing Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
20	Coal & Allied Mining Services Pty Limited	Dir.	Dir.	55	Stratford Coal Pty. Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
21	Coal & Allied Operations Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	56	Warkworth Coal Sales Limited	-	Dir.
22	Donaldson Coal Finance Pty Limited	Dir.	C.S.	57	Warkworth Mining Limited	-	Dir.
23	Donaldson Coal Holdings Limited	Dir.	C.S.	58	Warkworth Pastoral Coal Pty Ltd	-	Dir.
24	Donaldson Coal Pty Ltd	Dir.	C.S.	59	Warkworth Tailings Treatment Pty Ltd	-	Dir.
25	Duralie Coal Marketing Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	60	Watagan Mining Company Pty Ltd	Dir.	C.S.
26	Duralie Coal Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	61	Westralian Prospectors Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
27	Eucla Mining Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	62	White Mining (NSW) Pty Limited	Dir.	C.S.
28	Felix NSW Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	63	White Mining Pty Ltd	Dir.	C.S.
29	Gloucester (SPV) Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	64	White Mining Services Pty Limited	Dir.	C.S.
30	Gloucester (Sub-Holdings 1) Pty Ltd	Dir.	C.S.	65	Yancoal Australia Sales Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
31	Gloucester (Sub-Holdings 2) Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	66	Yancoal Mining Services Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
32	Gloucester Coal Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	67	Yancoal Moolarben Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
33	Gwandalan Land Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	68	Yancoal Resources Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
34	Kalamah Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	69	Yarrabee Coal Company Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
35	Lower Hunter Land Holdings Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.				

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CURRENT DIRECTORSHIPS AND COMPANY SECRETARY POSITIONS OF SUBSIDIARIES OF SHANDONG ENERGY AND YANKUANG OUTSIDE THE GROUP HELD BY CEO AND CFO:

	COMPANY	CEO	CFO		COMPANY	CEO	CFO
1	AMH (Chinchilla Coal) Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	11	Tonford Holdings Pty Ltd	Dir.	-
2	Athena Coal Mines Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	12	Yankuang Bauxite Resources Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
4	Mountfield Properties Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	13	Yankuang OzStar Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
5	Premier Coal Pty Ltd (formerly Premier Coal Ltd)	-	Dir.	14	Wilpeena Holdings Pty Ltd	Dir.	-
6	Syntech Holdings II Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	15	Yancoal Energy Pty Ltd	Dir.	-
8	Syntech Holdings Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	16	Yankuang Resources Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
9	Syntech Resources Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.	17	Yancoal CSR Pty Ltd	Dir.	Dir.
10	Tonford Pty. Ltd.	Dir.	Dir.				

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The numbers of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors and of each Board Committee held during the year ended 31 December 2025, and the numbers of meetings attended by each Director were:

	GENERAL MEETINGS[3]		MEETINGS OF THE BOARD[4]		MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES								TRAINING
	AGM		FULL MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS		AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT		HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT, AND COMMUNITY		NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION		STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT		CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
	A[5]	B[6]	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
Gang Ru[7]	1	1	9	10	1	1	—	—	3	3	1	1	Note
Jiuhong Wang[8]	1	1	7	8	—	—	1	3	2	2	—	—	Note
Ning Yue	1	1	10	10	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	Note
Gregory James Fletcher	1	1	10	10	5	5	0	0	3	3	—	—	Note
Xiaolong Huang[9]	1	1	8	10	—	—	0	1	—	0	1	1	Note
Zhiguo Zhao[10]	1	1	7	8	4	4	0	0	—	—	0	0	Note
Ang Li[11]	1	1	8	8	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	Note
Debra Anne Bakker	1	1	10	10	5	5	0	0	3	3	0	0	Note
Peter Andrew Smith	1	1	10	10	—	—	4	4	3	3	0	0	Note
Changyi Zhang[12]	n/a	n/a	1	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Note
Sharig Burra (CEO)[13]	—	0	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ning Yue (Acting CEO)[14]	1	1	6	6	3	3	3	3	2	2	n/a	n/a	
David James Moult (CEO)[15]	n/a	n/a	0	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Note: Each Director received continuous professional development training during the year ended 31 December 2025, which included training on directors' positive duty obligations, cybersecurity, privacy and AI risks, anti-bribery and corruption, conflicts of interest, sustainability and climate-related reporting and disclosure requirements, and other relevant topics. The Directors are also continually updated on developments in applicable statutory and regulatory regime and the business environment to facilitate the discharge of their responsibilities. Also in addition to scheduled Board meetings, Directors received additional briefings from Management in relation to various operational and project matters.

[3] General meetings included the Company's Annual General Meeting held on 30 May 2025.
[4] The number of meetings of the Board of Directors were 10, however, the Directors received briefings from Management from time to time in relation to various operational and project matters.
[5] A = Number of meetings attended.
[6] B = Number of meetings held during the time the Director held office or was a member of the Committee during the year.
[7] Mr Gang Ru resigned as a member of the Audit and Risk Committee (ARMC) with effect from 20 February 2025.
[8] Mr Jiuhong Wang was appointed as a director of the Company with effect from the commencement of the 20 February 2025 Board meeting and was appointed as a member of Health, Safety, Environment and Community Committee (HSEC Committee), with effect from 20 February 2025.
[9] Mr Xiaolong Huang resigned as a member of the HSEC Committee with effect from 20 February 2025.
[10] Mr Zhiguo Zhao was appointed as a director of the Company with effect from the commencement of the 20 February 2025 Board meeting and a member of the Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) effective 20 February 2025.
[11] Mr Ang Li was appointed as a director of the Company with effect from the commencement of the 20 February 2025 Board meeting and a member of the Strategy and Development Committee (SDC) effective 20 February 2025.
[12] Mr Changyi Zhang resigned as a director of the Company with effect from the commencement of the 20 February 2025 Board meeting and resigned as a member of the SDC with effect from 20 February 2025.
[13] Mr Sharif Burra was appointed as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Company effective 8 September 2025.
[14] Mr Ning Yue was appointed as the Acting CEO of the Company effective from 14 January 2025 and ceased to be the Acting CEO of the Company effective 8 September 2025.
[15] Mr David James Moult tendered resignation as CEO of the Company on 14 January 2025 with an effective termination of 14 July 2025.

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CHANGES IN DIRECTORS' INFORMATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13.51B(1) OF THE HK LISTING RULES

Other than as disclosed in the section headed 'Executive Statutory Remuneration' in the Remuneration Report, the changes in Directors' information as required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 13.51B(1) of the HK Listing Rules are set out below[16]:

- Changyi Zhang, Non-Executive Director, resigned as a director with effect 20 February 2025.

DIRECTORS' CONFIRMATIONS

DIRECTOR'S INTEREST IN COMPETING BUSINESS

Jiuhong Wang and Xiaolong Huang, are Non-Executive Directors, serve as a directors of Yankuang Energy. No Directors serve as a director of Shandong Energy Group. Shandong Energy Group and Yankuang Energy Group are the controlling shareholders of the Company. As at 31 December 2025, Shandong Energy Group is, directly and indirectly, interested in approximately 52.84% of the shares in Yankuang Energy and Yankuang Energy is interested in approximately 62.26% of the shares in the Company.

Shandong Energy Group is a capital investment company with exposure to coal, coal chemicals and aluminium, power generation, machinery manufacturing and financial investments. Yankuang Energy is principally engaged in the production of coal and coal chemicals, manufacturing of mechanical and electrical equipment and power and heat generation. The mining assets of Yankuang Energy Group located in Australia, other than through its interest in the Group, are managed and operated by the Company. Shandong Energy Group does not have any interests in mines in Australia other than through its interests in Yankuang Energy and the Group.

Except as disclosed above, none of the Directors are interested in any business apart from the Group's business which competes with or is likely to compete directly or indirectly, with the Group's business during the year ended 31 December 2025.

LETTERS OF APPOINTMENT AND SERVICE CONTRACTS

Each Director has entered into a letter of appointment in relation to his/her role as a director of the Company, which is subject to termination by the Director or the Company in accordance with the terms of the letter of appointment, the requirements of the Listing Rules and the provisions relating to the retirement and rotation of the Directors under the Constitution.

Pursuant to the terms of the letter of appointment entered into between each Director (on the one part) and the Company (on the other part), (a) the Executive Director and the non-executive Directors are not entitled to receive any director's fees; (b) the annual director's fees payable by the Company to each Independent Non-executive Director are $182,552 (save for Gregory Fletcher who receives fees as set out in (e) below); (c) an Independent Non-executive Director (save for Gregory Fletcher) will receive from the Company an additional fee of $44,255 for being the chairman of the Audit and Risk Management Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee or the Health, Safety, Environment and Community Committee, (d) an Independent Non-Executive Director (save for Gregory Fletcher) will receive from the Company an additional fee of $22,127 for being a member of the Audit and Risk Management Committee, the Health, Safety, Environment and Community Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee or the Strategy and Development Committee, and certain additional fees on a per day basis as approved by the Board for the role on an independent board committee for any major related party transactions, and (e) Gregory Fletcher will receive $404,914 including superannuation in aggregate for his role as a Co-Vice Chair of the Board, Chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee, and member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Each Director is entitled to be indemnified by the Company (to the extent permitted under the Constitution and applicable laws) and to be reimbursed by the Company for all necessary and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses properly incurred in connection with the performance and discharge of his/her duties under his/her letter of appointment.

Save as disclosed above, none of the Directors has entered into any service contracts as a director with any member of the Group (excluding contracts expiring or determinable by the employer within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation)).

INTERESTS AND POSITIONS IN SHARES

INTERESTS OF THE DIRECTORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE COMPANY

As at 31 December 2025, the interests or short positions (as applicable) of the Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company in the Shares and debentures of the Company and any interests or short positions (as applicable) in shares or debentures of any of the Company's associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance ("SFO")) which (i) have to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions (as applicable) which they are taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO), (ii) are required, pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein or (iii) are required, pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers as set out in Appendix C3 to the HK Listing Rules, to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong, are as follows:

[16] As at 31 December 2025.

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THE COMPANY

NAME OF EXECUTIVE OR DIRECTOR	NUMBER OF SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES	NATURE OF INTEREST	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE
Ning Yue (Director)	75,361	Beneficial owner	0.00571%
Gregory James Fletcher (Director)	2,100	Beneficial owner	0.00016%
Debra Anne Bakker (Director)	9,000	Beneficial owner	0.00068%
Sharif Burra (CEO)	447,834	Beneficial owner	0.03392%

ASSOCIATED CORPORATIONS OF THE COMPANY

NAME OF DIRECTOR	NAME OF THE ASSOCIATED CORPORATION	NUMBER OF SHARES AND UNDERLYING SHARES	NATURE OF INTEREST	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE
Jiuhong Wang	Yankuang Energy Group Company Limited	235,560	Beneficial owner	0.002347%
Xiaolong Huang	Yankuang Energy Group Company Limited	412,000	Beneficial owner	0.004105%
Zhiguo Zhao	Yankuang Energy Group Company Limited	100,000	Beneficial owner	0.000996%

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2025, none of the Directors or the Chief Executive Officer of the Company have an interest and/or short position (as applicable) in the Shares or debentures of the Company or any interests and/or short positions (as applicable) in the shares or debentures of the Company's associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which (i) have to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which they are taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO), (ii) are required, pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO, to be entered in the register referred to therein or (iii) are required, pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers as set out in Appendix C3 to the HK Listing Rules, to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong.

INTERESTS OF PERSONS OTHER THAN DIRECTORS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE COMPANY

As at 31 December 2025 the following entities (other than a Director or Chief Executive Officer of the Company) had an interest or short position (as applicable) in the Shares or underlying Shares which were recorded in the register required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO:

NAME OF SHAREHOLDER	CAPACITY	NUMBER OF SHARES HELD OR INTERESTED	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE
Yankuang Energy Group Company Limited	Beneficial interest	822,157,715	62.26
Shandong Energy Group Co. Ltd[17]	Interest in controlled entity	822,157,715	62.26
Cinda International HGB Investment (UK) Limited[18]	Beneficial interest	101,601,082	7.69
Central Huijin Investment Ltd	Interest in controlled entity	101,601,082	7.69
China Agriculture Investment Limited	Interest in controlled entity	101,601,082	7.69
International High Grade Fund B, L.P.	Interest in controlled entity	101,601,082	7.69
Cinda International GP Management Limited	Interest in controlled entity	101,601,082	7.69
China Cinda (HK) Asset Management Co., Ltd	Interest in controlled entity	101,601,082	7.69
Cinda International Holdings Limited	Interest in controlled entity	101,601,082	7.69
Cinda Securities Co., Ltd	Interest in controlled entity	101,601,082	7.69
China Cinda (HK) Holdings Company Limited	Interest in controlled entity	101,601,082	7.69
China Cinda Asset Management Co., Ltd	Interest in controlled entity	101,601,082	7.69
Cinda Securities (H.K.) Holdings Limited	Interest in controlled entity	101,601,082	7.69

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2025, none of the substantial shareholders or other persons, (other than the Directors and Chief Executive Officer of the Company) had any interest or short position in the shares and/or underlying shares of the Company as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Company under section 336 of the SFO.

[17] Shandong Energy is deemed to be interested in the 822,157,715 Shares which Yankuang Energy is interested in as beneficial owner as it is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of more than one-third of the voting power at general meetings of Yankuang Energy.

[18] Cinda International HGB Investment (UK) Limited, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of China Cinda Asset Management Co., Ltd, is interested in 101,601,082 Shares which are held via various accounts and nominees. China Cinda Asset Management Co., Ltd., China Cinda (HK) Holdings Company Limited, Cinda International Holdings Limited, Cinda Securities Co., Ltd, China Cinda (HK) Asset Management Co., Ltd, Cinda International GP Management Limited, International High Grade Fund B, L.P., China Agriculture Investment Limited and Cinda Securities (H.K.) Holdings Limited are each deemed to be interested in the 101,601,082 Shares which Cinda International HGB Investment (UK) Limited is interested in as beneficial owner. The Cinda International HGB Investment (UK) Limited holding is sourced from 'disclosure of interests' observable on the 'HKEX news' website dated 14-Feb-2025.

REMUNERATION REPORT - AUDITED

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Dear Shareholder,

On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to present Yancoal's 2025 Remuneration Report. This year has been marked by exceptional operational performance amid challenging market conditions, demonstrating the resilience and capability of our workforce and the effectiveness of our strategic priorities.

2025 REFLECTIONS AND PERFORMANCE

The year 2025 has been a pivotal period for Yancoal, marked by strong operational performance and important leadership transitions that position the Group for an exciting future. We were pleased to welcome the appointment of Sharif Burra as our new Chief Executive Officer. Sharif brings a wealth of experience and a clear strategic vision that will guide Yancoal's continued growth and transformation in the years ahead. His appointment signals a renewed focus on innovation, sustainability, and operational excellence.

While the CEO appointment process was underway, I want to extend my sincere thanks to the entire Yancoal team who worked tirelessly throughout this period of transition to deliver strong results. In particular, we are grateful to Mr Ning Yue, who acted as CEO from January to September, providing steady leadership and ensuring robust business-as-usual operations during a critical time. We would like to offer our thanks to the previous CEO, David Moult, who retired during 2025.

Operationally, 2025 was a year of strong achievements. We delivered record production results, with run-of-mine (ROM) tonnes exceeding expectations. Of particular note was the exceptional production of our operations at Mount Thorley Warkworth, Hunter Valley Operations and Yarrabee. Moolarben stood out as a top performer, delivering 2% above budgeted production levels. Underground operations were particularly strong where longwall extraction reached 10% above budget and development metres exceeding forecast by 3% YTD. Our cost performance also improved, with cash operating costs reduced to $92/t, reflecting the effectiveness of our ongoing efficiency initiatives. Importantly, our activities were less impacted by natural disasters in 2025, allowing for more consistent operations and contributing to these positive outcomes. Safety of our people is paramount, which is reflected in our reduced 12-month rolling Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) to 6.14, down from 6.73 in Q4 2024. While this improvement is promising, we remain committed to further improving our safety performance through further targeted safety intervention activities.

In addition to operational and financial progress, 2025 marked a significant milestone in our sustainability journey. We completed our first year of sustainability reporting in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) requirements. This achievement is particularly exciting as Yancoal is among the first organisations to adopt this rigorous reporting framework, demonstrating our commitment to transparency and responsible business practices. Following Sharif's appointment, the Group also has pronounced focus on Yancoal's corporate culture, informed by the 'Yancoal Way' and underpinned by people, safety, excellence, innovation and integrity.

The dedication and resilience of our employees have been central to Yancoal's success in 2025. Their contributions have enabled us to navigate the challenges of the year and achieve outstanding outcomes for all stakeholders. We thank them sincerely for their ongoing commitment and professionalism.

Key operational highlights include:



Strong Safety Culture: 12-month rolling TRIFR of 6.14, below the comparable industry average of 7.45.



Saleable Production: Achieved attributable saleable coal production of **38.6Mt** after addressing the operational challenges



Realised Coal Price: Average realised coal price of **A$146/t**

2025 EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION OUTCOMES

The 2025 performance has resulted in Executive Short-Term Incentive Plan ("STIP") awarded at 115.3% of target. In assessing executive performance, we utilise our balanced scorecard approach which reinforces the need for our Executive team to deliver both financial and non-financial priorities where performance is measured against production and cash costs. The Executive STIP Outcomes section of this report provides more detail on this year's scorecard performance.

The LTIP offered in 2022 has vested at 82% of the total grant. Earnings per share ("EPS") since 1 January 2022 has increased by 66% placing Yancoal between the 50th and the 75th percentile of our comparators. The Cost Target component beat the top 20th percentile of our comparators. The LTIP vesting reflects the efforts of the executive team in driving value for shareholders.

This report sets out remuneration information for the Group's Key Management Personnel ("KMP") for the 12 months ended 31 December 2025.

Yours sincerely,



Debra Bakker

Chair of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

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KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The Board has delegated the responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Company's operations and the implementation of strategic and policy initiatives to the Chairman of the Executive Committee (CEC) and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The Executive Committee, which oversees these initiatives is comprised of the CEC, the CEO, the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), and any other officers as determined by the Board.

In accordance with the Company's Constitution, Yankuang Energy the majority shareholder, has the right to nominate a director for the position of the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Additionally, the Chairman of the Board has the authority to recommend a candidate for the position of CFO.

The Key Management Personnel (KMP) includes the Company Directors and selected members of the Executive Committee ("Executive KMPs"). Throughout this report, the term "Executives" refers collectively to the Executive Director and Executive KMPs. Details of the KMPs are provided in the table below.

NAME	POSITION	TIME IN ROLE
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS		
Gang Ru	Non-Executive Director Chairman of the Board Chair of the Strategy and Development Committee Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Full Year
Jiuhong Wang	Non-Executive Director Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee Member of the Health, Safety, Environment and Community Committee	From 20 February 2025
Zhiguo Zhao	Non-Executive Director Member of the Audit and Risk Management Committee	From 20 February 2025
Gregory James Fletcher	Independent Non-Executive Director Co-Vice Chairman of the Board Chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Full Year
Changyi Zhang	Non-Executive Director Member of the Strategy and Development Committee	To 20 February 2025
Ang Li	Non-Executive Director Member of the Strategy and Development Committee	From 20 February 2025
Xiaolong Huang	Non-Executive Director Member of the Strategy and Development Committee	Full Year
Debra Anne Bakker	Independent Non-Executive Director Chair of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee Member of the Audit and Risk Management Committee	Full Year
Peter Andrew Smith	Independent Non-Executive Director Chair of the Health, Safety, Environment and Community Committee Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Full Year
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS		
Ning Yue[19]	Executive Director Co-Vice Chairman of the Board Chair of the Executive Committee Member of Health, Safety, Environment and Community Committee	Full Year
EXECUTIVE KMP		
David James Moult[20]	Chief Executive Officer	To 14 January 2025
Ning Yue	Acting Chief Executive Officer	From 14 January to 8 September 2025
Sharif Burra[21]	Chief Executive Officer	From 8 September 2025
Ning (Kevin) Su	Chief Financial Officer	Full Year

[19] Ning Yue was appointed Acting CEO of the Company effective 14 January 2025 and active duties as acting CEO ceased from 8 September 2025.
[20] David James Moult resigned as CEO of the Company effective 14 July 2025 and active duties ceased from 14 January 2025.
[21] Sharif Burra commenced as CEO effective 8 September 2025.

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REMUNERATION FRAMEWORK OBJECTIVES

The executive remuneration framework is structured to be market competitive and to reflect the Group reward strategy.

Through this framework, the Group seeks to align executive remuneration with:

- Shareholder outcomes by:
  - making economic performance a core component of the overall remuneration plan design;
  - focusing on the key value drivers of the business including employee safety, operational performance and cost control; and
  - attracting and retaining high calibre executives.
- Executive outcomes by:
  - rewarding capability and experience;
  - reflecting competitive reward for contribution to growth in Group performance; and
  - providing a clear structure for earning rewards.

Details of remuneration for all Executives are set out in the 'Executive Statutory Remuneration' section of this Remuneration Report.

REMUNERATION STRUCTURE

The executive remuneration framework is structured as a combination of fixed and variable remuneration, as follows:

	VARIABLE REMUNERATION (AT RISK)	
FIXED ANNUAL REMUNERATION ("FAR")	SHORT-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN ("STIP")	LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN ("LTIP")
The FAR package provides market competitive remuneration to attract and retain high quality talent while reflecting role scope and accountabilities. The FAR package incorporates cash salary, superannuation benefits and may include a provision for a car benefit, together with various other benefits. Executive FAR is reviewed annually against equivalent roles among companies of similar size in the mining/ resources industry. No Executives are guaranteed an annual increase in FAR.	The STIP rewards Executives for the achievement of Group and individual goals that are aligned to the Group's financial, operational and strategic priorities. • 50% is paid as cash • 25% is deferred into rights (Deferred Share Rights) for one year • 25% is deferred into rights for two years Performance is assessed annually against profitability, health & safety, strategic objectives and environment key performance indicators ("KPIs"). For further information see the 'Short Term Incentive Plan' section in this Remuneration Report.	The LTIP rewards and supports retention of participants who are in positions to influence the Group's long- term performance. Performance rights to shares with no dividend equivalent payments vest after a three-year period subject to performance assessed against a comparator group: • 60% Earnings Per Share Vesting Condition ("EPS Awards") • 40% Costs Target Vesting Condition ("Costs Target Awards"). For further information see the 'Long Term Incentive Plan' section in this Remuneration Report.

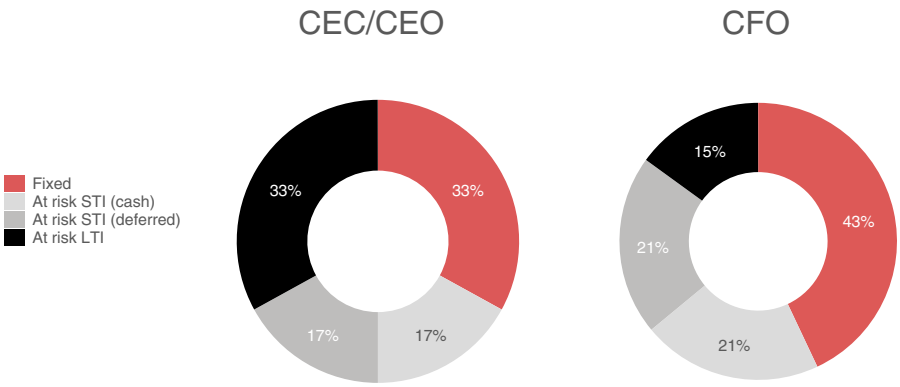
The executive remuneration framework is designed to align participants with the long-term interests of both the Company and shareholders. This involves integrating equity components, such as deferred share rights in the Short-Term Incentive Plan ("STIP") and performance share rights in the Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"). Compliance with the HK Listing Rules entails restrictions on equity issuance and transfers to maintain the required free float of shares. For more information, please see the 'Public Float' section of the Directors' Report.

The Board has the discretion to settle STIP and LTIP components in cash, with the equivalent value determined by market share value at vesting. The Board exercised its discretion and approved a 50/50 split settlement for vested deferred STIP share rights to be delivered in cash and fully paid ordinary shares equally. This approach provides executives with flexibility to manage their tax affairs, and in doing so improve the competitiveness of executive remuneration packages. Additionally, vested LTIP performance rights were settled entirely in fully paid ordinary shares, underscoring our dedication to a streamlined and shareholder-friendly remuneration framework.

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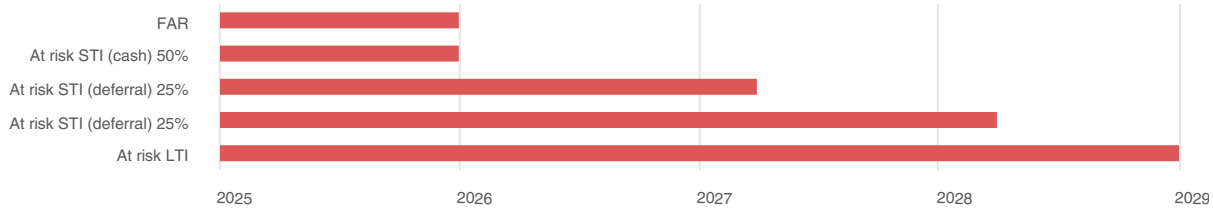
TARGET REMUNERATION MIX

The chart below illustrates the relative proportion of 2025 at target remuneration for Executive KMPs, between fixed and at-risk components. STIP and LTIP form a significant part of the executive remuneration, which are structured to award most of the at-risk remuneration as share rights.



REMUNERATION TIMING

The chart below provides an indicative timing illustration of how the 2025 financial year remuneration will be delivered to Executive KMPs.



Fixed Annual Remuneration

The Fixed Annual Remuneration (FAR) package is designed to provide market-competitive remuneration that attracts and retains top-tier talent while appropriately reflecting the scope and responsibilities of each executive role. Yancoal recognises the challenges of a competitive executive talent market, particularly for leaders capable of operating within an environment of significant stakeholder and regulatory scrutiny. To address this, Yancoal ensures that its FAR offerings are competitively positioned, supporting the recruitment and retention of key executives who are critical to achieving the company's strategic objectives. Independent remuneration benchmarking was undertaken in 2025, the results of which will inform Executive FAR considerations in 2026.

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SHORT TERM INCENTIVE PLAN

The Short-Term Incentive Plan (STIP) is designed to enhance alignment with stakeholders by incorporating a broad range of Company and Group performance measures. The Board retains discretion to modify STIP components as outlined below if the outcomes diverge from intended objectives, ensuring alignment with the interest of all stakeholders, including shareholders, employees and communities.

FEATURE	DESCRIPTION
Eligibility	Executives as well as other management and employees of the Group are eligible to participate in the STIP.
Opportunity	This is expressed as a percentage of each Executive's FAR. The STIP opportunity is reviewed annually. The Chief Executive Officer, Chair of the Executive Committee and Chief Financial Officer have a Target STIP Opportunity of 100% of FAR, with a maximum opportunity of 200% of FAR for the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and 160% of FAR for the Chair of the Executive Committee. The Board believes this level of STIP opportunity is reasonable and competitive for the current environment.
Scorecard Performance Conditions	The STIP Scorecard consists of several KPIs. At the start of each year, the Board reviews and selects KPIs considered to be the most appropriate to the business to drive performance for the financial year in question. Assessment against these measures is determined following the end of each year. For Executives, all KPIs are measured at Group level. The STIP scorecard measures the Group's performance in respect of the following categories:

KPI	MEASURE	WEIGHTING
Profitability	Profit Before Tax ("PBT")	20%
	Free On Board ("FOB") Cash Costs (excluding royalties) [22]	20%
	Product tonnes	20%
Health & Safety	Total Recordable Injuries and Total Recordable Diseases ("TRI & TRDs")	7.2%
	Core Hazard & Critical Control Verification	4.8%
	Mandatory Competency Training Compliance	3.0%
Strategic Objectives	Embed Sustainability strategy, pursue organic growth through MTW project, Non-Organic Growth in Coal or Other Minerals Diversification	15%
Environment	Environmental Incidents – Category 2 only	2.5%
	Environmental Incidents – Categories 3 – 5	5.0%
	Complaints (Excluding serial complainants)	2.5%

Individual Performance Condition	Individual Performance will be assessed against objectives set at the beginning of the financial year as part of Yancoal's Performance Review and Development ("PRD") framework, with further consideration of behaviours against Yancoal's values and Leadership competencies. The Board will oversee the objectives and assessment of the Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Executive Committee, while objectives for other executives including the Chief Financial Officer will be set and assessed in collaboration with the Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Executive Committee.
Outcome Formula	The STIP Scorecard outcome and individual PRD outcome are weighted (Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Executive Committee 90% and 10%; Chief Financial Officer 80% and 20% respectively) to determine the overall STIP Performance Outcome. Performance against the STIP scorecard is converted to a payout multiplier, calculated referencing the relevant maximum level of opportunity and minimum acceptable or threshold level of performance. Likewise, the PRD outcome is converted to a payout multiplier. These payout multipliers (0% to 200% for the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and 0% to 160% for the Chair of the Executive Committee) are weighted as described above and applied to the Target STIP opportunity to determine the actual STIP award. Accordingly, each Executive's STIP award is heavily influenced by the achievement of Group KPIs. The Board can exercise discretion should the formula outcome generate an unintended outcome.[23]
Timing	Executive STIP awards are paid as follows: • 50% of the award is delivered as a cash payment around March each year. • 50% of the award will be deferred in share rights and vest in equal parts over a two- year period (25% deferred for one year, 25% deferred for two years) subject to continued employment at the respective vesting dates (1 March 2027 and 1 March 2028). The value of the deferred portion of STIP is converted to Deferred Share Rights (to Yancoal shares) at the time of award using a volume weighted average price ("VWAP"). Deferred share rights will be granted for nil consideration following audited 2025 financial statements being released.
Settlement	Following vesting, the Company will issue participants with a vesting notice confirming the number of deferred share rights that have vested and become exercisable. Deferred STIP rights for 2023 and 2024 will be settled 50% in shares and 50% in cash. The cash equivalent value is determined with reference to the number of rights and the market value of shares on vesting, less applicable taxes and other amounts such as any applicable statutory superannuation contributions.

[22] FOB cash costs are calculated on a management reporting basis.
[23] The payout multiplier for the CEC is capped at a maximum percentage of 160%.

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LONG TERM INCENTIVE PLAN

LTIP grants are delivered in performance share rights with vesting subject to performance conditions measured over a 3-year period. The Board maintains discretion to reduce or waive the conditions outlined below if the results generate any unintended outcomes. The 2025 LTIP structure outlined below was retained from 2024.

FEATURE	DESCRIPTION
Eligibility	Executives and certain senior management are eligible to participate in the LTIP.
Frequency	Each year, eligible Executives and certain senior management are considered for an annual LTIP grant.
LTIP opportunity	The Chair of the Executive Committee and the Chief Executive Officer have an annual LTIP opportunity of up to 200% of FAR. The Chief Financial Officer has an annual LTIP opportunity of up to 50% of FAR. The LTIP Opportunity for the CEO will change to 100% from 1 January 2026 onwards.
Allocation Methodology	The number of performance rights granted is calculated by dividing the dollar value of the annual LTIP opportunity by the VWAP of the Company's ordinary shares traded on the ASX across a 20-day trading period spread 10 days prior to, and 10 days after, 31 December 2024.
LTIP instrument	The LTIP is issued via a grant of performance share rights for nil consideration.
LTIP performance conditions	The LTIP will vest subject to both service and performance measures: • EPS Awards: 60% of the award will vest subject to EPS growth performance of the Group relative to performance of a comparator group of international companies of a comparable size with a coal mining focus over the relevant performance period; and • Costs Target Awards: 40% of the award will vest subject to cost per tonne performance of the Group relative to performance of a comparator group of Australian export mines at the end of the performance period.
LTIP performance conditions – why were they chosen?	An EPS vesting condition was chosen because it allows for an objective, well understood, external assessment of the shareholder value created by the Group relative to a group of peers over a sustained period in view of the low liquidity and limited float of Yancoal shares. The Costs Target condition was chosen because it provides a structural incentive to LTIP participants to ensure that the Group remains positioned in the best cost quartile of Australian coal producers. The best quartile costs protect and preserve shareholder value in difficult times and supports enhanced returns when the commodity cycle recovers.
How will the performance condition be calculated for the EPS Awards?	For the EPS Awards, the EPS growth of the Group (based on the Group's Annual Report, adjusted for any share consolidations or splits) is measured as a percentile ranking compared to the EPS growth for the same period of the comparator group of companies. Vesting is based on the ranking in accordance with the following schedule:  The 2025 comparator group consists of the following companies: Whitehaven Coal; New Hope Corp; Coronado Global Resources; Alliance Resources; Arch Resources; Peabody; CONSOL Energy; Adaro Energy; PT Bumi Resources TBK; Evolution Mining; Sandfire Resources; South32; and Glencore
How will the performance condition be calculated for the Costs Target Awards?	For the Costs Target Awards, the Group's weighted average FOB cost per tonne is measured as a percentile ranking compared to the coal industry cost curve, as provided by an independent expert, for Australian export mines at the end of the performance period. Vesting is based on the ranking in accordance with the following schedule. Yancoal must rank ahead of 70% of the comparator companies before vesting commences. 
Performance Period	Subject to achieving vesting conditions, EPS awards become exercisable after a three-year performance period, commencing on 1 January 2025. The Costs Target Awards is based on the FOB cost per saleable tonne achieved by the Group and the assets managed on behalf of Yancoal International Holdings for the year ending 31 December 2027 with Costs Target Awards being tested at, or shortly after, the time of publication of Wood Mackenzie's independent expert report. Performance testing will occur within four months of the end of the performance period. All awards that do not vest following testing will lapse immediately. There is no re-testing.
Settlement	Exercisable rights will be share settled unless the Board exercises discretion to settle in cash, with consideration to the Company being required to maintain a minimum free float. The cash equivalent value is determined with reference to the number of rights and the market value of shares on vesting, less applicable taxes and other amounts such as any applicable statutory superannuation contributions. The Company has introduced the option of 'manual exercise' to enable for executives to choose when they would like to exercise the rights. The ability to choose the time of exercise provides executives with flexibility to manage their tax affairs. The intent is this approach will improve the attractiveness of the executive remuneration package and support the Company's desire to be an employer of choice.

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Malus and Clawback of awards

The Board has discretion to clawback or adjust an award in certain circumstances to ensure no unfair benefit is derived by a participant.

The circumstances in which the Board may exercise this discretion include, but are not limited to, where, in the opinion of the Board, a participant has acted fraudulently or dishonestly, engaged in negligence or gross misconduct, there is a material misstatement or omission in the Company's financial statements, or the Company is required by, or entitled under, law or Company policy to reclaim remuneration from a participant or restrict the vesting or exercise of a participant's awards.

Duration of the Equity Incentive Plan

The incentive plan sets no limit on its duration and will remain in force until it is terminated by the Board.

LTIP awards granted to Executives in 2025

A summary of the LTIP awards granted in 2025 is set out in the table below.

NAME	FAIR VALUE AT DATE OF GRANT $	NUMBER OF PERFORMANCE RIGHTS GRANTED[24]	EXERCISE PRICE PER RIGHT
Ning Yue	—	—	Nil
Sharif Burra	256,175	43,523	Nil
David James Moult[25]	—	—	Nil
Ning (Kevin) Su	321,350	54,596	Nil
Total	**577,525**	**98,119**	**Nil**

The maximum total value of the performance rights is the grant price multiplied by the maximum number of performance rights which can be granted. The grant price is determined at grant date and will not change during the vesting period. The maximum possible value, under the accounting standards, will not change from the determined value at the grant date. The minimum possible value of performance rights is zero, if they do not meet the relevant performance conditions.

The Chair of the Executive Committee, Mr Ning Yue, was entitled to participate in the LTIP. During 2025, Mr Ning Yue elected not to participate in the 2025 LTIP.

[24] The performance share rights noted above have been allocated and were issued on 14 May 2025 for Sharif Burra and Ning (Kevin) Su. The number of performance rights granted is calculated as the maximum LTIP award opportunity divided by the VWAP across a 20-day trading period spread 10 days prior to, and 10 days after, 31 December 2024 as $5.8859.
[25] No LTIP performance rights were issued to David Moult for FY2025 as he provided notice of retirement prior to grant. LTIP rights for 2023 and 2024 remain on foot.

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REMUNERATION GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

BOARD

Consistent with its Board Charter, the Board oversees the appointment, remuneration and performance of senior management; including but not limited to:

- Approving the remuneration arrangements for all members of the Executive Committee (except for any Director) and senior executive officers; and
- Ensuring that the Group's remuneration policies are aligned with its purpose, values, strategic objectives and risk appetite.

On these and other issues as outlined in the Board Charter, the Board receives recommendations from the NRC.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Board has established an NRC to make recommendations to the Board on matters such as:

- Board composition and succession planning for the Board and the Chief Executive Officer and oversight of succession planning for the Executive Committee;
- Director remuneration (subject to shareholder approval that is required in accordance with the ASX and HKEx Listing Rules, and the Constitution) and remuneration arrangements for the Company's Executive Committee and any other person nominated as such by the Committee from time to time;
- the public reporting of remuneration for Directors and key management personnel and other members of the Executive Committee;
- oversight of the performance assessment of the Executive Committee;
- designing Company policy and regulations with regard to corporate governance; and
- diversity and inclusion.

EXTERNAL ADVICE

From time to time, the NRC seeks and considers advice from external advisors who are engaged by and report directly to the NRC. Such advice will typically cover remuneration levels, independent benchmarking data and information regarding best practice, trends and regulatory developments. Following the last holistic review of the framework completed in 2018, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee reviewed the Group's remuneration framework in 2022 to ensure remuneration arrangements continue to align management with shareholder interests. The NRC has reviewed the advice provided and determined that the existing remuneration arrangements continue to align management with shareholder interests, hence no material changes to the framework are required. No remuneration recommendations were obtained during 2025 as defined under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

PRINCIPLES AND FRAMEWORK



Equitable and aligned with the long-term interests of the Company and its shareholders



Compliant with relevant Group policies, including the Diversity Policy



Market competitive remuneration to attract and retain skilled and motivated employees



Linked with achievement of Group strategy and challenging business objectives, and the delivery of sustainable returns over the long-term



Rewards the contribution of outstanding performers and recognises conduct aligned to Yancoal's values

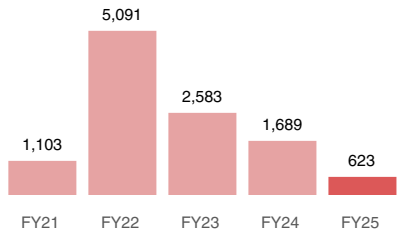
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LINKING EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION TO GROUP PERFORMANCE

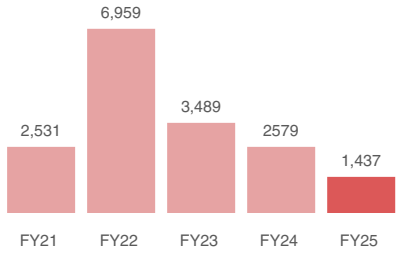
The Group's remuneration principles include rewarding based on performance and this is primarily achieved through the Group's STIP and LTIP. Cash and equity awards under these plans are impacted by the overall performance of the Group in order to maintain a link between performance and shareholder value. The Group's earnings and delivery of shareholder wealth for the past five years is outlined in charts below. These charts also highlight the fact Yancoal's Executive remuneration reflects the outcomes across a number of financial and operational outcomes at Group and Company level.

OVERVIEW OF YANCOAL'S HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE AND EXECUTIVE STIP OUTCOMES

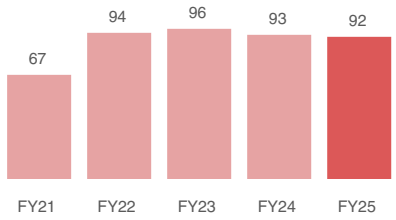
PBT
($'M)



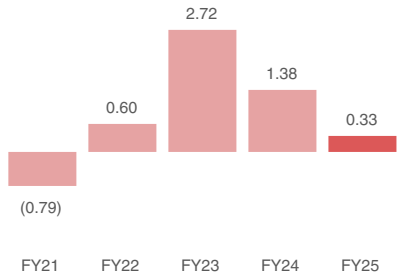
OPERATING EBITDA
($'M)



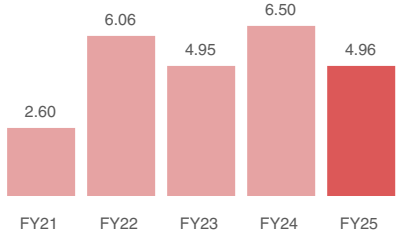
CASH OPERATING COSTS
($/t)



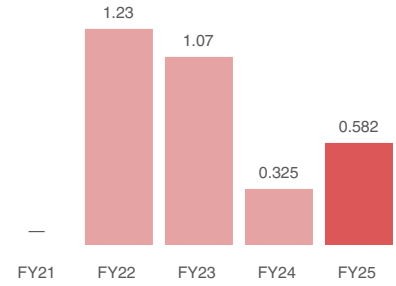
BASIC EPS
($)



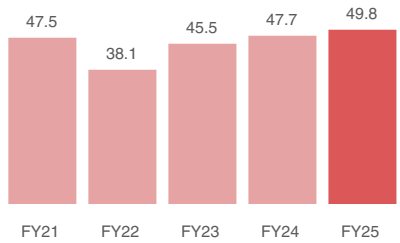
CLOSING SHARE PRICE
($)



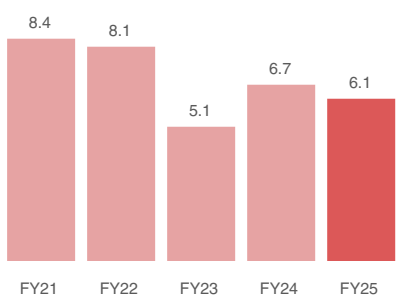
DIVIDEND PER SHARE (PAID)
($)



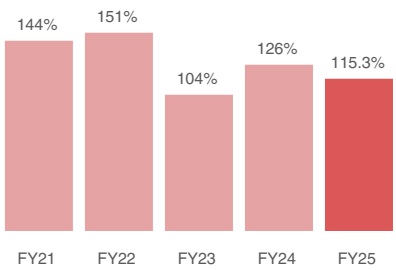
ATTRIBUTABLE ROM TONNES
(Mt)



TRIFR
(Number of recordable injuries per million hours worked)



EXECUTIVE STIP SCORECARD
(% of Target)



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2025 EXECUTIVE STIP OUTCOMES

The table below outlines STIP scorecard achievement for Yancoal Australia Limited and Yancoal International (Holding) Co. Ltd in 2025.

KPI	MEASURE	ACTUAL KPI RESULT	STIP OUTCOME THRESHOLD	STIP OUTCOME TARGET	STIP OUTCOME STRETCH	COMMENTS
Profitability[26]	PBT ($Am)	653.7				PBT below expectations, reflecting lower coal prices, subdued demand and strong supply
	FOB Cash Costs (excluding royalties) ($ per tonne)	96.70				Lower cash costs supported by lower diesel prices and fewer labour shortages
	Product tonnes (Mt)	44.017				Product tonnes were improved by key actions supporting payload targets and improved weather patterns throughout the year
Health & Safety	TRI & TRDs	62				TRI & TRDs decreased, remaining under industry average, through targeted initiatives to improve group safety performance
	Core Hazard & Critical Control Verification	99%				Critical Controls Compliance performance continues to be a focus and reflecting positive outcomes
	Mandatory Competency Training Compliance	90.3%				Strong Mandatory Competency Training Compliance reflecting strong advocacy from leadership
Strategic Objectives	Embed Sustainability strategy, pursue organic growth through MTW project, Non-Organic Growth in Coal or Other Minerals Diversification	Various				Results reflect the progress made across key strategic objectives which position Yancoal to improve both financial outcomes including capital management and operational outcomes to be well positioned for future growth
Environment	Environmental Incidents – Category 2 only	14				MTW met Target and Austar met Threshold due to intense rainfall events, with all other sites meeting Stretch, but continuous improvement in compliance management ongoing
	Environmental Incidents – Categories 3 – 5	0				Nil category 3 to 5 environmental incidents with all sites meeting Stretch, reflecting effective environmental compliance initiatives and controls
	Complaints (Excluding serial complainants)	51				All sites met Stretch reflecting successful community engagement and enhanced environmental management initiatives
OVERALL				**115.3%**		

[26]FOB cash costs are calculated on a management reporting basis.

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The table below outlines 2025 Individual Objectives achievement:

EXECUTIVE	OUTCOME	COMMENTS
CEC	The majority of goals have been achieved in full in 2025	• Annual Key Tasks: Achieved successful management and control of 36 of 45 Annual Key Tasks, which resulted in annualised procurement savings of $32 million reported against a target of $25 million, infrastructure cost reductions of $55 million, completion of the Stratford Detail Mine Closure Plan with Duralie expected in Q1 2026, completion of the Donaldson sale in December 2025, and significant positive progress made with the roll out of the Indigenous Awareness Training across the Group. • Health and Safety: Continued achievements in employee health and safety resulted in a reduction in 12-month rolling TRIFR to 6.14 over the year, remaining below the industry average, as well as a decrease in 12-month rolling AIFR from 34.85 to 29.82. • Delivery and Operations: Focus on delivery resulted in strong production outcomes, including increasing production tonnes to 38.566 MT (359kt above budget), reduction in cash operating costs to $92/t, achievement of truck payload targets at Yarrabee, Moolarben and Premier, with MTW achieving 99.4% of truck payload targets, achievement of 5 out of 8 actions to improve direct operating hours on loading units and truck fleets, and delivery of all actions to achieve 60 day longwall float at Moolarben U/G and Ashton. • Business Strategy: Advancement of key business strategy achievements including completion of binding transaction to acquire 3.75% of Moolarben from Korean Gencos. • Corporate Culture: Progression of a collaborative ELT culture and strategy through the implementation of Yancoal culture workshops and the development of a Team Agreement for the Executive Leadership Team. • CEO Appointment: Successful appointment of new CEO following work with relevant Directors and a comprehensive search ensuring the focus on relevant experience and commitment to positive workplace culture and maintaining strong relationships with major shareholder.
CEO	The majority of goals have been achieved in full in 2025	
CFO	The majority of goals have been achieved in full in 2025	• Market Capitalisation & Shareholder Returns: Leveraged ASX Index inclusion and promoted Hong Kong Connect Program to enhance share liquidity. Delivered A$769 million in fully franked dividends in 2025, reinforcing investor confidence. • Capital Management & Treasury Excellence: Refreshed Capital Management Strategy and Treasury Policy, successfully maintained external credit ratings despite a volatile macroeconomic environment, and completed a A$1.5 billion five-year refinance of Group Guarantee Facilities, securing better terms and liquidity for growth. • Tax Governance & Fiscal Optimisation: Finalised ATO review and resolved legacy stamp duty issues. Exceeded R&D rebate targets, published Tax Transparency Report, and launched tax software modernisation to enhance compliance and value. • Strategic Budgeting & Stakeholder Alignment: Led integrated budgeting process aligning operational and financial goals. Engaged major shareholders to align reporting and budget management, fostering transparency and accountability.

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The STIP outcomes are a reflection of the balanced scorecard approach that considers not only the business results but also progress across a series of strategic priorities that are crucial to Yancoal's long term shareholder returns and individual objectives for each Executive KMP.

Details of the resulting STIP outcomes for Executive KMP are outlined in the table below. Executive STIP outcomes are subject to discussion and approval by the Board.

NAME	STIP CASH $[27]	STIP DEFERRED $[28]	STIP TOTAL $[29]	% OF STIP OPPORTUNITY AWARDED	% OF STIP OPPORTUNITY NOT AWARDED
Ning Yue	528,075	528,075	1,056,150	78 %	22 %
Sharif Burra	439,000	439,000	878,000	60 %	40 %
David James Moult[30]	—	—	—	— %	— %
Ning (Kevin) Su	392,825	392,825	785,650	61 %	39 %
Total	**1,359,900**	**1,359,900**	**2,719,800**	**69 %**	**31 %**

The STIP Deferred value shown in the table above is converted to Deferred Rights at the time of award, using the VWAP established by the Board. The STIP Deferred Rights will vest in equal parts over a two-year period (25% of total STIP award deferred for one year, 25% of total STIP award deferred for two years). Since the introduction of the current executive remuneration framework in 2018, deferred STIP has generally been settled in cash. Following an increase in the Company's public float, Yancoal instructed CPU Share Plans Pty Ltd as trustee of the Yancoal Australia Limited Employee Share Trust to acquire and hold fully paid ordinary shares in the Company in on-market share transactions in late 2024. In 2025, The Board approved the settlement of 2022 and 2023 deferred STIP rights in a ratio of 50% awarded in shares and 50% awarded in cash. This approach has been taken partially to provide flexibility for executives to address taxation liability incurred at settlement. It is expected that this flexibility to support talent attraction and retention by simplifying the process for executives as they no longer have to sell the settled shares to fund the tax liability. See section 'Short Term Incentive Plan' for Settlement details.

Details of the remuneration of Executives prepared in accordance with statutory obligations and accounting standards are contained in the Executive Statutory Remuneration section of this Remuneration Report. The deferred STIP expense has been accounted for as being expected to be settled in cash in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

2025 EXECUTIVE LTIP OUTCOMES

2023 LTIP

The close of 2025 signals the testing of the 2023 LTIP performance conditions. Because the condition for the EPS Awards is relative for the performance period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025, and the condition for the Costs Target Awards is tested at (or shortly after) the time of publication of the independent expert's report; testing and any subsequent vesting of the 2023 LTIP will not take place until the relevant performance results have been released, which is anticipated to be April 2026.

[27] The 2025 STIP cash figures are to be paid around March 2026.
[28] The "STIP Deferred" is the value of the deferred portion of the STIP awarded for the year.
[29] The maximum Total STIP amount for the CEO is equal to 200% of the annual FAR and for the CEC it is equal to 160% of the annual FAR. Mr Yue's FAR, inclusive of step up allowance as Acting CEO was included in the calculation of STIP outcomes.
[30] Due to David Moult's retirement in 2025, he was not eligible for 2025 STIP.

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SERVICE AGREEMENTS

For Non-Executive Directors, the terms and conditions of their appointment are outlined in a letter of appointment. For Executives, the terms and conditions of their employment are outlined in their Executive Service Agreement ("ESA") with the Company.

The following table outlines key ESA terms for each of the Executives.

EXECUTIVE	POSITION	TERM OF ESA	NOTICE PERIOD	TERMINATION BENEFIT
Ning Yue	Executive Director, Co-Vice Chairman of the Board, Chair of the Executive Committee	Unlimited	In accordance with statutory minimum, 1 to 5 weeks depending on length of service	• Nil for cause or resignation. • If ceasing employment for any other reason i.e. as a 'Good Leaver', a pro-rata payment in accordance with STIP or LTIP plan rules is at the Board discretion.
Sharif Burra	Chief Executive Officer (from 8 September 2025)	Unlimited	6 months* / 6 months**	
David James Moult	Chief Executive Officer (ceasing 14 January 2025)	Unlimited	6 months* / 12 months**	
Ning (Kevin) Su	Chief Financial Officer	Unlimited	3 months* / 6 months**	

* Notice period applicable if the Executive resigns.
** Notice period applicable if the Company terminates the Executive.

EXECUTIVE STATUTORY REMUNERATION

EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

The following table sets out the details of remuneration earned by Executives in 2025 and 2024, calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

		SHORT TERM BENEFITS $			POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS $	LONG-TERM BENEFITS $		SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS $		
NAME	YEAR	CASH SALARY	STI	NON-MONETARY BENEFITS	SUPERANNUATION BENEFITS	LONG SERVICE LEAVE	STI DEFERRED	LTI	TOTAL $	% PERFORMANCE RELATED
Ning Yue[31]	**2025**	**960,732**	**528,075**	**12,304**	**29,966**	**4,662**	**528,075**	**—**	**2,063,814**	**51 %**
	2024	536,334	370,550	39,511	28,666	1,180	370,550	—	1,346,791	55 %
Sharif Burra[32]	**2025**	**369,772**	**439,000**	**—**	**9,406**	**6,304**	**439,000**	**132,602**	**1,396,084**	**72 %**
	2024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— %
David James Moult[33]	**2025**	**430,894**	**—**	**124**	**749**	**4,192**	**—**	**(800,773)**	**(364,814)**	**— %**
	2024	1,837,332	1,223,800	21,514	28,666	45,777	—	1,931,556	5,088,645	62 %
Ning (Kevin) Su	**2025**	**612,734**	**392,825**	**11,283**	**29,966**	**14,996**	**392,825**	**162,999**	**1,617,628**	**59 %**
	2024	589,335	435,800	8,789	28,666	13,119	435,800	152,077	1,663,586	62 %
Total	**2025**	**2,374,132**	**1,359,900**	**23,711**	**70,087**	**30,154**	**1,359,900**	**(505,172)**	**4,712,712**	**47 %**
	2024	2,963,001	2,030,150	69,814	85,998	60,076	806,350	2,083,633	8,099,022	61 %

Particulars regarding the Directors', senior management's and Executive KMPs' remuneration and the five highest paid employees as required to be disclosed pursuant to Appendix D2 of the HK Listing Rules are set out in note B4 to the financial statements.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, no emoluments were paid by the Group to any of the Directors or the five highest paid employees as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group, or as compensation for loss of office as a director of any member of the Group or of any other office in connection with the management of the affairs of any member of the Group.

[31] Ning Yue was appointed Acting CEO of the Company effective 14 January 2025. There has been no amendment to Mr Ning Yue's existing executive agreement as CEC of the Company. (There is no separate letter of appointment or executive agreement in respect of his role as Acting CEO). In connection with his appointment as Acting CEO, the cash salary of Mr Yue disclosed includes the higher duty allowance of $391,798 (in aggregate), and the total STI includes additional $314,900 above incumbent target opportunity (in aggregate), combining to a total of additional $706,698 paid to Mr Yue during the period from 14 January 2025 to 8 September 2025.
[32] As Sharif Burra commenced as Executive KMP during 2025, this table represents remuneration for FY25 and part thereof during which he was a KMP.
[33] As his employment ceased in 2025, David Moult's cash salary includes accrued leaves. On cessation of employment, David Moult's unvested LTIP has been adjusted and remains on foot.

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NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FEES

OBJECTIVE

The Board seeks to set remuneration for Non-Executive Directors at a level which:

- provides the Company with the ability to attract and retain directors of the highest calibre;
- reflects the responsibilities and demands made on Non-Executive Directors; and
- is reasonable and acceptable to the Company's shareholders.

STRUCTURE

In line with sound corporate governance, the remuneration structure for the Non-Executive Directors is distinct from the remuneration structure for Executives.

The Company sets an aggregate remuneration cap of $3,500,000 per annum for all Non-Executive Directors, consistent with the constitution. Remuneration payable to each Non-Executive Director has been approved by the Company's majority shareholder, Yankuang Energy. The total Board and Committee fees paid by the Company to Non-Executive Directors in 2025 was $902,785.

During 2025, Non-Executive Directors were remunerated by way of fixed fees in the form of cash and superannuation (to the maximum superannuation guarantee cap). No element of the Non-Executive Director fees is linked to performance.

No Board or Board Committee fees were paid to:

- Executive Director Ning Yue as the responsibilities of Board Committee membership are considered in determining the remuneration provided as part of their normal employment conditions.
- Nominee Directors of Yankuang Energy and Cinda, as the responsibilities of Board or Board Committee membership were considered part of their role and remuneration arrangements with Yankuang Energy and Cinda. The nominee Directors of Yankuang Energy and Cinda were as follows:
  - Gang Ru
  - Jiuhong Wang (from 20 February 2025)
  - Zhiguo Zhao (from 20 February 2025)
  - Changyi Zhang (resigned 20 February 2025)
  - Ang Li (from 20 February 2025)
  - Xiaolong Huang

The table below outlines Board and Board Committee fees for 2025 and 2024.

BOARD FEES PER ANNUM (INCLUDING AND SUPERANNUATION)	2025 $	2024 $
Chairman of the Board	Not applicable	Not applicable
Independent Co-Vice Chairman of the Board (inclusive of Committee fees)	404,915	389,340
Director	182,552	178,448

COMMITTEE FEES PER ANNUM (INCLUDING ANY SUPERANNUATION)	2025 CHAIR	2025 MEMBER	2024 CHAIR	2024 MEMBER
Audit and Risk Management Committee	Not applicable	22,127	Not applicable	21,630
Health, Safety, Environment and Community Committee	44,255	22,127	43,260	21,630
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	44,255	22,127	43,260	21,630
Strategy and Development Committee	Not applicable	22,127	Not applicable	21,630

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The following table sets out the details of remuneration (in the form of Board and Committee fees and other benefits) earned by eligible Non-Executive Directors in 2025 and 2024 calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

		SHORT TERM BENEFITS $			POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS $		
NAME	YEAR	FEES	STI OR BONUS	NON-MONETARY BENEFITS	SUPERANNUATION	LONG SERVICE LEAVE	TOTAL $
Gregory James Fletcher	**2025**	**374,949**	**—**	**—**	**29,966**	**—**	**404,915**
	2024	360,674	—	—	28,666	—	389,340
Debra Bakker	**2025**	**222,762**	**—**	**—**	**26,173**	**—**	**248,935**
	2024	182,195	—	—	20,587	—	202,782
Peter Andrew Smith	**2025**	**222,762**	**—**	**—**	**26,173**	**—**	**248,935**
	2024	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total	**2025**	**820,473**	**—**	**—**	**82,312**	**—**	**902,785**
	2024[34]	805,402	—	—	78,726	—	884,128

SHARE TRADING POLICY

The Company's Share Trading Policy prohibits dealing in Company securities or Yankuang Energy securities by Directors of the Group, all officers of the Company and other relevant employees and contractors of the Group, as well as their closely related persons, during specified blackout periods each year and when they are in possession of 'inside information'. Directors of the Group, all officers of the Company, and their closely related persons are also prohibited from dealing in securities of the listed company where he or she is in possession of inside information in relation to those securities. Subject to compliance with the Company's Share Trading Policy, employees are permitted to deal in Company securities or Yankuang Energy securities outside these blackout periods where they are not in possession of inside information, however additional approval requirements apply.

The Share Trading Policy precludes relevant employees from entering into any hedge or derivative transactions relating to unvested options or share rights granted to them under incentive plans and securities that are subject to holding locks or restrictions from dealing under such plans. There are also restrictions regarding margin lending arrangements, hedging and short-term trading of the Company's securities. Each Director of the Company is required to provide a declaration at the end of each financial year certifying that they (and their closely related persons) have complied with the Share Trading Policy for the duration of that financial year.

[34] Due to a change in NEDs between 2024 and 2025, the total remuneration disclosed for 2024 includes incumbents who resigned prior to the reporting period.

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EQUITY INSTRUMENT DISCLOSURES

The numbers of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director of the Company and other Executive KMPs of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out in the table below. No other KMP held any shares in respect of Yancoal or its related entities at or during the year ended 31 December 2025.

NAME	HELD AT 1 JANUARY 2025	GRANTED AS COMPENSATION[35]	PURCHASE / (DISPOSED)	HELD AT DATE OF EMPLOYMENT CEASE	HELD AT 31 DECEMBER 2025
Ning Yue	—	4,135	—	—	4,135
Gregory James Fletcher	2,100	—	—	—	2,100
Debra Bakker	9,000	—	—	—	9,000
Sharif Burra	126,562	99,553	—	—	226,115
David James Moult	368,132	3,009,022	(3,377,154)	—	—
Ning (Kevin) Su[36]	311,354	110,447	(230,759)	—	191,042

The number of performance rights held by Executives under LTIP in 2025 is outlined in the table below.

NAME	HELD AT 1 JANUARY 2025	GRANTED AS COMPENSATION[37]	VESTED DURING THE YEAR	EXERCISED DURING YEAR	LAPSED / CANCELLED DURING YEAR	HELD AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	OF WHICH EXERCISABLE	OF WHICH NOT VESTED & NOT EXERCISABLE
Sharif Burra	**176,748**	43,523	70,818	—	(15,546)	**133,907**	**—**	**133,907**
David James Moult	**2,611,748**	—	518,286	—	(1,647,917)	**445,545**	**—**	**445,545**
Ning (Kevin) Su	**202,015**	54,596	75,353	—	(16,542)	**164,716**	**—**	**164,716**

The number of performance rights held by Executives under STIP in 2025 is outlined in the table below.

NAME	HELD AT 1 JANUARY 2025	GRANTED AS COMPENSATION[38]	VESTED DURING THE YEAR	LAPSED / CANCELLED DURING YEAR	HELD AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	OF WHICH VESTED & EXERCISABLE	OF WHICH VESTED & NOT EXERCISABLE
Ning Yue	**16,541**	62,955	8,270	—	**71,226**	**—**	**—**
Sharif Burra	**85,353**	59,888	57,469	—	**87,772**	**—**	**—**
David James Moult	**321,822**	—	288,758	33,064	**—**	**—**	**—**
Ning (Kevin) Su	**106,808**	74,041	70,187	—	**110,662**	**—**	**—**

As at 31 December 2025, there are 2,432,874 LTIP performance rights and 1,379,761 unvested deferred STIP rights in aggregate over unissued Group shares representing approximately 0.29% of the issued share capital of the Company as at the date of this Report.

Refer to Note D3 for further details.

[35] In 2025, tranche 1 of the 2023 STIP Deferred Rights and tranche 2 of the 2022 STIP Deferred rights vested and the Board exercised its discretion to settle these awards by way of a 50% cash equivalent payment and 50% fully paid ordinary shares, rather than by way of fully paid ordinary shares in the Company. As a result, David Moult and Ning (Kevin) Su received cash payments in consideration for vested 2022 and vested 2023 STIP Deferred Rights respectively. Mr Ning Yue received cash payments in consideration for vested 2023 STIP Deferred Rights.

[36] The 2025 opening balance for Kevin Su includes holdings not previously captured in the 2024 closing balance.

[37] 2025 LTIP: The number of performance rights granted is calculated as the value of the maximum LTIP award divided by the VWAP across a 20-day trading period spread 10 days prior to, and 10 days after, 31 December 2024.

[38] 2024 STIP rights were granted in March 2025. 2025 STIP rights are expected to be granted in March 2026.

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OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH AND LOANS TO DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

A number of Directors and Executives hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of those entities. Some of these entities transacted with the Company or its subsidiaries in the reporting period. The terms and conditions of any transactions with management, Directors or parties related to Executives or Directors were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-management or Director related persons or entities on an arm's length basis (see Note E3). There were no loans provided to Directors and Executives during the year.

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



Gregory James Fletcher

Director

Sydney

25 February 2026

Accountants & Advisors

Take the lead

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE *CORPORATIONS ACT 2001* TO THE DIRECTORS OF YANCOAL AUSTRALIA LTD

As lead auditor, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2025 have been:

i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit, and

ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



SW Audit
Chartered Accountants



Yang (Bessie) Zhang
Partner

Sydney, 25 February 2026

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BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Yancoal owns and operates a diversified portfolio of world class assets consisting of both large-scale open-cut and underground mines comprising five coal mine complexes in Australia[39].

In total, Yancoal owns, operates or has joint-venture interests in eight coal mine complexes in New South Wales ("NSW"), Queensland and Western Australia. These eight mines have the capacity to produce more than 70 million tonnes of ROM coal and more than 55 million tonnes of saleable coal per annum.

As a leading low-cost coal producer in the global seaborne market, Yancoal's coal mining operations produce a mix of premium thermal, semi-soft coking, and pulverised coal injection ("PCI") coals, together with mid-to-high ash thermal coals. The Group's financial results are influenced by the interaction between the supply and demand for thermal and metallurgical coal. This, in turn depends on macroeconomic trends, including regional and global economic activity, the price and availability of alternative forms of energy production as well as more localised supply impacts.

Our customers are located throughout the Asia-Pacific region with China, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea accounting for approximately 81% of our revenue from coal sales in the year ended 31 December 2025.

Thermal coal is primarily used in electricity generation and its end users are typically power and utilities companies. Metallurgical coal is primarily used to produce coke for blast furnace steel production and its end users are typically steel plants. We also sell coal to customers in the commodities trading business, who purchase the Group's coal for trading purposes or to on-sell to their end customers. Commodity traders are exposed to similar regional and global demand trends in the coal market.

The Group's export thermal coal is generally priced on either an index price or a fixed price. Generally, lower ash products are priced relative to the GlobalCOAL Newcastle ("GCNewc") index and higher ash products are priced relative to the Argus/McCloskey All Published Index 5 ("API5") index. Annual fixed price contracts are generally priced against the Japanese Power Utility Reference Price, which is the contract price agreed between major Australian suppliers and Japanese power utilities. The balance of our sales are spot sales priced relative to the market at their transaction date and mostly at fixed prices.

The Group's export metallurgical coal is either priced on a benchmark or spot price basis. Term contracts are generally priced against a benchmark pricing mechanism which is negotiated on a quarterly price basis between major Australian suppliers and Japanese steel mills. Spot sales are typically priced relative to the Platts Low Vol FOB Australia and Platts Semi-Soft FOB Australia indices or at fixed prices relative to the market at their transaction date.

During the period, all coal price indices declined from prior periods. This was a result of weaker thermal demand from a mild Northern Hemisphere winter and a shorter summer peak, and a slow down in the Chinese property market which curtailed demand for steel products resulting in weaker demand for metallurgical coal. Supply on the other hand was stronger. Domestic supply in China was strong and a recovery in production saw greater coal availability from Australia.

Global economic concerns over the impact of tariffs and sanctions also created demand unrest and the Asian coal market saw greater supply competition from non-traditional suppliers. Periods of short-term volatility occurred as the market adapted to geopolitical events and weather conditions, however the market rebalanced relatively quickly at lower prices.

The high-ash thermal coal market improved in the second half of the year with Chinese buyers restocking for winter.

The low-ash, high-calorific, GCNewc index price depreciated early in the period on the back of the mild winter temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere, tempered demand in Japan and competitive supply options. However, during the middle of the year the index price appreciated marginally with stable demand leading into the Northern Hemisphere summer with concerns in relation to further sanctions on Russia and possible gas disruptions caused by the Middle East conflict. Prices quickly returned to lower levels when the impact of these were not sustained.

In the metallurgical market, prices in all product categories saw a decline over the period due to reduced demand. The fall in demand was on the back of both the decline in the Chinese property sector and cheaper Chinese steel imports competing with local production in Asia and Europe, culminating in reduced demand for metallurgical coal. India's demand was tempered by the early onset of the monsoon season along with higher levels of domestic production.

Yancoal actively responds to prevailing market conditions. To counter the anticipated short-term volatility in thermal coal price indices, we continue to optimise the product quality and volume we place into the market and actively seek to expand our customer base and sales to new markets.

It is currently expected that Australia's share of the world seaborne thermal coal supply market, of 20% in 2025, will increase to approximately 26% by 2050[40], and it will continue to play a critical role as a primary source of premium grade coals.

The Group's coal sales revenue is typically recognised on a Free on Board ("FOB") basis when coal is loaded at the load port in Australia.

The Group's overall average ex-mine selling price of coal decreased by 17% from A$176 per tonne in 2024 to A$146 per tonne in 2025 mainly as a result of a decrease in global USD coal prices with the weekly average GCNewc index price decreasing by US$30 per tonne (22%) during the same period; the weekly API5 index price decreasing by US$16 per tonne (18%) during the same period; and the weekly average Platts semi-soft coking coal index price decreasing by US$28 per tonne (19%) during the same period; partially offset by the Australian dollar being weaker on average against the US dollar by 2% from an average of 0.6603 in 2024 to 0.6449 in 2025.

Our sites started 2025 under "steady state" operating conditions after the successfully delivery of recovery plans over the previous two years. This strong foundation, together with the investment the Group has made in water management infrastructure, enabled sites to overcome several significant wet weather events during the year and to deliver a record 38.6Mt of attributable saleable production.

[39] Includes Moolarben, MTW, HVO (jointly owned), Yarrabee and Ashton with Austar and Stratford Duralie on mine closure. Yancoal also jointly owns the Middlemount mine and operates the Cameby Downs and Premier Coal mines for its majority shareholder.
[40] Wood Mackenzie Coal Market Service Data November 2025

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This included a 0.2Mt contribution from the additional 3.75% interest in Moolarben from 3 October 2025, that saw the Group's interest increase from 95% to 98.75%.

Severe wet weather events in NSW in May did cause significant disruption at the Port of Newcastle, through which all NSW production is shipped. This disruption caused a significant vessel queue off the port that took most of the second half of the year to clear and resulted in a $57 million period on period increase in demurrage costs.

Despite this, the Group's overall average cash operating cost per product tonne, excluding government royalties, decreased from A$93 per tonne in 2024 to A$92 per tonne in 2025. The decrease is primarily due to the increase in saleable production volumes and productivity improvements, being partially offset by continued inflationary cost pressures and the increase in demurrage.

Internally, management actions were directed by the Group's "Key Tasks" initiative that focused on 45 workstreams across the Group, overseen by the Board of Directors ("Board"). Operationally, the workstreams focus on sustainable improvements in key productivity drivers to deliver improved production rates across the year and to reduce operating costs.

The table below sets out the ROM and saleable production for each Yancoal owned mine on a 100% basis during the period.

	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER		
	2025 MT	2024 MT	CHANGE (%)
ROM PRODUCTION			
Moolarben	21.6	21.2	2%
MTW	17.7	17.2	3%
HVO	18.8	14.8	27%
Yarrabee	3.6	2.9	25%
Ashton	1.1	2.5	(57%)
Stratford Duralie	—	0.1	(100%)
Middlemount	4.2	4.0	4%
Total - 100% basis	**67.0**	**62.7**	**7%**
SALEABLE PRODUCTION			
Moolarben	19.1	19.0	—%
MTW	11.8	11.2	5%
HVO	14.1	11.7	20%
Yarrabee	2.7	2.2	25%
Ashton	0.5	1.3	(60%)
Stratford Duralie	—	0.1	(100%)
Middlemount	2.6	2.3	12%
Total - 100% basis	**50.8**	**47.8**	**6%**

On a 100% basis, ROM coal production was up 7% from 62.7Mt in 2024 to 67.0Mt in 2025. This included a 9% increase in the three tier-one assets (being Moolarben, MTW and HVO) from 53.2Mt in 2024 to 58.1Mt in 2025.

Saleable coal production was up 6% from 47.8Mt in 2024 to 50.8Mt in 2025. This included a 7% increase in the three tier-one assets from 41.9Mt in 2024 to 44.9Mt in 2025.

Moolarben's ROM production increased by 0.4Mt (2%) and its saleable production increased by 0.1Mt (—%). The increase in ROM production was due to an increase in underground production with conditions improving over the poor strata experienced at times during 2024. Open cut production was flat at 16Mtpa having effectively reached its consent limit in both years. The smaller increase in saleable production was primarily attributable to ROM stocks being reduced / processed in the prior period, partially offset by additional underground bypass volumes and an improved yield in the current period.

MTW's ROM production increased by 0.5Mt (3%) and its saleable production increased by 0.6Mt (5%). The increase in ROM production was primarily due to strong a operational performance to recover from wet weather and schedule changes to bring additional coal volume into the period. The increase in saleable production was primarily attributable to the increase in ROM and higher CHPP feed, supported by feed stockpiles managed to optimise available wash hours.

HVO's ROM production increased by 4.0Mt (27%) and its saleable production increased by 2.4Mt (20%). The increase in ROM volumes was primarily due to fewer operational impacts (drill and blast constraints and major equipment breakdowns) and the operation of the second, Howick CHPP, for the full year. The smaller increase in saleable production was primarily attributable to lower bypass volumes compared to 2024.

The table below sets out the Group's ongoing equity interest in the saleable production for each Yancoal-owned mine that contributes to the financial results of the Group [41].

		YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER		
	OWNERSHIP %	2025 MT	2024 MT	CHANGE (%)
SALEABLE PRODUCTION				
Moolarben	98.75	18.3	18.0	—%
MTW	83.6	9.8	9.3	5%
HVO	51	7.2	6.0	20%
Yarrabee	100	2.7	2.2	25%
Ashton	100	0.5	1.3	(60%)
Stratford Duralie	100	—	0.1	(100%)
Attributable		**38.6**	**36.9**	**5%**
Middlemount (equity-accounted)	~50	1.3	1.1	+17%
Total - equity basis		**39.9**	**38.0**	**5%**
Thermal		32.4	31.8	2%
Metallurgical		7.5	6.2	20%
		39.9	**38.0**	**5%**

The Group's attributable saleable coal production, excluding Middlemount, was up 5% from 36.9Mt in 2024 to 38.6Mt in 2025 and including Middlemount was up 5% from 38.0Mt in 2024 to 39.9Mt in 2025.

The attributable saleable production contribution of the Group's tier-one assets remained consistent at 89% across both periods.

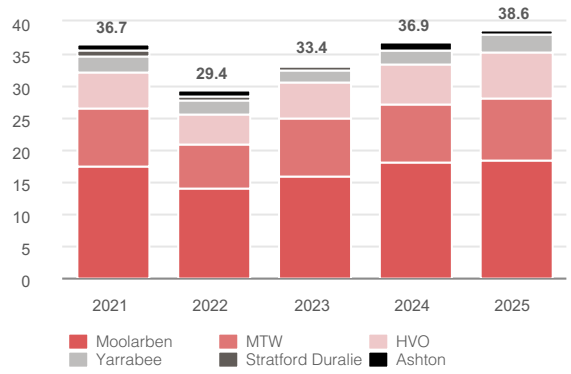
Thermal coal saleable production increased by 2% from 31.8Mt in 2024 to 32.4Mt in 2025 and metallurgical coal saleable production increased by 20% from 6.2Mt in 2024 to 7.5Mt in 2025. Thermal coal represented 81% of total saleable coal production in 2025, a decrease from 84% in 2024.

[41] The ownership interest of the Moolarben joint ventures at 31 December 2025 was 98.75% (31 December 2024: 95%). The increase resulted from the acquisition of an additional 3.75% interest completed on 3 October 2025.

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The chart below shows the longer-term trend in the Group's attributable saleable production.

ATTRIBUTABLE SALEABLE PRODUCTION (MT)



In 2022, saleable production decreased to 29.4Mt primarily due to the continued severe and persistent wet weather encountered in NSW and Queensland and the further impacts from labour availability including the escalation of COVID-19 throughout the first half of the year.

In 2023 and 2024, the site recovery plans, aided by generally improved weather conditions, enabled a return to "steady state" conditions that progressively delivered increased saleable production.

In 2025, the Group achieved record attributable saleable production of 38.6Mt as sites delivered on productivity improvements together with 0.2Mt being contributed by the additional 3.75% interest in Moolarben from 3 October 2025.

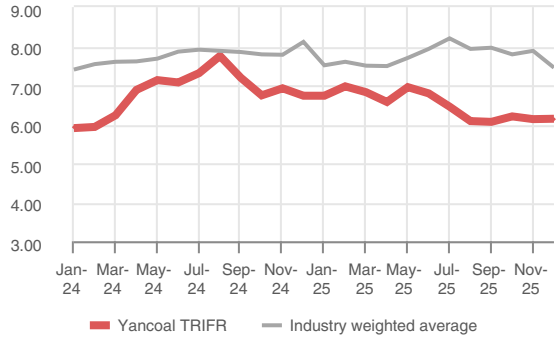
The key risks affecting the Group's operations, and where applicable, the strategies and measures taken to manage these risks, are detailed in the Corporate Governance Statement included in this report.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Yancoal remains committed to operating safely and transparently to achieve its objective of zero harm to our employees and contractors. Yancoal operates its mines to meet legislative and safety standards and aims to be an industry leader in this aspect of its business.

Under the direction of the Board and the Health, Safety, Environment and Community ("HSEC") Committee, Yancoal utilises Core Hazard and Critical Controls across all operations, identifying critical hazards within the workplace and instituting appropriate controls. These controls are regularly verified to ensure that they are operating as intended for our people's safety.

12-MONTH ROLLING TRIFR



Our 12-month rolling TRIFR[42] at 31 December 2025 was 6.14, representing a decrease from 6.73 at 31 December 2024. Whilst below the comparable industry weighted average of 7.45, we remain committed to improving performance through targeted safety interventions.

During the period, stages three and four of the four-year, four stage Mental Health Programme continued.

SUSTAINABILITY

Detailed commentary on sustainability governance, reporting, emissions and the Safeguard Mechanism is included in the Sustainability Report section of this report.

ENVIRONMENT

Yancoal's operations are subject to environmental approvals and licences. To support compliance with these regulatory obligations, and to meet the requirements of Yancoal's management directives, Yancoal has implemented a range of environmental compliance systems, processes and practices. These are subject to ongoing review and are periodically audited by third parties to provide "third line" assurance to the Board and the HSEC Committee regarding both systems and performance.

Yancoal's Independent Environmental Assurance Audit ("IEAA") program is designed to assess the risks associated with key environmental aspects at each operation. During the period, audits were completed at Moolarben, Stratford Duralie and the managed Cameby Downs mines. The level of environmental management demonstrated by these sites has been found to be effective, with some "opportunities for improvement" identified to improve environmental performance further.

SOCIAL

Yancoal seeks to make a positive contribution to the communities in which it operates. Yancoal is progressing the roll-out of its 2026 Community Support Program (CSP), which contributes funds to environmental, education, arts, culture and community initiatives. The Yancoal CSP is a two-tier programme, with larger Tier-1 programmes being managed by the corporate team, and local/regional initiatives managed by sites and directed into local communities.

[42] TRIFR includes Moolarben, MTW, Stratford Duralie, Yarrabee, Ashton, Donaldson, Austar and the Corporate offices; it excludes HVO and Middlemount (not operated by Yancoal). The weighted average industry TRIFR combines proportional components from the relevant New South Wales and Queensland Industry references.

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Yancoal also works with its community stakeholders, utilising community consultative committees, local newsletters, local media, community days and site-specific websites to ensure communities are engaged and informed of relevant matters related to nearby operations.

Yancoal's Code of Conduct and Anti-Corruption and Sanctions Policy set out the Group's requirements and expectations for all employees and suppliers, including the requirement to act ethically at all times. Further details including related policies are set out in the Corporate Governance Statement of this report.

Yancoal is required to submit an annual modern slavery statement under the *Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth)* and has developed procedures aimed at identifying and minimising the risk of modern slavery in its operations and supply chains. The annual statements are available on the Company's website.

WATER MANAGEMENT

Diligent management of wet weather impacts and site-wide water management controls are essential elements in the performance of open cut coal mines. While large quantities of water are required for the processing of ROM coal in the wash plant and for dust control on haul roads, too much water, through sudden or prolonged rainfall events, can result in flooding, suspension of operations or unlicensed discharges into local rivers, potentially causing environmental harm. Sites construct and maintain water management infrastructure including sedimentation and storage dams for holding and segregating clean and mine affected water.

During the year, all sites experienced periods of above average wet weather. The Hunter Valley region was subject to severe flooding in May and August was another extremely wet weather affected month.

However, the wet weather mitigation measures and processes developed, implemented and embedded post the 2021 / 2022 wet weather events continue to have a positive impact on reducing the potential wet weather losses. Additional pumping and water storage capacity along with improved operational wet weather preparedness and mine plan adaptations enabled the potential impacts of adverse weather events to be mitigated during the period, with no reduction in full year production volumes.

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FINANCIAL RESULTS REVIEW

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

For the management discussion and analysis, the Group's operating results for the year ended 31 December 2025 are compared with the operating results for the year ended 31 December 2024.

All financial numbers included below, and in the commentary to follow, are stated in Australian dollars (A$ or $) unless otherwise stated.

	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER						
	2025			2024			
	IFRS REPORTED	NON-OPERATING	OPERATING	IFRS REPORTED	NON-OPERATING	OPERATING	CHANGE
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	%
Revenue	**5,949**	**(39)**	**5,910**	**6,860**	**36**	**6,896**	**(14%)**
Other income	74	(63)	11	159	—	159	(93%)
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	22	—	22	(44)	—	(44)	150%
Raw materials and consumables	(1,209)	—	(1,209)	(1,161)	—	(1,161)	4%
Employee benefits	(821)	—	(821)	(796)	—	(796)	3%
Transportation	(879)	—	(879)	(826)	—	(826)	6%
Contractual services and plant hire	(565)	—	(565)	(607)	—	(607)	(7%)
Government royalties	(574)	—	(574)	(639)	—	(639)	(10%)
Coal purchases	(179)	—	(179)	(195)	—	(195)	(8%)
Impairment charge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—%
Other operating expenses	(389)	96	(293)	(302)	65	(237)	24%
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	14	—	14	29	—	29	(52%)
EBITDA	**1,443**	**(6)**	**1,437**	**2,478**	**101**	**2,579**	**(44%)**
EBITDA %	***24%***	**—**	***24%***	***36%***	**—**	***37%***	
Depreciation and amortisation	(778)	—	(778)	(750)	—	(750)	4%
EBIT	**665**	**(6)**	**659**	**1,728**	**101**	**1,829**	**(64%)**
EBIT %	***11%***	**—**	***11%***	***25%***	**—**	***27%***	
Net finance (cost) / income [43]	(42)	68	26	(39)	68	29	(10%)
Non-operating items	—	(62)	(62)	—	(169)	(169)	
Profit before income tax	**623**	**—**	**623**	**1,689**	**—**	**1,689**	**(63%)**
Profit before income tax %	***10%***	**—**	***11%***	***25%***	**—**	***24%***	
Income tax expense	(183)	—	(183)	(473)	—	(473)	(61%)
Profit after income tax	**440**	**—**	**440**	**1,216**	**—**	**1,216**	**(64%)**
Profit after income tax %	***7%***	**—**	***7%***	***18%***	**—**	***18%***	
Attributable to:							
- Owners of Yancoal	440	—	440	1,216	—	1,216	(64%)
- Non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—%
Profit per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company							
Basic profit per share (cents)	33.4	—	33.4	92.3	—	92.3	(64%)
Diluted profit per share (cents)	33.3	—	33.3	92.1	—	92.1	(64%)

[43] Includes the reclassification of interest income of $90 million (2024: $89 million) from revenue to net finance costs and bank fees and other charges of $22 million (2024: $21 million) from other operating expenses to net finance costs as these amounts are excluded from Operating EBITDA.

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To supplement the Group's consolidated financial statements, which are presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), the Group also uses adjusted Operating EBITDA and Operating EBIT as additional financial measures, as set out in the table above, which are unaudited and not required by or presented in accordance with, IFRSs. These financial measures are presented because they are used by management to evaluate the Group's financial performance. These non-IFRS measures provide additional information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating the consolidated results of operations in the same manner as they help management compare the financial results across accounting periods with those of our peer companies, by removing one-off or non-operating items.

As presented by the management, Operating EBITDA represents profit before income tax for the period as adjusted for net finance (cost) / income, depreciation and amortisation and any significant non-operating items, while Operating EBIT represents profit before income tax as adjusted for net finance (cost) / income and any significant non-operating items.

PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

Profit after income tax decreased by 64% from $1,216 million in 2024 to $440 million in 2025 and was fully attributable to the owners of Yancoal with no non-controlling interests.

Profit attributable to the owners of Yancoal of $440 million was impacted by a number of non-operating items in 2025. These totalled a net loss before tax impact of $62 million comprising a $51 million fair value loss recycled from the hedge reserve, $44 million of contingent royalty payments, a $25 million royalty receivable remeasurement loss and $5 million of stamp duty incurred on the Moolarben 3.75% acquisition, partially offset by a $41 million contingent royalty remeasurement gain and a $22 million net gain on the Donaldson sale transaction. These are discussed in more detail separately in the section "Overview of non-operating items" below and have been excluded from the operating commentary.

OVERVIEW OF OPERATING RESULTS

The analysis in this section includes ex-mine sales tonnes, saleable production and ex-mine revenue comprising (i) 95% of the Moolarben unincorporated joint venture for the period 1 January to 3 October and 98.75% thereafter following the acquisition of an additional 3.75% interest; (ii) 83.6% of the combined unincorporated Mount Thorley and Warkworth joint ventures (MTW); (iii) 51% of the unincorporated HVO joint venture; and (iv) 100% of Yarrabee, Ashton and Stratford Duralie.

The results of Middlemount are excluded from the line-by-line commentary below as its result, as an incorporated equity accounted investment, is included in share of profits of equity accounted investees, net of tax in the statement of profit and loss and is discussed separately below.

REVENUE

	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER		
	2025	2024	CHANGE
	$M	$M	(%)
Ex-mine coal sales[44]	5,576	6,647	(16%)
Sale of purchased coal	197	113	74%
Other	6	6	—%
Sale of coal	**5,779**	**6,766**	**(15%)**
Sea freight	79	74	7%
Royalty revenue	25	26	(4%)
Other	27	30	(10%)
Revenue	**5,910**	**6,896**	**(14%)**

Operating revenue decreased by 14% from $6,896 million in 2024 to $5,910 million in 2025 primarily due to a 15% decrease in coal sales revenue from $6,766 million in 2024 to $5,779 million in 2025. With respect to coal sales revenue, the key factors were:

	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER		
	2025	2024	CHANGE (%)
THERMAL COAL			
Average selling price (A$ per tonne)	136	160	(15%)
Sales volume (Mt)	32.0	32.5	(1%)
% of total ex-mine sales volume	84	86	(2%)
Total ex-mine thermal coal revenue (A$ million)	**4,346**	**5,214**	**(17%)**
METALLURGICAL COAL			
Average selling price (A$ per tonne)	203	276	(26%)
Sales volume (Mt)	6.1	5.2	17%
% of total ex-mine sales volume	16	14	14%
Total ex-mine metallurgical coal revenue (A$ million)	**1,230**	**1,433**	**(14%)**
TOTAL COAL			
Average selling price (A$ per tonne)	146	176	(17%)
Total ex-mine sales volume (Mt)	38.1	37.7	1%
Total ex-mine coal revenue (A$ million)	**5,576**	**6,647**	**(16%)**

[44] Ex-mine coal sales include only coal that has been produced at one of the Group's mines. They exclude the sale of coal that has been purchased from third parties.

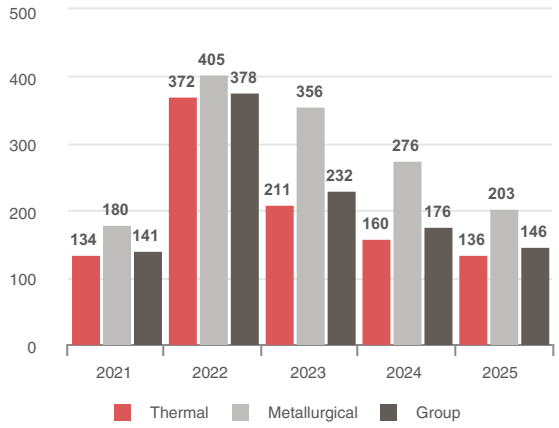
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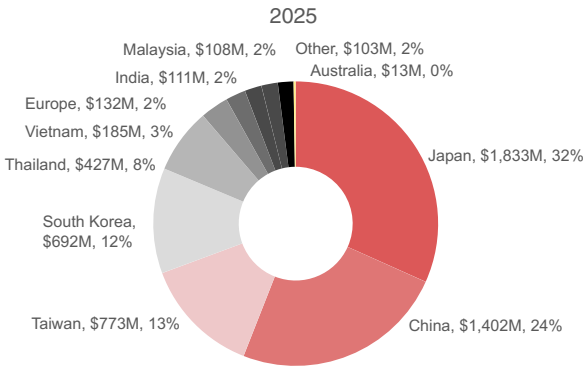
- The Group's overall average ex-mine selling price of coal decreased by 17% from A$176 per tonne in 2024 to A$146 per tonne in 2025 mainly as a result of a decrease in global USD coal prices with the weekly average GCNewc index price decreasing by US$30 per tonne (22%) during the same period; the weekly API5 index price decreasing by US$16 per tonne (18%) during the same period; and the weekly average Platts semi-soft coking coal index price decreasing by US$28 per tonne (19%) during the same period; partially offset by the Australian dollar being weaker on average against the US dollar by 2% from an average of 0.6603 in 2024 to 0.6449 in 2025
- The Group's average selling price of thermal coal decreased from A$160 per tonne to A$136 per tonne. The Group's average selling price of metallurgical coal decreased from A$276 per tonne to A$203 per tonne.
- The Group's ex-mine sales volume increased by 1% from 37.7Mt in 2024 to 38.1Mt in 2025, primarily due to the 5% increase in attributable saleable production and movements in coal inventories.
- A 74% increase in the net revenue impact from the sale of purchased coal from $113 million in 2024 to $197 million in 2025. This amount includes (i) the sale of externally purchased coal to customers; and (ii) the sale of internally purchased coal to meet corporate sales made under a long-term fixed price contract acquired as part of the Coal & Allied acquisition. The increase in net revenue was primarily due to weaker market prices in 2025 reducing the negative impact of the fixed price contract on the Group's consolidated revenue.

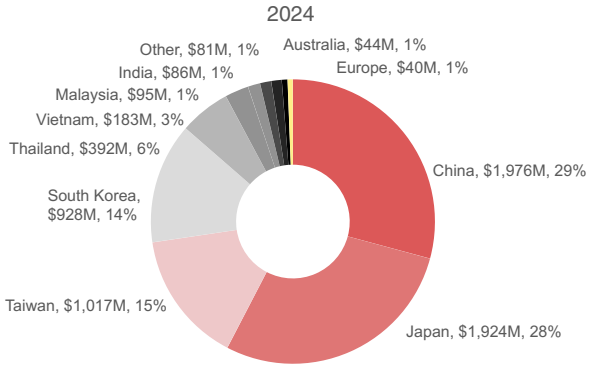
A 4% decrease in royalty revenue from $26 million in 2024 to $25 million in 2025 recognised on the Group's Middlemount royalty where it receives a royalty of 4% of Free on Board Trimmed Sales on 100% of the Middlemount mine coal sales, with the marginal decrease in the period primarily attributable to the lower coal price partially offset by increased sales volumes.

The charts below show the longer-term trend in the Group's average realised A$ selling price and the split of coal sales revenue by end user destination.

AVERAGE SELLING PRICE (A$)







Other includes Indonesia, Chile and Cambodia
(2024: Israel, Chile, Indonesia, Cambodia and Bangladesh)

Sales revenue to China, as a percentage of total coal sales revenue, decreased from 29% in 2024 to 24% in 2025 primarily due to lower import demand as increased Chinese domestic supply was utilised.

Sales revenue to Japan increased from 28% in 2024 to 32% in 2025 primarily due to an increased proportion of metallurgical coal sales.

Sales revenue to Taiwan and South Korea decreased from 29% in 2024 to 25% in 2025 primarily due to a higher proportion of thermal coal sales.

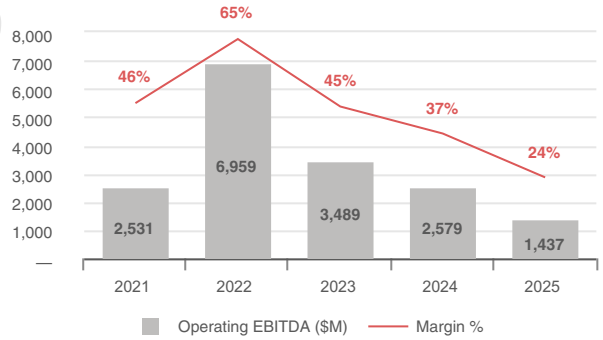
Sales revenue to Thailand increased to $427 million (2024: $392 million) and with these sales delivered under a long-term fixed price contract, the relative percentage of group sales increased from 6% to 7%.

OPERATING EBITDA AND OPERATING EBITDA MARGIN

Operating EBITDA decreased by 44% from $2,579 million in 2024 to $1,437 million in 2025. The $1,142 million decrease was primarily due to the $986 million (14%) decrease in revenue, noted above. Other factors included (i) a $148 million decrease in other income; (ii) a $6 million decrease in costs, including changes in inventory; and (iii) a $15 million decrease in share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax. Operating EBITDA margin as a percentage of operating revenue decreased from 37% in 2024 to 24% in 2025.

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OPERATING EBITDA



OTHER INCOME

	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER		
	2025 $M	2024 $M	CHANGE (%)
Net gain on foreign exchange	—	149	(100%)
Sundry income	11	10	10%
Other income	**11**	**159**	**(93%)**

Other income decreased from $159 million in 2024 to $11 million in 2025. In 2024, this included a net gain on foreign exchange of $149 million primarily recognised on holding USD cash balances as the Australian dollar weakened towards the end of the period. In 2025, a net loss on foreign exchange of $36 million was recognised due to the Australian dollar generally strengthening during the period and was included in Other operating expenses.

CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress moved from a decrease of $44 million in 2024 to an increase of $22 million in 2025 as period end inventory increased relative to the run down in inventory at the end of 2024.

PRODUCTION COSTS

All-in total production costs include cash and non-cash operating costs, representing costs directly attributable to the production, transportation and selling of coal by our operating mines, but excludes care and maintenance costs, closure costs, including redundancy provisions, and non-cash changes in rehabilitation provisions. It also includes indirect corporate costs, in particular, corporate employee costs, but excludes corporate transaction costs. Cash operating costs comprise the cost of raw materials and consumables used, employee benefits, contractual services and plant hire, transportation and other operating expenses. Non-cash operating costs include depreciation and amortisation.

PER EX-MINE SALES TONNE

	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2025 $/T	2024 $/T
CASH OPERATING COSTS		
Raw materials and consumables used	32	31
Employee benefits	21	21
Transportation	21	20
Contractual services and plant hire	15	16
Other operating expenses	5	5
Cash operating costs (excluding royalties)	**94**	**93**
Royalties	15	17
Cash operating costs	**109**	**110**
NON-CASH OPERATING COSTS		
Depreciation and amortisation	20	20
Total production costs	**129**	**130**
Total production costs (excluding royalties)	**114**	**113**

The table above is prepared on a cost per sales tonne basis. Over a financial year ex-mine sales tonnes and saleable production are not necessarily aligned due to changes in coal inventories. The table below has been restated on a per saleable production tonne basis to remove the impact of inventory movements and more accurately represent the cost of production. Royalties have been removed as these are based on sales revenue and are driven by ex-mine sale tonnes.

PER SALEABLE PRODUCTION TONNE

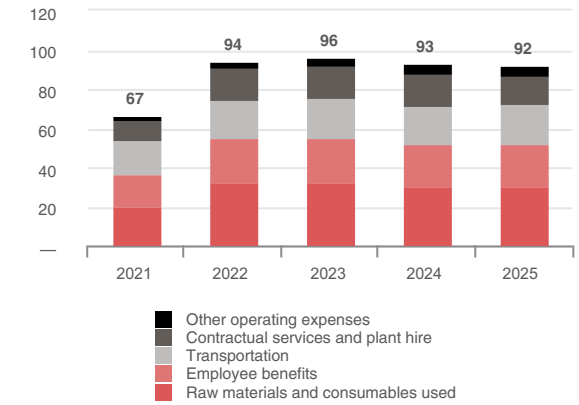
	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2025 $/T	2024 $/T
CASH OPERATING COSTS		
Raw materials and consumables used	31	31
Employee benefits	21	21
Transportation	21	20
Contractual services and plant hire	14	16
Other operating expenses	5	5
Cash operating costs (excluding royalties)	**92**	**93**
NON-CASH OPERATING COSTS		
Depreciation and amortisation	20	20
Total production costs (excluding royalties)	**112**	**113**

The Group's cash operating cost, after capitalised development, per saleable production tonne decreased by $1/t from $93/t in 2024 to $92/t in 2025. The key driver of the decrease in full year costs was the 5% increase in the full year attributable saleable production, partially offset by ongoing inflationary cost impacts.

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The chart below shows the longer-term trend in the Group's full year cash operating cost per product tonne.

CASH OPERATING COSTS PER PRODUCT TONNE (A$)



In 2022, cash operating costs increased significantly to $94/t due to (i) a 20% decrease in production volumes primarily impacted by the severe and ongoing wet weather and labour shortages including COVID-19; (ii) incurring additional preventative and remediation costs with respect to water management, including pumping and pit design; (iii) inflationary cost increases including labour, diesel, explosives, equipment parts and electricity; and (iv) increases in NCIG port costs following the introduction of an additional coal price linked toll charge from 1 July 2022.

In 2023, cash operating costs increased to $96/t, comprising first half costs of $109/t, as the site recovery plans sought to arrest the headwinds carried over from 2021 and 2022, before those plans began to deliver improved production volumes in the second half, driving costs down to $86/t in the second half.

In 2024, cash operating costs decreased to $93/t as the site recovery plans progressively returned the sites to "steady state" operations, with improved volumes offsetting ongoing inflationary cost pressures.

In 2025, the Group's cash operating costs, after capitalised development, decreased to $92/t for the full year for the reasons noted above.

RAW MATERIALS AND CONSUMABLES USED

Raw materials and consumables used increased by 4% from $1,161 million in 2024 to $1,209 million in 2025, primarily due to the 5% increase in attributable saleable production volumes and a $48 million increase in maintenance spend. This contributed to consistent per saleable product tonne raw materials and consumables used of $31 over the same period.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employee benefits expenses increased by 3% from $796 million in 2024 to $821 million in 2025, primarily due to an increase in headcount and operating hours resulting from the 5% increase in attributable saleable production, wage and salary inflation and an $18 million increase in bonus payments partially offset by a $13 million decrease in redundancy provision expense recognised against mine closure sites. This contributed to consistent per saleable product tonne employee benefits of $21 over the same period.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation costs increased by 6% from $826 million in 2024 to $879 million in 2025 primarily due to a $57 million increase in demurrage costs resulting from the extended vessel queue off the Port of Newcastle following the severe wet weather events experienced in May. Excluding the increase in demurrage, transportation costs decreased by $4 million. With long-term take or pay arrangements for rail and port, transportation costs remained consistent period to period. The demurrage increase contributed to an increase in per saleable product tonne transportation costs from $20 to $21 over the same period.

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES AND PLANT HIRE

Contractual services and plant hire expenses decreased by 7% from $607 million in 2024 to $565 million in 2025 primarily due to the cessation of a contract fleet at Moolarben during the year that was engaged to assist with the site recovery plans. This contributed to a decrease in per saleable product tonne contractual service and plant hire costs from $16 to $14 over the same period.

GOVERNMENT ROYALTIES

Government royalty expenses decreased by 10% from $639 million in 2024 to $574 million in 2025, primarily due to the 16% decrease in ex-mine coal sales revenue, partially offset by a 2.6% increase in coal royalty rates for coal exports introduced by the NSW Government effective from 1 July 2024. Royalties are determined on an ad valorem basis by reference to the value of coal sold, the type of mine and the State the mine is located in and are payable to the appropriate State government. This contributed to a decrease in per ex-mine sales tonne government royalties from $17 to $15 over the same period.

COAL PURCHASES

Coal purchases decreased by 8% from $195 million in 2024 to $179 million in 2025 primarily due to the 16% decrease in coal prices over the same period, with external coal purchases utilised to meet contractual commitments and optimise blending opportunities, adding value through market arbitrage opportunities in the process.

OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other operating expenses increased by 24% from $237 million in 2024 to $293 million in 2025 and included a $36 million net loss (2024: $149 million net gain included in Other income) on foreign exchange primarily recognised on holding USD cash balances recognised as the Australian dollar generally strengthening during the period. Excluding this item, other operating expenses increased by $21 million, including a $15 million increase in rates and levies and a $7 million increase in technology costs. This contributed to a consistent per saleable product tonne other operating expenses of $5 over the same period.

SHARE OF PROFIT OF EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTEES, NET OF TAX

Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax decreased from $29 million in 2024 to $14 million in 2025. This comprises a $22 million loss (2024: $16 million profit) from the after tax performance of the incorporated Middlemount joint venture and $36 million profit (2024: $13 million) from the Group's ownership interest in Port Waratah Coal Services.

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DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

Depreciation and amortisation expense increased by 4% from $750 million in 2024 to $778 million in 2025 primarily due to the 4% increase in attributable ROM production that drives much of the depreciation charge. Per saleable production tonne depreciation and amortisation costs remained consistent at $20 over the same period.

OPERATING EBIT AND OPERATING EBIT MARGIN

Operating EBIT decreased by 64% from $1,829 million in 2024 to $659 million in 2025 primarily due to a 44% decrease in Operating EBITDA and a 4% increase in depreciation and amortisation charge as noted above. Operating EBIT margin as a percentage of operating revenue decreased from 27% in 2024 to 11% in 2025.

NET FINANCE (COST) / INCOME

Net finance income decreased by 10% from $29 million in 2024 to $26 million in 2025.

Interest expenses and bank fees and charges increased by $4 million (7%) from $60 million in 2024 to $64 million in 2025. The Group incurs finance costs on its contingent guarantee facilities, leasing arrangements and the accounting unwind of discounts on provisions.

Interest income increased by $1 million (1%) from $89 million in 2024 to $90 million in 2025 primarily due to the higher cash balance.

OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX AND PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX MARGIN

As a result of the aforementioned reasons, operating profit before income tax, after adding back non-operating items, decreased by 63% from $1,858 million in 2024 to $685 million in 2025. Operating profit before income tax margin as a percentage of operating revenue decreased from 27% to 12% over the same period.

PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX AND PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX MARGIN

As a result of the aforementioned reasons, and the non-operating items discussed below, profit before income tax decreased by 63% from $1,689 million in 2024 to $623 million in 2025. Profit before income tax margin as a percentage of operating revenue decreased from 24% to 11% over the same period.

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Income tax expense decreased from $473 million in 2024 to $183 million in 2025. The effective tax rate was 28.0% and 29.4% in the same periods respectively, compared to the Australian corporate income tax rate of 30%.

PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX AND PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX MARGIN

As a result of the aforementioned reasons, profit after income tax decreased by 64% from $1,216 million in 2024 to $440 million in 2025. Profit after income tax margin as a percentage of operating revenue decreased from 18% to 7% over the same period.

PROFIT PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

Basic earnings per share decreased by 64% from 92.3 cents per share in 2024 to 33.4 cents per share in 2025 and diluted earnings per share decreased by 64% from 92.1 cents per share in 2024 to 33.3 cents per share in 2025 primarily due to the aforementioned profit after income tax with no change in the number of ordinary shares on issue. The basic and diluted earnings per share are impacted by the number of treasury shares[45] held on behalf of the Company and the diluted earnings per share is impacted by the rights on issue to senior management.

OVERVIEW OF NON-OPERATING ITEMS

Non-operating items in the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 included the following:

	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2025 $M	2024 $M
NON-OPERATING ITEMS		
Fair value losses recycled from hedge reserve	(51)	(125)
Contingent royalty expense	(44)	(39)
Re-measurement of contingent royalty	41	(4)
Re-measurement of royalty receivable	(25)	(1)
Gain on sale of assets and derecognition of liabilities	22	—
Stamp duty Moolarben	(5)	—
Loss before tax impact	**(62)**	**(169)**

Fair value losses recycled from the hedge reserve of $51 million (2024: $125 million) represent retranslation losses on the Group's US dollar-denominated loans which are attributable to changes in USD:AUD foreign exchange rates. Under the Group's natural hedge policy, such losses are recycled to the statement of profit and loss based on the scheduled loan maturity dates. The amount of any fair value loss or gain recycled from the hedge reserve in a period is a function of the amount of the hedged US dollar loan scheduled to mature in that period and the respective USD:AUD exchange rates at the time the hedge was put in place and at the time the loan matured.

Contingent royalty expense of $44 million (2024: $39 million) relates to the contingent coal price-linked royalty payable to Rio Tinto for the year ended 31 December 2025, as part of the contingent consideration on the Coal & Allied acquisition, due to the GCNewc quarterly index price being above the 2025 threshold price for all four quarters.

Re-measurement of the contingent royalty down by $41 million (2024: up $4 million) represents a decrease in the provision recognised on the Coal & Allied acquisition with respect to the contingent coal price-linked royalty potentially payable to Rio Tinto for the remaining period from 1 January 2026 to 31 August 2030.

Re-measurement of the royalty receivable down by $25 million (2024: $1 million) relates to the change in the estimated fair value of the Group's Middlemount royalty receivable recognised on its right to receive a royalty of 4% of Free on Board Trimmed Sales on 100% of the Middlemount mine coal sales.

[45] The purchase of shares by a trustee for settlement of awards under the equity incentive plan of the Company are referred to as "treasury shares" in the Company's interim financial statements and accounted as treasury shares under applicable accounting standards but do not constitute Treasury Shares as defined under the HK Listing Rules.

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Gain on the sale of assets and derecognition of liabilities of $22 million relates to a non-cash transaction that comprised the derecognition of Donaldson's rehabilitation provision and lease liabilities partially offset by the disposal of certain property, plant and equipment assets, together with some ancillary properties at Ashton.

Stamp duty of $5 million relates to the stamp duty paid with respect to the additional 3.75% interest in Moolarben acquired during the period.

CASH FLOW ANALYSIS

	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER		
	2025	2024	CHANGE
	$M	$M	$M
Net operating cash flows	1,257	2,133	(876)
Net investing cash flows	(744)	(687)	(57)
Net financing cash flows	(816)	(498)	(318)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash	**(303)**	**948**	**(1,251)**

NET OPERATING CASH FLOWS

Net operating cash inflows decreased by $876 million (41%) to $1,257 million primarily due to a $1,240 million decrease in net cash receipts from customers less payments to suppliers and employees due to the $1,143 million decrease in Operating EBITDA partially offset by a $375m decrease in tax payments resulting from the lower profitability.

NET INVESTING CASH FLOWS

Net investing cash outflows increased by $57 million (8%) to $744 million primarily due to a $48 million increase in payments for property, plant and equipment from $702 million in 2024 to $750 million in 2025 and a $12 million upfront payment (net of cash acquired) on the acquisition of the additional 3.75% interest in Moolarben.

NET FINANCING CASH FLOWS

Net financing cash outflows increased by $318 million (64%) to $816 million, as set out in the table below.

	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER		
	2025	2024	CHANGE
	$M	$M	$M
Dividends paid	(769)	(429)	(340)
Lease payments	(47)	(53)	6
Purchase of treasury shares[46]	—	(16)	16
Net financing cash flows	**(816)**	**(498)**	**(318)**

In 2025, the net financing cash outflow included $769 million of dividend payments being the settlement of the 2024 final declared dividend of $687 million and the 2025 interim dividend of $82 million and $47 million of lease repayments.

In 2024, the net financing cash outflow included (i) $429 million of dividend payments being the settlement of the 2023 final declared dividend of $429 million; (ii) $53 million of lease repayments; and (iii) $16 million for the purchase of Company shares for settlement of Executive STIP and LTIP obligations.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER		
	2025	2024	CHANGE
	$M	$M	$M
Current assets	3,218	3,540	(322)
Current liabilities	(1,390)	(1,234)	(156)
Net current assets	**1,828**	**2,306**	**(478)**
Total assets	12,205	12,356	(151)
Total liabilities	(3,172)	(3,039)	(133)
Total equity	**9,033**	**9,317**	**(284)**

Current assets decreased by $322 million to $3,218 million at 31 December 2025 mainly reflecting a decrease in cash on hand of $334 million.

Current liabilities increased by $156 million to $1,390 million at 31 December 2025 mainly reflecting a $109 million increase in trade and other payables and an $58 million increase in current provisions primarily due to an increase in expected mine closure spend in 2026.

Total assets decreased by $151 million to $12,205 million at 31 December 2025 mainly reflecting the decrease in current assets of $322 million noted above and a $374 million increase in property, plant and equipment, partially offset by a $191 million decrease in mining tenements.

Total liabilities increased by $133 million to $3,172 million at 31 December 2025 mainly reflecting the increase in current liabilities of $156 million noted above and a $59 million increase in non-current trade and other payables, including the discounted deferred consideration estimated to be payable on the Moolarben 3.75% acquisition, partially offset by a $56 million decrease in deferred tax liabilities.

Total equity decreased by $284 million to $9,033 million at 31 December 2025 primarily reflecting the $440 million profit after tax and $36 million other comprehensive income offset by dividend payments of $769 million.

The Group's primary sources of liquidity were its opening cash position of $2,461 million and operating cash flows that contributed $1,257 million in the year ended 31 December 2025. The Group's sources of liquidity enabled the payment for investing activities of $744 million and financing activities of $816 million.

For the year ending 31 December 2026, the primary sources of liquidity are expected to continue to be operating cash flows for ongoing business and potentially additional interest-bearing liabilities or new equity for any possible transactions. Historically, the Group's primary sources of liquidity have consisted of operating cash flows, interest-bearing liabilities, including shareholder loans, and new equity.

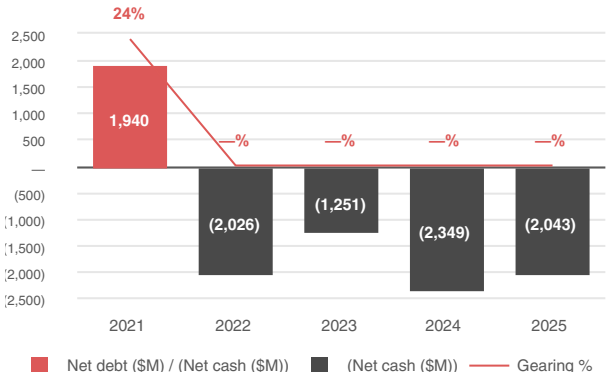
[46] The purchase of shares by a trustee for settlement of awards under Yancoal's equity incentive plan are referred to as "treasury shares" in the Company's financial statements and accounted as treasury shares under applicable accounting standards but do not constitute Treasury Shares under the HK Listing Rules.

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The Group's capital structure is set out in the table below.

	YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER		
	2025	2024	CHANGE
	$M	$M	$M
Interest-bearing liabilities	84	112	(28)
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(2,127)	(2,461)	334
Net (cash) / debt	**(2,043)**	**(2,349)**	**306**
Total equity	9,033	9,317	(284)
Net debt + total equity	**6,990**	**6,968**	**22**

NET DEBT AND GEARING



The Group's objective when managing its capital structure is to provide capital towards sustaining capital expenditure, pay down interest-bearing liabilities to a supportable level whilst providing dividends to equity holders and pursuing organic and inorganic expansion opportunities when appropriate.

The Group's net cash position at 31 December 2025 was $2,043 million, a decrease from $2,349 million at 31 December 2024. With the Group in a net cash position its gearing ratio, which is defined as net debt (being interest-bearing liabilities less cash and cash equivalents) divided by the sum of net debt and total equity, is effectively nil.

The Group's interest-bearing liabilities includes lease liabilities of A$84 million (2024: A$112 million) denominated in Australian and US dollars.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents includes A$1,467 million (31 December 2024: A$568 million) and US$442 million (31 December 2024: US$567 million).

While the Group operates entirely in Australia[47] and its costs are primarily denominated in its functional currency, the Australian dollar, foreign currency exposure arises particularly in relation to coal supply contracts, which generally are priced and payable in US dollars, procurement of diesel and imported plant and equipment, which can be priced in US dollars or other foreign currencies, any dividend payments denominated in Hong Kong dollars and any debt denominated in US dollars.

The impact of exchange rate movements will vary depending on factors such as the nature, magnitude and duration of the movements, the extent to which currency risk is hedged under forward exchange contracts or other hedging instruments and the terms of these contracts.

The hedging policy of the Group aims to protect against the volatility of cash expenditures or reduced collection in the above mentioned transactions as well as to reduce the volatility of profit or loss for retranslation of any US dollar denominated loans at each period end.

Operating foreign exchange risk that arises from firm commitments or highly probable transactions is managed through the use of bank issued forward foreign currency contracts. The Company hedges a portion of contracted US dollar sales and asset purchases settled in foreign currencies in each currency to mitigate the adverse impact on cash flow due to the future rise or fall in the Australian dollar against the relevant currencies.

More details on interest-bearing liabilities, cash and cash equivalents and equity including types of instrument used, security provided, maturity profile of interest-bearing liabilities, interest rates and hedging strategies are included in Notes D1, D2 and D7 of the Group's financial statements.

AVAILABLE DEBT FACILITIES

On 28 November 2025, the Group completed the refinancing of its existing A$1.2 billion contingent liability facilities, establishing a new A$1.35 billion facility with a five-year term.

Under the new agreement, the Company has the ability to increase the commitments to A$1.5 billion by mid-2026, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had $285 million of undrawn bank guarantees under the new A$1.35 billion contingent liability facilities that are provided for operational purposes in favour of port, rail, government departments and other operational functions in the normal course of business with a maturity date in November 2030.

Yankuang Energy (formerly Yanzhou Coal) have provided a letter of support whereby unless revoked by giving not less than 24 months' notice, for so long as Yankuang Energy owns at least 51% of the shares of the Company, Yankuang Energy will ensure that the Group continues to operate so that it remains solvent.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND COMMITMENTS

During the year ended 31 December 2025, capital expenditure cash flows of the Group amounted to $751 million (2024: $705 million) comprising $750 million (2024: $702 million) of property, plant and equipment and $1 million (2024: $3 million) of exploration.

Included in the capital expenditure of $751 million is capitalised operating expenses, net of any applicable revenue, incurred on open-cut and underground development activities of $131 million (2024: $94 million). Amortisation of such capitalised costs commences on either (i) the start of commercial production from the new mine or pit for open-cuts; and (ii) over the life of mine if development roads service the entire mine or over the life of the longwall panels accessible from the development roads, if shorter, for undergrounds.

As at 31 December 2025, commitments of the Group comprised capital commitments of $146 million (2024: $312 million).

[47] The Group does have a captive insurance company located in Guernsey.

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SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS

The Group continues to look for high quality acquisition opportunities and will inform the market as required, if and when any material transaction occurs. The Group also focuses on organic growth opportunities and business as usual capital expenditure.

The Group continues to pursue its long-term strategy for organic growth, with a commitment to progressing its brownfield expansion and extension projects.

In the year ahead, the Group will continue to focus on exploration and potential expansion works across the tier one assets of Moolarben, MTW and HVO, to be funded from operating cash flows.

The MTW underground mine pre-feasibility studies are subject to further assessment, with a feasibility study scheduled to commence in the first quarter of 2026. Should the development proceed, this project could significantly extend the future production profile of the mine without increasing its annual production limits.

At HVO, the Joint Venture is working through the approvals process for a material extension to the mine life within the existing mining leases. A revised project report, based on a refined mine plan, was developed and lodged with the NSW Department of Planning, Housing & Infrastructure ("DPHI") in August 2025. The proposal is subject to NSW and Australian federal government approval, and as with all applications for extensions to existing mines, it will be subject to rigorous regulator assessment. Whilst we believe the HVO application is robust, there is no guarantee the mine life extension will be granted.

In the interim, an application for an 18-month extension of time to 31 December 2026 to enable continuity of mining was approved during the period and all parties are working towards receiving a determination on the longer term extension proposal well ahead of that date. HVO operations are not presently impacted by this ongoing approval process.

Yancoal continually examines opportunities to grow the business. The Company is open to expanding or extending the operational profile of its existing assets with organic projects. It would also consider acquiring additional coal assets or diversifying into other minerals, energy or renewable energy projects should suitable opportunities arise. Any new initiative would be subject to careful evaluation and require Yancoal Board consideration and approval before commencement.

Organic growth opportunities will be funded through operating cashflows as part of the group's overall capital expenditure program where possible, and potentially interest-bearing liabilities, depending the debt market availability at the time.

Funding of any inorganic opportunities will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and could include funding from operating cashflows and potentially interest-bearing liabilities depending on the debt market availability at the time, and issuing new shares subject to compliance and listing requirements.

MATERIAL ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

On 3 October 2025, the Group announced it had acquired a further 3.75% interest in Moolarben from three joint venture participants, increasing the Group's interest to 98.75%.

The cash consideration of A$110.5 million is payable as a A$25 million upfront cash payment, less a purchase price adjustment to reflect the net cash earnings generated between 1 January 2025 (the effective economic interest date) and 3 October 2025 (the completion date), with the remaining A$85.5 million to be paid as coal price linked quarterly instalments over five years.

EMPLOYEES

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had approximately 3,828 (2024: 3,689) employees (including contract labour who are full time equivalents), all located in Australia, in addition to other contractors and service providers who support the Group's operations by delivering fixed scopes of work. For the period, the total employee costs (including director's emoluments, HVO employees who are not included in the employee number above and excluding contract labour, contractors and service providers whose costs are included in Contractual services and plant hire) amounted to $821 million (2024: $796 million).

Remuneration packages and benefits are determined in accordance with market terms, industry practice as well as the nature of duties, performance, qualifications and experience of employees and are reviewed on an annual basis.

Remuneration packages include base wages or salaries, short-term site production bonuses, short and long-term staff incentives, allowances, non-monetary benefits, superannuation and long service leave contributions and insurance.

The Group's remuneration policies ensure remuneration is equitable, aligns with the long-term interests of the Group and Shareholders, complies with the diversity policy, provides market competitive remuneration to attract and retain skilled and motivated employees and structures incentives to link rewards with performance.

Details of the Group's incentive plans are included in the Remuneration Report included in this report.

The Company believes that capable and competent employees contribute to the success of the Group. The Group invests in competence development and assurance programs to provide statutory compliance and target zero harm to its employees. The Group also contributes to the ongoing professional development of its employees as maintaining a skilled and engaged workforce is critical to success.

The Yancoal Learning Academy ("YLA") is a scheduled calendar of short course soft skills training offered to all salaried employees. In 2025, 128 employees attended a YLA program. In 2026, the YLA will offer a targeted offering of 9 courses including new modules focussed on the foundations of coaching.

The Yancoal "LEAD the Way" frontline leadership program was implemented in 2023 and has continued to build momentum and drive capability across the business in our supervisor and frontline leaders. A target for participation in the program is 33% of supervisors annually or approximately 110 per year. The rollout has been exceeding target year on year and has now been delivered at every Yancoal site to 544 employees.

The IGNITE program is Yancoal's flagship talent development initiative for high-potential employees aspiring to greater leadership roles within the organisation. In 2025, a cohort of 16 participants successfully completed the eight-month program, delivering two business improvement initiatives focused on the application of AI to enhance operational efficiency across Yancoal. The program strengthens enterprise-wide capability, builds sustainable leadership bench strength, and embeds Yancoal's values, beliefs and the LEAD Inclusive Leadership framework, ensuring the organisation is well positioned with a pipeline of future-ready leaders.

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The Company values the unique contributions of every individual and is dedicated to building an inclusive and diverse workforce. In 2025, female representation in our workforce remained steady at 15.5%, compared to stretch target of 17%, despite ongoing efforts to increase female participation. Encouragingly, women accounted for 20% of new hires during the year, with female turnover reducing to 9.3%, down from 11.6% in the prior period.

To support women in advancing their careers, Yancoal implemented a Group-wide mentoring program designed to foster professional development, build confidence, and enhance career opportunities. In 2025, the program was successfully completed by 17 female mentees from a diverse range of operational and professional roles. The strong level of engagement, positive participant feedback, and demonstrated improvements in capability and confidence highlight the program's success in strengthening Yancoal's female talent pipeline and reinforcing the organisation's commitment to inclusive leadership and long-term workforce sustainability.

Yancoal is committed to promoting a supportive, inclusive workplace that prioritises psychosocial safety. Over 3,550 employees, including both new and existing staff, participated in Workplace Behaviours training conducted in person and online. This training covered critical topics such as bullying, harassment, and sexual harassment. To ensure transparency and address emerging trends, Yancoal reports all matters related to sexual harassment to the HSEC Committee.

In 2025, Yancoal conducted its regular employee engagement survey, achieving a strong participation rate of 78%, with 3,405 employees providing feedback, an increase on the prior survey cycle. Overall engagement remained stable, with 63% of employees classified as engaged, providing a reliable and robust dataset to inform organisational priorities.

The results were reviewed through a structured "Results to Action" process. Priority themes emerging from the survey included career pathways, strategic alignment and collaboration, leadership effectiveness and trust, and workplace culture. The survey continues to be a critical mechanism for listening to our workforce, shaping our people strategy, and reinforcing a culture of continuous improvement and inclusive leadership across the organisation.

EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Other than as disclosed below, no matters or circumstances have occurred subsequent to the end of the period which has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state-of affairs of the Group.

On 25 February 2026, the Directors declared a fully franked final dividend of A$161 million, A$0.1220 per share, with a record date of 20 March 2026 and a payment date of 15 April 2026.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include currency risk, price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk and are detailed in Note D7 to the financial statements in this report. The Board reviews and agrees policies and procedures for management of these risks.

Coal sales are predominately initially provisionally priced with price finalisation either referenced to the relevant index or for term contracts final agreement with the customer. Provisional pricing mechanisms embedded within these sales arrangements have the character of a commodity derivative and are carried at fair value through profit and loss as part of trade receivables or payables. The final sales price is determined normally 7 to 90 days after delivery to the customer. At 31 December 2025, there were $159 million of provisionally priced sales still to be finalised. If prices were to increase by 10%, provisionally priced sales would increase by $16 million.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The contingent liabilities of the Group as at 31 December 2025 comprised (i) $1,065 million (31 December 2024: $1,038 million) of bank guarantees and surety bonds comprising $380 million (31 December 2024: $431 million) of performance guarantees provided to third parties and $685 million (31 December 2024: $607 million) of guarantees provided in respect of the cost of restoration of certain mining leases given to government departments as required by statute with respect to the Group's owned and managed mines; (ii) a letter of support provided to the Middlemount Coal Pty Limited joint venture; and (iii) a number of claims that have been made against the Group, including in respect of personal injuries, and in relation to contracts which Group members are party to as part of the Group's day to day operations.

See Note D6 to the financial statements in this report for further details on the Group's contingent liabilities.

CHARGES ON ASSETS

The A$1.35 billion contingent liability facilities, being the bank guarantee and surety bond facilities, are secured by the assets of Yancoal Australia Ltd and its wholly owned Australian subsidiaries (subject to certain exclusions). All the contingent liability facilities are provided subject to a single Common Terms Deed Poll, with semi-annual compliance testing against the same set of financial covenants. Please refer to Note D1 for details.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Yancoal's 2026 attributable saleable production is expected to be between 36.5 million tonnes and 40.5 million tonnes, noting that due to the mine plans and timing of longwall moves, production volumes will vary quarter to quarter and are expected to be lower in the first quarter.

2026 cash operating costs are expected to be between $90/tonne and $98/tonne.

2026 capital expenditure is expected to be between $750 million and $900 million, including rollover spend from 2025.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2025

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	NOTES	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Revenue	B2	5,949	6,860
Other income	B3	74	159
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		22	(44)
Raw materials and consumables used		(1,209)	(1,161)
Employee benefits	B4	(821)	(796)
Depreciation and amortisation		(778)	(750)
Transportation		(879)	(826)
Contractual services and plant hire		(565)	(607)
Government royalties		(574)	(639)
Coal purchases		(179)	(195)
Other operating expenses	B5	(389)	(302)
Finance costs	B5	(42)	(39)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	E1	14	29
Profit before income tax		**623**	**1,689**
Income tax expense	B6	(183)	(473)
Profit after income tax		**440**	**1,216**
PROFIT IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Owners of Yancoal Australia Ltd		440	1,216
Non-controlling interests		—	—
		440	**1,216**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedges:			
Fair value losses	D5	—	—
Fair value losses reclassified to profit and loss	D5	51	125
Deferred income tax expense	D5	(15)	(37)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		**36**	**88**
Total comprehensive income		**476**	**1,304**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Owners of Yancoal Australia Ltd		476	1,304
Non-controlling interests		—	—
		476	**1,304**
EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY:			
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	B7	33.4	92.3
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	B7	33.3	92.1

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2025

	NOTES	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	C6	2,127	2,461
Trade and other receivables	C7	530	600
Inventories	C8	489	419
Royalty receivable	C9	17	19
Other current assets		55	41
Total current assets		**3,218**	**3,540**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	C7	105	101
Property, plant and equipment	C1	4,283	3,909
Mining tenements	C2	3,593	3,784
Exploration and evaluation assets	C4	240	239
Intangible assets	C5	131	134
Royalty receivable	C9	175	198
Interest in other entities	E1	448	447
Other non-current assets		12	4
Total non-current assets		**8,987**	**8,816**
Total assets		**12,205**	**12,356**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	C10	1,084	975
Interest-bearing liabilities	D1	43	37
Current tax liabilities		74	91
Provisions	C11	189	131
Total current liabilities		**1,390**	**1,234**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables		64	5
Interest-bearing liabilities	D1	41	75
Deferred tax liabilities	B6	269	325
Provisions	C11	1,408	1,400
Total non-current liabilities		**1,782**	**1,805**
Total liabilities		**3,172**	**3,039**
Net assets		**9,033**	**9,317**
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	D2	6,698	6,698
Reserves	D5	(125)	(170)
Retained earnings		2,458	2,787
Capital and reserves attributable to owners of Yancoal Australia Ltd		**9,031**	**9,315**
Non-controlling interests		2	2
Total equity		**9,033**	**9,317**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2025

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		ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF YANCOAL AUSTRALIA LTD					
	NOTES	CONTRIBUTED EQUITY	RESERVES	RETAINED EARNINGS	TOTAL	NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	TOTAL EQUITY
		$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Balance at 1 January 2024		**6,698**	**(258)**	**2,000**	**8,440**	**2**	**8,442**
Profit after income tax		—	—	1,216	1,216	—	1,216
Other comprehensive income		—	88	—	88	—	88
Total comprehensive income		**—**	**88**	**1,216**	**1,304**	**—**	**1,304**
TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS IN THEIR CAPACITY AS OWNERS:							
Dividends paid	D4	—	—	(429)	(429)	—	(429)
Movements in other reserves		—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at 31 December 2024		**6,698**	**(170)**	**2,787**	**9,315**	**2**	**9,317**
Balance at 1 January 2025		**6,698**	**(170)**	**2,787**	**9,315**	**2**	**9,317**
Profit after income tax		—	—	440	440	—	440
Other comprehensive income		—	36	—	36	—	36
Total comprehensive income		**—**	**36**	**440**	**476**	**—**	**476**
TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS IN THEIR CAPACITY AS OWNERS:							
Dividends paid	D4	—	—	(769)	(769)	—	(769)
Movements in other reserves		—	9	—	9	—	9
		—	9	(769)	(760)	—	(760)
Balance at 31 December 2025		**6,698**	**(125)**	**2,458**	**9,031**	**2**	**9,033**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

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	NOTES	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		5,999	7,117
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,510)	(4,388)
Interest received		90	89
Interest paid		(7)	(7)
Payment for ACCUs		(25)	(18)
Stamp duty paid		(5)	—
Income tax paid		(285)	(660)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	F3	**1,257**	**2,133**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(750)	(702)
Payments for capitalised exploration and evaluation activities		(1)	(3)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		6	4
Payments for acquisition of interest in joint operation (net of cash acquired)		(12)	—
Dividends received		13	14
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(744)**	**(687)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of dividends	D4	(769)	(429)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(47)	(53)
Payment for treasury shares[48]		—	(16)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(816)**	**(498)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(303)**	**948**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		2,461	1,397
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(31)	116
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	C6	**2,127**	**2,461**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

[48]The purchase of shares by a trustee for settlement of awards under the Yancoal's equity incentive plan are referred to as "treasury shares" in the Company's financial statements and accounted as treasury shares under applicable accounting standards but do not constitute Treasury Shares under the HK Listing Rules.

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A BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements and notes are for the consolidated entity consisting of Yancoal Australia Ltd ("Company" or "parent entity") and its subsidiaries ("the Group").

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*. Yancoal Australia Ltd is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 25 February 2026.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the most recent Annual Financial Report except for as disclosed below under New and amended accounting standards adopted by the Group.

(i) Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of the Group also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

(ii) Subsidiaries

The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between the Group companies are eliminated.

Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries are aligned to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(iii) Material accounting policies

Material accounting policies have been included in the relevant notes to which the policies relate, and other material accounting policies are included in Note F6.

These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(iv) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

(v) Auditor sign-off - unqualified and unmodified

The independent auditor's report on these consolidated financial statements is unqualified and unmodified.

(vi) Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with that legislative instrument to the nearest million dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest dollar.

(vii) New and amended standards adopted by the Group

New and amended accounting standards and interpretations effective for the current reporting period include:

AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures

AASB 2023-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Lack of exchangeability

Above mentioned amendments have not resulted in any changes to the Group's accounting policies and have no effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior periods.

The Group has not adopted AASB S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information, for which is a voluntary standard.

(viii) Impact of standards issued but not yet applied by the Group

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet applicable for the year ended 31 December 2025 that have not been applied by the Group are disclosed in Note F8.

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(ix) Early adoption of standards

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2025 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. The Group's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out in Note F8.

(x) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements that involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies.

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into these financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Company.

The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Details of critical accounting estimates and judgements can be found in the notes to which they relate and include:

Taxation	Note B6
Mining tenements	Note C2
Impairment of assets	Note C3
Exploration and evaluation assets	Note C4
Royalty receivable	Note C9
Provisions	Note C11
Interests in other entities	Note E1

B PERFORMANCE

This section of the financial statements focuses on disclosure that enhances a user's understanding of profit or loss after tax. Segment reporting provides a breakdown of profit, revenue and assets by geographic segment. The key line items of the profit or loss along with their components provide details behind the reported balances.

B1 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Accounting policy

Management has determined the operating segments based on the strategic direction and organisational structure of the Group together with reports reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Makers ("CODM"),defined as the Executive Committee, that are used to make strategic decisions including resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

The reportable segments are considered at a regional level being New South Wales ("NSW") and Queensland ("QLD"). NSW includes the Austar and Stratford Duralie mines that are undertaking closure activities.

Non-operating items of the Group are presented under the segment "Corporate" which includes administrative expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses recycled from hedge reserve, and the elimination of intersegment transactions and other consolidation adjustments.

(a) Segment information

The segment information for the reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	COAL MINING			
	NSW	QLD	CORPORATE	TOTAL
31 DECEMBER 2025	$M	$M	$M	$M
Total segment revenue (i)	5,186	593	(51)	5,728
Add: Fair value losses recycled from hedge reserve	—	—	51	51
Revenue from external customers	**5,186**	**593**	**—**	**5,779**
Operating EBIT	881	(48)	(174)	659
Operating EBITDA	1,606	(1)	(168)	1,437

(i) Total segment revenue consists of revenue from the sale of coal whereas revenue disclosed in the profit and loss also includes other revenue such as sea freight, rents and sub-lease rentals, interest income, dividend income and royalty income. Refer to Note B1(b) below.

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	COAL MINING			
	NSW	QLD	CORPORATE	TOTAL
31 DECEMBER 2025	$M	$M	$M	$M
MATERIAL INCOME OR EXPENSE ITEMS				
Non-cash items				
Depreciation and amortisation	(726)	(47)	(5)	(778)
Rehabilitation provision increase	(57)	—	—	(57)
Remeasurement of contingent royalty	—	—	41	41
Remeasurement of royalty receivable	—	—	(25)	(25)
Gain on sale of assets and derecognition of liabilities (Donaldson)	22	—	—	22
	(761)	**(47)**	**11**	**(797)**
Cash items				
Stamp duty expense	(5)	—	—	(5)
	(5)	**—**	**—**	**(5)**
Total capital expenditure	**729**	**74**	**7**	**810**
Segment assets	8,878	748	2,131	11,757
Interests in other entities	203	—	245	448
Total assets	**9,081**	**748**	**2,376**	**12,205**

Interest revenue by segment for 31 December 2025 is as follows: NSW $nil (2024: $nil), QLD $nil (2024: $nil) and Corporate $90 million (2024: $89 million).

Finance costs by segment for 31 December 2025 is as follows: NSW $35 million (2024: $35 million), QLD $6 million (2024: $3 million) and Corporate $1 million (2024: $1 million).

Amounts with respect to capital expenditure are measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements. Reportable segment's capital expenditure is set out above

All segment assets are located in Australia.

The segment information for the reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	COAL MINING			
	NSW	QLD	CORPORATE	TOTAL
31 DECEMBER 2024	$M	$M	$M	$M
Total segment revenue (i)	6,182	584	(125)	6,641
Add: Fair value losses recycled from hedge reserve	—	—	125	125
Revenue from external customers	**6,182**	**584**	**—**	**6,766**
Operating EBIT	1,748	2	79	1,829
Operating EBITDA	2,457	39	83	2,579
MATERIAL INCOME OR EXPENSE ITEMS				
Non-cash items				
Depreciation and amortisation	(708)	(37)	(5)	(750)
Rehabilitation provision increase	(55)	—	—	(55)
Remeasurement of contingent royalty	—	—	(4)	(4)
Remeasurement of royalty receivable	—	—	(1)	(1)
	(763)	**(37)**	**(10)**	**(810)**
Total capital expenditure	**669**	**33**	**18**	**720**
Segment assets	8,590	748	2,571	11,909
Interests in other entities	180	—	267	447
Total assets	**8,770**	**748**	**2,838**	**12,356**

There were no other significant non-cash items recognised during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 other than those disclosed above.

(i) Total segment revenue consists of revenue from the sale of coal whereas revenue disclosed in the profit and loss also includes other revenue such as sea freight, rents and sub-lease rentals, interest income, dividend income and royalty income. Refer to Note B1(b) below.

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(b) Other segment information

(i) Segment revenue

Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length and are eliminated on consolidation. The revenue from external parties for the reportable segments are measured in a manner consistent with that in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Revenue from external customers are derived from the sale of coal from operating mines and coal purchases. Segment revenues are allocated based on the geographical location of the mine sites. Refer to Note B2 for segment revenue from sale of coal disaggregated by primary geographical market based on the end-destination of coal sold.

Revenue from the top five external customers was $1,936 million (2024: $2,356 million) which in aggregate represent approximately 34% (2024: 35%) of the Group's revenue from the sale of coal. This revenue was attributable to the NSW and Queensland coal mining segments.

Segment revenue reconciles to total revenue as follows:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Total segment revenue	**5,728**	**6,641**
Interest income	90	89
Sea freight	79	74
Royalty revenue	25	26
Other revenue	27	30
Total revenue (refer to Note B2)	**5,949**	**6,860**

(ii) Operating EBITDA

The Executive Committee assesses the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of Operating EBITDA. This measure excludes the effects of non-recurring expenditure or income from the operating segments such as restructuring costs, business combination related expenses and impairments of cash-generating units. Furthermore, the measure excludes the effects of fair value re-measurements and foreign exchange gains / (losses) on interest-bearing liabilities. Interest income and expense are not allocated to the NSW and QLD segments, as this type of activity is driven by the corporate function, which manages the cash position of the Group.

A reconciliation of Operating EBITDA to profit before income tax from continuing operations is provided as follows:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Operating EBITDA	**1,437**	**2,579**
Depreciation and amortisation	(778)	(750)
Operating EBIT	**659**	**1,829**
Interest income	90	89
Finance costs	(42)	(39)
Bank fees and other charges	(22)	(21)
Fair value losses recycled from hedge reserve	(51)	(125)
Contingent royalty payments	(44)	(39)
Remeasurement of contingent royalty	41	(4)
Remeasurement of royalty receivable	(25)	(1)
Gain on sale of assets and derecognition of liabilities (Donaldson)	22	—
Stamp duty	(5)	—
Profit before income tax	**623**	**1,689**

(iii) Segment liabilities

A measure of total liabilities for reportable segments are not provided to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee reviews the liabilities of the Group at a consolidated level.

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B2 REVENUE

Accounting policies

(a) Sales revenue

(i) Sale of coal

The Group produces and sells a range of thermal and metallurgical coal products. Revenue from the sale of coal is recognised when control of the product has transferred to the customer usually when loaded onto the vessel, or Free On Board ("FOB"). Some contracts include sea freight services which is accounted for as a separate performance obligation. On occasion revenue is recognised as the vessel pulls into harbour on a Free Alongside Ship ("FAS") basis. A receivable is recognised when the products are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional and only the passage of time is required before the payment is due. Payment is usually due within 21 days of the date when control of the product is transferred to the customer.

Some of the Group's coal sales contracts are long-term supply agreements which stipulate the annual quantity and contain a price negotiation mechanism. The initial transaction price is the market price prevailing at the time of the future shipment. As the future market price for coal is highly susceptible to factors outside the Group's influence, the transaction price for a shipment is not readily determinable until the time of the shipment.

As a result, the Group has concluded that a contract with the customer does not exist for those contracts until the time of shipment.

The transaction price for a shipment is often linked to a market index for the respective delivery period, for example, by reference to the average GlobalCOAL Newcastle Index for the delivery period. At the end of each reporting period, the final average index price may not be available for certain shipments. In those situations, the Group uses "the expected value" method to estimate the amount of variable consideration with reference to index prices at the end of the reporting period for those shipments.

(b) Other revenue

(i) Interest

Interest income from a financial asset is accrued over time, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. Interest income from leases is recognised over the term of the lease based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease.

(ii) Sea freight services

When contracts for sale of coal include sea freight services the performance obligation associated with providing the shipping is separately measured and recognised as the service is provided.

(iii) Other

Other primarily consists of dividends, rent, and other management fees. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and can be measured reliably. Rental income arising on land surrounding a mine site is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		
Sales revenue		
Sale of coal	5,779	6,766
Fair value losses recycled from hedge reserve	(51)	(125)
	5,728	**6,641**
Other revenue		
Interest income	90	89
Sea freight	79	74
Royalty revenue	25	26
Other items	27	30
	221	**219**
	5,949	**6,860**

At 31 December 2025 there are $159 million (2024: $194 million) of provisionally priced sales, still to be finalised, of which nil is yet to be collected (2024: nil). These amounts are included in the revenue recognised above.

Disaggregation of revenue

In the following table, revenue from the sale of coal is disaggregated by primary geographical market and major products/service lines, based on the end-destination of coal sold. The table also includes a reconciliation of the disaggregated revenue with the Group's three reportable segments (see Note B1) however Corporate is not presented in this table as this segment has no coal sales.

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31 DECEMBER 2025	NSW $M	QLD $M	TOTAL $M
PRIMARY GEOGRAPHICAL MARKETS			
Japan	1,614	219	1,833
China	1,402	—	1,402
Taiwan	773	—	773
South Korea	559	133	692
Thailand	427	—	427
Vietnam	69	116	185
Europe	81	51	132
India	38	73	111
Malaysia	108	—	108
Indonesia	64	—	64
Chile	34	—	34
Australia (Yancoal's country of domicile)	13	—	13
Cambodia	5	—	5
Total	**5,187**	**592**	**5,779**
PRODUCT MIX			
Thermal coal	4,511	—	4,511
Metallurgical coal	676	592	1,268
Total	**5,187**	**592**	**5,779**

31 DECEMBER 2024	NSW $M	QLD $M	TOTAL $M
PRIMARY GEOGRAPHICAL MARKETS			
China	1,976	—	1,976
Japan	1,715	209	1,924
Taiwan	1,017	—	1,017
South Korea	755	174	928
Thailand	392	—	392
Vietnam	90	92	183
Malaysia	95	—	95
India	—	86	86
Australia (Yancoal's country of domicile)	44	—	44
Europe	17	23	40
Israel	25	—	25
Chile	23	—	23
Indonesia	20	—	20
Cambodia	7	—	7
Bangladesh	6	—	6
Total	**6,182**	**584**	**6,766**
PRODUCT MIX			
Thermal coal	5,315	—	5,315
Metallurgical coal	867	584	1,451
Total	**6,182**	**584**	**6,766**

In 2025, 9% of coal sales were attributable to the largest customer and 34% to the top five customers (2024: 8% and 35% respectively).

Contract balances

The Group has recognised the following revenue-related receivables, contract assets and liabilities:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Receivables from contracts with customers	425	477

There are no other contract assets, liabilities or costs as at 31 December 2025 or 31 December 2024.

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Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation

For long term contracts the Group has concluded that contracts with customers do not exist for those shipments for which the actual delivery quantity and transaction price have not yet been negotiated or determined. For the remaining shipments where the delivery quantity and transaction price have been negotiated or determined but are subject to market price movements, the contract durations are within one year or less. As a result, the Group elects to apply the practical expedient in paragraph 121(a) of AASB 15 and does not disclose information about the remaining performance obligations in relation to the coal sales contracts. The Group also elects to apply the practical expedient in paragraph 121(b) of AASB 15 and does not disclose information about the remaining performance obligations in relation to the management and mining service contracts.

B3 OTHER INCOME

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Gain on remeasurement of contingent royalty	41	—
Gain on sale of assets and derecognition of liabilities (Donaldson)	22	—
Sundry income	11	10
Net gain on foreign exchange	—	149
	74	**159**

B4 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Accounting policies

(i) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are expensed as the service by the employee is provided and includes both equity and cash based payment transactions. Employee benefits recognised in the profit or loss are net of recoveries from third parties.

(ii) Superannuation

Contributions made by the Group under Australian legislation to contribute 12% (previously 11.5%) from 1 July 2025 of employees salaries and wages to the employee's defined contribution superannuation funds are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(iii) Equity-settled share-based payments

The grant date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognised as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market based performance conditions at the vesting date.

(a) Employee benefits

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Employee benefits	742	727
Superannuation contributions	79	69
Total employee benefits	**821**	**796**

During 2025, $44 million of employee benefits were capitalised (2024: $30 million). The Group does not have a defined contribution scheme (as such term is defined under the Hong Kong Occupational Retirement Schemes Ordinance). Superannuation is paid to the Group's employees in accordance with Australian legislation, and the superannuation funds of the Group's employees are managed by various independent third parties.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Refer to the Remuneration Report contained in the directors' report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the Group's key management personnel ("KMP") for the year ended 31 December 2025. The total remuneration paid or payable to KMP of the Company and Group during the year is as follows[49]:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $	31 DECEMBER 2024 $
Short-term employee benefits	4,578,216	5,868,366
Post-employment benefits	152,399	164,724
Share-based payments	(505,172)[50]	2,083,633
Other long-term benefits	1,390,054	866,426
	5,615,497	**8,983,149**

[49] Excludes Directors who do not receive remuneration or Board fees.
[50] Share-based payment amount includes expensing adjustment due to prior over accrual of departing KMP.

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(c) Top five employees

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the five individuals whose remuneration were the highest in the Group include 1 Director (2024: 1) whose emoluments are set out in the Remuneration Report. The remuneration to the remaining 4 (2024: 4) individuals during the year are as follows:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Salaries, allowance and other benefits in kind	3	3
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	—	—
Discretionary bonuses	4	4
	7	**7**

Their emoluments were within the following bands:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 Number	31 DECEMBER 2024 Number
HK$8,000,000 to HK$8,500,000	—	2
HK$8,500,001 to HK$9,000,000	—	1
HK$9,000,001 to HK$9,500,000	3	1
HK$9,500,001 to HK$10,000,000	1	—
HK$10,000,001 to HK$10,500,000	—	—
HK$10,500,001 to HK$11,000,000	—	—

B5 EXPENSES

(a) Finance costs

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Lease charges	7	8
Unwinding of discount on provisions and deferred payables	35	31
Other interest expenses	—	—
Total finance costs	**42**	**39**

(b) Other operating expenses

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Rates and other levies	76	62
Rehabilitation provision increase	57	55
Contingent royalty payments	44	39
Net loss on foreign exchange	36	—
Information technology	35	28
Insurance	32	36
Other operating expenses	27	26
Travel and accommodation	26	25
Loss on remeasurement of royalty receivable	25	1
Bank fees and other charges	22	21
Stamp duty	5	—
Rental expense	4	5
Remeasurement of contingent royalty	—	4
Total other operating expenses	**389**	**302**

(c) Largest suppliers

In 2025, 8% of total operating expenses relating to the largest supplier and 27% to the top five suppliers (2024: 9% and 27% respectively).

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B6 TAXATION

Accounting policy

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the income tax payable or receivable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate and laws enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period for each jurisdiction, adjusted by movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Current and deferred tax expense is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, deferred tax expense or benefit associated with these items is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax balances are driven by temporary differences arising between the carrying value of assets and liabilities in financial statements and their respective tax bases. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable income.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. The carrying value of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Tax consolidation

Yancoal Australia Ltd and its wholly-owned subsidiaries have formed a tax consolidated Group. The head entity, Yancoal Australia Ltd, and the members of the tax consolidated group account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a stand alone taxpayer in its own right. In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, Yancoal Australia Ltd also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from the members of the tax consolidated group.

The members of the tax consolidated group have entered into a tax funding agreement under which the members fully compensate Yancoal Australia Ltd for any current tax liabilities assumed and are compensated by Yancoal Australia Ltd for any current tax receivable and deferred tax assets relating to unused tax losses or unused tax credits that are transferred to Yancoal Australia Ltd under the tax consolidation legislation as loans between entities. The amounts receivable/payable under the tax funding agreement are due upon receipt of funding advice from the head entity. The head entity may also require payment of interim funding amounts to assist with its income tax payment obligation.

International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) published the Pillar Two Model Rules to address taxation challenges arising from the digitalisation of the global economy. The Pillar Two Model Rules operate to apply a minimum tax rate of 15 per cent to large corporate Groups in each jurisdiction where they operate. Due to uncertainty around the impact of these rules on the recognition and measurement of deferred taxes, the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) issued AASB 2023-2 "Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules" to amend AASB 112 'Income taxes', introducing a mandatory temporary exception to the requirements of AASB 112, under which a company does not recognise or disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the proposed OECD/ G20 BEPS Pillar Two Model Rules. The Group is in the scope of the Pillar Two Model Rules and adopted the temporary exception at 31 December 2024. Pillar Two legislation has been enacted in Guernsey, with application from 1 January 2025, exposure to top-up tax under Pillar Two is immaterial to the Group.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Deferred tax

Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that are recognised based on the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits. The Group assesses the recoverability of recognised and unrecognised deferred taxes, including historical losses incurred in Australia, using estimates and assumptions relating to projected taxable income as applied in the impairment process, refer to Note C3.

Uncertain tax matters

Judgements are applied in how income tax legislation interacts with tax effect accounting principles. These judgements are subject to risk and uncertainty, and there is the possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised. Where the final tax outcome is different from the amounts that are initially recognised these differences will impact the current and deferred tax balance in the period in which the determination is made.

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(a) Income tax expense

(i) Income tax expense

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Current tax expense	(267)	(530)
Deferred tax benefit	84	57
Income tax expense	**(183)**	**(473)**
Current tax expense included in income tax expense comprises:		
Net (under) / over provision in respect of prior years	(19)	4
Current year income tax liability	(248)	(534)
	(267)	**(530)**
Deferred tax benefit included in income tax expense comprises:		
Net over provision in respect of prior years	12	18
Increase / (decrease) in deferred tax assets (refer to Note B6(b)(ii))	68	(132)
Decrease in deferred tax liabilities (refer to Note B6(b)(iii))	4	171
	84	**57**

Income tax expense recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in 2025 includes $0.6 million (2024: nil) related to Pillar Two income taxes.

(ii) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Profit from continuing operations before tax	623	1,689
Tax expense at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2024- 30%)	(187)	(507)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible / taxable in calculating taxable income		
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees not assessable	4	9
(Under) / over provision in prior years	(6)	22
Imputation	4	—
Other	2	3
Income tax expense	**(183)**	**(473)**

(iii) Amounts recognised directly in equity

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Aggregate current and deferred tax arising in the reporting period and not recognised in net profit or loss or other comprehensive income but directly debited or credited to equity:		
Cash flow hedges	15	37
	15	**37**

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(b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

(i) Deferred tax balances

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Deferred tax assets	455	389
Deferred tax liabilities	(724)	(714)
	(269)	**(325)**

(ii) Deferred tax assets

MOVEMENTS	PROVISIONS $M	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES $M	LEASE LIABILITIES $M	CASH FLOW HEDGES $M	UNREALISED FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS $M	OTHER $M	TOTAL $M
At 1 January 2024	**385**	**47**	**20**	**110**	**—**	**(6)**	**556**
Over / (under) provision in prior year	—	3	—	—	(1)	—	2
(Charged)/credited							
- to profit or loss	49	(8)	(5)	—	(90)	(78)	(132)
- directly to equity	—	—	—	(37)	—	—	(37)
At 31 December 2024	**434**	**42**	**15**	**73**	**(91)**	**(84)**	**389**
At 1 January 2025	434	42	15	73	(91)	(84)	389
Over / (under) provision in prior year	—	12	—	—	1	—	13
(Charged)/credited							
- to profit or loss	19	17	—	(1)	25	8	68
- directly to equity	—	—	—	(15)	—	—	(15)
At 31 December 2025	**453**	**71**	**15**	**57**	**(65)**	**(76)**	**455**

The Group has unrecognised capital tax losses (tax effected) of $8.4 million (2024: capital tax losses $8.5 million). There is no expiry date on these tax losses.

(iii) Deferred tax liabilities

MOVEMENTS	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT $M	INTANGIBLE ASSETS $M	INVENTORIES $M	MINING TENEMENTS AND EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS $M	UNREALISED FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS $M	OTHER $M	TOTAL $M
At 1 January 2024	**93**	**14**	**49**	**605**	**90**	**50**	**901**
Under provision in prior year	(13)	1	1	(6)	—	1	(16)
Charged/(credited)							
- to profit or loss	27	—	4	(25)	(90)	(87)	(171)
- directly to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2024	**107**	**15**	**54**	**574**	**—**	**(36)**	**714**
At 1 January 2025	107	15	54	574	—	(36)	714
Under / (over) provision in prior year	(1)	—	1	—	—	1	1
Charged/(credited)							
- to profit or loss	35	(1)	9	(46)	—	(1)	(4)
- directly to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- Acquisition	—	—	—	13	—	—	13
At 31 December 2025	**141**	**14**	**64**	**541**	**—**	**(36)**	**724**

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B7 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Accounting policies

(a) Basic earnings per share

Calculated as net earnings attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference shares dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element, excluding any treasury shares held.

(b) Diluted earnings per share

Calculated as net earnings attributable to members of the parent, adjusted for costs of servicing equity (other than dividends); the after-tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and 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.

(a) Basic and diluted earnings per share

	31 DECEMBER 2025 CENTS	31 DECEMBER 2024 CENTS
Total basic earnings per share (cents)	33.4	92.3
Total diluted earnings per share (cents)	33.3	92.1

(b) Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Earnings used in calculating the basic and diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations	440	1,216

(c) Weighted average number of shares used in calculating earnings per share

	31 DECEMBER 2025 NUMBER	31 DECEMBER 2024 NUMBER
Ordinary shares on issue at start of the period	1,320,439,437	1,320,439,437
Less: weighted average number of treasury shares held (i)	(2,613,638)	(3,348,486)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in basic earnings per share	1,317,825,799	1,317,090,951
Adjusted for rights and options on issue	1,951,329	3,536,602
Weighted average number of shares used in diluted earnings per share	**1,319,777,128**	**1,320,627,553**

(i) The purchase of shares by a trustee for settlement of awards under the Yancoal's equity incentive plan are referred to as "treasury shares" in the Company's financial statements and accounted as treasury shares under applicable accounting standards but do not constitute Treasury Shares under the HK Listing Rules.

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C OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Investment in assets drives the current and future performance of the Group. This section includes disclosures for property, plant and equipment, mining tenements, exploration and evaluation assets, intangible assets, royalty receivable, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, inventories and provisions contained within the Balance Sheet.

C1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Accounting policies

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and the estimated restoration costs associated with the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

Mine development assets include all mining related development expenditure that is not included under land,buildings, and plant and equipment. The open pit operations capitalise mine development costs including both direct and indirect costs incurred to remove overburden and other waste materials to enable access to the coal seams during the development of a new open pit mining area before commercial production commences.

Amortisation of capitalised costs over the life of the operation commences at the time that commercial production begins for an open pit mining area. The open pit mining area costs are capitalised net of the coal sales revenue earned from coal extracted as part of the mains development process. Underground mine development costs include both direct and indirect mining costs relating to underground longwall panel development and mains development (primary access / egress roads for the mine). Mains development costs are capitalised net of the coal sales revenue earned from coal extracted as part of the mains development process. These capitalised costs are amortised over the life of the mine if the roads service the entire mine or over the life of the panels accessible from those mains if shorter than the mine life.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward mine development costs in relation to that area of interest. Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full in the period in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

The Group has lease contracts for various items plant, machinery, vehicles, office buildings and other equipment used in its operations. At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on the right to use or control an identified asset for a period of time, in exchange for consideration. The Group's Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of terms and conditions.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognise all lease liabilities and corresponding right-of-use assets on the balance sheet, with the exception of short-term (12 months or fewer) and low-value leases, where payments are expensed as incurred.

The lease liability is initially recognised for the present value of non-cancellable lease payments payments (including inflation-linked payments), and includes payments to be made in optional periods if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease. Variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate are excluded from the calculation of lease liabilities at initial recognition

The lease liability is discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Repayments of lease liabilities are separated into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and an interest portion (which the Group presents in operating activities) in the cash flow statement

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the useful life/lease term of the asset.

If applicable, the lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. The lease liability is then subsequently remeasured by increasing/decreasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing/increasing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Depreciation and amortisation

Fixed assets, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line or Units of Production ("UOP") basis over the asset's useful life to the Group. UOP is based on either machine hours utilised, or production tonnes from life of mine plans and estimated reserves, commencing from the time the asset is ready for use. Right of use assets are depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of the lease or estimated useful life, whichever is the shorter, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Buildings 10 - 40 years
- Mine development 10 - 40 years
- Plant and equipment 2.5 - 30 years
- Leased property, plant and equipment 2 - 10 years

An asset's carrying value is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying value is greater than its estimated recoverable value. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

See Note C3 for further details on impairment of assets and Note C2 for further details on the estimation of coal reserves used for UOP.

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	ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION $M	FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS $M	MINE DEVELOPMENT $M	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT $M	RIGHT OF USE ASSETS $M	TOTAL $M
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024						
Opening net book amount	391	375	1,328	1,372	116	3,582
Transfers	(470)	34	130	309	—	3
Transfers - Intangibles	(6)	—	—	—	—	(6)
Additions	600	—	4	101	15	720
Remeasurement	—	—	108	—	—	108
Disposals	—	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Depreciation charge	—	(8)	(185)	(260)	(43)	(496)
Closing net book amount	**515**	**401**	**1,385**	**1,520**	**88**	**3,909**
AT 31 DECEMBER 2024						
Cost or fair value	515	518	2,689	4,345	243	8,310
Accumulated depreciation	—	(117)	(1,304)	(2,825)	(155)	(4,401)
Net book amount	**515**	**401**	**1,385**	**1,520**	**88**	**3,909**

	ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION $M	FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS $M	MINE DEVELOPMENT $M	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT $M	RIGHT OF USE ASSETS $M	TOTAL $M
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025						
Opening net book amount	515	401	1,385	1,520	88	3,909
Transfers	(613)	5	180	427	—	(1)
Additions from acquisition	9	3	22	22	—	56
Additions	655	—	2	106	47	810
Remeasurement	—	—	96	—	—	96
Disposals	—	(34)	—	—	—	(34)
Depreciation charge	—	(8)	(176)	(330)	(39)	(553)
Closing net book amount	**566**	**367**	**1,509**	**1,745**	**96**	**4,283**
AT 31 DECEMBER 2025						
Cost or fair value	566	489	2,933	4,740	217	8,945
Accumulated depreciation	—	(122)	(1,424)	(2,995)	(121)	(4,662)
Net book amount	**566**	**367**	**1,509**	**1,745**	**96**	**4,283**

In the normal course of business, in addition to the delivery and commissioning of equipment, sites typically have numerous ongoing projects and studies that are carried in assets under construction until completed / brought into use.

Depreciation and amortisation of $13 million was capitalised during the year (2024: $4 million).

C2 MINING TENEMENTS

Accounting policy

Mining tenements have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Mining tenements are amortised from the date when commercial production commences, or the date of acquisition. Amortisation is calculated over the life of the mine on a 'units of production' method based on the Joint Ore Reserves Committee ("JORC") estimated reserves.

Changes in the annual amortisation rate resulting from changes in the remaining estimated reserves, are applied on a prospective basis from the commencement of the next financial year. Every year the mining tenement's carrying amount is compared to its recoverable amount and assessed for impairment, or for possible reversals of prior year impairment.

See Note C3 for further details on the impairment of assets.

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Critical accounting judgements and estimates

Coal reserves are based on geological information and technical data relating to the size, depth, quality of coal, suitable production techniques and recovery rates. Such an analysis requires complex geological judgements to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based on factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, coal price, future capital requirements, rehabilitation obligations and production costs, along with geological assumptions and judgements made in estimating the size and quality of the reserves.

Management forms a view of forecast sales prices based on long term forecast coal price data from multiple external sources.

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Opening net book amount	3,784	4,040
Additions from acquisition	42	—
Transfers from exploration and evaluation assets	—	2
Transfers to mine development	—	(3)
Amortisation	(233)	(255)
Closing net book amount	**3,593**	**3,784**

C3 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

Accounting policies

Mining tenements and goodwill are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are assessed annually for impairment.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Mining tenements and other non-financial assets (excluding goodwill) that have previously suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped into Cash-Generating Units ("CGU"), being the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment is tested reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The Group assesses impairment by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the CGU that may be indicative of impairment triggers.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The determination of fair value and value in use requires management to make estimates and assumptions about expected production and sales volumes, coal prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), foreign exchange rates, coal resources and reserves (refer to Note C2), operating costs, closure and rehabilitation costs and future capital expenditure. These estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty; hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of the assets with the impact recorded in profit or loss. Management must use judgement in determining the CGUs that should be used for impairment testing and allocating goodwill that arises from business combinations to these CGUs.

The Group estimates its coal resources and reserves based on information compiled by Competent Persons defined in accordance with the 2012 JORC code.

(a) CGU assessment

The Group operates on a regional basis within NSW and as such the NSW mines of Moolarben, Mount Thorley Warkworth, Hunter Valley Operations and Ashton are considered to be one Cash Generating Unit ("CGU"). Yarrabee and Middlemount are considered separate CGU's due to their location and ownership structure. Stratford Duralie and Austar have ceased mining and are now undertaking closure activities. As such, these mines are not included in the Group of NSW CGU's. Life of Mine ("LOM") models are reassessed on a regular basis and any change in the LOM model may result in a change in the recoverable amount and possibly result in an impairment charge.

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(b) Assessment of fair value

Each CGU's fair value less costs of disposal has been determined using a discounted cash flow model over the expected life of mine (5 - 45 years). The fair value model adopted has been categorised as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The key assumptions in the model include:

KEY ASSUMPTIONS	DESCRIPTION
Coal prices	The Group's cash flow forecasts are based on estimates of future coal prices, which assume benchmark prices will revert to the Group's assessment of the long term real coal prices of US$86-US$128 per tonne (2024: US$87 – US$130 per tonne) for thermal and US$147 – US$226 per tonne (2024: US$143 – US$231 per tonne) for metallurgical coal. The Group receives long term forecast coal price data from multiple external sources when determining its benchmark coal price forecasts and then makes adjustments for specific coal qualities. The external sources have determined their benchmark coal price forecasts having regard to countries various National Energy Policies including Nationally Determined Contributions submitted in accordance with the 2015 Paris Agreement, and other measures announced during the subsequent COP meetings, including phasing down of coal fired power generation. The external sources note that the global seaborne demand for thermal coal could range between an increase of 23% or a decrease of up to 53% from 2025 levels by 2040, whilst the global seaborne demand for metallurgical coal will increase up to 2040. Key risks to the outlooks are increasing decarbonisation trends, trade disputes, protectionism, import control policies in end markets, shareholder activism to divest from coal, the pace of renewable technology advancement, green steel and the commercialisation of hydrogen as a fuel source, and investor behaviour to coal project financing. The Group has considered the impacts of a more rigorous international response to climate change under the Paris Agreement incorporating updated pledges made prior to COP 30 and further commentary and financial modelling is included in the Sustainability Report. For both thermal and metallurgical coal the Group's forecast coal price is within the range of external price forecasts. These forecasts include the assumption that there is continued uncertainty in the trade balance given subdued economic conditions and current geopolitical events and that short-term price volatility will continue with seasonal or short-term disruptions. The forecast is based on a shifting global coal demand profile which still shows demand growing marginally until 2030 whilst limited supply will be brought online due to low investment in new coal production capacity over the last five to ten years. There is a risk that these assumptions are incorrect and that future coal prices are different from those forecast.
Foreign exchange rates	The long term AUD/USD forecast exchange rate of $0.71 (2024: $0.75) is based on external sources. The year-end AUD/USD exchange rate was 0.6693 per the Reserve Bank of Australia.
Production and capital costs	Production and capital costs are based on the Group's estimate of forecast geological conditions, stage of existing plant and equipment and future production levels. Future production is based on an assumption that any current or future permitting applications are approved in the normal course of business. This information is obtained from internally maintained budgets, the five year business plan, life of mine models, life of mine plans, JORC reports, and project evaluations performed by the Group in its ordinary course of business. All of the Group's mines fall within the revised Safeguard Mechanism and the model includes an estimate of the life of mine impact.
Coal reserves and resources	The Group estimates its coal reserves and resources based on information compiled in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code and ASX Listing Rules 2014. See discussion at Note C2 Mining tenements for how the coal reserves and resources are determined.
Discount rate	The Group has applied a post-tax real discount rate of 8.25% (2024: 8.25%) to discount the forecast future attributable post-tax cash flows. The post-tax discount rate applied to the future cash flow forecasts represents an estimate of the rate the market would apply having regard to the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted. External consultants were engaged to consider the Group's discount rate, in particular the effect of ESG concerns on coal asset risk premiums, with 8.25% assessed as the middle of the range. This rate is also consistent with the Group's five-year business plan, life of mine models and project evaluations performed in ordinary course of business.

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Based on the above assumptions at 31 December 2025 the recoverable amount is determined to be above book value for all CGU's resulting in no additional impairment.

In determining the value assigned to each key assumption, management has used: external sources of information; the expertise of external consultants; as well as the experience of experts within the Group to validate entity specific assumptions such as coal reserves and resources. Additionally various sensitivities have been determined and considered with respect to each of the key assumptions, further supporting the above fair value conclusions.

Key sensitivity

The most sensitive input in the fair value model is forecast revenue, which is primarily dependent on estimated future coal prices and the AUD/USD forecast exchange rate. The sensitivity for the NSW, Yarrabee and Middlemount CGUs are shown below:

	2025		
	NSW $M	YARRABEE $M	MIDDLEMOUNT $M
Book Value	5,412	352	260
Recoverable Amount	7,024	365	261
Head Room	1,612	13	1
USD COAL PRICE (i)			
+10%	2,149	344	128
-10%	(2,166)	(436)	(150)
EXCHANGE RATE (ii)			
+5 cents	(1,426)	(266)	(107)
-5 cents	1,631	263	110
DISCOUNT RATE (iii)			
+50 bps	(233)	(23)	(9)
-50 bps	246	25	10

(i) This represents the change in recoverable amount due to a +/- 10% change to our coal price assumption.

(ii) This represents the change in recoverable amount due to a +/- 5 cents change to the long-term US$:A$ foreign exchange rate adopted.

(iii) This represents the change in recoverable amount due to a +/- 50bps change in discount rate adopted.

If coal prices were 10% lower over life of mine, the book value for all three CGU's would exceed the recoverable amounts by $554 million for NSW, $423 million for Yarrabee and $149 million for Middlemount. If the AUD/USD over the life of mine long term forecast exchange rate was $0.76, the NSW recoverable amount would exceed the book value however for Yarrabee and Middlemount the book value would exceed the recoverable amounts by $253 million and $106 million respectively. If the WACC was 8.75% or 0.5% higher, the NSW recoverable amount would exceed book value however for Yarrabee and Middlemount the book value would exceed the recoverable amounts by $10 million and $8 million respectively.

(c) Goodwill

The Yarrabee goodwill was not subject to an impairment charge as the recoverable amount is greater than the carrying value for this CGU.

(d) Exploration and evaluation

Details of the impairment of exploration and evaluation assets is included in Note C4.

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C4 EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Accounting policy

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred is accumulated in respect of each separately identifiable area of interest which is at the individual exploration permit or licence level. These costs are only carried forward where the right of tenure for the area of interest is current and to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the area, or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage which permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

Exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date. The carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts or circumstances suggest the carrying amount of the assets may exceed their recoverable amount. A regular review is undertaken for each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to each area of interest. Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full in the period in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, the exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining tenements or mine development assets.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The application of the Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgement in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If after expenditure is capitalised information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalised is recognised in the profit and loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Opening net book amount	239	238
Other additions	1	3
Transfers to mining tenements	—	(2)
Closing net book amount	**240**	**239**

C5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Accounting policies

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any impairment losses. The cost represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired.

See Note C3 for further details on impairment of assets.

(ii) Computer software

Computer software is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the period of expected benefit, which ranges from 2.5 to 10 years.

(iii) Water rights

Water rights have been recognised at cost and are assessed annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. The water rights have been determined to have an indefinite useful life as there is no expiry date on the licences.

(iv) Other

Other intangibles include access rights, other mining licenses and management rights associated with the Group's right to manage Port Waratah Coal Services.

These intangibles have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation of these other intangibles is calculated as the shorter of the life of the mine or agreement and using a units of production basis in tonnes, or on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives vary from 10 to 25 years.

	GOODWILL $M	COMPUTER SOFTWARE $M	WATER RIGHTS $M	OTHER $M	TOTAL $M
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024					
Opening net book amount	60	5	56	10	131
Transfers - assets under construction	—	6	—	—	6
Amortisation charge	—	(2)	—	(1)	(3)
Closing net book amount	**60**	**9**	**56**	**9**	**134**
AT 31 DECEMBER 2024					
Cost	60	45	56	17	178
Accumulated amortisation	—	(36)	—	(8)	(44)
Net book amount	**60**	**9**	**56**	**9**	**134**

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	GOODWILL $M	COMPUTER SOFTWARE $M	WATER RIGHTS $M	OTHER $M	TOTAL $M
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025					
Opening net book amount	60	9	56	9	134
Transfers - assets under construction	—	—	—	1	1
Amortisation charge	—	(3)	—	(1)	(4)
Closing net book amount	**60**	**6**	**56**	**9**	**131**
AT 31 DECEMBER 2025					
Cost	60	47	56	17	180
Accumulated amortisation	—	(41)	—	(8)	(49)
Net book amount	**60**	**6**	**56**	**9**	**131**

The goodwill at 31 December 2025 relates to the acquisition of Yancoal Resources Limited (formally known as Felix Resources Limited) in a public offer to shareholders of the ASX listed company and was allocated to the Yarrabee mine. Refer to Note C3 for the details regarding the fair value less cost to sell calculation performed at 31 December 2025. The CGU for which goodwill was allocated was not subject to an impairment charge as the recoverable amount is greater than the carrying value for this CGU.

C6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Accounting policy

For the purpose of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes:

(i) cash on hand and at call deposits with banks or financial institutions, net of bank overdrafts; and

(ii) other short term, highly liquid investments, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Cash at bank	431	216
Deposits at call	1,453	2,093
Share of cash held in joint operations	243	152
	2,127	**2,461**

(a) Risk exposure

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and credit risk is discussed in Note D7. The maximum exposure to credit risk on the cash and cash equivalents balance at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of cash and cash equivalents mentioned above.

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C7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Accounting policy

Trade and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting period which are classified as non-current assets. After initial recognition, trade and other receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method apart from Wiggins Island Preference Shares ("WIPS") which are classified as fair value through profit and loss. Refer to Note F6(b) for detailed policies in relation to recognition, measurement, impairment and derecognition of trade and other receivables.

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
CURRENT		
Trade receivables from contracts with customers	425	477
Other trade receivables	105	123
	530	**600**
NON-CURRENT		
Receivables from other entities (i)	16	22
Long service leave receivables	89	79
	105	**101**

(i) Receivables from other entities includes the Group's investment in securities issued by Wiggins Island Coal Export Terminal Pty Ltd ("WICET"). These include E Class WIPS and Gladstone Island Long Term Securities ("GiLTS"). During 2018 the WIPS were revalued to nil from $29 million, the GiLTS were impaired by $17 million to a carrying value of $14 million. Receivables from other entities also included $8 million restricted cash paid to the Department of Regional NSW.

The Group does not have a standardised and universal credit period granted to its customers, and the credit period of individual customer is considered on a case-by-case basis, as appropriate. The following is an aged analysis of trade receivables from contracts with customers based on the invoice dates at the reporting dates:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
0-90 days	422	477
91-180 days	1	—
181-365 days	2	—
Over 1 year	—	—
Total	**425**	**477**

(a) Past due but not impaired

The ageing analysis of the Group's trade receivables based on the invoice dates, that were past due but not yet impaired as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
0-90 days	—	—
91-180 days	1	—
181-365 days	2	—
Over 1 year	—	—
Total	**3**	**—**

The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances. Management closely monitors the credit quality of trade receivables and considers the balance that are neither past due or impaired to be of good quality.

(b) Foreign exchange and interest rate risk

Information about the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk in relation to trade and other receivables is provided in Note D7.

(c) Fair value and credit risk

Due to the nature of these receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above. Refer to Note D7 for more information on the risk management policy of the Group and the credit quality of the Group's trade receivables.

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C8 INVENTORIES

Accounting policy

Coal stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned on a weighted average basis and include direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads on the basis of normal mining capacity. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Carbon offset credits purchased or issued as part of the 2023 amended Safeguard Mechanism have been classified as inventory as they are assets consumed in the Company's production process. Purchased Australian Carbon Credit Units ("ACCUs") are stated at cost and selfgenerated Safeguard Mechanism Credits ("SMCs") are stated at the market value at the date of grant.

Inventories of auxiliary materials, spare parts, small tools, and fuel expected to be used in production are stated at weighted average cost after deducting rebates, discounts, less an allowance, if necessary, for obsolescence.

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Coal - at lower of cost or net realisable value	221	191
Tyres and spares - at cost	203	173
Australian Carbon Credit Units ("ACCUs") (i)	59	48
Fuel - at cost	6	7
	489	**419**

(i) Under the revised Safeguard Mechanism, the Group has purchased ACCUs for consideration of $59 million (31 December 2024:$48 million).

(a) Inventory expense

Write downs of inventories to net realisable value recognised as a provision at 31 December 2025 amounted to $7.8 million (2024: Nil). A provision against slow moving stores inventory of $3.1 million is also recognised at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: $4.2 million). The movement in the provision has been included in "Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress" in the profit or loss.

C9 ROYALTY RECEIVABLE

Accounting policy

The royalty receivable is revalued at each reporting period based on expected future cash flows that are dependent on sales volumes, price changes and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Gains or losses arising from changes in the re-measurement of the fair value of the royalty receivable are recognised in profit or loss. The cash and accrued receipts are recorded directly in other revenue in profit or loss.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The fair value of the royalty receivable is estimated based on expected future cash flows that are dependent on sales volumes, price changes and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Opening balance	217	218
Remeasurement of royalty receivable	(25)	(1)
	192	217
Split between:		
Current	17	19
Non-current	175	198
Total	**192**	**217**

A right to receive a royalty of 4% of Free on Board Trimmed sales from the Middlemount mine was acquired as part of the merger with Gloucester Coal Ltd in 2012. This asset has been determined to have a finite life being the life of the Middlemount Mine and is measured on a fair value basis.

(a) Risk exposure and fair value measurements

Information about the Group's exposure to price risk, foreign exchange risk and methods and assumptions used in determining fair value of the royalty receivable is provided in Note D7.

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C10 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Accounting policy

Refer to Note F6(b)(ii) for detailed policies in relation to recognition, classification, measurement and derecognition of financial liabilities.

Liabilities for payroll costs payable include employee benefits for wages, salaries, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the reporting date and based on the undiscounted present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to the reporting date including related on costs, such as superannuation, workers compensation, insurance and payroll tax. Employee benefits payable later than 12 months have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits using corporate bond rates with terms that match the expected timing of cash out flows. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee salary and wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy any vesting requirements.

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Trade payables	871	770
Payroll costs payable	166	154
Other payables	47	51
	1,084	**975**

Trade payable ageing analysis shows $870 million (2024: $770 million) in 0 - 90 days, and $1 million (2024: Nil) in 91-180 days.

The average credit period for trade payables is 60 days. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are within the credit timeframe.

C11 PROVISIONS

Accounting policies

Provisions are:

- recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that cash will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.
- measured at the present value of management's best estimate at reporting date of the cash outflow required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability where the time value is material. Any increase in the provision due to the passage of the time is recognised as an interest expense.

2025	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS $M	REHABILITATION $M	TAKE OR PAY $M	SALES CONTRACT PROVISION $M	OTHER PROVISIONS $M	TOTAL $M
At 1 January	118	1,271	2	22	118	1,531
Charged / (credited) to profit or loss						
- Unwinding of discount	—	29	2	4	—	35
- Release of the provision	(1)	—	(4)	(9)	—	(14)
- Utilisation of provisions	—	(57)	—	—	—	(57)
- Rehabilitation provision increase	—	57	—	—	—	57
- De-recognition of provision (Donaldson)	—	(30)	—	—	—	(30)
- Other provision decrease	—	—	—	—	(41)	(41)
Increase of provisions	12	—	—	—	—	12
Re-measurement of provisions	—	96	—	—	—	96
Additions from acquisition	—	8	—	—	—	8
At 31 December	**129**	**1,374**	**—**	**17**	**77**	**1,597**
Split between:						
Current	15	170	—	4	—	189
Non-current	114	1,204	—	13	77	1,408
Total	**129**	**1,374**	**—**	**17**	**77**	**1,597**

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PROVISION	DESCRIPTION
Employee benefits	The provision for employee benefits represents long service leave entitlements and other incentives accrued by employees. Long service leave payments are made monthly to the Coal Mining Industry (Long Service Leave Funding) Corporation based on the eligible monthly payroll of employees involved in the mining of black coal. Reimbursement is sought from the fund when long service leave is paid to employees involved in the mining of black coal. An asset for the amount recoverable from the Coal Mining Industry (Long Service Leave Funding) Corporation is recognised in trade and other receivables.
Rehabilitation costs	Mining lease agreements and exploration permits impose obligations on the Group to rehabilitate areas where mining activity has taken place. Rehabilitation of these areas is ongoing and in some cases will continue past the life of a mine. The provision for rehabilitation costs has been calculated based on the present value of the future costs expected to be incurred in restoring affected mining areas, assuming current technologies. **Key estimate and judgement:** The rehabilitation provision has been created based on managements' internal estimates and assumptions relating to the current economic environment, which management believes is a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly to take into account any material changes to the assumptions, however actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend upon the future market prices for the necessary decommissioning works (including technology changes which are inherently uncertain), the timing of when the rehabilitation costs are incurred. Timing is dependent upon when the mines cease to produce at economically viable rates, which in turn, will depend upon future coal prices, which are inherently uncertain.
Take or pay	In acquiring part of a business or operation, an assessment is made on the fair value of the assets and liabilities under AASB 3 Business Combinations. Take or pay is the assessment of forecast excess capacity for port and rail contracts. A provision is recognised for the discounted estimated excess capacity. The provision has a finite life and will be released to profit or loss over the period in which excess capacity is realised. **Key estimate and judgement:** The provision is recognised and estimated based on management's assessment of contracted port capacity versus forecast usage. This involves making assumptions about the probability, amount and timing of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits.
Sales contract	In acquiring part of a business or operation, an assessment is made on the fair value of the assets and liabilities under AASB 3 Business Combinations. The sales contract provision is the assessment of a coal supply and transportation agreement to supply coal to BLCP Power Limited in Thailand at below market prices. A provision was recognised in 2017 for the discounted estimated variance between contract and market prices. The provision has a finite life and will be released to profit or loss over the contract term. **Key estimate and judgement:** The provision is recognised and estimated based on management's assessment of future market prices.
Other provisions	The provision includes the contingent royalties payable to Rio Tinto assessed as part of the Coal & Allied Industries Ltd ("Coal & Allied") acquisition in 2017 which will be amortised over the contract terms ending on 31 August 2030, and make good provisions to cover the cost to 'make good' any hired equipment, in case any major overhaul costs are incurred at the end of the lease period. **Key estimate and judgement:** The provision is recognised and estimated based on management's assessment of future market prices of coal.

D CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND FINANCING

The ability of the Group to fund the investment in its ongoing activities, invest in new opportunities and meet current commitments is dependent on available cash and access to third party capital. This section contains disclosure on interest-bearing liabilities, contingencies, financial risk management, reserves, share-based payments and contributed equity that are required to finance the Group's activities.

D1 INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES

Accounting policies

(i) Interest-bearing liabilities

Interest-bearing liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. US dollar interest-bearing loans are designated as a hedge instrument in a cash flow hedge (refer to Note D7). Refer to Note F6(b) for detailed policies in relation to recognition, classification, measurement and derecognition of interest-bearing liabilities.

(ii) Leases

Refer to note C1 for the details of the accounting policy for lease liabilities.

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	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
CURRENT		
Lease liabilities	43	37
	43	**37**
NON-CURRENT		
Lease liabilities	41	75
	41	**75**
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**84**	**112**

RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	LEASE LIABILITIES $M
Opening balance at 1 January 2025	112
Additions	47
Repayments	(54)
De-recognition of lease liabilities (Donaldson)	(25)
Unwind of interest expenses and costs	7
Foreign exchange movements	(3)
Closing balance at 31 December 2025	**84**

(a) Guarantee facilities

Yancoal is a party to guarantee facilities that have been issued for operational purposes in favour of port, rail, government departments and other operational functions. On 28 November 2025, the Group completed the financial close of the guarantee facilities refinancing. The previous $1.2 billlion, three-year guarantee facilities of Yancoal Resources Pty Ltd and Coal & Allied Industrial Pty Ltd have been replaced by new facilities under Yancoal Australia Ltd. The new facilities totalled $1.35 billion, with a five-year tenor, maturing on 28 November 2030.

PROVIDER	FACILITY AU $M	UTILISED AU $M	SECURITY
Twelve Australian and international financial institutions	1,350	1,065	The facilities are secured by the assets of Yancoal Australia Ltd and its wholly owned Australian subsidiaries (subject to certain exclusions). All financiers are subject to a single Common Terms Deed Poll, with semi-annual compliance testing against the same set of financial covenants.
Total	**1,350**	**1,065**	

The new facilities include the following financial covenants to be tested half-yearly:

(a) The gearing ratio of the group must not exceed 45%

(b) Interest cover ratio must not be less than 5.0; and

(c) The consolidated net worth must not be less than A$6.5 billion

D2 CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

Accounting policy

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, options or other equity instrument are shown as a deduction from the equity proceeds, net of any income tax benefit. Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options associated with the acquisition of a business are included as part of the purchase consideration. Refer to Note F6(b)(ii)for detailed policies in relation to recognition, classification and measurement of contributed equity.

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(a) Contributed equity

	31 DECEMBER 2025 NUMBER	31 DECEMBER 2024 NUMBER	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
(i) Share capital				
Ordinary shares	1,320,439,437	1,320,439,437	6,219	6,219
(ii) Other contributed equity				
Contingent value right shares			263	263
Related party loan contribution			216	216
			479	**479**
Total contributed equity			**6,698**	**6,698**

Related party loan contribution

On 31 March 2021 Shandong Energy, the Group's ultimate parent (formerly known as "Yankuang"), provided a US$775 million loan to the Group in order for the Group to redeem an equal amount of external bonds on issue. Using the effective interest method a revaluation to fair value the loan from Shandong Energy was performed at inception. The revaluation took into account the implicit discount between the determined arms length commercial interest rate of the loan if the loan was made by a financier that was not a related party, of 12%, and the actual interest rate. The difference was recognised as an increase to other contributed equity reflecting the contribution made to the Group through the implicit support provided by Shandong Energy. The revaluation of the loan is released through interest expense in the profit and loss using the effective interest method over the life of the loan. The loan was fully repaid by 31 December 2022.

Key accounting estimate and judgement:

In determining the expected commercial borrowing rate that is expected to be payable if the loan was made by a financier that was not a related party requires significant judgement in formulating the estimate as there are limited observable comparable transactions.

(b) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands, every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital. There were no changes in ordinary shares in the reporting periods.

(c) Contingent value right shares

The contingent value right ("CVR") shares were repurchased on 4 March 2014 for cash of $263 million representing the market value of $3.00 cash per CVR share.

(d) Capital risk management

Total capital comprises total equity as shown on the balance sheet plus total interest bearing liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. The Group's primary objectives when managing capital are to ensure the continued ability to provide a consistent return for equity stakeholders through a combination of capital growth and distributions and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to achieve these objectives, the Group seeks to maintain a debt to debt plus equity ratio (gearing ratio) that balances risks and returns at an acceptable level and also to maintain a sufficient funding base to enable the Group to meet its working capital and strategic investment needs. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or other equity instruments, repay debt or draw down additional debt.

The gearing ratios at the reporting dates were as follows:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Total interest-bearing liabilities	84	112
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(2,127)	(2,461)
Net cash position	**(2,043)**	**(2,349)**
Total equity	9,033	9,317
Total capital (Net debt + total equity)	6,990	6,968
Gearing ratio	**—**	**—**

Refer to Note D1 for the Group's compliance with the financial covenants of its borrowing facilities.

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D3 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Accounting policy

Refer to Note B4(iii) for the accounting policy on share-based payments.

Participation in the share-based payment program (Long Term Incentive Program, "LTIP") by the issuing of rights is limited to Senior Executives of the Group. All rights are redeemable on a one-for-one basis for the Group's shares, subject to the achievement of certain performance hurdles. Dividends are not payable on rights. For more information on the operation of the LTIP refer to the Remuneration Report.

Outlined below are the rights that were on issue as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025.

DETAILS	DATE OF MEASUREMENT / GRANT	NUMBER OF RIGHTS	DATE OF EXPIRY	CONVERSIONS PRICE ($)
MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE RIGHTS				
2022 LTIP (i)	1 January 2022	2,483,667	1 January 2025	Nil
2023 LTIP (ii)	1 January 2023	1,216,705	1 January 2026	Nil
2024 LTIP	1 January 2024	1,533,906	1 January 2027	Nil
Balance at 31 December 2024		**5,234,278**		
2023 LTIP (ii)	1 January 2023	835,128	1 January 2026	Nil
2024 LTIP	1 January 2024	915,137	1 January 2027	Nil
2025 LTIP	1 January 2025	682,609	1 January 2028	Nil
Balance at 31 December 2025		**2,432,874**		

	2025 NO. OF RIGHTS	2024 NO. OF RIGHTS
Balance at beginning of the year	5,234,278	6,437,335
Granted during the year	682,609	1,533,906
LTIP settled in the year	(1,500,266)	(2,390,183)
LTIP rights lapsed	(329,335)	(346,780)
Forfeited during the Period	(1,654,412)	—
Balance at the end of year	**2,432,874**	**5,234,278**

(i) 2022 LTIP was still on issue and vested 1 January 2025
(ii) 2023 LTIP was still on issue and vested 1 January 2026

The weighted average closing price of the shares immediately before 1 January 2025 when the 2022 LTIP grant vested was $5.89.

Fair value of performance rights granted

The fair value of the LTIP performance rights has been determined using the following assumptions:

	2025 LTIP	2024 LTIP	2023 LTIP
Number of performance rights issued	682,609	1,533,906	1,216,705
Number of performance right on issue	682,609	915,137	835,128
Grant date	1 January 2025	1 January 2024	1 January 2023
Average share price at grant date ($)	5.89	5.03	6.16
Expected dividend yield	10%	10%	10%
Vesting conditions	(a)	(a)	(a)
Value per performance right ($)	**4.42**	**3.78**	**4.63**

(a) The LTIP performance rights will vest dependent upon the outcome of cost and earnings per share targets. The rights are split 40% and 60% respectively to these conditions.

There are a maximum of 2,432,874 shares available for issue, which, if issued as new shares, would represent 0.2% of the share capital on issue at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 5,234,278 shares, representing 0.4% of share capital).

The LTIP has been valued using the volume weighted average price of Yancoal's ordinary shares across a 20 day trading period around the grant date. The LTIP programs settle when the underlying rights vest, with transfer of treasury shares to the participants.

Refer to accounting policy for treasury shares in Note D5(ii).

The two tables below, including STIP and LTIP disclosures, are additional disclosure requirement pursuant to HK Listing Rule 17.12(1). The information in the tables is disclosed only to satisfy HK Listing Rules requirements and has no relationship with the accounting treatment of the schemes under IFRS.

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STIP TABLE

No consideration or purchase price is given by the participant in exchange of any deferred STIP rights.

	UNVESTED STIP DEFERRED RIGHTS AS AT 1 JANUARY 2025[v]			
	PLAN NAME	NUMBER DEFERRED RIGHTS	DATE OF GRANT[i]	VESTING PERIOD[ii]
Ning Yue (Director)[ix]	STIP 2022	—	31 Mar 2023	1 Mar 2023 to 1 Mar 2025
	STIP 2023	16,541	31 Mar 2024	1 Mar 2024 to 1 Mar 2026
Five highest paid individuals	STIP 2022	127,010	31 Mar 2023	1 Mar 2023 to 1 Mar 2025
	STIP 2023	291,856	31 Mar 2024	1 Mar 2024 to 1 Mar 2026
Other grantees	STIP 2022	408,915	31 Mar 2023	1 Mar 2023 to 1 Mar 2025
	STIP 2023	773,179	31 Mar 2024	1 Mar 2024 to 1 Mar 2026

	STIP DEFERRED RIGHTS GRANTED DURING THE PERIOD[v]					
	PLAN NAME	NUMBER DEFERRED RIGHTS	DATE OF GRANT[i]	VESTING PERIOD [ii]	CLOSING PRICE OF THE SHARES IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE GRANT OF AWARDS [iii]($)	FAIR VALUE OF AWARDS AT THE DATE OF GRANT[iv] ($)
Ning Yue (Director)[ix]	STIP 2024	62,955	31 Mar 2025	1 Mar 2025 to 1 Mar 2027	5.170	325,477
Five highest paid individuals	STIP 2024	340,828	31 Mar 2025	1 Mar 2025 to 1 Mar 2027	5.170	1,762,081
Other grantees	STIP 2024	657,190	31 Mar 2025	1 Mar 2025 to 1 Mar 2027	5.170	3,397,672

	VESTED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD[v][viii]		CANCELLED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD	LAPSED/ FORFEITED/ ENCASHED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD [vii]	UNVESTED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025[v]			
	PLAN NAME	NUMBER DEFERRED RIGHTS [vi]			PLAN NAME	NUMBER DEFERRED RIGHTS	DATE OF GRANT	VESTING PERIOD [ii]
Ning Yue (Director)[ix]	STIP 2022 - Tranche 2	—	—	—	STIP 2022	—	31 Mar 2023	1 Mar 2023 to 1 Mar 2025
	STIP 2023 - Tranche 1	8,270	—	—	STIP 2023 - Tranche 2	8,271	31 Mar 2024	1 Mar 2024 to 1 Mar 2026
			—	—	STIP 2024	62,955	31 Mar 2025	1 Mar 2025 to 1 Mar 2027
Five highest paid individuals	STIP 2022 - Tranche 2	127,010	—	—	STIP 2022	—	31 Mar 2023	1 Mar 2023 to 1 Mar 2025
	STIP 2023 - Tranche 1	145,926	—	—	STIP 2023 - Tranche 2	145,930	31 Mar 2024	1 Mar 2024 to 1 Mar 2026
			—	—	STIP 2024	340,828	31 Mar 2025	1 Mar 2025 to 1 Mar 2027
Other grantees	STIP 2022 - Tranche 2	408,915	—	—	STIP 2022	—	31 Mar 2023	1 Mar 2023 to 1 Mar 2025
	STIP 2023 - Tranche 1	386,588	—	110,326	STIP 2023 - Tranche 2	276,265	31 Mar 2024	1 Mar 2024 to 1 Mar 2026
			—	40,452	STIP 2024	616,738	31 Mar 2025	1 Mar 2025 to 1 Mar 2027

(i) Date of Grant for the STIP deferred right is the date per the share certificate in March the subsequent year.
(ii) Vesting period - the STIP deferred rights are vesting in two equal tranches over two years.
(iii) For STIP deferred rights, the disclosed closing price of the shares immediately before date of grant, represents the Yancoal closing share price the day before date of grant (30 March 2025).
(iv) Fair value represents the reference rate for determination of number of deferred rights to be awarded to the participants. The reference rate is Volume Weighted Average Price ("VWAP") of the Company's ordinary shares traded on the ASX across a 20-day trading period spread 10 days prior to, and 10 days after, 31 December 2024, $5.89.
(v) No consideration is required from the participants at the time of vesting.
(vi) Deferred rights in table above represents 100% deferred rights that vested in 2025. In 2025, tranche 1 of the 2023 STIP Deferred Rights and tranche 2 of the 2022 STIP Deferred rights vested and the Board exercised its discretion to settle these awards by way of a 50% cash equivalent payment and 50% fully paid ordinary shares, rather than by way of fully paid ordinary shares in the Company.
(vii) All STIP deferred rights lapsed on departure of employees.
(viii) The VWAP on the day prior to the commencement of the 2023 and 2022 deferred rights vesting period was $5.97 per share on 7 March 2025.
(ix) Mr Ning Yue was an executive Director for period of the year and is required to be disclosed separately.

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LTIP TABLE

	UNVESTED AS AT 1 JANUARY 2025[v]		
	NUMBER PERFORMANCE RIGHTS	DATE OF GRANT	VESTING PERIOD
Five highest paid individuals	365,659	1 Jan 2022	1 Jan 2022 to 31 Dec 2024
	174,385	1 Jan 2023	1 Jan 2023 to 31 Dec 2025
	213,827	1 Jan 2024	1 Jan 2024 to 31 Dec 2026
Other grantees	2,118,008	1 Jan 2022	1 Jan 2022 to 31 Dec 2024
	1,042,320	1 Jan 2023	1 Jan 2023 to 31 Dec 2025
	1,320,079	1 Jan 2024	1 Jan 2024 to 31 Dec 2026

	PERFORMANCE RIGHTS GRANTED DURING THE PERIOD[v]				
	NUMBER PERFORMANCE RIGHTS GRANTED	DATE OF GRANT[i]	VESTING PERIOD[ii]	CLOSING PRICE OF THE SHARES IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE GRANT OF AWARDS[iii] ($)	FAIR VALUE OF PERFORMANCE RIGHTS AT THE DATE OF GRANT[iv] ($)
Five highest paid individuals	218,606	1 Jan 25	1 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2027	5.886	1,286,715
Other grantees	464,003	1 Jan 25	1 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2027	5.886	2,731,122

	VESTED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD[vi][vi]			UNVESTED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025[v]		
	NUMBER PERFORMANCE RIGHTS VESTED	CANCELLED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD	LAPSED/ FORFEIT DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD	NUMBER PERFORMANCE RIGHTS	DATE OF GRANT	VESTING PERIOD
Five highest paid individuals	299,839	—	65,820	—	1 Jan 2022	1 Jan 2022 to 31 Dec 2024
				174,385	1 Jan 2023	1 Jan 2023 to 31 Dec 2025
				213,827	1 Jan 2024	1 Jan 2024 to 31 Dec 2026
				218,606	1 Jan 2025	1 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2027
Other grantees	1,200,427	—	917,581	—	1 Jan 2022	1 Jan 2022 to 31 Dec 2024
			381,577	660,743	1 Jan 2023	1 Jan 2023 to 31 Dec 2025
			618,769	701,310	1 Jan 2024	1 Jan 2024 to 31 Dec 2026
				464,003	1 Jan 2025	1 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2027

(i) 2025 LTIP were allocated to participants on 14 May 2025 however for accounting purposes, the grant date was deemed to be 1 January 2025.
(ii) 2025 LTIP vest subject to two performance conditions: 60% of the award will vest subject to EPS growth performance of the Group relative to performance of a comparator group of international companies of a comparable size with a coal mining focus over the relevant performance period ("EPS Awards"); and 40% of the award will vest subject to cost per tonne performance of the Group relative to performance of a comparator group of Australian export mines at the end of the performance period ("Costs Target Awards").
(iii) Disclosed as the 2025 LTIP *"closing price immediately before the grant of awards"*, this represents the VWAP of the Company's ordinary shares traded on the ASX across a 20-day trading period spread 10 days prior to, and 10 days after, 31 December 2024.
(iv) The fair value as determined under AASB2 is calculated as the number of performance rights granted multiplied by the VWAP of the Company's ordinary shares traded on the ASX across a 20-day trading period spread 10 days prior to, and 10 days after, 31 December 2025; less future estimated dividends during the vesting period.
(v) No consideration is required from the participants at the time of vesting.
(vi) The weighted average closing price of the shares immediately before the dates on which these awards vested is $5.89.

LTIP performance share rights are granted for nil consideration. All vested LTIP awards are automatically exercised.

No Director of the Company holds LTIP performance share rights.

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D4 DIVIDENDS

(a) Dividends

	2025		2024	
	Cents Per Share	TOTAL $M	Cents Per Share	TOTAL $M
Final dividend for 2024 paid on 30 April 2025	52.00	687	—	—
Interim dividend for 2025 paid on 19 September 2025	6.20	82	—	—
Final dividend for 2023 (paid on 30 April 2024)	—	—	32.50	429
		769		**429**

On 20 February 2025, the Board declared a 2024 final dividend allocation of A$687 million, representing A$0.5200 per share (fully franked) with a record date of 14 March 2025 and payment date of 30 April 2025.

On 19 August 2025, the Board declared a 2025 interim dividend allocation of A$82 million, representing A$0.0620 per share (fully franked), with a record date of 5 September 2025 and payment date of 19 September 2025.

On 23 February 2024, the Board declared a 2023 final dividend allocation of A$429 million, representing A$0.3250 per share (fully franked), with a record date of 13 March 2024 and payment date of 30 April 2024.

(b) Franking credits

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods based on an income tax rate of (30%) (2024 -30%)	2,173	2,195

The above amounts are calculated from the balance of the franking account as at the end of the reporting year, adjusted for franking credits that will arise from the settlement of liabilities for income tax and dividends after the reporting year, including:

(a) franking credits that will arise from the settlement of the provision for income tax that are reflected in the current tax payable balance at the reporting date; and

(b) franking credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivable at the reporting date.

Dividends may be franked from the above balance and from franking credits arising from income tax payments during 2026.

D5 RESERVES

Accounting policies

(i) Hedging reserve

When a financial instrument is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the hedging reserve until the anticipated underlying transaction occurs. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, or is sold, terminated or expires, any accumulated gain or loss remains in equity until the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in equity is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Employee compensation reserve

Shares held by the Group sponsored Employee Share Plan Trust are recognised as treasury shares and deducted from equity.

The fair value of equity plans granted is recognised in the employee compensation reserve over the vesting period. This reserve will be reversed against treasury shares when the underlying shares vest and transfer to the employee at the fair value. The difference between the fair value at grant date and the amount received against treasury shares is recognised in retained earnings (net of tax).

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(a) Reserve balances

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Hedging reserve	(132)	(168)
Treasury shares reserve (i)	(7)	(18)
Employee compensation reserve	14	16
	(125)	**(170)**

(i) The purchase of shares by a trustee for settlement of awards under the Yancoal's equity incentive plan are referred to as "treasury shares" in the Company's financial statements and accounted as treasury shares under applicable accounting standards but do not constitute Treasury Shares under the HK Listing Rules.

(b) Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve is used to record gains or losses on cash flow hedges that are recognised directly in equity through other comprehensive income.

The closing balance relates to the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of the natural cash flow hedge using the US dollar denominated interest-bearing liabilities to hedge against future coal sales.

MOVEMENTS

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Hedging reserve - cash flow hedges		
Opening balance	(168)	(256)
Fair value losses recycled to profit or loss	51	125
Deferred income tax expense	(15)	(37)
Closing balance	**(132)**	**(168)**

If interest-bearing liabilities that are a natural hedge to future coal sales are repaid prior to the original designated date the hedge gain/loss incurred prior to repayment will be released to the profit or loss in line with the original sales to which they were designated. This has resulted in the following pre-tax release profile as at 31 December 2025:

	2026 $M	Total $M
Hedge loss to be recycled in future periods	188	188
Of which:		
Hedges related to loans repaid prior to designated repayment date	188	188
		188
Deferred income tax benefit		**(56)**
Closing balance		**132**

The hedge loss to be recycled in the six months to 30 June 2026 is $185 million.

(c) Employee compensation reserve

The fair value of equity plans granted is recognised in the employee compensation reserve over the vesting period. This reserve will be reversed against treasury shares when the underlying shares vest and transfer to the employee at the fair value. The difference between the fair value at grant date and the amount received against treasury shares is recognised in retained earnings (net of tax).

During the period the movements related to any 2025 additional performance rights issued or forfeited is disclosed in Note D3.

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D6 CONTINGENCIES

Contingent liabilities

The Group had contingent liabilities at 31 December 2025 in respect of:

(i) Bank guarantees

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
PARENT ENTITY AND GROUP		
Performance guarantees provided to external parties	99	86
Guarantees provided to government departments as required by statute	162	146
	261	**232**
JOINT VENTURES (EQUITY SHARE)		
Performance guarantees provided to external parties	216	270
Guarantees provided to government departments as required by statute	519	458
	734	**728**
GUARANTEES HELD ON BEHALF OF RELATED PARTIES (REFER TO NOTE E2(F) FOR DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES)		
Performance guarantees provided to external parties	66	74
Guarantees provided to government departments as required by statute	4	4
	70	**78**
	1,065	**1,038**

Refer to Note E1(c)(iii) for commitments and contingent liabilities of the Group's associates and joint ventures.

(ii) Letter of Support provided to Middlemount Coal Pty Ltd

The Company has issued a letter of support dated 4 March 2015 to Middlemount Coal Pty Ltd ("Middlemount"), a joint venture of the Group confirming:

- it will not demand the repayment of any loan due from Middlemount, except to the extent that Middlemount agrees otherwise or as otherwise provided in the loan agreement; and
- it will provide financial support to Middlemount to enable it to meet its debts as and when they become due and payable, by way of new shareholder loans in proportion to its share of the net assets of Middlemount.

This letter of support will remain in force whilst the Group is a shareholder of Middlemount or until notice of not less than 12 months is provided or such shorter period as agreed by Middlemount.

(iii) Other contingencies

A number of claims have been made against the Group as part of the Group's day to day operations. The Directors do not believe that the outcome of these claims will have a material impact on the Group's financial position.

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D7 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contracts to hedge certain risk exposures. Derivatives are exclusively used for hedging purposes and not as speculative instruments. The Group uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of foreign exchange, interest rate risk and other price risks, and aging analysis for credit risk.

The Group holds the following financial instruments:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents;

(ii) Trade and other receivables (including WIPS);

(iii) Trade and other payables;

(iv) Interest-bearing liabilities, including bank loans and leases;

(v) Available-for-sale investments;

(vi) Royalty receivable; and

(vii) Derivative financial instruments.

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash, loans and receivables - amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,127	2,461
Trade and other receivables	635	701
Assets at fair value through profit and loss		
Royalty receivable	192	217
	2,954	**3,379**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	1,148	980
Interest-bearing liabilities	84	112
	1,232	**1,092**

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for determining risk management objectives and policies and risk management is carried out by the Group Audit and Risk Management department along with the Group Treasury department. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as the use of derivative financial instruments to mitigate foreign exchange risk. These derivative instruments create an obligation or right that effectively transfers one or more of the risks associated with an underlying financial instrument, asset or obligation.

The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk and volatility in financial performance without unduly affecting competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, securities prices, and coal prices, will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates entirely in Australia and its costs are primarily denominated in its functional currency, the Australian dollar. Export coal sales are denominated in US dollars and a strengthening of the Australian dollar against the US dollar has an adverse impact on earnings and cash flow settlement. Liabilities for some plant and equipment purchases and loans are denominated in currencies other than the Australian dollar and a weakening of the Australian dollar against other currencies has an adverse impact on earnings and cash flow settlement.

The hedging policy of the Group aims to protect against the volatility of cash expenditures or reduced collection in the above mentioned transactions as well as to reduce the volatility of profit or loss for retranslation of US dollar denominated loans at each period end.

Natural cash flow hedge

The Group currently does not use bank issued instruments to hedge foreign exchange risks in respect of US dollar denominated loans, however, the scheduled repayment of the principal on US dollar loans is designated to hedge the cash flow risks on the portion of forecast US dollar sales that are not hedged through bank issued instruments ("natural cash flow hedge"). US dollar loan repayments up

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to a six-month period are designated to hedge the forecast US dollar sales during the same period after the designation of the hedge relationship based on a dollar for dollar basis until the hedge ratio reaches one.

Hedging effectiveness is determined by comparing the changes in the hedging instruments and hedged sales. Hedge ineffectiveness will occur when cash flows generated by sales transactions are lower than the forecast sales transaction. In cases of hedge ineffectiveness, gains or losses in relation to the excess portion in the foreign exchange movement of the designated US dollar loan repayment will be recycled to profit or loss. The effective portion of changes in the hedging instruments will be recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve in Other Comprehensive Income. When the sales transactions occur, amounts accumulated in equity are recycled through the profit or loss as an increase or decrease to sales revenue.

Royalty receivable

The royalty receivable from the Middlemount Joint Venture is estimated based on expected future cash flows that are dependent on sales volumes, US dollar denominated coal prices and the US dollar foreign exchange rate (refer to Note C9).

The Group's exposure to US dollar currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Australian dollars, was as follows:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Cash and cash equivalents	660	596
Trade and other receivables	414	473
Royalty receivable	192	217
Trade and other payables	(96)	(103)
Net Exposure	**1,170**	**1,183**

Sensitivity

The following table summarises the sensitivity of the Group's financial assets and liabilities to a reasonable possible change in the US dollar exchange rate. The Group's exposure to other foreign exchange movements is not material. The Group has used the observed range of actual historical rates for the preceding five year period, with a heavier weighting placed on recently observed market data, in determining reasonably possible exchange movements to be used for the current year's sensitivity analysis. Past movements are not necessarily indicative of future movements. A 10% depreciation/appreciation of the Australian dollar against the US dollar would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss after tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	10% DEPRECIATION OF AUD/USD		10% APPRECIATION OF AUD/USD	
	PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX $M	EQUITY $M	PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX $M	EQUITY $M
2025				
Cash and cash equivalents	51	—	(42)	—
Trade and other receivables	32	—	(26)	—
Royalty receivable	15	—	(12)	—
Total increase / (decrease) in financial assets	**98**	**—**	**(80)**	**—**
Trade and other payables	(8)	—	7	—
Total (increase) / decrease in financial liabilities	**(8)**	**—**	**7**	**—**
Total increase / (decrease) in profit after tax and equity	**90**	**—**	**(73)**	**—**
2024				
Cash and cash equivalents	46	—	(38)	—
Trade and other receivables	37	—	(30)	—
Royalty receivable	17	—	(14)	—
Total increase / (decrease) in financial assets	**100**	**—**	**(82)**	**—**
Trade and other payables	(8)	—	7	—
Total (increase) / decrease in financial liabilities	**(8)**	**—**	**7**	**—**
Total increase / (decrease) in profit after tax and equity	**92**	**—**	**(75)**	**—**

Equity movements above reflect the impact of foreign exchange movements on designated USD interest bearing loans that are taken to the hedge reserve rather than the profit and loss. At 31 December 2025, with all USD interest bearing loans repaid in prior periods, there is no sensitivity to future foreign exchange movements and the future unwind of the hedge reserve is fixed (refer to Note D5(b)).

(ii) Price risk

The price risk of the Group include coal price risk.

The Group does not enter into commodity contracts other than to meet the Group's expected usage and sales requirements, such contracts are not settled net. The royalty receivables from Middlemount is exposed to fluctuations in coal price. The Group currently does

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not have any derivative hedges in place against the movement in the spot coal price. Refer to Note D8(iii) for the royalty receivable coal price sensitivity analysis.

Coal sales are predominately initially provisionally priced with price finalisation either referenced to the relevant index or for term contracts final agreement with the customer. Provisional pricing mechanisms embedded within these sales arrangements have the character of a commodity derivative and are carried at fair value through profit and loss as part of trade receivables or payables. The final sales price is determined normally 7 to 90 days after delivery to the customer. At 31 December 2025 there are $159 million of provisionally priced sales (31 December 2024: $194 million). If coal prices were to increase by 10% provisionally priced sales would increase by $16 million (31 December 2024: $19 million).

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Group is subject to interest rate risk that arises from borrowings and cash and cash equivalents. Generally, no variable interest is receivable or payable on the Group's trade and other receivables or payables where applicable as they are fixed in nature and therefore they are not exposed to the interest rate risk.

The Group's cash flow interest rate risk for assets primarily arises from cash at bank and deposits subject to market bank rates.

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and the weighted average interest rate is set out as below:

	31 DECEMBER 2025		31 DECEMBER 2024	
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE INTEREST RATE %	BALANCE $M	WEIGHTED AVERAGE INTEREST RATE %	BALANCE $M
Cash and cash equivalents	4.4 %	2,127	4.8 %	2,461

Sensitivity

A 50 bps movement in interest rates would cause an immaterial impact on profit and loss of approximately $7 million.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As at 31 December 2025 the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties and financial guarantees provided by the Group is arising from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and the amount of contingent liabilities in relation to financial guarantees issued by the Group as disclosed in Note D6.

In order to minimise credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the Directors consider that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced. The Group maintains its cash and cash equivalents with reputable banks. Therefore, the Directors consider that the credit risk for such amounts are minimal.

In assessing the Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") of trade receivables management assesses historical write offs of trade receivables, ageing of debtors and whether sufficient credit enhancement is provided by customers (letters of credit and bank guarantees). If the ageing of trade receivables significantly increased then the recognition of ECL would need to be reassessed. Receivables will only be written off if there is demonstrable evidence that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

There was no provision recognised for trade receivables as at 31 December 2025 as there are minimal aged debts.

The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the counterparties are banks with credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies that are at least investment grade. Credit risk in trade receivables is managed in the following ways:

(i) payment terms and credit limits are set for individual customers;

(ii) a risk assessment process is used for all customers; and

(iii) letters of credit are required for those customers assessed as posing a higher risk.

The maximum exposure to credit risk on financial assets which have been recognised in the balance sheet is their carrying amount less impairment provision, if any as set out below.

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Cash and cash equivalents	2,127	2,461
Trade and other receivables	635	701
	2,762	**3,162**

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The Group's exposure to credit risk on trade and other receivables mainly arises from current trade receivables from contracts with customers of $425 million (2024: $477 million) (refer to Note C7). Of these amounts the largest customer domicile exposures are China 22%, Japan 16%, Taiwan 14% and Singapore 13% (2024: Japan 24%, China 21%, Singapore 13% and Australia 13%). The remaining trade and other receivables have lower credit risk exposure given the nature of the counterparties.

The top five customers included in trade receivables with the largest gross receivable balance as at 31 December 2025 account for 31% of trade receivables from contracts with customers (2024: 27%).

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group will be impacted in the following ways:

(i) will not have sufficient funds to settle transactions on the due date;

(ii) will be forced to sell financial assets at a value which is less than what they are worth; or

(iii) may be unable to settle or recover a financial asset at all.

Liquidity risk is managed by maintaining sufficient cash and liquid deposit balances and having readily accessible standby facilities in place in accordance with the Board's risk management policy. Details regarding finance facilities are set out in Note D1.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities and interest payments for all liabilities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows including interest payments. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

	LESS THAN 1 YEAR $M	BETWEEN 1 AND 2 YEARS $M	BETWEEN 2 AND 5 YEARS $M	GREATER THAN 5 YEARS $M	TOTAL CASH FLOWS $M	CARRYING AMOUNT $M
AT 31 DECEMBER 2025						
Non-derivatives						
Trade and other payables	1,084	—	—	—	1,084	1,084
Lease liabilities	47	32	10	1	90	84
Total non-derivatives	**1,131**	**32**	**10**	**1**	**1,174**	**1,168**
AT 31 December 2024						
Non-derivatives						
Trade and other payables	975	—	—	—	975	975
Lease liabilities	43	41	38	1	123	112
Total non-derivatives	**1,018**	**41**	**38**	**1**	**1,098**	**1,087**

D8 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses various methods in estimating the fair value of financial instruments. AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level in accordance with the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

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

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

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

The royalty receivable was classified as a level 3 financial instrument in 2025 and 2024. No other financial instruments were subject to recurring measurement.

(ii) Valuation techniques

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for the royalty receivable.

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(iii) Value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 instruments for the year ended 31 December 2025:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 ROYALTY RECEIVABLE $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 ROYALTY RECEIVABLE $M
Opening balance	217	218
Remeasurement of the royalty receivable recognised in profit and loss	(25)	(1)
	192	**217**

Royalty receivable

The fair value of the royalty receivable is the fair value of the right to receive a royalty of 4% of Free on Board Trimmed Sales from the Middlemount Mine. The financial asset has a finite life being the life of the Middlemount Mine and will be measured on a fair value basis.

The fair value is determined using the discounted future cash flows that are dependent on the following unobservable inputs: forecast sales volumes, coal prices and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The forecast sales volumes are based on the internally maintained budgets, five year business plan and life of mine models. The forecast coal prices and long term exchange rates are based on external data consistent with the data used for impairment assessments (refer to Note C3). The risk-adjusted real post-tax discount rate used to determine the future cash flows is 6.8% (2024: 6.8%).

The estimated fair value could increase significantly if the following unobservable inputs of sales volumes and coal prices were higher and if the Australian dollar weakens against the US dollar. The estimated fair value would also increase if the risk-adjusted discount rate was lower.

Sensitivity

The following tables summarise the sensitivity analysis of royalty receivable. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	31 DECEMBER 2025 FAIR VALUE INCREASE/ (DECREASE) $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 FAIR VALUE INCREASE/ (DECREASE) $M
COAL PRICE		
+10%	17	18
-10%	(17)	(20)
EXCHANGE RATES		
+5 cents	(12)	(13)
-5 cents	15	13
DISCOUNT RATES		
+50 bps	(6)	(8)
-50 bps	7	6

WIPS

On the 28 July 2020 the WIPS were restructured and are no longer entitled to any accrual or future dividend payments. Rights to claim repayment of the face value of $31 million only on wind-up, cessation or sale of the business or breach of senior debt covenants. The fair value is determined using the discount future cash flows that are dependent on the following unobservable inputs: internally maintained budgets and business plans of Wiggin Island Coal Export Terminal ("WICET"). The risk adjusted post tax real discount rate used to determine the future cashflows is 8.25%. In 2018 the WIPS book value was reduced to nil.

(iv) Fair values of other financial instruments

The carrying amount is approximate to the fair value for the following:

(i) Trade and other receivables

(ii) Other financial assets

(iii) Trade and other payables

(iv) Interest-bearing liabilities

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E GROUP STRUCTURE

This section explains significant aspects of the Group's structure including business combinations and disposals, interests in other entities, related party transactions, parent entity information, controlled entities, and the deed of cross guarantee.

E1 INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

Accounting policies

(i) Control

The Group defines "control of an investee" in accordance with AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, paragraph 6 and 7 when the investor has:

- power over the investee, and
- exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and
- the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Consideration is given to the substance of the agreements and not only to how the arrangements are directed in practice when determining the level of control over the arrangement. In the case of an incorporated entity, this would result in Yancoal consolidating that entity as a subsidiary. In the case of another legal ownership structure, the Group has considered the most appropriate accounting policy based on the facts and circumstances for each legal ownership structure. This is discussed further in section (iii) below. If the conclusion is that the Group does not control the entity or other legal ownership structure, then an assessment is made whether the arrangement meets the definition of joint control.

(ii) Joint control and joint arrangements

A joint arrangement is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake economic activities under joint control. Joint control exists only when the strategic, financial and operational policy decisions relating to the relevant activities of the joint arrangement require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The classification of a joint arrangement as either a joint operation or joint venture is dependent on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement. Where the Group concludes that joint control exists, the Group then considers whether the arrangement is a joint operation or joint venture in accordance with AASB 11 Joint Arrangements.

Joint operations: A joint operation is an arrangement where the Group shares joint control, primarily through contractual arrangements with other parties. In these arrangements, the Group has rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. This includes situations where the parties benefit from the joint activity through a share of the output, rather than by receiving a share of the results of trading. The Group recognises its proportional interest in the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate line items.

Joint ventures: A joint venture is a joint arrangement in which the parties that share joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. A separate vehicle, not the parties, has rights to the assets and liabilities of the arrangement. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method accounting (as outlined in AASB 128 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures).

(iii) Controlling interest in unincorporated arrangements

A controlling interest in an unincorporated arrangement occurs when the Group has the sole ability to direct the relevant activities in the arrangement, such as, approving budgets and investment plans and appointing representatives to the Board or relevant Committees. As the Group controls these contractual arrangements, they do not meet the definition of joint operations. The Group recognises its interest in these types of arrangements in accordance with the contractual arrangements by consolidating its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of joint operations and its share of, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate line items.

If neither control nor joint control is identified, consideration is given whether the Group has significant influence over the entity or other legal ownership structure through AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

(iv) Associates

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. Significant influence is presumed to exist where the Group:

- has over 20% but less than 50% of the voting rights of an entity, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case; or
- holds less than 20% of the voting rights of an entity; however, has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the entity.

If the conclusion is that significant influence exists, then the investment is accounted for using the equity method as outlined in AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

After initial recognition at cost, associates are accounted for using the equity method.

(v) Equity method

The Group's share of its associates' and joint ventures' post-acquisition profits or losses is aggregated as one line item and recognised in profit or loss. Its share of post-acquisition other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. Dividends receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in a joint venture or associate equals or exceeds its interest, which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the joint venture, the Group does not recognise any further losses, unless it has incurred a contractual or constructive obligation to contribute further funds. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its joint ventures or associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Accounting policies of the joint ventures and associates have been changed where necessary, to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The Group has interests in several unincorporated arrangements of which the determination of control or joint control requires significant judgement based on the assessment of the contractual rights and obligations.

Differing conclusions around these judgements could materially impact how the Group recognises these investments on initial acquisition and how any subsequent changes in ownership interest are accounted for. See (a) and (b) below for a summary of the Group's interest in unincorporated arrangements and joint arrangements and key judgements made in determining the applicable accounting treatment for each.

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(a) Controlling interest in unincorporated arrangement

In some unincorporated arrangements the Group's contractual rights and obligations give it control of the arrangements and the Group accounts for these arrangements by consolidating its share of the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of the arrangement.

In applying this accounting policy there can be significant judgement in determining whether the Group has control or joint control of an unincorporated arrangement. The Group has made the following judgements in the application of its accounting policy for a controlling interest in unincorporated arrangements.

- Moolarben Coal Mines Pty Ltd and Yancoal Moolarben Pty Ltd, have a combined 98.75% (2024: 95.0%) interest in the Moolarben Joint Venture (an unincorporated arrangement) whose principal activity is the development and operation of open-cut and underground coal mines. The Group controls Moolarben as the decisions over relevant activities require approval from the JV Policy Committee, where the Group has the sole ability to appoint representatives.
- Mount Thorley Operations Pty Ltd has an 80% (2024: 80%) interest in Mount Thorley Co-Venture (an unincorporated arrangement) whose principal activity is the development and operation of open-cut coal mines. The Group controls Mount Thorley as the decisions require a majority approval based on working interest and the Group's working interest is 80%.
- CNA Warkworth Australasia Pty Ltd and CNA Resources Ltd, have a combined 84.5% (2024: 84.5%) interest in Warkworth Associates (an unincorporated arrangement) whose principal activity is the development and operation of open-cut mines. The Group controls Warkworth as the decisions over relevant activities require a majority approval of the Operating Committee and 76% of the Participants shares. The Group can appoint 9 out of 11 Operating Committee members and holds 84.5% of the Participants shares.

The principal place of business for the above joint operations is in Australia.

(b) Joint operations with joint control

The Group accounts for joint operations in accordance with AASB 11 Joint Arrangements, by recognising the Group's share of joint assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. The Group has made the following judgements in the application of its accounting policy for its interests in joint operations where the Group has joint control.

- Coal & Allied Operations Pty Ltd has a 51% (2024: 51%) interest in the Hunter Valley Operations ("HVO") Joint Venture (an unincorporated joint operation) whose principal activity is the development and operation of open-cut coal mines. The Group and the other joint venture partner have joint control over HVO as they must act together to direct the relevant activities which significantly affect the returns of the arrangement.
- Yarrabee Coal Company Pty Ltd, has a 50% (2024: 50%) interest in the Boonal Joint Venture (an unincorporated joint operation), whose principal activity is the provision of a coal haul road and train load out facility. The Group and the other joint venture partner have joint control over Boonal as they must act together to direct the relevant activities which significantly affect the returns of the arrangement.

The principal place of business for the above joint operations is in Australia.

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(c) Interests in associates and joint ventures

Set out below are the associates and joint ventures of the Group as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. The entities listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

		% OF OWNERSHIP INTEREST				CARRYING AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT	
NAME OF ENTITY	PLACE OF BUSINESS / COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION	2025 %	2024 %	NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP	MEASUREMENT METHOD	2025 $M	2024 $M
Port Waratah Coal Services Ltd	Australia	30 %	30 %	Associate	Equity method	203	180
WICET Holdings Pty Ltd	Australia	33 %	33 %	Associate	Equity method	—	—
Middlemount Coal Pty Ltd	Australia	49.9997 %	49.9997 %	Joint Venture	Equity method	245	267
HVO Coal Sales Pty Ltd	Australia	51 %	51 %	Joint Venture	Equity method	—	—
HV Operations Pty Ltd	Australia	51 %	51 %	Joint Venture	Equity method	—	—
HVO Services Pty Ltd	Australia	51 %	51 %	Joint Venture	Equity method	—	—
Newcastle Coal Infrastructure Group Pty Ltd	Australia	27 %	27 %	Joint Venture	Equity method	—	—
Total						**448**	**447**

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
AMOUNT RECOGNISED IN PROFIT OR LOSS:		
Middlemount Coal Pty Ltd	(22)	16
Port Waratah Coal Services Ltd	36	13
	14	**29**

(i) Investment in associates

Port Waratah Coal Services Ltd

The Group holds a direct shareholding in Port Waratah Coal Services Ltd ("PWCS") of 30% (2024: 30%). Under the shareholder agreement between the Group and the other shareholders of PWCS, the Group has 30% of the voting power of PWCS. The Group has the right to appoint a director who is on the Board to partake in policy-making processes and is the appointed manager. The principal activities of PWCS were the provision of coal receivable, blending, stockpiling and ship loading services in the Port of Newcastle.

	PWCS	
	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Opening balance	180	180
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	36	13
Dividends received	(13)	(13)
Closing net book amount	**203**	**180**

WICET Holdings Pty Ltd ("WICET")

The Group holds 33% (2024: 33%) of the ordinary shares of WICET Holdings Pty Ltd ("WICET"). Under the shareholder agreement between the Group and other shareholders of WICET, the Group has 10.8% (2024: 10.8%) of the voting power equal to its capacity entitlement at WICET. The Group has the right to appoint a director and is currently represented on the Board to partake in policy-making processes. The principal activities of WICET were the provision of coal receiving, stockpiling and ship loading services in the Port of Gladstone.

(ii) Interest in joint ventures

Middlemount Coal Pty Ltd

Gloucester (SPV) Pty Ltd, has a 49.9997% (2024: 49.9997%) interest in the net assets of Middlemount Coal Pty Ltd ("Middlemount"), an incorporated joint venture, whose principal activity is the development and operation of open-cut coal mines in the Bowen Basin. Structured through a separate vehicle and as a Pty Ltd entity, the legal form provides separation of the assets and liabilities of Middlemount and its owners. The Group and the other shareholder have joint control over Middlemount as they must act together to direct the relevant activities which significantly affect the returns of the arrangement. The key decisions require approval of 80% of the voting interest (which follows ownership interest). Given the legal structure of Middlemount, it has been concluded that it should be classified as a Joint Venture. In accordance with AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements*, the Group's investment in Middlemount should be accounted for using the equity method.

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	MIDDLEMOUNT	
	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Opening net book amount	267	251
Share of (loss) / profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	(22)	16
Closing net book amount	**245**	**267**

HVO Entities

The Group holds a 51% (2024: 51%) interest in HVO Coal Sales Pty Ltd, HV Operations Pty Ltd and HVO Services Pty Ltd (together the "HVO Entities"). These entities are the sales, marketing and employee vehicles of the HVO Joint Operation. The Group and the other joint venture partner have joint control over HVO Entities as they must act together to direct the relevant activities which significantly affect the returns of the arrangement.

Newcastle Coal Infrastructure Group Pty Ltd

The Group holds 27% (2024: 27%) of the ordinary shares of Newcastle Coal Infrastructure Group Pty Ltd ("NCIG"). Under the shareholder agreement between the Group and other shareholders, the Group has 27% of the voting power of NCIG. The Group has the right to appoint a director and is currently represented on the Board to partake in policy-making processes. The principal activities of NCIG were the provision of coal receiving, stockpiling and ship loading services in the Port of Newcastle. All decisions over relevant activities are made by the Group and two other investors as the decisions over the relevant activities requires approval of 75% of voting interest. In accordance with AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements*, the Group's investment in NCIG is deemed a joint venture and is accounted for using the equity method.

The Group's share of NCIG's profit after tax has not been recognised for the reporting periods since the Group's share of NCIG's accumulated losses exceeds its interest in NCIG at the reporting dates.

As the Group does not have contractual agreements or an obligation to contribute to this joint venture no additional liabilities have been recognised.

(iii) Commitments and contingent liabilities in respect of associates and joint ventures

There were no commitments and no contingent liabilities in respect of the Group's associates and joint ventures, other than HVO and Middlemount as at 31 December 2025 as set out in Note D6(ii).

As a shipper in NCIG and WICET, the Group may be required to pay its share of any outstanding senior debt, amortised over the remaining years of that particular contract, if the Group's source mines are unable to maintain a minimum level of Marketable Coal Reserves. Furthermore, the Group may be required to pay its share of any outstanding senior debt in full, if NCIG or WICET are unable to refinance a tranche of its maturing debt and defaults on its remaining debt. If an NCIG or WICET shipper was to default on its contractual obligations and was unable to pay its share of the NCIG or WICET debt, the outstanding senior debt would be socialised amongst the remaining shippers. In this scenario's the Group's share of the outstanding senior debt would increase.

The Group currently expects to remain in compliance with the minimum level of Marketable Coal Reserves and is unaware of any issues with NCIG or WICET refinancing their future debt maturities.

E2 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Parent entities

The parent entity within the Group is Yancoal Australia Ltd. The Group's majority shareholder is Yankuang Energy Group Company Limited ("Yankuang Energy"), incorporated in the People's Republic of China, formerly known as Yanzhou Coal Mining Company Limited. The ultimate parent entity and ultimate controlling party is Shandong Energy Group Company Limited ("Shandong Energy"), incorporated in the People's Republic of China, formerly known as Yankuang Group Corporation Limited.

(b) Yancoal International Holding Co. Ltd

Yancoal International (Holding) Co., Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Yankuang Energy and controls the following subsidiaries: Yancoal Technology Development Holdings Pty Ltd, Premier Coal Holdings Pty Ltd, Athena Holdings Pty Ltd, Tonford Holdings Pty Ltd, Wilpeena Holdings Pty Ltd, and Yancoal Energy Pty Ltd ("Yancoal International Group"). The Company manages these entities on behalf of Yankuang Energy.

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(c) Associates and joint ventures

Refer to Note E1 for details on the associates and joint ventures.

(d) Transactions with other related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	NOTES	31 DECEMBER 2025 $'000	31 DECEMBER 2024 $'000
SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES			
Sales of coal to Yankuang Lucky International Company Limited (i)		226,073	303,644
Sales of coal to Yancoal International Trading Co. Ltd (i)		216,908	291,283
Sales of coal to Shandong Energy (Hainan) Intelligent International Technology Co., Ltd (i)		229,452	341,794
Provision of marketing and administrative services to Yancoal International Group (i)		12,886	13,285
Provision of marketing and administrative services to Shandong Energy Group (i)		718	598
		686,037	**950,604**
PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES			
Purchases of coal from Syntech Resources Pty Ltd (i)		(30,852)	(55,032)
		(30,852)	**(55,032)**
EQUITY SUBSCRIPTION, DEBT REPAYMENT AND DEBT PROVISION			
Lease payments for NHL trucks with Zhongyin (Hong Kong) Co., Limited		(17,615)	(17,297)
		(17,615)	**(17,297)**
OTHER COSTS			
Port charges to NCIG		(249,684)	(303,359)
Port charges to WICET		(59,095)	(68,267)
Port charges to PWCS		(53,010)	(62,222)
		(361,789)	**(433,848)**
OTHER INCOME			
Royalty income charged to Middlemount		25,091	26,289
Dividend income received from PWCS		13,020	12,600
Bank guarantee fee charged to Yancoal International Group (ii)		2,088	2,023
		40,199	**40,912**

(i) Continuing connected transaction under Chapter 14A of HK Listing Rules.
(ii) Fully exempt continuing connected transaction under Chapter 14A of HK Listing Rules

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(e) Outstanding balances arising from transactions with related parties

Balances outstanding at the reporting date to / from related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing (except for loans receivable and loans payable) and are repayable on demand.

The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $'000	31 DECEMBER 2024 $'000
CURRENT ASSETS		
Trade and other receivables		
Royalty receivable from Middlemount	7,582	8,490
Other receivable from Shandong Energy Australia	145	99
Receivable from Yancoal International Group in relation to cost reimbursement	2,441	2,221
Other receivable from Shandong Energy	—	9
	10,168	**10,819**
Total assets	**10,168**	**10,819**
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables		
Lease liabilities (NHL trucks) with Zhongyin (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	16,103	16,622
	16,103	**16,622**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Other payables		
Lease liabilities (NHL trucks) with Zhongyin (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	12,260	30,535
	12,260	**30,535**
Total liabilities	**28,363**	**47,157**

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(f) Guarantees

The financiers of the Group have issued undertakings and guarantees to government departments, and various external parties on behalf of the following related entities:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $'000	31 DECEMBER 2024 $'000
YANCOAL INTERNATIONAL GROUP		
Syntech Resources Pty Ltd	40,163	48,979
AMH (Chinchilla Coal) Pty Ltd	49	49
Premier Coal Pty Ltd	29,000	29,062
Tonford Holdings Pty Ltd	10	10
Athena Joint Venture	3	3
	69,225	**78,103**

(g) Terms and conditions

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

(h) Letter of support provided by parent

The Directors of Yankuang Energy have provided a letter of support whereby unless revoked by giving not less than 24 months notice, for so long as Yankuang Energy owns at least 51% of the shares of the Company, Yankuang Energy will ensure that the Group continues to operate so that it remains solvent.

E3 PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(a) Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the parent entity, Yancoal Australia Ltd show the following aggregate amounts:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Current assets	2,270	10,559
Non-current assets	7,974	8,568
Total assets	**10,244**	**19,127**
Current liabilities	182	10,040
Non-current liabilities	2,387	2,100
Total liabilities	**2,569**	**12,140**
Net assets	**7,675**	**6,987**
Shareholders equity		
Contributed equity	6,698	6,698
Reserves		
Other reserves	(125)	(170)
Retained earnings	1,102	459
Capital and reserves attributable to the owners of Yancoal Australia Ltd	**7,675**	**6,987**
Profit for the year	1,411	559
Other comprehensive income	36	88
Total comprehensive income	**1,447**	**647**

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Dividends

Subsequent to year end, controlled subsidiaries have declared dividends sufficient to enable the parent to declare a final dividend from accounting profits.

(b) Guarantees entered into by the parent entity

As at 31 December 2025, the parent entity had contingent liabilities in the form of bank guarantees amounting to $1,065 million (2024: $1,038 million) in support of the operations of the parent entity, its subsidiaries and related parties (refer to Note D6).

(c) Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

There are cross guarantees given by Yancoal Australia Ltd and certain subsidiaries (refer Note E4 for details regarding the closed group). For a consolidated Statement of profit and loss and details of the movements in the consolidated retained earnings for the closed Group refer Note E5

The parent entity did not have any contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2025, except for those described in Note D6 and E5.

E4 CONTROLLING INTERESTS

(i) Significant investments in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following principal subsidiaries that are controlled:

			EQUITY HOLDING	
NAME OF ENTITY	PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES	ISSUED AND FULLY PAID SHARE CAPITAL $	2025 %	2024 %
THE COMPANY				
Yancoal Australia Ltd (i)			100	100
CONTROLLED ENTITIES				
Yancoal Australia Sales Pty Ltd (i) (ii)	Coal sales	100	100	100
Yancoal Resources Pty Ltd (formerly Yancoal Resources Limited) (ii)	Coal investment holding company	446,409,065	100	100
Yancoal Mining Services Pty Ltd (i)	Provide management services to underground mines	100	100	100
Yancoal Insurance Company Limited (iii)	Provision of captive insurance to the Group	19,000,000	100	100
Yancoal Moolarben Pty Ltd (i) (ii)	Coal business development	100	100	100
Moolarben Coal Mines Pty Ltd (ii)	Coal business development	1	100	100
Moolarben Coal Operations Pty Ltd	Management of coal operations	2	100	100
Moolarben Coal Sales Pty Ltd	Coal sales	2	100	100
Felix NSW Pty Ltd	Investment holding	2	100	100
Yarrabee Coal Company Pty Ltd (ii)	Coal mining and sales	92,080	100	100
Proserpina Coal Pty Ltd	Dormant	1	100	100
Athena Coal Operations Pty Ltd	Dormant	1	100	100
Athena Coal Sales Pty Ltd	Dormant	1	100	100
Gloucester Coal Pty Ltd (formerly Gloucester Coal Ltd) (i) (ii)	Coal resource exploration development	719,720,808	100	100
Westralian Prospectors Pty Ltd (formerly Westralian Prospectors NL) (i)	Holding company	93,001	100	100
Eucla Mining Pty Ltd (formerly Eucla Mining NL) (i)	Coal mining	2	100	100
CIM Duralie Pty Ltd (i)	Holding company	665	100	100
Duralie Coal Marketing Pty Ltd (i)	Holding company	2	100	100
Duralie Coal Pty Ltd (i) (ii)	Coal mining	2	100	100
Gloucester (SPV) Pty Ltd (ii)	Holding company	2	100	100
Gloucester (Sub Holdings 2) Pty Ltd (i)	Holding company	2	100	100
CIM Mining Pty Ltd (i)	Holding company	30,180,720	100	100
Monash Coal Holdings Pty Ltd (i)	Holding company	100	100	100
CIM Stratford Pty Ltd (i)	Holding company	21,558,606	100	100
CIM Services Pty Ltd (i)	Holding company	8,400,002	100	100

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NAME OF ENTITY	PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES	ISSUED AND FULLY PAID SHARE CAPITAL $	EQUITY HOLDING 2025 %	EQUITY HOLDING 2024 %
Monash Coal Pty Ltd (i) (ii)	Coal exploration	100	100	100
Stratford Coal Pty Ltd (i) (ii)	Coal mining	10	100	100
Stratford Coal Marketing Pty Ltd (i)	Coal sales	10	100	100
Coal & Allied Industries Pty Ltd (formerly Coal & Allied Industries Ltd) (ii)	Coal investment holding company	86,584,735	100	100
Kalamah Pty Ltd	Holding company	1	100	100
Coal & Allied (NSW) Pty Ltd	Employment company for Mount Thorley and Warkworth mines	1	100	100
Australian Coal Resources Pty Ltd (formerly Australian Coal Resources Ltd)	Coal investment holding company	5	100	100
Coal & Allied Operations Pty Ltd (ii)	Coal mining and related coal preparation and marketing	17,147,500	100	100
Lower Hunter Land Holdings Pty Ltd	Management company of Lower Hunter Land entities	1	100	100
Oaklands Coal Pty Ltd	Coal exploration	5,005	100	100
Novacoal Australia Pty Ltd	Holding company	530,000	100	100
CNA Resources Pty Ltd (formerly CNA Resources Ltd) (ii)	Holding company	14,258,694	100	100
CNA Warkworth Pty Ltd	Coal mining	1	100	100
Coal & Allied Mining Services Pty Ltd	Employment company for Mount Thorley Co Venture	10,000	100	100
RW Miller (Holdings) Pty Ltd (formerly RW Miller (Holdings) Ltd)	Holding company	42,907,017	100	100
Mount Thorley Coal Loading Ltd	Operation of coal loading facility	3,990,000	70	70
Gwandalan Land Pty Ltd	Dormant	1	100	100
Nords Wharf Land Pty Ltd	Dormant	1	100	100
Catherine Hill Bay Land Pty Ltd	Dormant	1	100	100
Black Hill Land Pty Ltd	Dormant	1	100	100
Minmi Land Pty Ltd	Dormant	1	100	100
Namoi Valley Coal Pty Ltd	Holding company	51,210,000	100	100
CNA Warkworth Australasia Pty Ltd (ii)	Coal mining	2	100	100
CNA Bengalla Investments Pty Ltd	Holding company	12	100	100
Mount Thorley Operations Pty Ltd (ii)	Coal mining	24,214	100	100
Northern (Rhondda) Collieries Pty Ltd	Holding company	62,082	100	100
Miller Pohang Coal Company Pty Ltd	Sales company for Mount Thorley JV	100	80	80
Warkworth Mining Ltd	Mine management	100	85	85
Warkworth Pastoral Company Pty Ltd	Pastoral company for the Warkworth JV	100	85	85
Warkworth Tailings Treatment Pty Ltd	Tailings company for the Warkworth JV	100	85	85
Warkworth Coal Sales Ltd	Sales company for Warkworth JV	100	85	85
White Mining Pty Ltd (formerly White Mining Limited) (i)	Holding company and mine management	3,300,200	100	100
Watagan Mining Company Pty Ltd (i)	Holding company	100	100	100
Austar Coal Mine Pty Limited (i)	Coal mining and sales	64,000,000	100	100
White Mining Services Pty Limited (i)	Holding company	2	100	100
White Mining (NSW) Pty Limited (i)	Coal mining and sales	10	100	100
Ashton Coal Operations Pty Limited (i)	Mine management	5	100	100
Ashton Coal Mines Pty Ltd (formerly Ashton Coal Mines Ltd) (i)	Coal sales	100	100	100
Donaldson Coal Holdings Pty Ltd (formerly Donaldson Coal Holdings Ltd) (i)	Holding company	204,945,942	100	100
Gloucester (Sub Holdings 1) Pty Ltd (i)	Holding company	2	100	100
Donaldson Coal Pty Ltd (i)	Coal mining and sales	6,688,782	100	100
Donaldson Coal Finance Pty Ltd (i)	Finance company	10	100	100

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NAME OF ENTITY	PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES	ISSUED AND FULLY PAID SHARE CAPITAL $	EQUITY HOLDING 2025 %	EQUITY HOLDING 2024 %
Abakk Pty Ltd (i)	Holding company	6	100	100
Newcastle Coal Company Pty Ltd (i)	Coal mining	2,300,999	100	100
Primecoal International Pty Ltd (i)	Holding company	1	100	100

(i) These subsidiaries have been granted relief from the requirement to prepare financial reports in accordance with ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/785. These subsidiaries represent the closed Group for the purposes of the class order. For further information refer to Note E5.
(ii) These entities are considered to be the material controlled entities of the Group. Their principal activities are the exploration, development, production and marketing of metallurgical and thermal coal.
(iii) All subsidiaries included in the table above are incorporated and operate in Australia, except for Yancoal Insurance Company Limited which is incorporated and operates in Guernsey.

No subsidiaries have been deregistered / dissolved during 2025. Subsequent to period end, on 12 February 2026, three dormant entities were de-registered; Gwandalan Land Pty Ltd, Nords Wharf Land Pty Ltd, and Proserpina Coal Pty Ltd.

The subsidiaries as listed have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares and subordinated capital notes, which are held directly by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

E5 DEED OF CROSS GUARANTEE

Yancoal Australia Ltd and certain subsidiaries (refer to Note E4), are parties to a deed of cross guarantee under which each company guarantees the debts of the others. By entering into the deed, the wholly owned entities have been relieved from the requirement to prepare a financial report and Directors' Report under Legislative Instrument 2016/785 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

(a) Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

Set out below is a Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and a summary of movements in consolidated retained earnings for the year ended 31 December 2025 of the entities included in the deed of cross guarantee consisting of Yancoal Australia Ltd and certain subsidiaries. For details regarding the closed group and the extended closed group refer to Note E4.

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Revenue	**2,153**	**1,370**
Other income	27	1
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	1	(14)
Raw materials and consumables used	(67)	(91)
Employee benefits	(167)	(192)
Depreciation and amortisation	(163)	(204)
Transportation	(136)	(136)
Contractual services and plant hire	(75)	(93)
Government royalties	(31)	(58)
Coal purchase	(176)	(189)
Other operating expenses	(84)	(8)
Finance costs	(14)	(14)
Profit before income tax	**1,268**	**372**
Income tax benefit	76	64
Profit after income tax	**1,344**	**436**

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	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Cash flow hedges:		
Fair value losses transferred to profit or loss	51	125
Deferred income tax expense	(15)	(37)
Fair value losses taken to equity	—	—
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	**36**	**88**
Total comprehensive income	**1,380**	**524**
Summary of movements in consolidated retained earnings		
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year	363	356
Dividends paid	(769)	(429)
Profit after income tax	1,344	436
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	**938**	**363**

(b) Consolidated balance sheet

Set out below is a Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2025 of the entities included in the deed of cross guarantee consisting of Yancoal Australia Ltd and certain subsidiaries. For details regarding the closed group and the extended closed group refer to Note E4.

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,614	1,450
Trade and other receivables	769	4,717
Inventories	97	31
Other current assets	56	16
Total current assets	**2,536**	**6,214**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Trade and other receivables	14	15
Property, plant and equipment	764	709
Mining tenements	754	815
Exploration and evaluation assets	16	16
Intangible assets	27	30
Other financial assets	6,791	6,791
Deferred tax assets	163	159
Other non-current assets	30	17
Total non-current assets	**8,559**	**8,552**
Total assets	**11,095**	**14,766**
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	2,925	7,155
Interest-bearing liabilities	6	10
Current tax liabilities	73	90
Provisions	176	115
Total current liabilities	**3,180**	**7,370**

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	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	4	4
Interest-bearing liabilities	8	33
Provisions	412	489
Total non-current liabilities	**424**	**526**
Total liabilities	**3,604**	**7,896**
Net assets	**7,491**	**6,870**
EQUITY		
Contributed equity	6,679	6,679
Reserves	(126)	(172)
Retained earnings	938	363
Total equity	**7,491**	**6,870**

E6 ACQUISITION

On 3 October 2025, Moolarben Coal Mine Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Yancoal Australia Ltd (the Group) acquired an additional 3.75% interest in Moolarben Coal Joint Venture ("Moolarben JV") owned by KOSEP Australia Pty Ltd (1.25%), KOSPO Australia Pty Ltd (1.25%) and KOWEPO Australia Pty Ltd (1.25%). The Moolarben JV is accounted for as a joint operation. With the 3.75% acquisition the Group now holds a 98.75% interest in the Moolarben JV.

The accounting for the acquisition of the additional 3.75% interest in Moolarben JV has been determined on a provisional basis at 31 December 2025. Any adjustments to these provisional values as a result of completing work on the fair values of assets and liabilities acquired will be recognised within 12 months of the acquisition date and will be recognised as if they had occurred as at the date of acquisition.

Details of the purchase consideration and the net assets and liabilities acquired on the additional interest in the Moolarben JV are as follows:

	$M
Purchase Consideration:	
Upfront cash consideration	25
Economic benefit adjustment	(11)
Deferred cash consideration	62
Fair value of net identifiable assets acquired (refer to below)	**76**

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

	$M
Cash	2
Trade receivables	1
Inventories	4
Property, plant and equipment	56
Mining tenements	42
Trade and other payables	(8)
Provisions	(8)
Deferred tax liabilities	(13)
Fair value of net identifiable assets acquired	**76**

The assessment of fair value has primarily been informed by the carrying value of the prior 95% interest. The acquired business contributed revenue of $23 million and a net profit of $3 million to the Group for the period from 3 October 2025 to 31 December 2025. If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2025, the contributed consolidated revenue and net profit for the year ended 31 December 2025 would have been $86 million and $10 million, respectively. These amounts have been calculated using the Group's accounting policies.

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F OTHER INFORMATION

This section provides details on other required disclosures relating to the Group to comply with the accounting standards and other pronouncements. Information is provided on commitments, remuneration of auditors, events occurring after balance date, reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash inflow, other accounting policies and new and amended accounting policies.

F1 COMMITMENTS

(a) Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Property, plant and equipment		
Not later than one year		
Share of joint operations	97	205
Other	46	106
Later than one year but not later than five years		
Share of joint operations	1	—
Exploration and evaluation		
Not later than one year		
Share of joint operations	2	1
	146	**312**

F2 REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

(a) SW Audit

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $'000	31 DECEMBER 2024 $'000
Audit and review of financial statements	1,612	1,393
Audit-related services	25	25
Other assurance services	29	45
Non-audit services - Due Diligence assistance	145	—
Total remuneration of SW Audit	**1,811**	**1,463**

(b) ShineWing China CPA

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $'000	31 DECEMBER 2024 $'000
Audit and review of financial statements	58	—

(c) Other audit providers

During the year ended 31 December 2025 the Company incurred services provided by other audit providers for the audit and review of financial statements and financial information for:

PROVIDER	ENTITY	31 DECEMBER 2025 $'000	31 DECEMBER 2024 $'000
Deloitte	Hunter Valley Operations	132	87
Ernst & Young	Middlemount	25	5

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F3 RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX TO NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	31 DECEMBER 2025 $M	31 DECEMBER 2024 $M
Profit after income tax	440	1,216
Non-cash flows in profit or loss:		
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	778	750
Fair value losses recycled from hedge reserve	51	125
Rehabilitation provision increase	57	55
Unwinding of discount on provisions and deferred payables	35	31
(Gain) / loss on remeasurement of contingent royalty	(41)	4
Loss on remeasurement of royalty receivables	25	1
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(6)	(2)
Gain on sale of assets and de-recognition of liabilities (Donaldson)	(22)	—
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	(14)	(29)
Release of provisions	(70)	(47)
Foreign exchange losses / (gains)	59	(110)
Other provision increase	—	11
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in operating payables	61	206
Decrease in operating receivables	93	102
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	(22)	10
Increase in inventories	(65)	(3)
Increase in deferred tax	(85)	(56)
Decrease in tax provision	(17)	(131)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**1,257**	**2,133**

F4 HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The revenue, profit after tax, assets and liabilities for the last five years at 31 December are:

	2025 $M	2024 $M	2023 $M	2022 $M	2021 $M
Revenue	5,949	6,860	7,778	10,548	5,404
Profit before income tax	623	1,689	2,583	5,091	1,103
Income tax expense	(183)	(473)	(764)	(1,505)	(312)
Profit after tax	**440**	**1,216**	**1,819**	**3,586**	**791**
Profit is attributable to:					
Owners of Yancoal Australia Ltd	440	1,216	1,819	3,586	791
Non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES					
Current assets	3,218	3,540	2,533	3,810	2,531
Non-current assets	8,987	8,816	8,721	8,991	9,269
Total assets	**12,205**	**12,356**	**11,254**	**12,801**	**11,800**
Current liabilities	1,390	1,234	1,048	2,532	826
Non-current liabilities	1,782	1,805	1,764	2,239	4,828
Total liabilities	**3,172**	**3,039**	**2,812**	**4,771**	**5,654**
Net assets	**9,033**	**9,317**	**8,442**	**8,030**	**6,146**

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F5 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No matter or circumstances have occurred subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the result of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group or Company in subsequent financial periods except for the following:

- On 25 February 2026, the Directors declared a fully franked final dividend of A$161 million, A$0.1220 per share, with a record date of 20 March 2026 and a payment date of 15 April 2026.

F6 OTHER MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

(ii)Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

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(b) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

(i) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is 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.

Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial instruments the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding ECL, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition, and
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. TheGroup has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value arising from remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss excludes any dividend or interest earned on the financial assets and is included in the 'other revenue' line item.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor, or the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;

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- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor; and
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of 'investment grade' as per globally understood definition.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable.

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full.

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider; or
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default (including consideration of enforceability and recoverability under any guarantees). The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date and any undrawn, but committed loans associated with the financial asset.

For financial assets, the ECL is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial instruments;
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 month ECL at the current reporting date.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

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Impairment of trade receivables

The Group has applied the simplified approach to measuring ECL to trade and other receivables using a life-time expected loss allowance. The Group has also used the practical expedient of a provisions matrix using fixed rates to approximate the ECL. These provisions are considered representative across all business and geographic segments of the Group based on historical credit loss experience and considered future information.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities including trade and other payables, non-contingent royalty payable, interest-bearing liabilities which are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees paid or points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Interest expense is recognised on an effective interest basis.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(iii) Accounting for derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date when a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value at the end of the reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. The Group designates certain derivatives as either: (i) hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities (fair value hedge); and (ii) hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedge).

The fair values of various derivative instruments used for hedging purposes are disclosed in Note D7. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months and as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

At the inception of the hedging relationship the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument that is used in a hedging relationship is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives or other financial instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in profit or loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in the profit or loss.

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting and those not designated as hedging instruments

Changes in the fair value of any derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting and those not designated as hedges are recognised immediately in the profit or loss.

(iv) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in investment revaluation reserve is recognised in profit or loss.

A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

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F7 NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS ADOPTED BY THE GROUP

The relevant accounting amendments and interpretations effective for the current reporting period are:

- AASB S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information
- AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures
- AASB 2023-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Lack of exchangeability

AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures has formed part of the climate reporting separately presented in the Sustainability report and have been implemented from 1 January 2025. The Group has not applied AASB S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information, for which is a voluntary standard. Above mentioned amendments have not resulted in any changes to the Group's accounting policies and have no effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior periods.

Except for the above mentioned amendment there were no further changes to the Group's accounting policies and no effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior periods.

F8 NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2025 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group.

The Group's assessment of the impact of the other new standards and interpretations is set out below.

REFERENCE	DETAILS OF NEW STANDARD/AMENDMENT/INTERPRETATIONS INCLUDING CLIMATE REPORTING STANDARDS	APPLICATION DATE FOR THE GROUP
AASB 18	AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements This Standard will replace AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and will improve how entities communicate in their financial statements, with a particular focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss. There are also limited changes to the presentation of the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flow. 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; and • enhanced requirements for grouping information (i.e. aggregation and disaggregation). These new requirements will enable investors and other financial statement users to make more informed decisions, including better allocations of capital, that will contribute to long-term financial stability. Impact: Yancoal continue to assess the impact of the new standard and at this point we dont expect there to be any material impact. Yancoal is not planning to early adopt this standard.	1 January 2027
AASB 2024-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments • Specific provisions on derecognition of financial liabilities settled though the electronic payment system. Subject to certain conditions being met, an entity is permitted to regard such financial liabilities as settled before the settlement date. Notably, the entity needs to determine whether the settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system is insignificant. • For financial assets with contingent features (such as ESG related), the contractual cash flows are solely principal and interest if and only if, in all contractually possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without such a contingent feature. For this the entity needs to perform appropriate qualitative and quantitative assessments to determine whether such criterion is met, unless it is clear from little or no analysis. • For financial assets with non-recourse features (due to linkage to cash flows generated from specific assets), an entity is required to also consider how this link is affected by other contractual arrangements, such as subordinated debt or equity instruments issued by the debtor. • Exclude arrangements that are meant to provide credit enhancement from the purview of provisions relating to contractually linked instruments (for e.g., structured entity set up to hold the underlying assets that will generate the cash flows to repay the creditor.). Include financial instruments such as lease receivables (including ONLY those with variable payments dependent on an index or rate) which have contractual cash flows similar to principal and interest but not within the scope of AASB 9. Impact: Yancoal continue to assess the impact of the new standard and at this point we dont expect there to be any material impact. Yancoal is not planning to early adopt this standard.	1 January 2026

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AASB 2025-1	AASB 2025-1: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity This standard makes significant amendments impacting AASB 9 as below: • Clarify the application of the 'own-use' criteria to nature-dependent electricity contracts. For this purpose, nature-dependent electricity contracts are contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of electricity generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (for example, the weather). An entity entered into and continues to hold such a contract in accordance with its expected electricity usage requirements if the entity has been, and expects to be, a net purchaser of electricity for the contract period. An entity is a net purchaser of electricity if it buys sufficient electricity to offset the sales of any unused electricity in the same market in which it sold the electricity • Permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments. An entity is permitted to designate as the hedged item a variable nominal amount of forecast electricity transactions that is aligned with the variable amount of nature-dependent electricity expected to be delivered by the generation facility as referenced in the hedging instrument Impact: Management believes there will be no impact on the financial statements of the Group when the said amendments become effective.	1 January 2026
AASB 2014-10, AASB 2024-4b	AASB 2014-10: Sale or contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture AASB 2024-4b: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections • The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in AASB 10 and those in AASB 128 (2011), in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. • The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. • AASB 2024-4b defers the effective date of AASB 2014-10 to 1 January 2028. Impact: This will only have impact where there has been a sale or contribution of assets between the entity and its investor. In the current period no such material transactions have occurred.	1 January 2028
AASB 2024-3	This standard makes editorial amendments to AASB 9 and AASB 10 as a result of which the following clarifications emerge: • Initial recognition of trade receivables under AASB 9 is to be at the amounts determined as per AASB 15 (considering the significant financing component) instead of the transaction price; and • A de-facto agent includes a party which has the ability to direct another party on behalf of the investor. Impact: The impact of these amendments is not expected to be material as the current accounting policies of the entity are already aligned with the amendments.	1 January 2026

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

For the year ended 31 December 2025

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In the Directors' opinion:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 44 to 104 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001,* including:

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

  (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date, and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable, and

(c) at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the members of the extended closed group identified in Note E4 will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject by virtue of the deed of cross guarantee described in Note E5.

(d) the information disclosed in the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.

Note A(i) confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Directors have been given the declarations by individuals performing the function of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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

Gregory Fletcher

Gregory James Fletcher

Director

Sydney

25 February 2026

Accountants & Advisors

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF YANCOAL AUSTRALIA LTD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Yancoal Australia Ltd (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and the directors' declaration.

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

- giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, and
- 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 & 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 judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Impairment of assets (Note C3)

Area of focus	How our audit addressed the area of focus
A substantial portion of the value of the Group's non-current assets are tangible and intangible assets which are subject to an impairment assessment in accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*.	Our audit procedures included: • obtaining and assessing management's impairment position papers and impairment models • assessing the basis for determining the Cash-Generating Units (CGUs)

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The recoverable amount of each cash generating unit has been calculated based on the fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD). The recoverable amount of the NSW, Yarrabee and Middlemount CGUs is $7,650 million. Given the magnitude of the assets, the complexity of the valuation models, and the significant judgement involved in estimating the key assumptions, impairment was a key audit matter.	• obtaining an understanding and assessing key controls over the preparation of the FVLCD models • obtaining an understanding of the methods, assumptions and data used in the FVLCD models • engaging with management's experts involved in developing the key assumptions driving the FVLCD models and challenging key assumptions • testing the integrity and accuracy of the FVLCD models, including engaging our auditor's valuation expert • assessing whether the methods, assumptions and data were appropriate • engaging an auditor's valuation experts to assess the appropriateness of the FVLCD models and it's key assumptions which include price forecasts, discount rate and forex assumptions. • assessing the appropriateness of the sensitivity analysis and performing an independent sensitivity analysis • assessing the adequacy of the Group's impairment disclosures.

2. Rehabilitation provision (Note C11)

Area of focus	How our audit addressed the area of focus
The Group has closure and rehabilitation obligations to restore and rehabilitate environmental disturbances created by its mine sites. The rehabilitation provision of $1,374 million as at 31 December 2025 is measured based on management's estimates and assumptions relating to life of mine and disturbance activities. Significant judgement is required to assess the accuracy and completeness of the provisions. Given the complexity of the estimation process, the degree of judgement involved in estimating the key assumptions, and the materiality of the provision, this area was a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included: • evaluating the Group's legal and regulatory obligations for closure and rehabilitation • obtaining an understanding and assessing key controls over the preparation of rehabilitation provision • obtaining an understanding of the methods, assumptions and data used in the rehabilitation provision calculating whether the future rehabilitation costs were consistent with the closure plans prepared by the Group's internal experts for relevant sites • assessing the operational sites' disturbance footprint against the rehabilitation cost estimates • testing the mathematical accuracy of the closure and rehabilitation provision calculations • assessing the qualifications, competence and objectivity of the internal and external experts and that the information provided by the Group's experts has been appropriately reflected in the calculation of the closure and rehabilitation provisions

- challenging the key assumptions used by management, including benchmarking to comparable market data and external experts' technical data
- meeting with management's technical experts involved in modelling the rehabilitation and mine closure plans and the life of mine models and challenging key assumptions
- assessing the adequacy of the Group's disclosures relating to the rehabilitation provision

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 Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

a) 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

b) the consolidated entity disclosure statement for being true and correct in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, and

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

i. 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

ii. the consolidated entity disclosure statement as 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 ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related 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 has 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 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and review of work performed for the purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 12 to 28 of the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Yancoal Australia Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2025 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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Take the lead

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.

SW Audit
Chartered Accountants

Yang (Bessie) Zhang
Partner

Rami Eltchelebi
Partner

Sydney, 25 February 2026

YANCOAL AUSTRALIA LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
As at 31 December 2025

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In accordance with the requirements of subsection 295(3A) of the Australian Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), set out below is the consolidated entity disclosure statement disclosing information in respect of Yancoal Australia Limited and entities it controlled, being each entity that was part of the consolidated entity in relation to which the financial statements in this annual report have been prepared, as at 31 December 2025.

NAME OF ENTITY	ENTITY TYPE	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION	OWNERSHIP INTEREST	TAX RESIDENCY
Yancoal Australia Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Yancoal Australia Sales Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Yancoal Resources Pty Ltd (formerly Yancoal Resources Limited)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Yancoal Mining Services Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Yancoal Insurance Company Limited	Body corporate	Guernsey	100	Guernsey
Yancoal Moolarben Pty Ltd *	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Moolarben Coal Mines Pty Ltd *	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Moolarben Coal Operations Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Moolarben Coal Sales Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Felix NSW Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Yarrabee Coal Company Pty Ltd *	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Proserpina Coal Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Athena Coal Operations Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Athena Coal Sales Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Gloucester Coal Pty Ltd (formerly Gloucester Coal Ltd)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Westralian Prospectors Pty Ltd (formerly Westralian Prospectors NL)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Eucla Mining Pty Ltd (formerly Eucla Mining NL)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
CIM Duralie Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Duralie Coal Marketing Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Duralie Coal Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Gloucester (SPV) Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Gloucester (Sub Holdings 2) Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
CIM Mining Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Monash Coal Holdings Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
CIM Stratford Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
CIM Services Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Monash Coal Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stratford Coal Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Stratford Coal Marketing Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Coal & Allied Industries Pty Ltd (formerly Coal & Allied Industries Ltd)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Kalamah Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Coal & Allied (NSW) Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Australian Coal Resources Pty Ltd (formerly Australian Coal Resources Ltd)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Coal & Allied Operations Pty Ltd *	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Lower Hunter Land Holdings Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Oaklands Coal Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Novacoal Australia Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
CNA Resources Pty Ltd (formerly CNA Resources Ltd) *	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
CNA Warkworth Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Coal & Allied Mining Services Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
RW Miller (Holdings) Pty Ltd (formerly RW Miller (Holdings) Ltd)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Mount Thorley Coal Loading Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	70	Australia
Gwandalan Land Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Nords Wharf Land Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Catherine Hill Bay Land Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Black Hill Land Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Minmi Land Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia

*Represents controlled entities that are participants in a joint venture within the consolidated Group, either as; a holder of a bid class security or has marketable interest in the JV. It excludes controlled entities that merely act as managers or other service providers under a service agreement instead of holding any securities in the joint venture.

YANCOAL AUSTRALIA LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
As at 31 December 2025

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NAME OF ENTITY	ENTITY TYPE	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION	OWNERSHIP INTEREST	TAX RESIDENCY
Namoi Valley Coal Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
CNA Warkworth Australasia Pty Ltd *	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
CNA Bengalla Investments Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Mount Thorley Operations Pty Ltd *	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Northern (Rhondda) Collieries Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Miller Pohang Coal Company Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	80	Australia
Warkworth Mining Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	85	Australia
Warkworth Pastoral Company Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	85	Australia
Warkworth Tailings Treatment Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	85	Australia
Warkworth Coal Sales Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	85	Australia
White Mining Pty Ltd (formerly White Mining Limited)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Watagan Mining Company Pty Ltd (i)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Austar Coal Mine Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
White Mining Services Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
White Mining (NSW) Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Ashton Coal Operations Pty Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Ashton Coal Mines Pty Ltd (formerly Ashton Coal Mines Ltd)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Donaldson Coal Holdings Pty Ltd (formerly Donaldson Coal Holdings Ltd)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Gloucester (Sub Holdings 1) Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Donaldson Coal Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Donaldson Coal Finance Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Abakk Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Newcastle Coal Company Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
Primecoal International Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia

* Represents controlled entities that are participants in a joint venture within the consolidated Group, either as; a holder of a bid class security or has marketable interest in the JV. It excludes controlled entities that merely act as managers or other service providers under a service agreement instead of holding any securities in the joint venture.

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2025 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Board and management of the Company are committed to good corporate governance. The Company adopts an approach to corporate governance based on international good practice as well as meeting Australian and Hong Kong legal requirements.

ASX CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

To the extent appropriate to the scale and nature of the Company's business, the Company has adopted the 4th edition of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Principles and Recommendations ("ASX Recommendations"). This statement sets out the Company's compliance with the ASX Recommendations and the main corporate governance policies and practices adopted by the Company.

HK LISTING AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE HONG KONG CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

The Company has also adopted the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code in Part 2 of Appendix C1 (the "HK Code") to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on HKEx (the "HK Listing Rules") as part of its corporate governance policy.

The Company has implemented and applied the principles contained within the HK Code in conducting the Company's business, including reflecting those principles in the Company's Board Charters and relevant policies. In the opinion of the Board, the Company has complied with the code provisions of the HK Code (in addition to the relevant principles of the ASX Recommendations, unless otherwise disclosed) for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. The conduct of the Company's compliance with the principles is discussed further in this statement.

1. OUR BOARD

ROLE OF THE BOARD

The Board is responsible for the overall corporate governance, leadership and control of the Company including directing the affairs of the Company, setting and monitoring the Company's risk management strategy (including ESG risks and climate-related risks and opportunities) and overseeing the appointment, remuneration and performance of senior Executives. The Board is committed to maximising performance, generating appropriate levels of shareholder value and financial return, and sustaining the growth and success of the Company over the longer-term. Directors are expected to exercise their decision making in the best interests of the Company.

The Board's role and responsibilities and its delegation of authority to standing committees and senior Executives have been formalised in a Board Charter. The Board Charter can be found within the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website.

To assist the Board in making independent judgements, the Board Charter sets out the procedure by which the Board collectively, and each individual Director, can seek independent professional advice, at the Company's expense.

DELEGATION TO MANAGEMENT

The Board delegates responsibility for the day to day management of the Company's affairs and implementation of the strategy and policy initiatives set by the Board to the Chair of the Executive Committee ("CEC"), the CEO and other senior Executives. The Executive Committee is a management committee comprising the CEC, CEO, the CFO and any other senior Executives that the Board resolves from time to time will be members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee Charter sets out the functions of the Executive Committee and the duties of the CEC, CEO and CFO and provides for a clear division of responsibility between management and the Board. The Executive Committee Charter is supplemented with the financial decision authorities matrix and appropriate approval thresholds at different management / executive levels, which have been approved by the Board.

Given the delegation of the day-to-day management of the Company, it is the responsibility of management, with the assistance of the Company Secretary, to provide the Directors with timely, adequate and appropriate information to assist the Directors in making informed decisions and to be able to effectively perform their duties and responsibilities.

STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD

During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, the Board composition was:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
Ning Yue
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
Gang Ru (Chairman)
Jiuhong Wang (from 20 February 2025)
Xiaolong Huang
Zhiguo Zhao (from 20 February 2025)
Changyi Zhang (to 20 February 2025)
Ang Li (from 20 February 2025)
INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
Gregory James Fletcher
Debra Anne Bakker
Peter Andrew Smith

The skills, experience and expertise of each Director and the period that each Director has held office is disclosed in the Information on Directors in the Directors' Report. There is no relationship (including financial, business, family or other material/relevant relationship(s)) between board members and between the Chairman, CEO and CEC.

The Constitution provides that there will be a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 11 Directors of the Company, unless the Company resolves otherwise at a general meeting.

The number of meetings held by the Board during 2025 and each director's attendance at these meetings is set out in the Directors' Report.

In accordance with Rule 3.09D of the HK Listing Rules, each of Jiuhong Wang, Zhiguo Zhao and Ang Li received legal advice as referred to in Rule 3.09D of the HK Listing Rules from the

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Company's external legal advisor on 20 February 2025. They have confirmed that they understood their obligations as a director of a listed issuer.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

The current Chairman, Gang Ru, was nominated by the Company's majority shareholder, Yankuang Energy Group Company Limited ("Yankuang Energy"). The Chairman leads the Board and is responsible for the efficient organisation and conduct of the Board's functions. The Chairman ensures that Directors have the opportunity to contribute to Board deliberations. The Chairman regularly communicates with the CEC and CEO to review key issues and performance trends.

The current CEO is Sharif Burra, who was appointed as CEO on 8 September 2025. For the period from 14 January 2025 to 8 September 2025, Ning Yue served as Acting CEO, replacing David James Moult due to his retirement.[51] The CEO is responsible for conduct and supervision of the management function of the Company, including implementing strategic objectives, plans and budgets approved by the Board. The CEO has overall responsibility for the Company's operations (other than as delegated to the CEC) and undertakes such responsibilities as may be delegated to him by the Board from time to time. During the period whilst the Company has an Acting CEO who was also the CEC, we reviewed the relevant delegations to ensure appropriate controls were in place. The CEO is accountable to the Board and reports to the Chairman of the Board and the CEC.

The roles of the Chairman, CEC and the CEO are separate and usually assumed by different individuals to ensure a balance of power and authority, so that power is not concentrated in any one individual of the Board. There is a clear division of responsibilities between the Chairman, CEC and the CEO.

The Board represents a balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspectives appropriate to the requirements of the Company's business.

The table below sets out the skills and experience that are represented on the Board as at 31 December 2025.

BOARD COLLECTIVE KEY SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE

Mining / exploration and production/ engineering	• Executive experience in mining, engineering or resources companies • Experience in engineering, exploration and production projects both domestically and internationally
Capital Management	• Experience in strategic planning of capital management, including debt, equity, and investments • Experience in the delivery and implementation of capital management projects
Major transactions/major projects	• Experience in assessing commercial viability and delivery of major transactions and investments, including M&A transactions and other corporate development transactions • Experience in the planning and delivery of major projects, including brownfield and greenfield projects
Trading / marketing	• Relevant experience in marketing and trading of coal
Strategy	• Experience in developing and implementing successful business strategy, including appropriately overseeing management on the delivery of agreed strategic planning objectives
Leadership	• Experience at a senior executive level working in a large organisation
Board experience	• Experience in serving on Boards of varying size and composition, in varying industries and for a range of organisations

[51] Mr David Moult retired on 14 January 2025 and Mr Ning Yue was appointed Acting CEO on the same date.

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Board/Committee experience	• Experience in serving on Boards of varying size and composition, in varying industries and for a range of organisations
Corporate governance	• Experience in governance within large organisations and multi- jurisdictional compliance environments • Publicly listed company experience
Accounting / audit / risk management	• Experience in financial accounting, reporting and corporate finance, including recognising and evaluating financial risks and maintaining effective risk management and internal controls
Government / policy	• Experience in government affairs, and public and regulatory policy
Legal / regulatory	• Experience in compliance and knowledge of legal and regulatory requirements
Health, safety and environment	• Experience in health, safety and environment, including controlling risks and implementing and monitoring health, safety and environment strategies and procedures
Human resources	• Experience in remuneration, workplace culture, people management and succession planning
International business expertise	• Experience in and exposure to political, cultural, regulatory and business environments in a range of global locations • Experience with doing business in China, including with government agencies, regulators and customers
IT /Technology / Cyber	• Experience in new and emerging technologies • Experience in cyber security risk management • Experience in overseeing and implementation of information technology systems
Sustainability	• Experience and knowledge in environmental and social sustainability risks and climate related risks and opportunities

NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

The Board considers that Board succession planning, and the progressive and orderly renewal of the Company's Board membership, are an important part of the governance process. The Board's policy for the selection, appointment and re-appointment of Directors is to ensure that the Board possesses an appropriate range of skills, experience and expertise to enable the Board to carry out its responsibilities most effectively. As part of this appointment and re-appointment process, the Directors consider Board renewal and succession plans and whether the Board's size and composition is conducive to making appropriate decisions.

At the time of appointment of a new Non-Executive Director, the key terms and conditions relevant to that person's appointment, the Board's responsibilities and the Company's expectations of a Director are set out in a letter of appointment. The Company has implemented an induction program, facilitated by the Company Secretary, through which new Non-Executive Directors are introduced to the Company's operations and are familiarised with the Company's strategy, culture and core values. The Board will consider and has also established a Nomination and Remuneration Committee to make recommendations to the Board on matters (if applicable) such as:

- Board composition and succession planning for the Board and oversight of succession planning for the Executive Committee;
- Director remuneration (subject to any shareholder approval that is required in accordance with the Company's Constitution, ASX Listing Rules and HK Listing Rules) and remuneration arrangements for the Company's Executive Committee and any other person nominated as such by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee from time to time;
- the public reporting of remuneration for Directors and key management personnel and other members of the Executive Committee;
- the performance assessment of the Executive Committee;
- designing Company remuneration policy and regulations with regard to corporate governance; and
- oversight of the progress of the diversity and inclusion strategy, as well as diversity metrics at the organisation and operation level.

In carrying out its duties, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has regard to the ASX Recommendations and the principles in the HK Code in particular, principles B.1 and B.2. Further information regarding the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is outlined under the Board committees section below.

The Board recognises that people are its most important asset and is committed to the maintenance and promotion of diversity and inclusion in the workplace at all levels of the organisation. The Company's Diversity and Inclusion Policy, approved by the Board, seeks to actively facilitate a more diverse and representative management and leadership structure. The Company has a strong commitment to diversity including to ensure the adequate representation of women in senior executive positions and on the Board.

In identifying candidates, the Board will consider nominees by reference to a number of selection criteria including the skills, expertise, background and gender that add to and complement the range of skills, expertise, background and gender of the existing Directors, the capability of the candidate to devote the necessary time and commitment to the role, potential conflicts of interest and independence, and the extent to which the candidate would fill a present need on the Board. The selection criteria for candidates for the Board are set out in the Nomination and Remuneration Committee Charter which can be found within the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website. Where appropriate, the appropriate checks are undertaken prior to a Director being appointed.

Shareholder approval is required for the appointment of Directors. However, Directors may appoint other Directors to fill a casual vacancy where the number of Directors falls below the Company Constitution's prescribed minimum number of Directors and in order to comply with any applicable laws, regulations, ASX Listing Rules or HK Listing Rules. If a Director is appointed to fill a casual vacancy in these circumstances, the approval of members must be sought at the next general meeting.

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No Director may hold office without re-election beyond the third annual general meeting ("AGM") following the meeting at which the Director was last elected or re-elected. The Company provides all material information in its possession, including the details of expertise and qualifications, details of any other material directorships, and any other materials that the Board considers to be material to such a decision, in relation to Directors standing for election or re-election in the Notice of Meeting provided to shareholders prior to the AGM.

Each Non-Executive Director (whether independent or not) has been appointed for an initial term of not more than 3 years and will be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every 3 years under rule 8.1 of the Company's Constitution, pending re-election by the shareholders at an AGM.

To the extent that the ASX Listing Rules require an election of Directors to be held and no Director would otherwise be required under the Company's Constitution to submit for election or re-election at an AGM, the Director who has been the longest in office since their last election or appointment must retire at the AGM. As between Directors who were last elected or appointed on the same day, where it is not agreed between the relevant Directors, the Director to retire must be decided by lot.

The process for appointment, retirement and re-election of Directors is set out in the Company's Constitution which can be found within the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website.

INDEPENDENCE STANDARD

In assessing the independence of its Directors, the Board has regard to the factors relevant to assessing the independence of a Director that are set out in Box 2.3 of the ASX Recommendations and Rule 3.13 of the HK Listing Rules. The criteria considered in assessing the independence of Non-Executive Directors are also set out in the Board Charter. The Board will consider the materiality of the Directors' interests, position, association or relationship for the purposes of determining 'independence' on a case-by-case basis, having regard to both quantitative and qualitative principles. Specifically, the Board will consider whether there are any factors or considerations which may mean that the Director's interest, business or relationship could, or could be reasonably perceived to, materially interfere with the Director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company or are likely to affect, or could appear to affect, their independent judgement.

A Director is generally considered to be independent if the Director:

- is not, and has not within the last three years been, employed in an executive capacity by the Company or any of its child entities;
- is not, nor has within the last three years been, a partner, principal, director or senior employee of a provider of material professional services to the Company or its holding company or any of their respective child entities;
- is not, nor has within the last three years been, in a material business relationship (e.g. as a supplier, professional adviser, consultant or customer) with the Company or any of its child entities, or an officer of, or otherwise associated with, someone with such a relationship;
- does not receive performance-based remuneration (including options or performance rights) from, or participate in an employee incentive scheme of, the Company;
- does not hold more than 1% of the number of issued shares of the Company;
- is not an officer of, or otherwise associated with, a substantial shareholder of the Company;
- is not, nor has been within the last three years an officer or employee of, or a partner, principal, director or employee of a professional adviser to, a substantial shareholder of the Company;
- does not have a material contractual relationship with the Company or any of its child entities other than as a Director;
- does not have, nor within one year prior to the appointment, had any material interest in any principal activity of or is not or was not involved in any material business dealings with the Company, its holding company or their respective child entities;
- does not have close personal ties with any person who falls within any of the categories described above;
- has not been a Director of the Company, for such a period that his or her independence from management and substantial holders may have been compromised; and
- is free from any other interest, position, association or relationship that might interfere, or might reasonably be seen to interfere, with the Director's capacity to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues before the Board and to act in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders generally.

DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

In determining the composition of the Board, the Company has regard to the balance of Executive and Non- Executive Directors to ensure that there is a strong independent presence on the Board to exercise independent judgement.

The Company has assessed the independence of each of the current Non-Executive Directors (including the Chairman of the Board) in light of their interests and relationships as at 31 December 2025, and has determined that of the 9 Directors on the Board as at 31 December 2025, three hold their positions in an independent Non-Executive capacity (based on the independence standard disclosed above). The Company's independent Directors as at 31 December 2025 are Gregory James Fletcher, Debra Anne Bakker and Peter Andrew Smith . Mr Fletcher has been an independent non-executive Director since his appointment on 26 June 2012 and has always emphasised the importance of high standards of corporate governance and contributed in objectively advising as well as constructively monitoring and mentoring the management team in their capacity as independent non-executive Directors. Being familiar with the corporate values of the Company, Mr Fletcher has enhanced these values through their strong professional relationship with management.

After a review of all the skill sets, experience and qualifications of Mr Fletcher, the Company is satisfied that Mr Fletcher has the required character, integrity, experience and knowledge to continue fulfilling the role of independent non-executive Director, and his continued tenure will continue to bring valuable insights, expertise and fresh perspectives to the Board. His re- appointment was also confirmed at the Company's 2024 AGM.

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As at 31 December 2025, a majority of the Board are not considered independent Directors due to their affiliations with the Company's majority shareholder, Yankuang Energy, and also Shandong Energy,and accordingly the Company does not comply with Recommendation 2.4 of the ASX Recommendations. However, the Board considers that its composition appropriately represents the interests of its shareholders including its majority shareholder, Yankuang Energy, and that the Board has put in place appropriate policies and procedures to guide the Board and senior Executives in circumstances where conflicts of interest may arise and in its dealings with Yankuang Energy, including establishing Independent Board Committees where appropriate.

Each independent Non-Executive Director must regularly, and at least annually, provide the Board with all information relevant to their continued compliance with the independence standard. The independence of Directors will be reviewed by the Board with assistance from the Nomination and Remuneration Committee on a regular basis and at least annually at or around the time that the Board or the Nomination and Remuneration Committee considers candidates for re-election to the Board.

The independent Non-Executive Directors have confirmed their independence in accordance with Rule 3.13 of the HK Listing Rules, the ASX Listing Rules and the Board Charter and the Company has received from each of the independent Non-Executive Directors an annual confirmation on his/her independence as required under the Board Charter, and pursuant to the ASX Listing Rules. Accordingly, the Company considers that the independent Non-Executive Directors continue to be independent as at 31 December 2025.

The Company has established the following mechanisms to ensure independent views and input are available to the Board:

- A sufficient number of three Independent Non-executive Directors representing one-third or more of the Board have been appointed and continue to devote adequate time contribution to the Company;
- All Independent Non-Executive Directors are required to confirm in writing annually their compliance of independence requirements;
- Annual meeting between the Chairman and all Independent Non-executive Directors without presence of other Directors providing an effective platform for the Chairman to listen to independent views on various issues concerning the Company;
- Independent professional advice would be provided to Independent Non-executive Directors upon reasonable request to assist them to perform their duties to the Company;
- Non-executive Directors receive fixed fee(s) for their role as members of the Board and Board Committee(s) as appropriate;
- Non-executive Directors' independence is assessed upon appointment, annually, and at any other time where the circumstances warrant reconsideration;
- All Directors are encouraged to express freely their independent views and constructive challenges during the Board / Board Committees meetings; and
- An Independent Board Committee consisting of independent Non-Executive Directors is established by the Board as and when required to manage any related party transactions.

The Board will review the implementation and effectiveness of such mechanisms on an annual basis.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, other than as disclosed to the HKEX and ASX, the Board at all times met the requirements of Rule 3.10 of the HK Listing Rules.

NOMINATION AND NON-INDEPENDENCE OF CHAIR

The Company's Constitution provides that the Company's shareholders holding a majority of the issued shares of the Company (which confer the right to vote) may nominate a Director to the office of Chairman and may elect one or more Directors to the office of Vice Chair.

As a nominee of Yankuang Energy, Gang Ru, the Chairman is not considered independent by the independence standard (as above) and accordingly the Company does not comply with Recommendation 2.5 of the ASX Recommendation. However, the Board considers that this is an appropriate reflection of Yankuang Energy's majority shareholding in the Company. While five of the Directors are associated with Yankuang Energy, this is considered appropriate in light of Yankuang Energy's majority shareholding in the Company. The Board has put in place appropriate policies and procedures such as the Conflicts and Related Party Transactions Policy and the Majority Shareholder Protocol to manage any potential conflicts, while the Company's Constitution allows for the establishment of an Independent Board Committee consisting of independent Non-Executive Directors if required.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

To help ensure that any conflicts of interests are identified, the Company has put in place a standing agenda item at all meetings of the Board and its committees to provide the Directors with the opportunity of declaring any conflicts of interests in the subject matter of the proposed resolutions made within the meeting. As mentioned above, the Board has put in place appropriate policies and procedures such as the Conflicts and Related Party Transactions Policy and the Majority Shareholder Protocol to manage any potential conflicts, while the Company's Constitution allows for the establishment of an Independent Board Committee consisting of independent Non-Executive Directors if required.

INDUCTION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Upon appointment, Directors are provided with induction training. This includes briefing sessions with management regarding the Company's structure, business operations, history, and culture, and provision of an information pack containing a letter of appointment setting out the Company's expectations, Directors' duties and the terms and conditions of their appointment, and other materials containing information about the Company including the Company's Constitution, charters and policies to support the induction of Directors to the Board.

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Yancoal has an ongoing Director training program, which Directors participate in to ensure that they maintain the skills and knowledge required to effectively discharge their responsibilities. Examples of continuing education or development programs include briefings on directors' positive duties obligations, cybersecurity, privacy and AI risks, anti-bribery and corruption, conflicts of interest, sustainability and climate related reporting and disclosure requirements, proposed changes to the ASX and HKEX corporate governance regimes and other relevant topics. Periodic review is undertaken to consider whether professional development for Directors is required to enable the Board to deal with new and emerging business and governance issues, and Directors are expected to undertake any necessary continuing education and training. The attendance record of continuous professional development training for each director during the year ended 31 December 2025 is disclosed in the Directors' Report.

The Company Secretary supports Directors by providing access to information in appropriate form where requested.

KEEPING NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING DIRECTORS INFORMED

There are currently a number of non-English speaking directors on the Board. To ensure that these directors understand, and are able to participate in, Board meeting discussions and can properly discharge their directors' duties and obligations, the Company will ensure that:

- all Board and Board Committee papers or any other key corporate documents are distributed to a Director in a language the Director speaks and understands where that Director does not speak and understand English; and
- an interpreter is available at all Board and Board Committee meetings (whether in person, by telephone, video conference or otherwise) to assist in translating the content of all discussions at those meetings to ensure all Directors can understand and contribute to the discussions at those meetings.

In addition to the above, to ensure that all Directors are kept informed and can properly discharge their directors' duties and obligations, where required Board in-camera sessions are held prior to Board meetings, with a translator present, to provide all Directors the opportunity to participate and discuss important Company matters, and all Board Committee meetings, where possible and appropriate, invite all Directors to attend regardless of whether such Directors are members of such Board Committees.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The Company Secretary supports and is accountable to the Board, through the Chairman, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board. The Company Secretary facilitates the timely flow of information within the Board and between the Board and management. Each Director is able to communicate directly with the Company Secretary and vice versa. The Board Charter sets out the other duties of the Company Secretary, which include being responsible for:

- ensuring compliance by the Company with the Company's Constitution, the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and other applicable laws and Listing Rules as they relate to the Company;
- providing corporate governance advice to the Board and facilitating induction processes and the ongoing professional development of Directors;
- ensuring that the Board Charter and relevant policies and procedures are followed;
- ensuring that the Company's books and registers required by the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*, the Securities and Future Ordinance and other applicable laws are established and properly maintained;
- ensuring that all notices and responses are lodged with ASIC, ASX and HKEx on time; and
- organising and attending shareholders' meetings and Directors' meetings, including sending out notices, preparing agendas, marshalling proxies and compiling minutes.

The Company Secretary is Laura Ling Zhang, a full-time employee of the Company. Ms Zhang has completed no less than 15 hours of professional training to update her skills and knowledge as required under Rule 3.29 of the HK Listing Rules.

PERFORMANCE OF THE BOARD, ITS COMMITTEES AND INDIVIDUAL DIRECTORS

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee oversees from time to time an evaluation process for the Board, its committees and each Director based on the Board Performance Evaluation Protocol ("Protocol") adopted and approved and last revised by the Board in February 2022.

The Board

Periodically, a review of the structure and operation of the Board, the skills and characteristics required by the Board to maximise its effectiveness and whether the mix of skills, experience and expertise and the Board's practices and procedures are appropriate for the present and future needs of the Company is conducted. This evaluation of performance of the Board may be conducted with the assistance of an external facilitator. As set out in the Board Charter, the review of the Board involves Directors providing written feedback on the Board's performance to the Chairman or to an external facilitator, which in turn is discussed by the Board, with consideration of whether any steps for improvement are required.

Board committees

On a periodic basis, Directors will provide written feedback in relation to the performance of the Board, its committees and individual Directors against a set of agreed criteria. At such time, each committee of the Board will also be required to provide feedback in terms of a review of its own performance and the feedback is discussed by the Board, with consideration of whether any steps for improvement are required. Where appropriate to facilitate the review process, assistance may be obtained from third party advisers.

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Individual Directors

Directors are evaluated on, amongst other things, their alignment with the values of the Company, their commitment to their duties and their level of financial, technical and specialist knowledge. Directors are also expected to be fully aware of their duties of care and skill, as well as fiduciary duties, as a Director.

Periodically a performance review is conducted by the Chairman for each Non-Executive Director, specifically addressing the performance criteria within the Protocol.

A review of the performance of the Chairman is facilitated by the Co-Vice Chairs who seek input from each Director individually on the performance of the Chairman against the competencies for the Chairman's role approved by the Board.

Performance reviews

Since the adoption of the Protocol in 2012, the Company has carried out seven board performance reviews internally, and has conducted one externally facilitated board performance review. An externally facilitated review of the Board was carried out in 2016 (in respect of 2015) and the last review of the Board and its committees was conducted internally in 2025.

The Company has undertaken a review of the performance of the Board and its committees for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and accordingly the Company has adopted Recommendation 1.6(b) of the ASX Recommendations.

PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR EXECUTIVES

The CEC and the CEO review the performance of senior Executives annually against appropriate measures as part of the Company's performance management system for all managers and staff.

On an annual basis, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and subsequently the Board formally reviews the performance of the CEO and the CEC. The CEO's performance is assessed against qualitative and quantitative criteria, including profit performance, other financial measures, safety performance and strategic actions. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee also undertakes an annual formal review of the performance of other members of the Executive Committee, based on similar criteria. The Board reviews and approves the annual review of all the members of the Executive Committee undertaken by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The performance evaluations for the CEC, CEO and senior Executives will take place in 2026 (in respect of 2025), and will be carried out in accordance with the process disclosed above.

REMUNERATION OF NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND SENIOR EXECUTIVES

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee makes recommendations to the Board to achieve Company remuneration structures that are equitable and aligned with the long-term interests of the Company and its shareholders, to attract and retain skilled employees, to structure short and long term incentives that are challenging and linked to creation of sustainable returns and to ensure any termination benefits are justifiable and appropriate.

Non-Executive Directors

The Constitution provides that the Non-Executive Directors are entitled to such remuneration as approved by the Company's shareholders in accordance with the Constitution, which must not exceed the aggregate annual amount as determined by the Company in general meeting or by its majority shareholder, Yankuang Energy.

Remuneration for Non-Executive Directors is capped at an aggregate amount for each financial year of $3.5 million. Non-Executive Directors may also be paid such additional or special remuneration as the Directors decide is appropriate where a Non-Executive Director performs extra services or makes special exertions for the benefit of the Company. Such additional remuneration will not form part of the calculation of the aggregate cap on Non- Executive Directors' remuneration for a financial year and do not require shareholder approval. No Director is involved in determining his or her own remuneration.

Senior Executives

The Company's senior Executives are employed under written employment contracts that set out the terms of their employment. In 2025, no changes were made to the structure of senior Executive contracts. Where appropriate, the appropriate checks are undertaken prior to a new senior Executive being appointed.

Further details of the remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors, Executive Directors and senior Executives can be found in the Remuneration Report.

2. BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board may from time to time establish appropriate committees to assist in the discharge of its responsibilities.

The Board has established the following standing Board committees:

- AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
- HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEE
- NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
- STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

These Board committees review matters on behalf of the Board and as set out in the relevant Charter:

- refer matters to the Board for a decision, with a recommendation from the committee; or
- determine matters (where the committee acts with delegated authority), which the committee then reports to the Board.

Other committees may be established by the Board as and when required. Membership of the Board committees is based on the needs of the Company, relevant regulatory requirements, and the skills and experience of individual Directors.

The purpose and primary role of each of the Board committees and membership of the committees are outlined below. The Charters of each of these standing Board committees are available within the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website.

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AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

Independent Non-Executive Directors:

Gregory James Fletcher – Chair

Debra Anne Bakker

Non-Executive Directors:

Gang Ru (to 20 February 2025)

Zhiguo Zhao (from 20 February 2025)

The committee consists only of Non-Executive Directors with a majority being independent and the Chair of the committee is an independent Non-Executive Director and is not the Chairman of the Board. The Committee meets the minimum composition requirement of three Non- Executive Directors for the audit committee, at least one of whom is an independent Non-Executive Director with appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise, as required by the HK Code.

PURPOSE

The committee's objectives are to:

- help the Board in relation to the reporting of financial information;
- advise on the appropriate application and amendment of accounting policies;
- make evaluations and recommendations to the shareholders of the Company regarding the external auditor;
- recommend to the Board the remuneration of the external auditor for shareholder approval as required in accordance with the Constitution;
- provide a link between the Board and the external auditor and management;
- ensure that the Board, Directors and management are aware of material risks facing the business;
- ensure the systems in place to identify, monitor and assess risk are appropriate and operating effectively; and
- assess the independence of the external auditor.
- During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, work performed by the committee included,
- but was not limited to:
- review and endorsement of the Company's Interim and Annual Financial Results;
- regular review and updates of various financial, environmental and legal risk related policies and insurance renewals;
- consideration of external audit reports and approval of external auditor's audit plan;
- engagement of non-audit services;
- review of the Company's related party and connected transactions;
- annual review of Enterprise Risk Management Framework;
- endorsed amendments to the Audit and Risk Management Committee Charter, Delegations of Authority, New Conflict of Interest policy/system;
- reviewed the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) S2 Climate-related Disclosure Reporting requirements;
- regular updates on cyber-security matters;
- in-camera sessions with external auditors and internal auditors;
- review of the Company's exposure to fraud and oversight of related investigations;
- regular updates on potential speak-up facility matters maintained by an independent third party; and
- review of the effectiveness of risk management, internal control systems, internal audit function, review the structure and adequacy of the Company's arrangements and whether the Company is operating with due regard to the risk appetite set by the Board.

The qualifications, skills and experience of each member and the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the committee members at those meetings is disclosed in the Information on Directors in the Directors' Report.

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HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

Independent Non-Executive Directors:

Peter Andrew Smith – Chair

Non-Executive Directors:

Xiaolong Huang (to 20 February 2025)

Jiuhong Wang (from 20 February 2025)

Executive Directors:

Ning Yue

The committee consists of majority Non-Executive Directors and meets the minimum composition requirement of three Directors, as required by the Company's Health, Safety, Environment and Community Committee Charter.

PURPOSE

The committee assists the Board to:

- fulfil its responsibilities in relation to the health, safety, environment, and community (collectively HSEC") matters arising out of the activities of the Company;
- consider, assess and monitor whether or not the Company has in place the appropriate policies, standards, systems and resources required to meet the Company's HSEC commitments; and
- provide necessary focus and guidance on HSEC matters across the Company.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, work performed by the committee included, but was not limited to:

- monitoring the Company's ongoing health and safety and environmental performance, including significant incidents and regulatory investigations;
- overseeing major initiatives;
- endorsing the Company's Modern Slavery Action Plan;
- considering independent environmental assurance audits for various Company mine sites;
- considering independent and internal health and safety audits for various Company mine sites;
- reviewing and endorsing the framework for the 2024 Sustainability Report:
- endorsing amendments to the Health, Safety, Environment and Community Committee Charter;
- considering AASB S2 Climate-related requirements relating to the 2025 Sustainability Report; and
- overseeing community initiatives; and health, safety and environmental legal and compliance matters.

The qualifications, skills and experience of each member and the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the committee members at those meetings is disclosed in the Information on Directors in the Directors' Report.

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NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

Independent Non-Executive Directors:

Debra Anne Bakker – Chair

Gregory James Fletcher

Peter Andrew Smith

Non-Executive Directors:

Gang Ru

Jiuhong Wang (from 20 February 2025)

The committee consists only of Non-Executive Directors with a majority being independent, including the Chair of the committee, and meets the minimum composition requirement of three Non-Executive Directors, as required by the Company's Nomination and Remuneration Committee Charter.

PURPOSE

The committee assists the Board of the Company by making recommendations in relation to:

- Board composition and succession planning for the Board (where applicable) and the CEO and oversight of succession planning for the Executive Committee;
- Director remuneration (subject to any shareholder approval that is required in accordance with the Company's Constitution, ASX Listing Rules and HK Listing Rules) and remuneration arrangements for the Company's Executive Committee and any other person nominated as such by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee from time to time;
- the public reporting of remuneration for Directors and key management personnel and other members of the Executive Committee;
- oversight of the performance assessment of the Executive Committee;
- designing Company remuneration policy and regulations with regard to corporate governance; and
- oversight of the progress of the diversity and inclusion strategy, as well as diversity metrics at the organisation and operation level.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, work performed by the committee included, but was not limited to:

- consideration of re-election of Directors;
- review of the 2024 Corporate Governance Statement, including diversity and measurable objectives;
- finalisation and endorsement of Company short-term and long-term incentive plans and Company salary indexation and performance assessment implementation;
- monitoring workplace culture with a focus on Yancoal's efforts to prevent, and respond to, inappropriate workplace conduct, including sexual harassment, bullying and racism;
- keeping abreast of the current labour market conditions, the risks the tight labour market creates for talent attraction and retention and Yancoal's response to managing those risks; and
- endorsed amendments to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee Charter.

The qualifications, skills and experience of each member and the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the committee members at those meetings is disclosed in the Information on Directors in the Directors' Report.

STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

Non-Executive Directors:

Gang Ru – Chair

Xiaolong Huang

Changyi Zhang (to 20 February 2025)

Ang Li (from 20 February 2025)

The committee consists only of Non-Executive Directors and meets the minimum composition requirement of three Directors, as required by the Company's Strategy and Development Committee Charter.

PURPOSE

The committee assists the Board in its oversight and review of the Company's strategic initiatives, including:

- merger and acquisition proposals;
- major capital markets transactions;
- significant investment opportunities; and
- proposals to dispose of significant Company assets.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, work performed by the committee included, but was not limited to consideration of the Company's Strategy Plan update (including various acquisition opportunities and organic growth opportunities).

The qualifications, skills and experience of each member and the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the committee members at those meetings is disclosed in the Information on Directors in the Directors' Report

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INDEPENDENT BOARD COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	PURPOSE
An Independent Board Committee is composed of independent Non-Executive Directors who do not have a material interest in the relevant transactions.	An Independent Board Committee is established by the Board as and when required to manage any related party transactions. During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, the Independent Board Committee met for the purposes of considering transactions between or involving the Company and its majority shareholder, Yankuang Energy and/or its associates.

Meetings and attendance

The number of meetings held by the Board and each committee during 2025 and each member's attendance at these meetings is set out in the Directors' Report.

3. ACTING LAWFULLY, ETHICALLY AND RESPONSIBLY

OUR VALUES AND BELIEFS

The Company is focused on maintaining and upholding a company culture and a set of company values to underpin its ongoing success and sustainability as a business. Who we are and how we work as Yancoal employees is informed by the 'Yancoal Way', which encapsulates our beliefs, values and expected behaviours.

Our three core beliefs drive our values to deliver. They are:

TRANSPARENCY

We are open and honest with one another and have a "no surprises" mentality for all the stakeholders we work with.

COMPLIANCE

We always follow our internal rules and the rules of law where we operate.

EFFICIENCY

We strive to be efficient, productive and effective at what we do all day, every day.

Our beliefs are underpinned by our core values which drive our daily behaviour. Our five core values are:



PEOPLE

We value involvement from everyone. Full engagement is encouraged. 99% of what we need to know is already within the Yancoal workforce.

SAFETY

Safety is not optional. It is considered in everything we do to eliminate harm to our people.

EXCELLENCE

We identify and implement best practice and operate above the line in the 'can do' zone with courage, trust and pride.

INNOVATION

We seek to continuously improve all aspects of our business.

INTEGRITY

We do what we say with honesty, integrity and reliability. If it feels like the wrong thing to do it quite possibly is. If you are uncomfortable with doing something, check the Code or seek advice.

The Yancoal Way defines our vision and guides Yancoal's commitment to implementing both our long-term strategy and delivering our daily operational objectives. The Company acknowledges that it must build and sustain a strong corporate culture and through leadership programs such as Lead the Way continues to do so. Yancoal assesses our employees' performance on both what was achieved and how it was achieved on regularly. Our values and beliefs are supported by our Code of Conduct and other key governance policies, which are approved by the Board. The Code of Conduct and other key governance policies are internally promoted on a regular basis and training programs have been developed to instil and reinforce our values, beliefs and expected behaviours under the Code of Conduct and other key governance policies. Our Code of Conduct aligns with our current strategy and our vision.

Yancoal aims to maximise the value of its high quality coal portfolio and enhance it further with suitable organic and inorganic opportunities. In addition, we may examine opportunities to diversify into other minerals and alternate energy – after careful evaluation and subject to Board consideration and other relevant approvals before commencement.

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CODE OF CONDUCT

The Board policy is that Directors, employees and contractors must observe both the letter and spirit of the law, and adhere to the highest standards of business conduct. The Company has adopted a formal Code of Conduct and other key governance guidelines and policies which are approved by the Board that set out legal and ethical standards for the Company's Directors and employees, including (but not limited to) an Anti-Corruption Policy, Conflicts and Related Party Transactions Policy, Competition / Anti-Trust Policy, Health and Safety Policy, Gifts and Benefits Policy, Modern Slavery Policy, Share Trading Policy, Whistleblower Policy and Workplace Behaviour Policy.

The Code of Conduct and these other key governance guidelines and policies guide the Directors, the CEO, senior Executives, and employees generally as to the practices necessary to maintain confidence in the Company's integrity and as to the responsibility and accountability of individuals for reporting, and investigating reports of, misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances within the Group. The Code of Conduct and these other key governance guidelines and policies also guide compliance with legal and other obligations to stakeholders.

Specifically, the objective of the Code of Conduct is to:

- provide a benchmark for professional behaviour;
- support the Company's business reputation and corporate image within the community; and
- make Directors and employees aware of the consequences if they breach the policy.

The key values underpinning the Code of Conduct are:

- our actions must be governed by the highest standards of integrity and fairness;
- our decisions must be made in accordance with the letter and spirit of applicable law;
- our business must be conducted honestly and ethically, with our best skills and judgement, and for the benefit of customers, employees, shareholder and the Company alike; and
- the Company does not tolerate inappropriate workplace conduct, including sexual harassment, bullying and racism of any form.

The Code of Conduct is promoted across to all business activities in Australia and overseas and reinforced by training and appropriate disciplinary action if breached. Any material breaches of the Code of Conduct are reported to the Board or the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Code of Conduct is available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website and training for all levels of the business regarding the Code of Conduct is conducted periodically.

Yancoal's Code of Conduct is subject to periodic reviews to ensure it remains current and fit for purpose. During the most recent review, completed in 2025, it was determined that introducing a dedicated Code of Conduct for the Company's suppliers would be beneficial. Consequently, a standalone Supplier Code of Conduct has been developed and approved by the Board, with rollout planned to commence in 2026.

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REPORTING CONCERNS AND WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION

The Company's Whistleblower Policy encourages any current or former employees or officers, contractors or suppliers (and their employees), associates or certain family members of an individual mentioned above to raise serious concerns of misconduct or an improper state of affairs or circumstances in relation to the Company and report any issues if they have reasonable grounds for suspecting so. The disclosure cannot solely be about a personal work-related grievance.

Individuals can report their concerns confidentially in writing or by phone to a confidential Speak Up facility, which is operated by an independent external party. Alternatively, disclosure may be made with our Whistleblower Officer, the Executive General Manager ("EGM") of Risk and Audit, an officer or senior manager within the Company, the Company's auditor or if the disclosure concerns the Company's tax affairs or its associates, its registered tax agent or Business Activity Statement agent, or an employee or officer at the Company who has functions or duties relating to its tax affairs.

All disclosures made under the policy are treated seriously and may be the subject of an investigation with the objective of locating evidence that either substantiates or refutes the misconduct disclosed by a person. Such investigations will be facilitated in accordance with the steps and process detailed in the policy, subject to certain exceptions within the policy. The Company has in place processes for protecting, supporting and monitoring the welfare of anyone who makes a disclosure under the policy. The Audit and Risk Management Committee is informed at each meeting with a report on all active whistleblower matters and incidents, including information on the number and nature of disclosures made in the last quarter, the status of any investigations underway and the outcomes of any investigations completed and actions taken as a result of those investigations. Material whistleblower matters and incidents are also reported to the Board.

The Yancoal Whistleblower Policy is available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AND SANCTIONS POLICY

The Company is committed to the highest level of integrity and ethical standards in all business practices and has formally adopted an Anti-Corruption and Sanctions Policy, which outlines how the Company expects all of its Directors, officers and employees to behave when conducting business both in Australia and internationally. This is supplemented by the Company's Fraud Policy and Fraud Prevention, Detection and Response Plan, which address Corruption alongside other types of misconduct.

Corruption and bribery in all forms are strictly prohibited by the Company. Directors, officers and employees must conduct themselves, at all times, in a manner consistent with Company policy, community expectations and in compliance with state, federal and international legislation.

Breaches of the Anti-Corruption and Sanctions Policy are regarded as serious and will be subject to appropriate sanctions. Preliminary investigations of reported breaches are administered by Human Resources. If a breach of the policy is found to have occurred, a formal investigation process is administered by the Company Secretary in consultation with the supervisor or manager of the offending person. Any material breaches of the policy are reported to the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Anti-Corruption and Sanctions Policy is available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website and is supplemented by the Company's Code of Conduct and Gifts & Benefits Policy. Individuals can report concerns confidentially and anonymously via Yancoal's Speak Up facility, which is operated by an independent external party.

DEALINGS IN COMPANY SECURITIES

By law, and under the Company's Share Trading Policy, dealing in Company securities is subject to the overriding prohibition on trading while in possession of inside information.

In addition, the Company's Share Trading Policy includes the requirements set out in the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers as set out in Appendix C3 of the HK Listing Rules to regulate the Directors' securities transactions. It prohibits (other than in 'exceptional circumstances') dealing in Company securities or Yankuang Energy securities by Directors of the Group, all officers of the Company and other relevant employees and contractors of the Group, as well as their closely related parties, during specified blackout periods each year and an email is sent out prior to each blackout period reminding Directors and relevant personnel of their obligations. Subject to compliance with the Company's Share Trading Policy, employees are permitted to deal in Company securities or Yankuang Energy securities outside these blackout periods there they are not in possession of inside information, however additional approval requirements apply. The Share Trading Policy precludes relevant employees from entering into any hedge or derivative transactions relating to unvested options or share rights granted to them under incentive plans and securities that are subject to holding locks or restrictions on dealing under such plans. There are also restrictions that apply to relevant employees from entering into margin lending arrangements and short-term trading of the Company's securities. Breaches of the policy are treated seriously and may lead to disciplinary action, including dismissal.

The Company's Share Trading Policy was last revised in December 2025. A copy of the Share Trading Policy is available on the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website.

Specific enquiry has been made of all current Directors and they have each confirmed that they have complied with the Company's Share Trading Policy for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

MAKE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE

The Company recognises the importance of timely and adequate disclosure to the market and is committed to making timely and balanced disclosure of all material matters and to effective communication with its shareholders and investors so as to give them ready access to balanced and understandable information. The Company also works together with its major shareholder, Yankuang Energy, to ensure that Yankuang Energy can comply with its disclosure obligations in relation to Company information.

Similarly, Yankuang Energy seeks to ensure that the Company can comply with its disclosure obligations in relation to Yankuang Energy's information.

The Board has put in place a Disclosure Policy to encapsulate the disclosure obligations under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and the ASX Listing Rules and to set out procedures for managing compliance with those obligations. These

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procedures provide a framework for managing the disclosure of material matters to the market to ensure accountability at Board and senior Executive level. As part of this framework, a standing agenda item at all the Company's Board and Executive Committee meetings requires the Directors and senior Executives to consider whether any matters at the meeting should be disclosed to the market.

A Disclosure Committee has been established to assist the Company to meet its disclosure obligations. The committee plays a key role in reviewing and determining whether information is likely to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities such that it requires disclosure to the market. The Disclosure Committee members comprise the CEC, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary, Investor Relations General Manager and General Counsel.

In accordance with the Disclosure Policy, Board approval and input will only be required in respect of matters that are clearly within the reserved powers of the Board (and responsibility for which has not been delegated to management) or matters that are otherwise of fundamental significance to Yancoal. Copies of all material market announcements are also circulated to the Board promptly after they have been made, to ensure the Board has timely oversight of the nature and quality of information being disclosed to the market and the frequency of such disclosures. In addition, the Disclosure Committee receives copies of all market announcements prior to release regardless of materiality and the Chair of Audit and Risk Management Committee receives copies of all immaterial market announcements once released, otherwise material announcements are provided prior to release.

The Disclosure Policy can be found within the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website. Any information disclosed to the market through an announcement to the ASX and HKEx is also published on the Investor section of the Company's website.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

RISK IDENTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT

The Board, through the Audit and Risk Management Committee, is responsible for satisfying itself that a sound system of risk oversight and management exists, that internal controls are effective and for setting the risk appetite within which the Board expects management to operate.

In particular, the Board ensures that:

- the material strategic, operational, financial reporting, sustainability (including climate) and compliance risks are identified and evaluated; and
- risk management, internal control and reporting systems are in place to identify, assess, manage, monitor and report on these risks.

The role and membership of the Audit and Risk Management Committee are described under paragraph titled "Audit and Risk Management Committee" and under the Board committees section.

The Company's Audit and Risk Management Committee Charter can be found within the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website. The number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the committee members at those meetings is disclosed in the Directors' Report.

The Board has requested the Company's senior Executives and management to report to the Audit and Risk Management Committee and, where appropriate the Board, regarding the effective management of its material business risks.

In 2025, the Audit and Risk Management Committee had in place a framework to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor risks that are material to the business. This framework includes:

- implementation of a corporate risk management standard approved by the Audit and Risk Management Committee and the Board;
- identification of material business risk by reference to a corporate risk register, approved by the Audit and Risk Management Committee and the Board;
- formal risk identification activities being undertaken at both functional level and at each of the Company's mine sites;
- designated individuals across the business that have accountability for the monitoring and implementation of risk management within their areas of responsibility; and
- the EGM of Risk and Audit as a central resource available to assist with all risk management responsibilities, and to assist with any training/awareness or other related requirements.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee receives periodic reports on the performance of the Company's enterprise risk management framework, as well as on the Company's key risk exposures to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound and that the Company is operating with due regard to the risk appetite set by the Board. An annual review of the risk management framework was conducted in December 2025 by the Audit and Risk Management Committee, on behalf of the Board. The Audit and Risk Management Committee confirmed that the risk management framework continued to be effective and adequate. The Audit and Risk Management Committee confirmed that the Company is operating with due regard to the risk appetite set by the Board.

The EGM of Risk and Audit is responsible for establishing and managing the enterprise risk management framework, risk management system and practices. The Company's formal risk identification activities are guided by ISO 31000 - Risk Management and undertaken on a periodic basis; with risk identification and analysis activities performed at a functional level, as well as at each of the Company's operated mine sites.

The responsibility for managing risks, risk controls or risk management action plans is embedded within the business and undertaken as part of everyday activities. Together with the CEC, the Board and the Audit and Risk Management Committee, the EGM of Risk and Audit is responsible for developing a risk matrix and framework and for implementing related risk-based assurance processes for the Company and its subsidiaries. The EGM of Risk and Audit annually reviews and confirms the continued effectiveness of the risk framework to the Audit and Risk Management Committee and the Board.

The Board recognises and acknowledges that, while risk management controls and systems can be effective in managing risks, they cannot eliminate all risks relevant to the Company achieving its objectives and cannot provide absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

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INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The internal audit function is managed by the EGM of Risk and Audit. That person has direct access to the Chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee, as well as to the CEC, to whom he directly reports. The CEC and the Audit and Risk Management Committee recommends to the Board the appointment of the EGM of Risk and Audit.

The EGM of Risk and Audit has unfettered access to the Audit and Risk Management Committee and its Chair and wider business to seek information and explanations. The Chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee meets independently with the EGM of Risk and Audit.

The role of the EGM of Risk and Audit is responsible for the achievement of the risk management, internal audit, insurance and includes the responsibilities of Yancoal's Whistleblower Officer.

An annual program for internal audit and risk assurance is provided to the Audit and Risk Management Committee for approval. The annual Internal Audit program is focused on key risks and processes and evaluates the design and operating effectiveness of associated key controls.

The program includes a review of compliance with the obligations imposed by the General Rules on Internal Control for Enterprises and the Supporting Guidelines of Internal Control for Enterprises, jointly issued by five Chinese ministries.

Periodical status reports on the execution of the plan, including current findings and actions are provided to the Audit and Risk Management Committee. This includes key issues and subsequently corrective actions that are monitored, reviewed and reported. Any material findings are reported to the Board by the Chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

CLIMATE-RELATED DISCLOSURES

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) Standard S2 – Climate-related Disclosures ("AASB S2") establishes requirements for entities to disclose information that assists primary users of general purpose financial reports submitted under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) in understanding climate-related risks and opportunities and making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. AASB S2 requires an entity to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to impact an entity's cash flows, access to finance, or cost of capital over the short, medium, or long term. Key areas include governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets, incorporating scenario analysis and greenhouse gas emissions. AASB S2 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, as prescribed under the Corporations Act.

Entities may voluntarily apply AASB Standard S1 – General Requirements for Disclosures of Sustainability-related Financial Information and disclose information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities beyond climate. The Company has not prepared disclosures in relation to this standard.

The Company has developed a "Sustainability Report" to meet the requirements of AASB S2 to the extent appropriate to the scale and nature of its business.

The 2025 Sustainability Report forms a part of the Company's Annual Report, along with the Financial Statements, Directors' Report and Auditor's Report.

Among other things, the Sustainability Report includes the Company's material climate-related risks and opportunities; the Company's risk management and strategic approach to managing these climate-related risks and opportunities; climate-related metrics and targets; and relevant governance policies and procedures.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE COMPANY

The future operating performance of the Group may be affected by risks relating to the Company's business. Some of these risks are specific to the Company while others relate to economic conditions and the general industry and markets in which the Company operates.

The Company's risk management policies and procedures have been designed and implemented to identify, assess and manage any material risks relating to the Company's business, including environmental, climate and social risks. The Company undertakes regular monitoring and assessment of existing and emerging risks. Group material risks are assigned to specific risk owners which are recorded alongside applicable key controls and control effectiveness ratings to manage the Company's exposure to such risks.

However, there can be no assurance that such risk mitigation strategies will protect the Company from these risks. Other risks are beyond the Company's control and cannot be mitigated or transferred. The occurrence of any such risks could adversely affect the Company's financial condition and performance. The risks listed below are not purported to be exhaustive and there is no assurance that the importance of different risks will not change or other risks will not emerge.

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The Company is subject to a range of climate-related, environmental and social risks. These included but are not limited to: climate-related physical and transitional risks, risks related to operations, health & safety, change in government policy (including carbon pricing), regulatory approvals, mine closure, Aboriginal cultural heritage, Native Title / tenements, market changes, transition to a lower carbon economy, technological change, fraud or misconduct, tax / royalties, environment and litigation risks linked to challenges to new or varied/modified projects and regulatory responses to those challenges.

These are further outlined below.

Operational and coal production risks

The Company's financial performance is dependent on the Company being able to sustain, optimise or increase coal production and coal quality and decrease operating costs on a per tonne basis. The Company's success or failure in improving productivity will become particularly important to the Company's financial performance, especially at times of low coal prices.

The Company's coal production can be impacted by adverse weather conditions (including for example prolonged wet weather, flooding, cyclones, excessive heat, and drought), bushfire events, poor air quality, supply chain and power interruptions and assets being impacted by any such conditions.

During 2025, the number and severity of weather events impacting the Company was more closely aligned with historical averages. However, impacts were still realised and mine plans were modified to overcome these impacts. Sites used 2023 and 2024 as recovery years post the significant wet weather events of 2022 by rebuilding pit inventories and completing upgrades to key water management infrastructure so as to reduce future impacts and risk from adverse wet weather events.

Coal production can also be impacted by other factors, including (but not limited to) unforeseen geological or geotechnical issues, sub-optimal mine design / plans and changes or variations in coal quality. All operations at different points in their lifecycle can experience issues related to coal production for a variety of reasons. As such the company places great emphasis on the management of the risk by ensuring strong geological understanding, risk management, policies and processes along with corporate governance and strong site leadership are in place so as to optimise operational performance and minimise losses.

Other mining risk exposures relate to underground mine roof falls, high-wall or low-wall failures, cave-ins or other failures relating to mine infrastructure, including tailings dams, hydrologic or other conditions, critical equipment unavailability or failure, fires and explosions from methane gas or coal dust, discontinuity caused by poor mining conditions in underground development, uncontrolled tailings discharge, uncontrolled / non-compliant discharge of mine water, damage to third party infrastructure (including rail and port), supply chain disruptions and industrial action and labour shortages. Regulatory factors and the occurrence of other operating risks can also limit production.

Such risks could result in personal injury, damage to applicable mines, environmental damage, delays in coal production, delays in deliveries, decreased coal production, increased cost / monetary losses, reduced revenue, reputational damage, and possible legal liability.

The Company reviews the risks and controls at each operated site on a regular basis, including non coal producing sites . It validates that related information remains up to date, and applicable controls are in place to minimise or mitigate the occurrence and impact of the risk to the extent practicably possible.

Over the past years, Yancoal has implemented multiple site-specific projects to help mitigate the risk wet weather and drought poses to the Company. These projects include (but are not limited to) reviewing the site water balance models, entering into water sharing agreements, and purchasing additional water licenses for drought periods.

Although the Company's insurance policies provide coverage for some of these risks, the amount and scope of insurance cover is limited by market and economic factors and these risks would not be fully covered by insurances maintained by the Company.

Health and safety

Accidents could occur at a mine site or corporate office that result in personal injuries. These could relate to factors such as (but not limited to) psychosocial hazards, vehicle interaction / motor vehicle accidents, exposures to energised plant or equipment, exposures to airborne contaminants, handling of tyres, ground or strata instability, high voltage, fires and explosions, explosives, inrush and inundation, loss of control of stockpile material, loss of structural integrity, spontaneous combustion, lifting and working with suspended loads, working at heights or in confined spaces, working around fluid storage facilities, trespass and wilful damage to the mine sites and manual handling and slip, trip and fall events. These could also have adverse financial implications including legal claims for personal injury, death, amendments to approvals, potential production delays or stoppages, and regulatory enforcement measures any of which may have a material adverse effect on the financial performance and / or financial position of the Company.

An incident occurred in September 2024 during closure operations at the Austar Coal Mine, and resulted in a fatality of a contractor as disclosed in the FY24 Annual Report. The investigation into this incident is ongoing.

If the Company is unsuccessful in its efforts to eliminate or minimise work health and safety risks so far as reasonably practicable, or otherwise breaches these health and safety requirements, it may incur fines or penalties, be required to curtail or cease operations and/or be subject to increased compliance costs, which have not been previously planned at one or more of its sites.

The Company's operations may cause exposure to hazardous materials. There is also a risk that actions could be brought against the Company, alleging adverse effects of such substances on personal health.

The Company maintains an Occupational Health and Safety Management System Framework that sets out the minimum requirements across the operations. It also regularly and routinely reviews the health and safety risks at each of its sites and has identified a number of core hazards that are consistent across each site. The Company has developed methods to control these core hazards.

The management of these health and safety controls is periodically reviewed at each site to mitigate the core hazard and associated health and safety risks. Management also routinely updates risk assessments around psychosocial risks outlined within the Safe Work NSW Code of Practice –

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Managing Psychosocial Hazards in the Workplace, and the new ISO 45003 Occupational health and safety management — Psychological health and safety at work — Guidelines for managing psychosocial risks. This risk assessment covers common psychosocial risks across all operational sites and corporate offices and identified controls/mitigants to target the hazards identified and risks assessed. During 2025 Yancoal continued the implementation of its four stage / year Mental Health Program and further progressed its "Safe Way Every Day" program, a five-year program that has been designed to provide a consistent approach to Health, Safety and Training management across all Yancoal operations, and support the integration of a safety culture across the business.

Changes in government policy, legislation or regulation

The Company's activities are subject to extensive legislation, regulations and supervision by a number of federal and state regulatory bodies. Any future legislation or regulatory change may affect the resources industry and may adversely affect the Company's financial performance and position, such as future laws that for example may limit the emission of greenhouse gases, the use of coal in power generation or introduce new environmental obligations.

Yancoal is a member of the state industry association in each jurisdiction, as well as of the federal Minerals Council of Australia. Each of these industry associations is actively involved in representing the industry's interests in respect of planned changes in policy, legislation and/or regulation, and taking the lead on the industry's lobbying efforts in that regard, and in keeping association members informed of developments.

Regulatory approvals

The ability of the Company to meet its long term production target profile depends on (amongst other things) the Company being able to obtain on a timely basis, and maintain, all necessary regulatory approvals (including any approvals arising under applicable mining laws, environmental legislation and other laws) and adherence to government policy, legislation or regulation for its current operations and expansion and growth projects, including obtaining planning approvals, land access, land owner consents and addressing any native title issues, impacts on the environment and objections from local communities.

The requirement to obtain approvals and to address potential and actual issues for existing and future mining projects is common to all companies in the mining sector. There is no assurance or guarantee that the Company will be successful in securing any or all of the required consents, approvals and rights necessary to maintain its forecast production profile from its existing operations or to develop its growth projects in a manner which will result in profitable mining operations and the achievement of its long term production targets. If these approvals (or other approvals required for planned production increases or changes to mine plans) are not obtained or are delayed, or if conditional or limited approvals are obtained, or if the granted approvals are challenged in court proceedings and set aside, the economic viability of the relevant projects may be adversely affected, which may in turn result in the value of the relevant assets being impaired.

The Company holds a number of joint venture interests, including a 51% interest in HVO. As with all mining projects, there is no certainty that the HVO Continuation Project will be approved as lodged, or whether there may be delays in securing that approval. Also, the government may not grant consent to FY2045. As a result, HVO may have its mine life truncated to an earlier date.

The Company is also subject to extensive legislation, regulations and supervision by a number of federal and state regulatory bodies. Regulations and policies are constantly evolving and adapting to market trends, community concerns and new technologies. Any such changes may adversely affect the Company's financial performance and position, such as future laws that for example may limit the emission of greenhouse gases, the use of coal in power generation or introduce new environmental obligations. In addition, reforms to the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) and reforms to the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW) as a part of the NSW Government's NSW Plan for Nature Positive outcomes are some of the current policy changes that may impact the Company.

Mines in Queensland are assessed under a risk-based security mechanism for their rehabilitation liabilities. Mining operations that have been assessed as higher risk will be required to provide a greater amount of security. Mines in both NSW and Queensland are being held to more rigorous progressive rehabilitation and mine closure regimes.

Accordingly, there is no assurance that the future development and exploration activities of the Company will result in profitable or commercially viable mining operations in these areas.

The Company's experts in these areas continuously monitor changing regulations to ensure the Company is in a position to respond promptly to the rapidly changing regulatory environment.

The "life of mine" planning process is utilised to identify future approvals requirements. This process is designed to enable early identification of an approval requirement in order to provide sufficient time to define the scope of a project to limit or avoid environmental impacts, and to collect appropriate baseline data to support new approvals. Early consultation with stakeholders provides data to inform an application and to respond to stakeholder concerns. This approach results in constructive engagement and the mitigation of approvals risk.

In addition, certain growth projects require approval from the Foreign Investment Review Board ("FIRB"). The Company may experience timing impacts or challenges in obtaining these approvals.

Mine closure

Closure of any of the mines or other operations of the Company may trigger significant closure costs at the end of their planned mine life or if an operation is placed on care and maintenance.

If one or more of the relevant sites are closed earlier than anticipated (e.g. due to environmental, geological, geotechnical, commercial and/or health and safety or approval issues), the Company will be required to fund the closure costs on an expedited basis and lose revenues, which could have an adverse financial effect. In addition, there is a risk that closure and rehabilitation planning is inadequate, costs have been underestimated and/or that claims may be made arising from environmental remediation upon closure of one or more of the sites.

The current site Mine Closure Plan and annual mine closure audits are instrumental in identifying closure costs, liabilities and risks to a minimum pre-feasibility study level. This is supported by risk assessment, forward work plans, scopes of work to close knowledge gaps and increase the confidence of estimating the overall mine closure costs. Further, the development and implementation of a Company-wide mine closure standard has facilitated a consistent approach to closure planning at each of its operations.

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Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

For any new project approval, matters of Aboriginal cultural heritage must be identified and assessed, and potential impacts avoided or mitigated, in consultation with the relevant First Nations knowledge holders. This has the potential to require amendments to project footprints and may have a significant impact on the potential value of a project.

Various State and Federal legislation protects places, objects and features of Aboriginal cultural value. While there is inherent protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage under State legislation, mechanisms exist to approve disturbance of objects and features of cultural value where necessary. Under the Commonwealth legislation, the relevant Minister may make a declaration to protect matters of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance.

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cth) is aimed at the preservation and protection from injury or desecration of areas and objects in Australia and Australian waters that are declared to be of particular significance in accordance with Aboriginal tradition. An area or object is taken to be injured or desecrated if it is used in a manner inconsistent with, and which adversely affects, Aboriginal tradition.

Claims to protect areas of significant Aboriginal cultural value may be brought by Aboriginal parties under both State and Federal legislation. If successful, this granted protection overrides any prior approval to disturb objects or features of cultural value within the protected area. It is also possible that both State and Federal legislation may be amended to afford greater protection for areas previously proposed to be disturbed. Under these circumstances, mine plans may need to be altered, or projects may become unviable, with a direct impact on forecast production profiles and forecast profitability and asset value.

The Federal Government has since 2022 indicated potential reforms to the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cth) but no formal proposals have been announced.

Independent of its statutory obligations, Yancoal has implemented good governance in the oversight of Aboriginal cultural heritage matters, including maintaining a corporate register of the more significant Aboriginal cultural heritage objects and features within approved disturbance areas. It is designed to identify material matters which warrant corporate oversight and approval.

Native Title and Aboriginal Land Rights

Native Title refers to the rights and interests of First Nations people over lands and waters in accordance with their traditional laws and customs.

It is possible that, in relation to tenements in which we have an interest or will in the future acquire, there may be areas over which Native Title rights of First Nations People have already been determined to exist or in the future be determined to exist. Where the grant or renewal of a tenement is in respect of land in relation to which Native Title has been recognised to exist or is subject to a registered claim for such recognition, the Company will need to comply with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) in order for the tenement to be validly granted.

Compliance with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) (and the relevant Native Title process to be followed for the grant of the tenement e.g. the right to negotiate process) may be prolonged or delayed, and substantial compensation or benefits may be payable as part of any agreement reached, including for the interference with relevant recognised or claimed Native Title rights and interests.

The existence or determination of Native Title may, therefore, affect the existing or future activities of the Company and impact on its ability to develop projects which may in turn impact its operational and financial performance.

In New South Wales under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW) ("ALRA"), Aboriginal Land Councils can claim Crown land as compensation for dispossession if certain requirements are met. If a claim is successful, freehold title over the relevant land is transferred to the claimant Aboriginal Land Council constituted under the ALRA. Further, Aboriginal Land Councils are afforded certain statutory rights which can include a requirement to enter into a compensation agreement prior to the grant of a Mining Lease. This may delay the grant of future mining tenements over any area of such land. Some of our tenements are located in areas that are subject to outstanding Aboriginal land claims, and additional Aboriginal land claims may be made in the future over other areas in which our tenements are located. Any such claims may result in our ability to explore or mine for coal in these areas being subject to the decisions of the relevant Aboriginal Land Councils, which may adversely affect our ability to develop projects and, consequently, our operational and financial performance.

Tenements

Yancoal may be unable to secure, retain, or expand access to land or mining tenements required for current operations, future development, or exploration activities leading to constraints on production capacity and delay project timelines.

Some of the Company's mines and associated tenements adjoin or are overlapped by petroleum tenements and adjoin other exploration interests held by third parties. Overlapping tenements could potentially prevent, delay or increase the cost of the future development of the Company's projects because the Company and the relevant petroleum exploration or production licence holder (or other exploration licence holders) could potentially seek to undertake their respective activities on the overlapping area or the same resource seams and in some cases the overlapping petroleum tenure holder's consent may be required.

There is no guarantee that agreement will be reached with the overlapping petroleum tenement holder or that agreement will not be delayed or will be reached on terms satisfactory to the Company. There is also a risk that if agreement cannot be reached with overlapping tenement holders the matter may be referred to the relevant minister or a court who may make a decision which adversely impacts upon or prevents the project proposed by the Company.

The Company has established a dedicated and skilled team to manage all tenement matters, including where overlapping tenements exist. This team is charged with oversight of overlapping tenement risks and opportunities, and for constructive engagement with the holders of those overlapping tenements to harmonise operations.

Transition to a lower carbon economy

The Company acknowledges that it has a role to play in minimising the emissions generated by its operations and supporting research into lower-emission technology to assist the reduction of downstream emissions from the consumption of coal products.

The Company's approach to climate takes a holistic approach to the consideration of decarbonisation opportunities, renewable energy projects and the pursuit of diversification into minerals and commodities beyond coal as potential elements

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that could underpin the ongoing sustainability of the Company's business into the future. Any new initiative would be subject to careful evaluation and require Board consideration and approval prior to commencement.

The P4 Change 4 Tomorrow (P4 Strategy), which was approved by the Board in 2024, guides the Company's decision making, ensuring that sustainability-related opportunities align with broader corporate objectives.

In 2026, the Company intends to develop a Climate Transition Plan to form a strategic approach to planned mitigation activities aimed at reducing the potential impact of climate-related risks and improving climate resilience over the medium and long-term.

Yancoal is investigating the development of a pumped-hydro and solar facility at its Stratford mine following the completion of coal production which is subject to both internal and external approval processes. While this renewable energy hub offers an opportunity for beneficial site reuse, there is a risk that sunk costs may be incurred should the project not proceed.

Yancoal also engages constructively with stakeholders to ensure they have access to objective information to inform their views.

Please refer to the Risk Management and Strategy Section in the Sustainability Report for further details of the climate-related risks.

Climate-related risks

The Company has undertaken a review of climate-related risks in accordance with AASB S2 requirements. The Company is exposed to several climate-related risks, including both physical and transition risks with the potential to affect the Company's cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital. Physical risk factors include (but are not limited to) extreme weather events, bushfires, cyclonic activity, storm, rainfall, flooding, drought, excessive and / or prolonged heat, haze, smog and poor air quality and sea level rise posing challenges to the sites operation, asset resilience, integrity of infrastructure, water and power supply and supply chain disruption.

In terms of physical risks, sites manage these at an operational level, including implementation of enhancements to site-specific management plans from time to time, such as Water Management Plans, Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Management Plans, Asset Management and Maintenance Plans and Fitness for Work Management Frameworks, water conservation initiatives and flood mitigation measures, etc.

Transition risk factors include (but are not limited to) emission caps and restrictions, carbon pricing exposure, carbon offset limitation, litigation risk, policy uncertainty and regulatory change, technological readiness, customer or community perception, the regulatory response to the risk of climate change, and increased operating costs including the diesel cost, etc. due to climate related obligations. Unilateral and collective action by Australia and other countries, may affect the demand for coal, coal prices, the future supply of coal and the cost competitiveness of the Company's products in the world energy market. Evolving government regulations relating to the transition to a lower carbon world economy (such as changes to the Safeguard Mechanism) may give rise to risks of increased costs, delay and uncertainty associated with approvals for future development and impose costs on the mining operations of the Company.

The Company is also exposed to risks related to external factors, including the capital and insurance markets. Yancoal continues to work closely with these markets to provide insights into the company's sustainability strategy and practices as well as the company's role in the world's energy transition. With regard to insurance, Yancoal also has in place a captive insurance company that currently underwrites some limited risks and may be in a position to help with certain aspects of Yancoal's future insurance requirements.

Increased community concern and adverse actions taken by community and environmental groups (including activism) may delay or prevent the Company from progressing new mine developments or development or expansion of existing mines, or may mean that those mines are subject to conditions that adversely affect their profitability and consequently the financial performance of the Company. Environmental lobby groups in both Queensland and New South Wales have previously made submissions opposing both operation and expansion of coal mines in an attempt to prevent new mine developments or expansion of existing mines on the basis of environmental concerns.

At the same time, the Company recognises the growing interest by stakeholders in how it is positioning itself in this shift to a lower-carbon economy, through managing potential risks and identifying and developing opportunities for our business and the broader sector as a result of an anticipated global shift towards a lower-carbon economy. In FY24, the Company approved its Sustainability Strategy, which will embed sustainability-driven decision making and activities to enhance value across four key business pillars. The Sustainability Strategy considers how the Company will operate and comply with the new requirements of climate related financial disclosure requirements and compliance-based markets for emissions reductions. This is in addition to Yancoal's ongoing focus on its coal operations as set out in the Management Discussion and Analysis section.

Please refer to the Risk Management and Strategy Section in the Sustainability Report for further details of the climate-related risks.

Technological change

Thermal coal as a source of energy competes with other forms of electricity generation (such as gas, nuclear, hydro, solar and wind). In recent years, the global shift from conventional fuels to renewable sources of energy has impacted the role of thermal coal in the market which could lead to a structural decline in thermal coal demand in the medium to long-term.

As renewable technologies become more efficient and cost effective, they may gain an economic advantage over coal-fired and other fossil fuel-based electricity generation. These economic factors, combined with increasing costs to comply with emission reductions, may result in the accelerated retirement of existing coal- powered generation capacity, and the cancellation of planned additional coal-fired power capacity, which may reduce demand for thermal coal in the market in the medium to long term.

There is also a risk of Yancoal not leveraging technology advancements which could affect its future competitiveness.

Our diversified and evolving customer base assist in improving business resilience to changing demands. Our focus on high quality coal from low-cost, Tier 1 assets is an important limb of our strategy in a dynamic energy environment.

In addition, Yancoal has integrated various technologies in its operations in areas such as (but not limited to) fleet management, fatigue management and collision awareness.

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Yancoal also continues to evaluate technologies through regular assessments and collaboration with technology partners.

Fraud and misconduct

Any fraud (including cyber fraud), misrepresentation, money laundering, corruption or other misconduct by the Company's employees, customers, service providers, business partners or other third parties could result in violations of relevant laws and regulations by the Company and subject the Company to corresponding regulatory sanctions. These unlawful activities and other misconduct may have occurred in the past and may occur in the future, and may result in civil and criminal liability, financial or reputational harm to the Company. The Company may not be able to timely detect or prevent such activities, which could subject the Company to regulatory investigations and criminal and civil liability, harm our reputation and have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. There is also a risk that the company breaches whistleblower legislation.

Yancoal has in place formal and periodically reviewed fraud and whistleblower policies and as well as a fraud prevention, detection and response plan. It also has in place a formal Code of Conduct, which sets out expected standards of behaviour that are non-negotiable and key to the Company's culture, including the clear prohibition of bullying, (sexual) harassment, retaliation and unlawful discrimination. This Code of Conduct is supplemented by a Speak Up facility that is externally managed and allows for any concerns to be raised confidentially and anonymously. Material disclosures received via this facility are subject to investigations overseen by Yancoal's EGM Risk & Audit / Whistleblower Officer, with all outcomes reported to the ARMC.

Taxation

The Company is subject taxation obligations with risks arising from business systems, operations and development, as well as external factors including regulatory assurance activities, changes in tax and industry legislation and regulations.

The Company has in place a Tax policy and publishes a Tax Transparency Report annually, covering its approach to tax, and tax governance and tax risk management framework.

Royalties

Royalties are payable to the NSW and QLD state governments on coal produced in NSW and QLD. In both states, the royalties are payable on an ad valorem basis as they are calculated as a percentage of the value for which the coal is sold. There is a risk when the NSW and QLD state governments increase these royalties or their method of calculation; as materialised in Queensland in 2023 and in NSW in 2024. Any future impost of any new royalty related state tax or increase in royalty rates will have an adverse effect on the Company's financial position and/or financial performance.

While the Company maintains active engagement with all stakeholders such as the government, industry forums and peer-groups, the risk mitigation is limited as the risk impact is influenced by external factors.

Environment

Due to the nature of coal mining processes, and the associated by-products, residues and tailings generated from these processes, all operations of the Company are subject to stringent environmental laws and regulations.

There is a risk that past, present or future operations have not met or will not meet environmental or related regulatory requirements and/or that the approvals or modifications the Company is currently seeking, or may need to seek in the future, will not be granted. If the Company is unsuccessful in these efforts or otherwise breaches any environmental requirements, it may incur fines or penalties, be required to cease operations and/or be subject to increased compliance costs or costs for rehabilitation or rectification works, which have not been previously planned at one or more of its sites.

Changes to environmental regulations may increase the standard and cost of compliance, and may adversely affect the Company's ability to generate the expected economic returns from its mining assets over their operational life. The Company may not always be able to comply with future laws and regulations in relation to environmental protection economically or at all. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to fully and economically utilise the entire coal resources of the mines it operates currently or in the future or that some of its mining assets will not become "stranded assets" that are not able to generate the expected economic returns over their useful lives.

Yancoal's advisors regularly monitor legislative bills in relevant jurisdictions so that it is aware of any proposed changes to environmental legislation and ensures it has mechanisms in place for compliance with changing laws.

Environmental legislation may change in a manner that may require compliance with additional standards, or a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their Directors and employees. There may also be unforeseen environmental liabilities resulting from coal related activities, which may be costly to remedy. In particular, the acceptable level of pollution and the potential closure costs and obligations for which the Company may become liable as a result of its activities may be impossible to assess under the current legal framework.

The Company uses hazardous materials and will generate hazardous waste, and may be subject to common law claims, the investigation and clean-up of soil, surface water, groundwater, and other media. Such claims may arise, for example, out of current or former activities at sites that it owns or operates.

The Company maintains regular corporate oversight and management reporting on compliance with company policies and regulatory requirements. It employs skilled experts at each site to manage its environmental compliance obligations. Further, it has implemented an independent external environmental assurance program which audits each site on a periodical basis, with a primary focus on the identification and management of environmental risks.

Litigation

Like all companies in the resources sector, the Company is exposed to the risks of litigation (either as the complainant or as the defendant), which may have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the relevant entity.

Breach of contractual obligations to key clients such as delayed or non-delivery of coal can expose the Company to financial loss and reputational impact. Yancoal undertakes legal review and ongoing conflict management of key material contracts to minimise risk of disputes and subsequent litigation. The Company also manages its obligations under relevant legislation to manage risk of prosecution, such as set out under the risks "Health and safety" and "Regulatory approvals" above.

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ECONOMIC AND CONTEMPORARY RISKS

In addition to the above environmental and social risks, the Company is subject to a range of economic and contemporary risks. These include (but are not limited to) the Company's exposure to coal prices and demand, foreign exchange rates, geopolitical environment, insurance, transport and infrastructure, technology and cyber vulnerabilities, estimates of coal resources and reserves, impairments, NCIG and WICET debt, people and talent management and joint ventures and reliance on third parties. These are further outlined below.

Coal prices and coal demand

The Company generates revenue from the sale of coal. In developing its business plan and operating budget, the Company makes certain assumptions regarding coal prices and demand for coal.

The prices for coal are determined predominantly by world markets, which are affected by numerous factors, including the outcome of future sale contract negotiations, general economic activity, industrial production levels, changes in foreign exchange rates, changes in energy demand and demand for steel, changes in the supply of seaborne coal, technological changes, changes in production levels and events interfering with supply, changes in international freight rates or other transportation infrastructure and costs, the costs of other commodities and substitutes for coal, market changes in coal quality requirements, government regulations which restrict use of coal, and tax impositions on the resources industry, all of which are outside the control of the Company and may have a material adverse impact on coal prices and demand.

In addition, the coal price is highly dependent on the outlook for coal consumption in large Asian economies, such as China, Japan and India, as well as any changes in government policy regarding coal or energy policy in those countries.

Significant and sustained adverse movements in coal prices may have a material adverse impact on the ongoing financial performance and financial position of the Company or may result in the Company not proceeding with the development of new mines and projects due to such development not being economically viable.

Increasing operating costs, driven by factors such as energy, labour, and regulatory compliance, pose a risk to maintaining profit margins in the mining industry. Sustained cost pressures without corresponding price adjustments could significantly erode profitability.

Adverse foreign exchange rate movements

Foreign exchange risk can affect the Company's performance.

The liabilities, earnings and cash flows of the Company are influenced by movements in exchange rates, especially movements in the A$:US$ exchange rate.

While the Company's costs are primarily denominated in its functional currency, the A$, foreign currency exposure arises particularly in relation to coal supply contracts, which generally are priced and payable in US$, demurrage, procurement of imported plant and equipment, which can be priced in US$ or other foreign currencies, and any future debt denominated in US$.

The impact of exchange rate movements will vary depending on factors such as the nature, magnitude and duration of the movements, the extent to which currency risk is hedged under forward exchange contracts or other hedging instruments and the terms of these contracts.

Geopolitical Environment

The Company is subject to geopolitical exposures that have the potential to impact the Company's operations and growth, including as related to any government approvals required under either jurisdiction.

Insurance

The Company has external insurance coverage for certain operating risks. However, it may become subject to liability (including in relation to pollution, occupational illnesses or other hazards), or suffer loss resulting from business interruption, for which it is not externally insured (or has not sufficiently insured) or cannot insure, including liabilities in respect of past activities.

As a result, the risk transfer to a third party as achieved through external insurance coverage may not cover the scope and extent of claims against the Company or losses it may incur, including, but not limited to, claims for environmental or industrial accidents, occupational illnesses, pollution and product liability, war, terrorism, major equipment and business interruption.

In addition, insurance may not be available or continue to be available at economically acceptable premiums and therefore require a form of self-insurance. Yancoal established a wholly owned captive insurance company in 2022 that retained some risk during the financial year. Over time and subject to Chinese regulatory approvals, the Company seeks to build up additional risk capital within its captive insurance company to help off-set future reductions in external insurance capacity. However, in the absence of external insurance coverage and therefore external risk transfer, major losses could adversely affect the future financial performance of the Company.

Transport and infrastructure

Coal produced from the Company's mining operations is transported to customers by a combination of road, rail and sea. Fluctuations in transportation costs and disruptions to our railway and port linkages could disrupt the Company's coal deliveries and adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

A number of factors could disrupt or restrict access to essential coal transportation and handling services, and result in higher than expected transportation cost, including (but not limited to) severe weather events, key equipment and infrastructure failures, rail or port capacity constraints, congestions and inter-system losses, industrial action, failure to obtain consents from third parties for access to rail or land, failure or delay in the construction of new rail or port capacity, failure to meet contractual requirements, terrorist attacks, breach of regulatory requirements, mismatch of rail and port capacity or the potential sale of infrastructure. Each of these factors could impair the Company's ability to supply coal to customers and/or increase costs, and consequently may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

Significant increases in transport costs (such as emissions control requirements and fluctuations in the price of diesel fuel and demurrage) could make the Company's coal less competitive when compared to other fuels or coal produced from other regions.

Risk exposures are managed by a dedicated team of experts, of both Yancoal assets as well as the greater supply chains used. Mitigating activities undertaken includes actively monitoring previously experienced, current and emerging risks by analysis of automated data capture from supply chain

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operations, information shared with all other supply chain intermediaries and acquisition of rail and port capacity from other producers, when required.

The Company also performs an active role in key industry forums, including government bodies, as well as incident management and critical response groups.

Technology / Cyber

The Company's business relies on the performance, reliability and availability of its technology systems including of these systems are custom developed by small vendors.

Information and Operating Technology may also be subject to international cyber security threats. Breaches could result in (but are not limited to) safety exposures, the loss of sensitive data / information, unplanned outage of business-critical system environmental damage and misappropriation of company funds. The Company's information and operating technology infrastructure in general may also be adversely affected by factors such as server damage, equipment faults, power failure, computer viruses, misuse by employees or contractors, telecommunications failures, external malicious intervention such as hacking (including extortion), terrorism, fire, natural or weather interventions. Such events are largely beyond the Company's control, and may affect its ability to carry on our operations efficiently.

The Company maintains a multi-layered cyber defence program incorporating strong access controls, multi-factor authentication, advanced threat detection, network segmentation between IT and OT environments, and 24/7 monitoring. Regular security training, incident response planning, and alignment with recognised frameworks help support operational resilience.

Estimates of Coal Resources and Reserves and geology

The volume and quality of the coal that the Company recovers may be less than the Coal Resource and Reserve estimates reported to date. Coal Resource and Reserve estimates are expressions of judgement based on knowledge, experience and industry practice. There are risks associated with such estimates, including that coal mined may be of a different quality or grade, tonnage or strip ratio from those in the estimates and the ability to economically extract and process the coal may not eventuate. Coal Resource and Reserve estimates are necessarily imprecise and depend to some extent on interpretations and geological assumptions, coal prices, cost assumptions, and statistical inferences which may ultimately prove to have been unreliable.

Material changes in Coal Reserve estimates, grades, strip ratios, washing yields or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of projects. Coal Reserve estimates should not be interpreted as assurances of mine life or of the profitability of current or future operations.

If the Company's actual Coal Resource and Coal Reserve estimates are less than current estimates, the Company's prospects, value, business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

Coal Resource and Coal Reserve estimates are regularly revised based on actual production experience or new information and could therefore be expected to change. Furthermore, should the Company encounter mineralisation or formations different from those predicted by past drilling, sampling and similar examinations, Coal Resource and Coal Reserve estimates may have to be adjusted and mining plans, coal processing and infrastructure may have to be altered in a way that might adversely affect their operations. If it is determined that mining of certain Coal Reserves are uneconomic, this may lead to a reduction in the Company's aggregate Coal Reserve estimates.

Impairment

The Company's balance sheet includes a number of assets, which are subject to impairment risk. The value of these assets is derived from the fundamental valuation of the underlying mining operations and as such is subject to many of the risks including, but not limited to, coal price and demand, foreign exchange, coal production, estimates of reserves and resources, uncertainty in costs forecasts, operating risks, injury, mine closure and the climate-related transition risks that they are exposed to.

Adverse changes in these risk factors could lead to a reduction in the valuation of the Company's assets and result in an impairment charge being recognised.

Capital Management

The Company's ability to finance its sustaining and growth capital expenditures relies on its capacity to generate adequate cash flow from operations. This, in turn, is subject to various factors, including the coal price, production volume, costs, capital expenditure levels, management and outcome of capital projects, foreign exchange rates, changes in tax laws and regulations, and other relevant variables.

Given the debt-free status and robust balance sheet, the company is well-positioned to pursue additional funding opportunities. However, the funding plans for M&A transactions will be carefully tailored on a case-by-case basis, considering diverse funding sources to ensure flexibility.

It is important to note that rehabilitation and mine closure costs will impact cash flow in future years. These expenses need to be accounted for and managed effectively to mitigate their impact on the company's overall financial position.

In order to maximise shareholder value, the company is committed to striking a balance between short-term and long-term shareholder returns while effectively managing the aforementioned capital management risks.

NCIG and WICET debt

As a shipper in NCIG and WICET, the Company may be required to pay its share of any outstanding senior debt, amortised over the remaining years of that particular contract, if the Company's source mines are unable to maintain a minimum level of Marketable Coal Reserves. Furthermore, the Company may be required to pay its share of any outstanding senior debt in full, if NCIG and WICET are unable to refinance a tranche of its maturing debt and defaults on its remaining debt. If an other NCIG or WICET shipper was to default on its contractual obligations and was unable to pay its share of the NCIG or WICET debt respectively, the outstanding senior debt would be socialised amongst the remaining shippers. In this scenario the Company's share of the outstanding senior debt would increase.

WICET Senior Debt is due for refinancing in 2026. It is expected that an amend and extend will be agreed with Senior Financiers.

People and talent management

The retention and attraction of talent will remain a risk in the Australian coal industry. The Company workplace culture and employee value proposition are crucial in the ability to attract and retain people. This combined with a review of allowances, retention payments and more flexible rostering arrangements

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has meant that the Company has done particularly well to retain employees, with 91% of workforce choosing to remain during the year.

We are committed to investing in our people and developing strong internal talent pipelines to become our future leaders. We offer ongoing training and professional development for our employees, through the form of both internal and external programs. Further, we offer targeted programs and development for frontline leaders, and identified high potential individuals to support them in realising their career goals while aligning to internal succession plans.

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee oversees executive succession plans at least once a year with a view to ensuring the appropriate mix of skills and diversity of thought are considered over both the ready now and longer term horizons.

Joint ventures and reliance on third parties

The Company holds a number of joint venture interests, including interests in the Middlemount, Moolarben, HVO, Mount Thorley and Warkworth joint ventures, PWCS, NCIG and WICET, with other parties. Decision making, management, marketing and other key aspects of each joint venture are regulated by agreements between the relevant joint venture participants. Under these agreements, certain decisions require the endorsement of third party joint venture participants and the Company relies on the co-operation of these third parties for the success of its current operations and/or the development of its growth projects and the transportation of increased production.

The Company cannot control the actions of third party joint venture participants, and therefore cannot guarantee that joint ventures will be operated or managed in accordance with the preferred direction or strategy of the Company. There is a risk that the veto rights of, or consents required from, the joint venture partners will prevent the business and assets of a joint venture from being developed, operated and managed in accordance with that preferred direction or strategy.

The Company also use contractors and other third parties for exploration, mining and other services generally, and is reliant on a number of third parties for the success of its current operations and for the development of its growth projects. While this is normal for the mining and exploration industry, problems caused by third parties may arise which may have an impact on the performance and operations of the Company. Any failure by counterparties to perform their obligations may have a material adverse effect on the Company and there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in attempting to enforce its contractual rights through legal action.

HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY COMPLIANCE

The Company has adopted policies to comply with occupational health, safety, environment and other laws. The Board has a Health and Safety Policy and an Environment and Community Relations Policy which apply across all areas of the business. In addition, each mine site has its own health, safety and environmental management plans and procedures to deal with their particular health, safety and environmental issues. The Board has established a Health, Safety, Environment and Community Committee to assist it in overseeing the Company's health, safety, environmental and community responsibilities. The committee meets quarterly, with meetings generally held at one of the Company's mine sites, to provide the Committee with the opportunity of viewing the implementation of the policies in practice, to receive feedback from site operational representatives and to address any mine specific health, safety and environment issues.

Further information regarding the Health, Safety, Environment and Community Committee is outlined under the Board committees section above.

AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Board is responsible for preparing the financial statements and accounts of the Company. The Audit and Risk Management Committee plays a key role in helping the Board to oversee financial reporting, internal control structure, risk management systems and internal and external audit functions. The committee also enables the Board to maintain a transparent relationship with the Company's internal and external auditors.

Further information regarding the Audit and Risk Management Committee is outlined under the Board committees section above.

CEO/ACTING CEO AND CFO CERTIFICATIONS ON FINANCIAL REPORTS

The persons who performed a chief executive function (or acting chief executive function (as applicable)) and chief financial officer function for the Company have declared in writing to the Board that in respect of the half year ended 30 June 2025 and the full year ended 31 December 2025, in their opinion, the financial records of the Company have been properly maintained and the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

Those persons have also confirmed that for the full year ended 31 December 2025, that the information disclosed in the consolidated entity disclosure statement required by subsection 295A(3A) of the Corporations Act is true and correct.

EXTERNAL AUDITOR

The Company's external auditor is SW Audit (formerly ShineWing Australia). Consistent with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) for listed entities, SW Audit has a policy of partner rotation every five years. The appointment, removal and remuneration (not including amounts paid for special or additional services provided by the auditor) of the auditor require shareholder approval.

The external auditor receives all papers and minutes of the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The external auditor also receives minutes of the Board and all Board subcommittees. The external auditor also attends the Company's AGM to answer questions from shareholders relevant to the Company's audit.

The statement of the external auditor, SW Audit, about reporting responsibilities on the financial statements of the Group is set out under the heading "Independent Auditor's Report To the Members of Yancoal Australia Ltd" in this annual report.

The Directors confirm that, to the best of their knowledge, information and belief, having made all reasonable enquiries, they are not aware of any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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An analysis of remuneration (including details of the amounts paid or payable) to the auditor for audit and non-audit services provided during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 are set out in the Directors' Report.

VERIFICATION OF PERIODIC CORPORATE REPORTS

Where a periodic corporate report is not required to be audited or reviewed by an external auditor, the Company conducts an internal verification process to confirm the integrity of the report to ensure that the content of the report is materially accurate, balanced and provides investors with appropriate information to make informed investment decisions. The verification process involves the reports being prepared and reviewed by relevant executives. Further details regarding the Company's disclosure and communications processes are set out below under paragraph titled "Make timely and balanced disclosure", and section titled "Communications with shareholders".

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5. DIVERSITY

The Company recognises that people are its most important asset and is committed to the maintenance and promotion of workplace diversity. The Company's Diversity and Inclusion Policy, approved by the Board, seeks to actively facilitate a more diverse and representative management and leadership structure. The Company has a strong commitment to diversity including to ensure the adequate representation of women in senior executive positions and on the Board.

Our commitment to diversity encompasses a number of different factors, including gender, race, colour, disability status, age, marital or family status, religious or cultural background, national origin or ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity, pregnancy, educational experience and professional experience and other areas of potential difference.

We are committed to building an environment that provides access to equal opportunities at work based on merit. We aim to foster a culture that recognises, embraces and values diversity in its many forms so that our people feel included and heard, valued and respected.

We do not tolerate any form of discrimination, harassment, vilification and victimisation, and we act to protect all employees from discriminatory treatment that is unethical or unlawful. We are an equal opportunity employer and welcome people from a diverse set of backgrounds and at all life stages.

The Diversity and Inclusion Policy is available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website.

Annually, the Board establishes measurable objectives with the assistance of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee with a view to progressing towards a balanced representation of women at a Board and senior management level.

The measurable objectives and performance against them are reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee as part of its annual review of the effectiveness of the Diversity and Inclusion Policy.

The measurable objectives adopted for 2025 and the Company's performance against the measurable objectives are outlined in the table below:

Objective	Performance
We will continue our efforts attracting and retaining females to our business and set a stretch target to improve the proportion of women in the Yancoal workforce to 17% or higher	While the stretch target of 17% female representation was not fully achieved, the business continued to make year-on-year progress. Female representation increased to 15.5% in 2025, up from 15% in 2024. This reflects sustained improvement and the early impact of our targeted attraction, development and retention initiatives, with further gains expected as these efforts mature.
We will include at least one female candidate on the shortlist for new hire roles at Manager/Superintendent and above where a female candidate exists within the recruitment talent pool who meets the key criteria of the role	In 2025 Yancoal had 27 Superintendent (and above) positions vacant. 6 vacancies had zero female applicants (22%). 21 positions had at least one female applicant of which 10 positions had a female applicant shortlisted (48% shortlist rate). Of the 10 positions 8 (80%) were offered to new female candidates demonstrating the positive impact of applying this type of focus within our recruitment practice.
We will prioritise developing our female talent pipeline, aiming for 35% of our new graduate positions to be filled by women	Yancoal's 2025 graduate program comprised 5 females, 56% of our graduate cohort. With 58% of our 2024/25 vacation (students and cadets) being female, we are strengthening a robust pipeline of female talent that will continue to shape our 2026 program and beyond.
We will leverage the Work180 recruitment platform to increase exposure of our job vacancies in the market and increase the number of female applicants	In the first year of our partnership with Work 180 Yancoal's employer branded page has received: • 6,173 page views • 4,495 unique user views • 17.1% returning users - known as 'employer seekers' Yancoal's Work 180 job ad page has received: • 1,080 demonstrated Job Ad views. Job View conversion .89% (1.84% mining industry) • 49 application conversions 4.54% (6.54% mining industry) • Top apply clicks – 1. New to Industry Operator, 2. OC Mineworker – Trainee, 3. Trade Assistant, 4. Operator, 5. Store Person To address gender bias in recruitment, Yancoal has implemented the WORK180 Gender Bias Analyser, following analysis that found 41.2% of our job advertisements were unintentionally deterring female applicants. All job ads are now reviewed through this tool to ensure language is gender-inclusive and optimised to increase female application rates.
We are committed to providing a workplace that is free from sexual harassment and promotes inclusivity. We will continue our education and awareness effort focused on Yancoal workplace behaviours and positive duty	Yancoal has continued its efforts ensuring our workplace environment is supportive and inclusive. From 2024-2025 our Workplace Behaviours training has been delivered face to face to over 3,555 employees. To strengthen understanding and consistency of expected workplace behaviours, Yancoal has developed a new, bespoke learning suite, including a 30-minute interactive eLearning module. Purpose-built for our operating environment, the module uses practical scenarios, case studies and embedded assessments to drive meaningful learning and confirm understanding. It has been integrated into all new starter induction and onboarding processes. Since its launch in September 2025, 1,148 employees and contractors have completed the training.

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Flexible work is seen as a crucial factor for attracting and retaining female employees. We will review flexible work arrangements across our business to determine opportunities to improve access to flexible work (subject to operational considerations)	Excluding the Yancoal Corporate function, the 2025 flexible work review shows that 119 male and female employees (approximately 3%) across operational sites currently access at least one formal flexible work arrangement (including part-time work, compressed hours, flexible start/finish times, job sharing or remote work/work from home). The findings reinforce that providing flexible work options for operators and site based employees in the mining industry is challenging due to the reliance on fixed rosters, continuous operations and on-site presence.
We will provide career growth opportunities including leadership development and mentoring programs for women to progress their careers with Yancoal	The Women@Yancoal Mentoring Program was launched on 30 April 2025 as a cross-site, cross-discipline initiative, pairing 17 mentees with 17 mentors from across the business, and concluded in November 2025. The program strengthened capability, confidence and career clarity among participants, while building stronger cross-site networks and connection to the organisation. Feedback indicates the program supported retention, accelerated development and improved participants' ability to navigate career transitions and organisational complexity.
We will work to embed the Yancoal Lead the Way framework as a focus for improving inclusive leadership behaviours	In 2025, the Lead the Way Framework was launched through PRD communications and embedded into our leadership programs, including IGNITE, the Frontline Program, Yancoal Learning Academy, and the Women@Yancoal mentoring program. It will be further reinforced through Values and Behaviours culture workshops in 2026.

The Board has set the following measurable objectives in relation to gender diversity for 2026:

1. We will continue our efforts attracting and retaining females to our business and set a stretch target to improve the proportion of women in the Yancoal workforce to 17% or higher
2. We will prioritise developing our female talent pipeline, aiming for 35% of our new graduate positions to be filled by women
3. We are committed to providing a workplace that is free from sexual harassment and promotes inclusivity. We will improve mechanisms for reporting to the Board and Executive on sexual harassment
4. We will strengthen and promote domestic and family violence support, ensuring employees experiencing or at risk of domestic and family violence are aware of, and able to access, appropriate support and workplace protections

On and from 30 January 2018 and as at 31 December 2025, one female Non-Executive Director sits on the Board which is comprised of 9 directors in total as at 31 December 2025. Recommendation 1.5 of the ASX Recommendations indicates that each entity in the S&P/ASX300 Index at the commencement of its reporting period is to set a measurable objective for achieving gender diversity in the composition of the Board of at least 30% of its directors of each gender within a specified period. The Board does not propose to put forward such an objective at this stage. The Board targets to maintain at least the current level of female representation on the Board. In considering the Board's succession, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee would identify and select the potential candidates for Directors in accordance with the Committee's Charter and may engage independent professional search firms to identify potential candidates for Independent Non-executive Directors as and when appropriate. The Board will continue to strive to increase the proportion of female members over time in line with any measurable objectives set by the Board for gender diversity.

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN THE COMPANY

Gender has been identified as a key area of focus for the Company. On an annual basis, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee reviews the proportion of women employed by the Company and submits a report to the Board outlining its findings.

At the end of FY25, the relative proportion of males and females at Board, Senior Management and all levels is detailed below:

	Male	Female	% change in female workforce from FY24
Board	88.9%	11.1%	3.2% decrease
Senior Management*	82.5%	17.5%	5.0% Increase
Company-wide	84.5%	15.5%	0.3% increase

** Senior Management includes EGMs, Senior GMs, GMs, Operations Managers*

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6. COMMUNICATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Company has an investor relations program that is aimed at facilitating two-way communications with investors. The Company's policy is to promote effective two-way communication with shareholders and other investors so that they understand how to assess relevant information about the Company and its corporate direction. The Company aims to keep shareholders, potential investors and other stakeholders informed of all major developments affecting the state of affairs of the Company. The Company facilitates the investor relations program by communicating information regularly to shareholders, potential investors and other stakeholders by:

- posting announcements on the ASX and HKEX platforms in accordance with its continuous disclosure obligations and also making these announcements available on the Company's website under the sections marked 'Investors', 'Sustainability', 'Corporate Governance', 'Media & News' and 'Boards';
- keeping its website up to date on important information about the Company, including its Constitution, Board and Board Committee Charters, core corporate governance policies and financial information about the Company; and
- publishing company presentations made to analysts or investors on the ASX and HKEx platforms within the Investor section of the Company's website.

The Board considers one of its key responsibilities to be communication with shareholders. The Company generally encourages shareholders to attend and participate in all general meetings including AGMs and EGMs and will use a variety of technological solutions, where appropriate, to facilitate such participation of shareholders to allow shareholders to attend and vote in person or by proxy, this may include, for example, making meetings available to view by live telecommunications. To ensure that the views of as many shareholders as possible are represented, it is the Company's standard practice at an AGM (and any other general meeting) for all resolutions to be decided by a poll rather than by a show of hands.

Shareholders are entitled to ask questions about the management of the Company and of the auditor as to its conduct of the audit and the preparation of its reports. Any shareholders who cannot attend any general meetings can also participate via lodgement of their proxies. In addition, shareholders have the option of receiving communications from and sending communications to the Company and the Company's principal and branch share registries, Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited and Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited, electronically.

The Company's Shareholder Communication Policy can be found within the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website.

Paragraph 44 of the Hong Kong Joint Policy Statement Regarding the Listing of Overseas Companies, jointly issued by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong and HKEX in March 2007 and updated in April 2018, requires that members holding a minority stake in an overseas company must be allowed to convene an extraordinary general meeting and add resolutions to a meeting agenda. The minimum level of members' support required to convene a meeting must be no higher than 10%.Under section 249D of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), shareholders with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast at a general meeting may request the Directors to call a general meeting or may convene a general meeting themselves at their own expense under section 249F of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). Any such request must be in writing, must state any resolution to be proposed at the meeting, must be signed by the shareholder making the request and must be given to the Company.

Under section 249N of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), shareholders representing at least 5% of the total votes that may be cast on the resolution or at least 100 shareholders who are entitled to vote at a general meeting may give the Company notice requiring resolutions to be put before a general meeting. The notice must be in writing, must set out the wording of the proposed resolution and must be signed by the shareholders proposing to move the resolution.

Apart from the general meetings, the Company's website provides an effective means of communication with shareholders.

The Company's Shareholder Communications Policy sets out the Company's commitment of maintaining an ongoing dialogue with shareholders and the investment community. This Policy is reviewed by the Board on a regular basis as required to ensure its effectiveness. The Company is committed to facilitating the two-way communication with shareholders, in particular, dealing with shareholder enquiries (whether an institutional investor or a retail investor) and any shareholders who have questions or comments on what the Company is doing are most welcome to contact the Company at any time through the website. Shareholders may raise enquiries to the Board by contacting the Company's General Manager - Investor Relations, including at shareholder@yancoal.com.au. Upon receipt of the enquiries, the General Manager - Investor Relations will forward the shareholders' enquiries and concerns to the Board, Board committees or management as appropriate.

7. AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPANY'S CONSTITUTION

There has not been any change to the Company's Constitution during the year ended 31 December 2025.

This Corporate Governance Statement has been approved by the Board and is current as at 25 February 2026

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CONTINUING CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

The Company has entered into certain transactions with connected persons of the Company, which constitute continuing connected transactions of the Company under the HK Listing Rules. These non-exempt continuing connected transactions are set out below.

SALE OF COAL BY THE GROUP TO YANKUANG ENERGY

From time to time, Yankuang Energy (the controlling shareholder of the Company who is interested in approximately 62.26% of the Shares in the Company) and/or its subsidiaries (excluding the Group) may purchase coal from the Group primarily for their own trading purposes.

On 14 September 2023, the Company entered into a framework agreement for coal sales with Yankuang Energy (the "2023 Yankuang Energy Framework Coal Sales Agreement") in relation to the sale of coal by the Group to Yankuang Energy and/or its subsidiaries (excluding the Group) commencing on 1 November 2023 and expiring on 31 October 2026. The 2023 Yankuang Energy Framework Coal Sales Agreement was approved by the Shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 18 October 2023.

The 2023 Yankuang Energy Framework Coal Sales Agreement provides that all transactions in relation to the sale of coal by the Group to Yankuang Energy and/or its subsidiaries (excluding the Group) must be: (i) in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group; (ii) on an arm's length basis; (iii) on normal commercial terms or better; and (iv) in compliance with, among other things, the HK Listing Rules and applicable laws.

The maximum annual transaction amount to be received by the Group from Yankuang Energy and/or its subsidiaries (excluding the Group) pursuant to the 2023 Yankuang Energy Framework Coal Sales Agreement, for the period from 1 November 2023 to 31 December 2023, for the years ending 31 December 2024 and 2025, and for the period from 1 January 2026 to 31 October 2026, will not exceed US$66.7 million, US$300 million, US$300 million, and US$233.3 million respectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the transaction amount received by the Group was approximately US$146.0 million, which was below the annual cap under the 2023 Yankuang Energy Framework Coal Sales Agreement.

SALE OF COAL BY THE GROUP TO YIT

On 14 September 2023, the Company entered into a framework agreement for coal sales with Yancoal International Trading Co., Ltd. ("YIT") (the "2023 YIT Framework Coal Sales Agreement") in relation to the sale of coal by the Group to YIT and/or its associates (excluding the Yankuang Energy Group), commencing on 1 November 2023 and expiring on 31 October 2026. The 2023 YIT Framework Coal Sales Agreement was approved by the Shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 18 October 2023.

YIT is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shandong Energy, the controlling shareholder of Yankuang Energy. Accordingly, YIT is a connected person of the Company by virtue of being an associate of Yankuang Energy.

The 2023 YIT Framework Coal Sales Agreement provides that all transactions in relation to the sale of coal by the Group to YIT and/or its associates (excluding the Yankuang Energy Group) must be: (i) in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group; (ii) on an arm's length basis; (iii) on normal commercial terms or better; and (iv) in compliance with, among other things, the HK Listing Rules and applicable laws.

The maximum annual transaction amount to be received by the Group from YIT and/or its associates (excluding the Yankuang Energy Group) pursuant to the 2023 YIT Framework Coal Sales Agreement, for the period from 1 November 2023 to 31 December 2023, for the years ending 31 December 2024 and 2025, and for the period from 1 January 2026 to 31 October 2026, will not exceed US$133.4 million, US$600 million, US$600 million, and US$466.6 million respectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the transaction amount received by the Group was approximately US$299.4 million, which was below the annual cap under the 2023 YIT Framework Coal Sales Agreement.

PURCHASE OF COAL BY THE GROUP FROM YANKUANG ENERGY

The Group has purchased and may, from time to time, purchase coal from Yankuang Energy and/or its subsidiaries (excluding the Group), in particular Australian based subsidiaries of Yankuang Energy (excluding the Group) holding mines which are managed by the Group, for back-to-back on sale to end customers in order to fulfil customer requirements and maintain customer relationships.

The Company entered into a framework coal purchase agreement with Yankuang Energy (the "Yankuang Energy Framework Coal Purchase Agreement") on 8 October 2018 to govern all existing and future purchases of coal by the Group from Yankuang Energy and/or its subsidiaries (excluding the Group).

The Yankuang Energy Framework Coal Purchase Agreement provides that all transactions in relation to the purchase of coal by the Group from Yankuang Energy and/or its subsidiaries (excluding the Group) must be: (i) in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group; (ii) on an arm's length basis; (iii) on normal commercial terms with the sale price being determined with reference to industry index prices and coal quality characteristics under the respective contracts; and (iv) in compliance with, amongst other things, the HK Listing Rules and applicable laws.

On 12 December 2023, the Board resolved to renew the Yankuang Energy Framework Coal Purchase Agreement for three years commencing from 1 January 2024, and to set the annual caps for the three years ending 31 December 2024, 2025 and 2026 at US$45 million, US$45 million and US$45 million, respectively. On 12 November 2024, the maximum annual transaction amounts for the years ending 31 December 2025 and 2026 were amended to US$110 million and US$110 million, respectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the transaction amount paid by the Group was approximately US$19.8 million, which was below the annual cap under the Yankuang Energy Framework Coal Purchase Agreement.

PROVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES BY THE COMPANY

Management and Transitional Services Agreement

As one of the conditions imposed by the Foreign Investment Review Board of the Australian Government in relation to the merger of the Company with Gloucester Coal Limited in 2012, a management and transitional services agreement (the "Management and Transitional Services Agreement") was entered into between the Company and the following entities (the "Recipients"): (i) Yankuang Energy; (ii) Yancoal

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Technology Development Holdings Pty Ltd; (iii) Premier Coal Holdings Pty Ltd; (iv) Athena Holdings Pty Ltd; (v) Tonford Holdings Pty Ltd; (vi) Wilpeena Holdings Pty Ltd; and (vii) Yancoal Energy Pty Ltd, on 22 June 2012, pursuant to which the Company has agreed to provide to the Recipients certain services in respect of certain assets owned by the Recipients. Each of the Recipients is a wholly owned subsidiary of Yankuang Energy (other than Yankuang Energy itself). Yankuang Energy is a Controlling Shareholder of the Company and is interested in approximately 62.26% of the Shares in the Company.

On 7 December 2016, a deed of variation, accession and termination to the Management and Transitional Services Agreement was entered into by, amongst others, the Company and Yankuang (Australia) Metal Mining Pty Ltd ("Yankuang (Australia) Metal Mining"), pursuant to which Yankuang (Australia) Metal Mining became party to the Management and Transitional Services Agreement and became entitled to all of the rights and benefits of a Recipient under the Management and Transitional Services Agreement.

On 3 February 2025, Yankuang (Australia) Metal Mining was deregistered.

Details of the terms of the Management and Transitional Services Agreement, as amended pursuant to: (i) the deed of variation, accession and termination to the Management and Transitional Services Agreement on 7 December 2016,(ii) the deed of variation to the Management and Transitional Services Agreement on 12 November 2021, (iii) the letter of variation to the Management and Transitional Services Agreement on 22 November 2023, and (iv) the deed of variation to the Management and Transitional Services Agreement on 18 December 2024 are set out below.

Yankuang Energy Services

The services provided to each Recipient and each of their respective subsidiaries include:

- general corporate services, which comprise human resource services, treasury services, financial accounting/ reporting services, compliance services, marketing and logistic services, corporate communications services, government and industry relations services, business development services and other general corporate services;
- operations services, which comprise carrying out exploration programs, preparing business plans, monitoring and reporting on environmental issues, using all reasonable endeavours to meet business KPIs, preparing plans of operations as may be required by laws and other operational services; and
- IT services, which comprise the granting of permission to use the Company's hardware or software and the provision of IT support services.

(collectively, the "Yankuang Energy Services")

During the term, each party may request that the Company provide an additional service, or the Company may change or modify the provision of an existing service by notifying the parties in writing. Following receipt of the notice, representatives of each party must promptly meet to discuss in good faith the proposed new services or modified services.

Yankuang Energy Services Fees

The services fees for provision of the Yankuang Energy Services are charged on the basis of cost plus a margin, being the mid-point, on a post-tax and real basis, of the internal weighted average cost of capital of the Company as at 30 June immediately prior to the setting of annual caps, except for any third-party charges attributable to the provision of the relevant Yankuang Energy Services which are charged at cost. The margin for the three years ending 31 December 2025, 2026 and 2027 will be 8.25%.

The cost base upon which the margin is to be applied is determined on the basis of management's reasonable estimate of such costs as may be defined in the budget of each calendar year having regard to certain principles set out in the Management and Transitional Services Agreement, including:

(i) in respect of coal-mining operations, the allocated portion of the Company's corporate administration costs based on the Company's corporate budget in respect of those corporate administration costs; and

(ii) in respect of non-mining operations, the estimated management time likely to be incurred in providing the Services and the allocated portion of the Company's corporate administration costs based on the Company's corporate budget in respect of those corporate administration costs.

The above costs are subject to re-calibration at the start of every year on the basis of the previous year's actuals and any anticipated changes.

At the end of each financial year (or such other times as the parties may agree), the parties will undertake a reconciliation of the services fees charged during that financial year against the actual cost and services provided. The Company will refund the excess charges, or the Recipients will pay the shortfall charges to the Company, in each case, within 14 days of determination of the fee adjustment required.

Payment of the Yankuang Energy Services Fees

The Company will invoice the Recipients each month for Yankuang Energy Services provided.

Notwithstanding that the term of the Management and Transitional Services Agreement may exceed three years, the Company will set annual caps for transactions under the Management and Transitional Services Agreement for no more than three years, and will re-comply with the applicable requirements of the HK Listing Rules after expiry of the initial term.

On 18 December 2024, the Company set the annual caps for the Management and Transitional Services Agreement for the three years ending 31 December 2025, 2026 and 2027 at $18.5 million, $18.5 million and $18.5 million, respectively. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the transaction amount charged by the Group was approximately $12.9 million, which was below the annual cap.

Shandong Energy Management Services Agreement

On 18 December 2024, a management services agreement (the "Shandong Energy Management Services Agreement" was entered into between the Company and the following entities (the "Shandong Energy Recipients"): (i) Shandong Energy Australia Pty Ltd, (ii) Queensland Coal Exploration Pty Ltd, (iii) Rocklands Richfield Pty Ltd, (iv) HLM Coal Australia Pty Ltd, (v) Yankuang Resources Pty Ltd, and (vi) Yankuang Bauxite Resources Pty Ltd for a term of three years commencing on 1 January 2025 and expiring on 31 December 2027, pursuant to which the Company has agreed to provide to the Shandong Energy Recipients certain services in respect of certain assets owned by the Shandong Energy Recipients. Each of the Shandong Energy Recipients is a wholly owned subsidiary of Shandong Energy, the controlling shareholder of Yankuang

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Energy. Accordingly, the Shandong Energy Recipients are connected persons of the Company by virtue of being associates of Yankuang Energy.

Shandong Energy Services

The services provided to each Shandong Energy Recipient and their respective subsidiaries under the Shandong Energy Management Services Agreement include:

- general corporate services, which comprise HR services, treasury services, financial accounting/reporting services, compliance services, marketing and logistic services, corporate communications services, government and industry relations services, business development services and other general corporate services;
- operations services, which comprise carrying out exploration programs, preparing business plans, monitoring and reporting on environmental issues, using all reasonable endeavours to meet business KPIs, preparing plans of operations as may be required by laws and other operational services; and
- IT services, which comprise the granting of the permission to use the Company's hardware or software and the provision of IT support services.

Shandong Energy Services Fees

The services fees for the provision of the Shandong Energy Services are charged on the basis of cost plus a margin, being the mid-point, on a post-tax and real basis, of the internal weighted average cost of capital of the Company as at 30 June immediately prior to entry into or renewal of the Shandong Energy Management Services Agreement, except for any third party charges attributable to the provision of the relevant services which will be charged at cost. The margin for the three years ending 31 December 2025, 2026 and 2027 will be 8.25%.

Payment of the Services Fees

The Company will invoice the Shandong Energy Recipients each month for Shandong Energy Services provided.

On 18 December 2024, the Company set the annual caps for the Shandong Energy Management Services Agreement for the three years ending 31 December 2025, 2026 and 2027 at $1.5 million, $1.5 million and $1.5 million, respectively. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the transaction amount charged by the Group was approximately $0.7 million, which was below the annual cap.

BANK GUARANTEES PROVIDED IN FAVOUR OF CERTAIN YANKUANG ENERGY SUBSIDIARIES

The Company manages certain mines, which are located in Australia, on behalf of certain Yankuang Energy subsidiaries outside the Group. In the ordinary and usual course of business, these subsidiaries, which hold the managed mines, may require credit support documents issued by commercial banks for their respective business operations.
Given that: (i) relevant commercial banks can issue credit support documents pursuant to existing facility agreements generally within five business days after receiving a request, which is a much shorter period of time, and simpler process, as compared to those required by other commercial banks to issue credit support documents without an existing facility agreement; and (ii) the relationship between the Company and the managed mines, as an integral part of the management services rendered by the Company in support of the operation of the managed mines, these subsidiaries, which hold the managed mines, will use the overall bank guarantee facilities entered or to be entered into by the Group, and pay the Company bank guarantee fees.

Australian Entities Framework Bank Guarantee Agreement

On 20 December 2023, the Company entered into a framework bank guarantee agreement (the "Australian Entities Framework Bank Guarantee Agreement") with Athena Holdings Pty Ltd, Tonford Holdings Pty Ltd, Wilpeena Holdings Pty Ltd and Yancoal Energy Pty Ltd (together, the "Australian Entities") for a term of three years commencing on 1 January 2024 and expiring on 31 December 2026, pursuant to which the Australian Entities and/or their subsidiaries may use overall bank guarantee facilities under the financing facilities entered or to be entered into by the Group, and pay the Company bank guarantee fees, which are equal to the bank guarantee fees to be paid by the Group to the relevant financiers plus a 5% margin within 20 Business Days after payment by the Company.

On 18 December 2024, the Company and the Australian Entities entered into a deed of variation to the Australian Entities Framework Bank Guarantee Agreement, effective from 1 January 2025, pursuant to which bank guarantee fees for use of overall bank guarantee facilities under the financing facilities entered or to be entered into by the Group were amended from bank guarantee fees to be paid by the Group to the relevant financiers plus a 5% margin, to bank guarantee fees to be paid by the Group to the relevant financiers plus a margin, being the mid-point, on a post-tax and real basis, of the internal weighted average cost of capital of the Company as at 30 June immediately prior to entry into or renewal of the Australian Entities Framework Bank Guarantee Agreement. The margin for the two years ending 31 December 2025 and 2026 was to be 8.25%. All other terms of the Australian Entities Framework Bank Guarantee Agreement remain unchanged.

The aggregate maximum daily outstanding principal and the bank guarantee fees to be received under the credit support documents issued by the financiers in favour of the Australian Entities and/or their subsidiaries for the three years ending 31 December 2024, 2025 and 2026 was not exceed $60 million, $60 million, and $60 million, respectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the aggregate maximum daily outstanding principal and the bank guarantee fees was approximately $41.9 million, which was below the annual cap under the Australian Entities Framework Bank Guarantee Agreement.

On 10 December 2025, the Company entered into a new framework bank guarantee agreement (the "New Australian Entities Framework Bank Guarantee Agreement") with the Australia Entities, which superseded the Australian Entities Framework Bank Guarantee Agreement, for a term of three years commencing on 1 January 2026 and expiring on 31 December 2028, pursuant to which the Australian Entities and/or their subsidiaries may use overall bank guarantee facilities under the financing facilities entered or to be entered into by the Group, and pay the Company bank guarantee fees, which are equal to the bank guarantee fees to be paid by the Group to the relevant financiers plus a margin, being the mid-point, on a post-tax and real basis, of the internal weighted average cost of capital of the Company as at 30 June immediately prior to entry into or renewal of the Australian Entities Framework Bank Guarantee Agreement, within 20 Business Days after payment

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by the Company. The margin for the three years ending 31 December 2026, 2027 and 2028 will be 8.25%.

The aggregate maximum daily outstanding principal and the bank guarantee fees to be received under the credit support documents issued by the financiers in favour of the Australian Entities and/or their subsidiaries for the three years ending 31 December 2026, 2027 and 2028 will not exceed $60 million, $60 million and $60 million, respectively.

Premier Coal Framework Bank Guarantee Agreement

On 18 December 2024, the Company entered into a framework bank guarantee agreement (the "Premier Coal Framework Bank Guarantee Agreement") with Premier Coal Holdings Pty Ltd ("Premier Coal") for a term of one year commencing on 1 January 2025 and expiring on 31 December 2025, pursuant to which Premier Coal and/or its subsidiaries may use overall bank guarantee facilities under the financing facilities entered or to be entered into by the Group, and pay the Company bank guarantee fees, which are equal to the bank guarantee fees to be paid by the Group to the relevant financiers plus a margin of 8.25% within 20 Business Days after payment by the Company.

The aggregate maximum daily outstanding principal and the bank guarantee fees to be received under the credit support documents issued by the financiers in favour of Premier Coal and/or its subsidiaries for the year ending 31 December 2025 will not exceed $35 million.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the aggregate maximum daily outstanding principal and the bank guarantee fees was approximately $29.7 million, which was below the annual cap under the Premier Coal Framework Bank Guarantee Agreement.

On 10 December 2025, the Company entered into a new framework bank guarantee agreement (the "New Premier Coal Framework Bank Guarantee Agreement") with Premier Coal for a term of one year commencing on 1 January 2026 and expiring on 31 December 2026, pursuant to which Premier Coal and/or its subsidiaries may use overall bank guarantee facilities under the financing facilities entered or to be entered into by the Group, and pay the Company bank guarantee fees, which are equal to the bank guarantee fees to be paid by the Group to the relevant financiers plus a margin of 8.25% within 20 Business Days after payment by the Company.

The aggregate maximum daily outstanding principal and the bank guarantee fees to be received under the credit support documents issued by the financiers in favour of Premier Coal and/or its subsidiaries for the year ending 31 December 2026 will not exceed $35 million.

SALE OF COAL BY THE GROUP TO GLENCORE

From time to time, Glencore Coal Pty Ltd ("Glencore") and/or its subsidiaries and/or related entities may purchase coal from the Group for on sale to end customers, in order to maintain customer relationships or to meet specific customer requirements. The Company entered into a framework coal sales agreement with Glencore (the "Glencore Framework Coal Sales Agreement") on 29 June 2018 to govern all existing and future sales of coal by the Group to Glencore and/or its subsidiaries and/or related entities.

The Glencore Framework Coal Sales Agreement provides that all transactions in relation to the sale of coal by the Group to Glencore and/or its subsidiaries and/or related entities must be: (i) in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group; (ii) on an arm's length basis; (iii) on normal commercial terms with the sale price being determined with reference to the prevailing market price for the relevant type of coal; and (iv) in compliance with, amongst other things, the HK Listing Rules and applicable laws. The Company will take into account relevant industry benchmarks and indices when determining the market price.

Glencore wholly owns Anotero Pty Ltd ("Anotero"). Anotero is a substantial shareholder of subsidiaries of the Company under the HK Listing Rules. Glencore is a connected person of the Company by virtue of being a substantial shareholder of the Company's subsidiary (through Anotero).

On 12 December 2023, the Board resolved to renew the Glencore Framework Coal Sales Agreement for three years from 1 January 2024, and to set the annual caps for the three years ending 31 December 2024, 2025 and 2026 at US$350 million, US$350 million and US$350 million, respectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the transaction amount received by the Group was US$175.6 million, which was below the annual cap under the Glencore Framework Coal Sales Agreement.

SALE OF COAL BY THE GROUP TO POSCO

From time to time, POSCO Australia Pty Ltd (previously known as Pohang Steel Australia Pty Ltd) ("POSCO") and/or its associates may purchase coal from the Group for their own utilisation in the manufacturing of steel or generation of electricity. As POSCO is interested in 20% of the Mount Thorley JV, a subsidiary of the Company under the HK Listing Rules, POSCO is a connected person of the Company by virtue of being a substantial shareholder of the Company's subsidiary.

On 12 November 2024, the Company entered into a coal sales framework agreement (the "POSCO Framework Coal Sales Agreement") with POSCO pursuant to which POSCO and/or its associates have agreed to purchase coal from the Group for a term of three years commencing on 1 January 2025 and expiring on 31 December 2027.

The POSCO Framework Coal Sales Agreement provides that all transactions in relation to the sale of coal by the Group to POSCO and/or its associates must be (i) in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group, (ii) on an arm's length basis, (iii) on normal commercial terms; and (iv) in compliance with, amongst other things, the Listing Rules and applicable laws.

The maximum annual transaction amounts to be received by the Group from POSCO and/or its associates for the sale of coal pursuant to the POSCO Framework Coal Sales Agreement for the three years ending 31 December 2025, 2026 and 2027 will not exceed US$510 million, US$510 million and US$510 million, respectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the transaction amount received by the Group was US$173.0 million, which was below the annual cap under the POSCO Framework Coal Sales Agreement.

PURCHASE OF COAL BY THE GROUP FROM GLENCORE

From time to time, the Group may purchase coal from Glencore and/or its subsidiaries and/or related entities for on sale to end customers, in order to maintain customer relationships or to meet specific customer requirements. The Company entered into a framework coal purchase agreement with Glencore (the "Glencore Framework Coal Purchase Agreement") on 6 August 2018 to govern all existing and future purchase of coal by the Group from Glencore and/or its subsidiaries and/or related entities.

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The Glencore Framework Coal Purchase Agreement provides that all transactions in relation to the purchase of coal by the Group from Glencore and/or its subsidiaries and/or related entities must be: (i) in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group; (ii) on an arm's length basis; (iii) on normal commercial terms with the sale price being determined with reference to the prevailing market price for the relevant type of coal; and (iv) in compliance with, amongst other things, the HK Listing Rules and applicable laws. The Company will take into account relevant industry benchmarks and indices when determining the market price.

Glencore wholly owns Anotero which is a substantial shareholder of subsidiaries of the Company under the HK Listing Rules. Glencore is a connected person of the Company by virtue of being a substantial shareholder of the Company's subsidiary.

On 12 December 2023, the Board resolved to renew the Glencore Framework Coal Purchase Agreement for three years from 1 January 2024, and to set the annual caps for the three years ending 31 December 2024, 2025 and 2026 at US$250 million, US$250 million and US$250 million, respectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the transaction amount paid by the Group was US$74.2 million, which was below the annual cap under the Glencore Framework Coal Purchase Agreement.

PURCHASE OF COAL BY SALESCO FROM ANOTERO

As part of the Glencore Transaction, Coal & Allied Operations Pty Ltd ("CNAO"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, HVO Coal Sales Pty Ltd (the "SalesCo") and Anotero entered into a sales contract on 4 May 2018 (the "HVO Sales Agreement"). The relevant mining and exploration licences of HVO are held directly by CNAO and Anotero as tenants in common in proportion to their respective participating interest in the Hunter Valley Operations Joint Venture ("HVO JV"). Pursuant to the HVO Sales Agreement: (i) each of CNAO and Anotero agrees to sell all of its entitled portion of finished coal product in saleable form that is produced by the tenements held by the HVO JV to the SalesCo only, and the SalesCo agrees to purchase each of CNAO's and Anotero's entitled portion of coal product (other than coal product to be sold to Glencore and/or its subsidiaries); (ii) the amount payable to each of CNAO and Anotero by the SalesCo shall be the total amount received by the SalesCo for that portion of product under each sales contract entered into between the SalesCo and its customers; and (iii) payment by the SalesCo to CNAO and Anotero shall be no later than 3 business days after receipt by the SalesCo of payment from its customers.

In respect of any sales to Glencore and/or its subsidiaries that fall within the Glencore Framework Coal Sales Agreement, each of CNAO and Anotero agrees that SalesCo will be treated as if it has entered into the sale as agent for and on behalf of CNAO and Anotero in proportion to their respective participating interests in the HVO JV.

Anotero is a substantial shareholder of subsidiaries of the Company under the HK Listing Rules. Anotero is a connected person of the Company by virtue of being a substantial shareholder of the Company's subsidiary.

The HVO Sales Agreement shall commence on the date of the HVO Sales Agreement and terminate upon the termination of the joint venture agreement in relation to the HVO JV in accordance with its terms.

Notwithstanding that the term of the HVO Sales Agreement may exceed three years, the Company has set the estimated maximum annual transaction amounts for the transactions under the HVO Sales Agreement for a term of three years and will re-comply with the applicable requirements of the HK Listing Rules after the expiry of the that three year term.

On 12 December 2023, the Board resolved to set the annual caps for the three years ending 31 December 2024, 2025 and 2026 at US$1.3 billion, US$1.3 billion and US$1.3 billion, respectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the transaction amount paid by the Group was US$694.4 million, which was below the annual cap under the HVO Sales Agreement.

PURCHASE OF COAL FROM POSCO

The participants of the unincorporated joint venture in relation to Mt Thorley (the "MT JV"), namely POSCO and Mount Thorley Operations Pty Ltd (previously known as R. W. Miller & Co. Pty Limited) ("MT Operations"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company holding the relevant mining and exploration licences of Mount Thorley on behalf of the MT JV, sell coal through Miller Pohang Coal Co. Pty Limited (the "MT SalesCo"). MT SalesCo is a company jointly controlled by MT Operations and POSCO, with MT Operations and POSCO holding 80% and 20% of its interest, respectively.

Both the MT SalesCo and the MT JV are subsidiaries of the Company under the HK Listing Rules. As POSCO holds more than 10% of the interest in the MT SalesCo, and has more than 10% participating interest in the MT JV, POSCO is a connected person of the Company by being a substantial shareholder of the subsidiaries of the Company. Accordingly, the transaction between the MT SalesCo and POSCO constitutes a continuing connected transaction of the Company under the HK Listing Rules.

POSCO and MT Operations sell all of their entitled portions of finished coal product in saleable form to which they are entitled through the MT JV to the MT SalesCo only. The amount payable to each of POSCO and MT Operations shall be the total amount received by the MT SalesCo for that portion of product under each sales contract entered into between the MT SalesCo and its customers. Payment by the MT SalesCo to POSCO and MT Operations occurs after receipt by the MT SalesCo of payment from its customers.

The MT Sales Agreement was entered into on 10 November 1981 and will last during the economic life of the Mount Thorley coal mine.

Notwithstanding that the term of the MT Sales Agreement may exceed three years, the Company has set maximum annual transaction amounts for the purchase of POSCO's portion of finished coal product by MT SalesCo for a term of three years, and will re-comply with the applicable requirements of the HK Listing Rules after the expiry of that three year term.

On 12 December 2023, the Board resolved to set the annual caps for the three years ending 31 December 2024, 2025 and 2026 at US$107 million, US$100 million and US$85 million, respectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the transaction amount paid by the Group was US$61.9 million, which was below the annual cap under the MT Sales Agreement.

PURCHASE OF DIESEL FUEL FROM GLENCORE

On 8 December 2023, HV Operations Pty Ltd ("HV Operations"), a subsidiary of the Company, entered into a diesel fuel supply agreement with Glencore Australia Oil Pty Ltd ("GAO"), pursuant to which HV Operations has agreed to

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purchase diesel fuel from GAO during the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2026 (the "Diesel Fuel Supply Agreement").

As GAO is a subsidiary of Glencore plc, which is the holding company of Anotero Pty Ltd, a substantial shareholder of HV Operations, GAO is a connected person of the Company by virtue of being an associate of a substantial shareholder of the Company's subsidiary.

Pursuant to the Diesel Fuel Supply Agreement, HV Operations agrees to purchase, and GAO agrees to sell diesel fuel at a price agreed and applicable to the monthly quantity delivered as measured in accordance with the agreement. HV Operations will generate a purchase order prior to the month of delivery. GAO will deliver the volume of fuel in the purchase order by the date specified in that purchase order and HV Operations will make the payments after the delivery of the fuel. The basis for calculating the payments to be made is based on the volume delivered and the price determined following the tender process or with reference to the price assessment published in the S&P Global Platts Oilgram Price Report for 10ppm Sulphur Gasoil FOB Singapore, and in accordance with the Diesel Fuel Supply Agreement.

The maximum transaction amount to be paid by HV Operations to GAO for the purchase of diesel fuel for the three years ending 31 December 2024, 2025 and 2026, will not exceed US$220 million, US$220 million, and US$245 million respectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the transaction amount paid by the Group was approximately US$141.4 million, which was below the aggregate cap for the year.

PURCHASE OF COAL FREIGHT SERVICES FROM WUBO

On 22 December 2025, the Company entered into the framework agreement for coal freight services with Wubo Technology Co., Ltd., ("Wubo") (the "2026 Wubo Framework Agreement"), pursuant to which Wubo agreed to provide coal freight services to the Group during the year ending 31 December 2026. The 2026 Wubo Framework Agreement is effective from 1 January 2026 up to and including 31 December 2026, and will be automatically renewable for successive period of three years thereafter, subject to compliance with the applicable provisions of the HK Listing Rules and unless terminated earlier pursuant to the terms therein.

Yankuang Energy is a controlling shareholder of the Company, and hence a connected person of the Company. Wubo is a subsidiary of Yankuang Energy, and hence an associate of Yankuang Energy. Accordingly, Wubo is a connected person of the Company.

The 2026 Wubo Framework Agreement provides that all transactions in relation to Wubo providing coal freight services to the Group must be (i) in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group, (ii) on an arm's length basis, (iii) on normal commercial terms or better, and (iv) in compliance with, among other things, the HK Listing Rules and applicable laws.

Considering the nature of coal freight services, the freight rate for each transaction relating to the provision of coal freight services under the 2026 Wubo Framework Agreement will be determined through a competitive tender process involving no less than two other independent third party bidders to ensure the freight rate fixed between Wubo and the Group are on an arm's length basis.

The maximum annual transaction amount to be paid by the Group to Wubo for the coal freight services pursuant the 2026 Wubo Framework Agreement for the year ending 31 December 2026 will not exceed US$23 million.

Review on continuing connected transactions

Pursuant to Rule 14A.55 of the HK Listing Rules, the Directors (including independent non-executive Directors) have reviewed the above continuing connected transactions in the year ended 31 December 2025. The independent non-executive Directors hereby confirmed that the above continuing transactions have been entered into:

1. in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group;
2. on normal commercial terms or better; and
3. in accordance with the relevant agreements governing them on terms that are fair and reasonable and in the interest of Shareholders as a whole.

In accordance with the requirement of Rule 14A.56 and 14A.71(6)(b) of the HK Listing Rules, the Company has engaged the independent auditor of the Company to report on the continuing connected transactions of the Group.

Based on the results of procedures performed and in accordance with the aforesaid HK Listing Rules, the independent auditor has provided a letter to the Board confirming that nothing has come to their attention that cause them to believe that the continuing connected transactions:

(i) have not been approved by the Board;

(ii) were not, in all material respects, in accordance with the pricing policies of the Group;

(iii) were not entered into, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant agreements governing such transactions; and

(iv) have exceeded their respective annual caps for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 set out in the announcements of the Company.

The Company confirms that it has complied with the requirements of Chapter 14A of the HK Listing Rules in relation to all connected transactions and continuing connected transactions to which any Group member was a party during the year ended 31 December 2025. Please refer to Note E2 to the financial statements for a summary of the related party transactions entered into by the members of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025. Other than those transactions disclosed in the section headed "Continuing Connected Transactions" above, none of these transactions constituted connected transactions or continuing connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the HK Listing Rules which are subject to announcement or independent shareholders' approval requirements.

COAL RESOURCES AND COAL RESERVES

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The Coal Resources and Coal Reserves presented in this report are extracted from an announcement made on 25 February 2026. The original report was produced in accordance with the Australasian Code for reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 Edition (the JORC Code).

Yancoal is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this report and at the time of this report all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Coal Resources and Coal Reserves are reported in 100 per cent terms (unless otherwise stated). Coal Resources are reported inclusive of the Coal Resources that have been converted to Coal Reserves (i.e., Coal Resources are not additional to Coal Reserves).

The attributable share is the total coal resources or coal reserves, when Yancoal's ownership percentage (as at 31 December 2025) is applied. Coal resources and coal reserves have been rounded in line with the JORC Code and the Yancoal reporting standards to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates.

On an attributable basis the Yancoal group total year-end 31 December 2025 position is as follows:

CATEGORY[1]	31 Dec 2025	31 DEC 2024	% Change
Measured, Indicated and Inferred Coal Resources, Million tonnes	4,400	4,400	—%
Recoverable, Proved and Probable Coal Reserves, Million tonnes	850	920	(7.6)%
Marketable, Proved and Probable Coal Reserves, Million tonnes	640	680	(5.9)%

The following abbreviations are used throughout this section of the report.

AusIMM	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
JORC	Joint Ore Reserves Committee
Met	Metallurgical coal
Semi	Semi-soft coking coal
Thermal	Thermal coal
PCI	Pulverised coal injection
Mt	Million tonnes
LOM	Life of Mine
OC	Open Cut
UG	Underground

[1] Where required the component Coal Resource and Reserve numbers for each site making up this total have been depleted by production from the annual report date to 31 December 2025. 2025 Coal Resources and Coal Reserves have been rounded (significant figure) by the Competent Persons in line with the JORC Code and the Yancoal Coal Resource and Reserve reporting standards to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates where applicable.

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COAL RESOURCES AND COAL RESERVES

COAL RESOURCES FOR YEAR ENDING 31 December 2025

PROJECT	YANCOAL OWNERSHIP %	COAL TYPE	MOISTURE BASIS %	MEASURED COAL RESOURCES (MT)		INDICATED COAL RESOURCES (MT)		INFERRED COAL RESOURCES (MT)		TOTAL COAL RESOURCES (MT)
			2025	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Moolarben (OC & UG)	98.75%	Thermal	6.0%	550	590	155	155	150	200	855
Mt Thorley (OC & UG)	80%	Semi/Thermal	6 to 8%	237	200	113	150	75	75	425
Warkworth (OC & UG)	84.47%	Semi/Thermal	6 to 8%	603	490	107	230	165	165	875
HVO (OC)	51%	Semi/Thermal	6 to 8%	630	650	1,400	1,400	1,700	1,700	3,730
Yarrabee (OC)	100%	PCI/Thermal	5.5%	55	50	140	60	80	13	275
Middlemount (OC)	50%	Met/Thermal	5.0%	68	72	55	55	21	21	144
Ashton (OC & UG)[2]	100%	Semi/Thermal	6.5%	70	81	50	94	40	90	160
Ashton RUMEx (UG)	100%	Semi/Thermal	6.5%	5	5	25	25	0	0	30
Total Coal Resources (100% Basis)				**2,218**	**2,138**	**2,045**	**2,169**	**2,231**	**2,264**	**6,494**
Yancoal Attributable Share										**4,400**

COAL RESERVES FOR YEAR ENDING 31 December 2025

PROJECT	YANCOAL OWNERSHIP	COAL TYPE	RECOVERABLE COAL RESERVE				
			PROVED COAL RESERVES (MT)		PROBABLE COAL RESERVES (MT)		TOTAL COAL RESERVES (MT)
			2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Moolarben (OC)	98.75%	Thermal	140	156	3	3	143
Moolarben (UG)	95%	Thermal	11	16	13	13	23
Mount Thorley (OC)[3]	80.0%	Semi/Thermal	3.9	2.8	15	17	19
Warkworth (OC)[4]	84.47%	Semi/Thermal	136	137	56	72	193
HVO (OC)	51.0%	Semi/Thermal	209	231	544	541	752
Yarrabee (OC)	100%	PCI/Thermal	28	31	41	42	70
Middlemount (OC)[5]	50%	Met/Thermal	58	62	19	19	77
Ashton RUMEx (UG)	100%	Semi/Thermal	6	1	14	21	20
Ashton (UG)[6]	100%	Semi/Thermal	0	11	0	8	0
Total Coal Reserves (100% Basis) - Rounded			**590**	**650**	**700**	**740**	**1,290**
Yancoal Attributable Share							**850**

[2] Within the reporting period, Yancoal Australia finalized an agreement to trade parts of Ashton Mine's exploration and mining leases as a component of a broader transaction. This included ML1696 and parts of EL4918 and EL5860. Resources within the portions of tenements that have exchanged ownership have been depleted, and therefore not reported by Yancoal. Resources within the remnant tenements that Yancoal retains ownership of have also been depleted and will no longer be reported while they are under assessment by Yancoal for their continued potential to support an economic pathway to their development.
[3] Some Probable Reserves within the pit highwall and endwalls have been reclassified as Proved Reserves during 2025 upon receipt of approval for extraction.
[4] Some Probable Reserves within the pit highwall and endwalls have been reclassified as Proved Reserves during 2025 upon receipt of approval for extraction.
[5] The project has two product types for Marketable Coal Reserves each with a different Moisture basis, Coking at 10%, PCI at 10.5% and Ash% of 10% for Coking & 10.5% for PCI.
[6] Ashton Lower Barrett reserves have been revised in 2025 following a reassessment of the technical viability.

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COAL RESOURCES AND COAL RESERVES

			MARKETABLE COAL RESERVE						
			PROVED COAL RESERVES (MT)		PROBABLE COAL RESERVES (MT)		TOTAL COAL RESERVES (MT)	MOISTURE BASIS, %	ASH %
PROJECT	YANCOAL OWNERSHIP %	COAL TYPE	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2024	2024
Moolarben (OC)	98.75%	Thermal	114	127	2	3	117	9%	24%
Moolarben (UG)	95%	Thermal	11	17	13	13	24	9%	17%
Mount Thorley (OC)	80%	Semi/Thermal	2.6	2	10	12	13	10%	13.9%
Warkworth (OC)	84.47%	Semi/Thermal	95	95	37	48	132	10%	13.3%
HVO (OC)	51%	Semi/Thermal	155	172	400	398	555	10%	12.9%
Yarrabee (OC)	100%	PCI/Thermal	21	23	31	32	52	10%	10.5%
Middlemount (OC)	50%	Met/Thermal	42	45	17	18	60	10% Coking 10.5% PCI	10% Coking 10.5% PCI
Ashton RUMEx (UG)	100%	Semi/Thermal	3	0	7	12	10	8.5%	9.5%
Ashton (UG)	100%	Semi/Thermal	0	6	0	4	0	8.5%	9.5%
Total Coal Reserves (100% Basis) - Rounded			**440**	**490**	**520**	**540**	**960**		
Yancoal Attributable Share							**640**		

YANCOAL 2025 EXPLORATION DRILLING

Total payments for capitalised exploration and evaluation activities in 2025 was $3.7 million. There were no development activities related to mining structures or infrastructure undertaken in 2025. The reporting period is from 1 January to 31 December 2025. The drilling totals provided exclude pre-production drilling.

	MOOLARBEN		HUNTER VALLEY OPERATIONS	
	NO. OF HOLES	TOTAL DRILLED (M)	NO. OF HOLES	TOTAL DRILLED (M)
Non-Core Holes	18	2,196	41	6,187
Core Holes	4	393	10	1,601

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YANCOAL AUSTRALIA TENEMENTS

As at 31 December 2025

PROJECT	TITLE TENEMENT	TENEMENT TYPE
Moolarben	EL 6288	Exploration Licence
	EL 7073	Exploration Licence
	EL 7074	Exploration Licence
	ML 1605	Mining Lease
	ML 1606	Mining Lease
	ML 1628	Mining Lease
	ML 1691	Mining Lease
	ML 1715	Mining Lease
Mount Thorley/ Warkworth (MTW)	CCL 753	Consolidated Coal Lease
	CL 219	Coal Lease
	EL 7712	Exploration Licence
	EL 8824	Exploration Licence
	ML 1590	Mining Lease
	ML 1751	Mining Lease
	ML 1752	Mining Lease
HVO	AL 32	Assessment Lease
	AL 33	Assessment Lease
	AL 34	Assessment Lease
	Auth 72	Authorisation
	Part CCL 708 (sublease)	Sublease
	CCL 714	Consolidated Coal Lease
	CCL 755	Consolidated Coal Lease
	CL 327	Coal Lease
	CL 359	Coal Lease
	CL 360	Coal Lease
	CL 398	Coal Lease
	CL 584	Coal Lease
	CML 4	Consolidated Mining Lease
	EL 5291	Exploration Licence
	EL 5292	Exploration Licence
	EL 5417	Exploration Licence
	EL 5418	Exploration Licence
	EL 5606	Exploration Licence
	EL 8175	Exploration Licence
	ML 1324	Mining Lease
	ML 1337	Mining Lease
	ML 1359	Mining Lease
	ML 1406	Mining Lease
	ML 1428	Mining Lease
	ML 1465	Mining Lease
	ML 1474	Mining Lease
	ML 1482	Mining Lease
	ML 1500	Mining Lease
	ML 1526	Mining Lease
	ML 1560	Mining Lease
	ML 1589	Mining Lease
	ML 1622	Mining Lease
	ML 1634	Mining Lease
	ML 1682	Mining Lease
	ML 1704	Mining Lease
	ML 1705	Mining Lease
	ML 1706	Mining Lease
	ML 1707	Mining Lease
	ML 1710	Mining Lease
HVO (cont.)	ML 1732	Mining Lease
	ML 1734	Mining Lease
	ML 1748	Mining Lease
	ML 1753	Mining Lease
	ML 1810	Mining Lease
	ML 1811	Mining Lease
	ML 1840	Mining Lease
	ML 1841	Mining Lease
	ML 1849	Mining Lease
	ML 1867	Mining Lease
	ML 1869	Mining Lease
	ML 1870	Mining Lease
	ML 1871	Mining Lease
Yarrabee/Wilpeena	MDL 160	Mineral Development Licence
	ML 1770	Mining Lease
	ML 80049	Mining Lease
	ML 80050	Mining Lease
	ML 80096	Mining Lease
	ML 80104	Mining Lease
	ML 80172	Mining Lease
	ML 80195	Mining Lease
	ML 80196	Mining Lease
	ML 80197	Mining Lease
	ML 80198	Mining Lease
Middlemount	MDL 282	Mineral Development Licence
	ML 70379	Mining Lease
	ML 70417	Mining Lease
Ashton	ML1529	Mining Lease
	ML1533	Mining Lease
	ML1623	Mining Lease
	EL4918	Exploration Licence
	EL5860	Exploration Licence
Ashton (RUMex)	ML1834	Mining Lease
	ML1835	Mining Lease
	ML1836	Mining Lease
	ML1837	Mining Lease

SHAREHOLDER STATISTICS

Yancoal Australia Limited – Ordinary Fully Paid as of 3 February 2026

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COMBINED ASX AND HKEX TOP 20 SHAREHOLDERS (at 3 Feb 2026)

RANK	NAME	UNITS	% UNITS
1	HKG REGISTER CONTROL A/C\C	660,656,188	50.03
2	YANKUANG ENERGY GROUP COMPANY LIMITED	322,157,715	24.40
3	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES <AUSTRALIA> LIMITED	62,967,040	4.77
4	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <CLEARSTREAM>	56,202,289	4.26
5	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	41,180,818	3.12
6	J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	37,695,839	2.85
7	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT>	9,150,112	0.69
8	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	6,308,735	0.48
9	MR QINGNAN WEN	3,250,000	0.25
10	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <AGENCY LENDING A/C>	2,752,740	0.21
11	PINEMONT PLANTATIONS PTY LTD	2,500,000	0.19
12	CPU SHARE PLANS PTY LTD <YAL EST UNALLOCATED A/C>	2,177,912	0.16
13	NETWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED <WRAP SERVICES A/C>	2,161,861	0.16
14	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED - A/C 2	1,520,062	0.12
15	MERRILL LYNCH (AUSTRALIA) NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	1,304,429	0.10
16	MR RAYMOND JAMES ALLAN	890,000	0.07
17	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD <GLOBAL MARKETS>	841,766	0.06
18	MUPPET HOLDINGS PTY LTD	735,414	0.06
19	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	655,876	0.05
20	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <UOB KH PL>	602,650	0.05
Totals: Top 20 holders of ORDINARY SHARES (Total)		**1,215,711,446**	**92.07**
Total Remaining Holders Balance		**104,727,991**	**7.93**
Total Shares on issue		**1,320,439,437**	

RANGE OF UNITS

ORDINARY SHARES (at 3 February 2026)

RANGE	TOTAL HOLDERS	UNITS	% UNITS
1 - 1,000	10,697	4,160,798	0.32
1,001 - 10,000	8,554	32,710,322	2.48
10,001 - 100,000	1,900	49,060,746	3.72
100,001 - 1,000,000	99	22,521,831	1.71
1,000,001 Over	15	1,211,985,740	91.79
Rounding			-0.02
Total	**21,265**	1,320,439,437	100

UNMARKETABLE PARCELS

ORDINARY SHARES (at 3 February 2026)

	MINIMUM PARCEL SIZE	HOLDERS	UNITS
Minimum $ 500.00 parcel at $ 5.7600 per unit	87	1,321	39,691

TRANSFER OF SHARES BETWEEN THE AUSTRALIAN AND HONG KONG SHARE REGISTERS

Shares in Yancoal can be moved between its Australian and Hong Kong share registers. Any shareholder interested in moving their shares between the two registers is encouraged to contact Computershare, using the contact details set out in the Corporate Directory.

The process and fees for moving shares will differ depending on how a shareholder, or their broker/participant, holds their shares. Typically, the transfer of shares between the Australian and Hong Kong registers takes between three to six business days. Shareholders should not trade their shares until a transfer of shares is completed.

Accountants & Advisors

Take the lead

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE *CORPORATIONS ACT 2001* TO THE DIRECTORS OF YANCOAL AUSTRALIA LTD

As lead auditor for the review of the specified sustainability information in the sustainability report, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2025 there have been:

i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the review, and

ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

SW Audit
Chartered Accountants

Tom Mullarkey
Partner

25 February 2026

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DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Yancoal Australia Limited, I state that:

In the opinion of the Directors:

1. Yancoal Australia Limited (the Company) has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that the climate statements and notes of the Company and the entities it controlled (collectively the Group) during the reporting period set out in the Company's Sustainability Report 2025 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's climate-related financial disclosures as at 31 December 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

(b) Complying with Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures.

On behalf of the Board

Gregory Fletcher

Gregory James Fletcher

Director

25 February 2026

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BASIS OF PREPARATION

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 25 February 2026.

This report represents a complete set of climate-related disclosures for Yancoal Australia Limited (**the Company** or **Yancoal**) and the entities it controlled (collectively **the Group**) during the reporting period for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Alignment with AASB S2

The Company adopts an approach to corporate governance based on international good practice, as well as meeting Australian and Hong Kong legal requirements. The Australian Accounting Standards Board (**AASB**) develops, issues and maintains Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards. To the extent appropriate to the scale and nature of the Company's business, the Company has prepared this report against the first edition of the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures (**AASB S2**). The Company has not prepared this report against the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S1 – General Requirements for Disclosures of Sustainability-related Financial Information, noting that this is a voluntary standard. This report discloses material information about the climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the Company's prospects.

Alignment with financial statements

This report has been prepared for the same consolidated reporting entity and reporting period as the Company's annual consolidated financial statements: see 'Reporting boundaries' section below. This report is intended to be read in conjunction with the Company's annual consolidated financial statements. The report covers the 12-month period commencing 1 January 2025 and ending 31 December 2025, aligning with the reporting period of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

For the purposes of this Sustainability Report, references to joint ventures, associates and investments may vary in meaning from those terms being used in the Company' 2025 Annual Financial Report. The use of these terms in this report have the specific meaning given to them as set out in the relevant sections within this report.

In preparing climate-related financial disclosures, the Company has assessed its operations and reviewed its value chain activities, extending to its joint ventures and associates. To ensure consistency, the presentation currency of climate-related financial disclosures is Australian Dollars, aligning with the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements. Disclosed amounts are rounded to the nearest million, except where indicated otherwise.

Reporting boundaries

This report covers the Company and the entities it controlled during the reporting period. Entities operated by the Company on behalf of its majority shareholder, Yankuang Energy Group Co. Ltd (Majority Shareholder), are not controlled by the Company and therefore are not included in the boundaries of this report. Furthermore, the Company applies the equity share (or proportionate) approach for entities that are less-than-wholly-owned (such as joint ventures, associates and other equity interests) to be consistent with the consolidated financial statement reporting boundaries.

The Company also applies the equity share (or proportionate) approach to climate-related disclosures, including greenhouse gas (**GHG**) emissions. Therefore, although the Company has operational control of mines owned by Premier Coal Pty Ltd in Western Australia (Premier), and those owned by Yancoal Energy Pty Ltd in Queensland (Cameby Downs), these facilities are excluded from this report. This approach reflects the Company's economic interest in each investee and is consistent with financial reporting under AASB 128, AASB 10 and AASB 11.

The Ashton and Yarrabee mines are wholly-owned and operated by the Company. The Austar and Stratford-Duralie operations are also wholly owned but have ceased mining operations.

The Company includes controlling interests in:

- **Unincorporated arrangements**
    - Managed - Moolarben Joint Venture (combined 98.75% interest[1]), Mount Thorley Co-Venture (80% interest), Warkworth Associates (combined 84.5%) and Boonal Joint Venture (50% interest).
    - Jointly managed operations – Hunter Valley Operations Joint Venture (51% interest).
- **Investments in associates** - Port Waratah Coal Services (30% interest) and WICET Holdings Pty Ltd (33.3333% interest).
- **Joint ventures and unconsolidated subsidiaries** - Middlemount Coal Pty Ltd (49.9997% interest), HVO entities (HVO Coal Sales Pty Ltd HV Operations Pty Ltd and HVO Services Pty Ltd) (51% interest) and Newcastle Coal Infrastructure Group Pty Ltd (27% interest).

[1] On 3 October 2025, the Company acquired a further 3.75% interest in the Moolarben Joint Venture (MJV), with the Company's economic interest in the MJV increasing to 98.75%. The Company consolidates the increase in attributable production and revenue into its financial results from the 3 October 2025. However, the date of effective economic interest is 1 January 2025, with a purchase price adjustment applied for the period from 1 January 2025 to 3 October 2025.

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The table and map below provide a summary of the Company's six operating coal mines and their geographic location.

	MOOLARBEN	MOUNT THORLEY WARKWORTH	HUNTER VALLEY OPERATIONS	YARRABEE	MIDDLEMOUNT	ASHTON
Operator	Yancoal	Yancoal	Joint Venture	Yancoal	Joint Venture	Yancoal
Economic interest	98.75%[2]	84.5%	51%	100%	49.9997%	100%
Operation	OC & UG	OC	OC	OC	OC	UG
Coal type	Thermal	Thermal & Semi-Soft	Thermal & Semi-Soft	Low Vol PCI & Thermal	Low Vol PCI & Hard coking coal	Semi-soft

OC = open-cut mine | UG = underground mine | PCI = pulverised coal injection



Time horizons

The Company assesses the effects of climate-related risks and opportunities (CRROs) with respect to three distinct time horizons: short, medium and long-term. The medium- and long-term years of 2035 and 2050 represent discrete assessment points, not cumulative periods/continuous intervals.

Table: Time horizons applied during CRRO assessments

SHORT-TERM (~NEXT 3 YEARS)	MEDIUM-TERM (2035)	LONG-TERM (2050)
Aligns with consideration of the short-term as part of the Company's strategic decision-making and capital allocation plans.	Serves as a midpoint between now and 2050.	Aligns to the Company's Life of Mine (**LOM**) planning as the period in which most assets reach their end-of-life.

As CRROs over the medium- to long-term are assessed, the Company recognises that its business will undergo significant changes between 2035 and 2050, particularly as most currently operated sites will transition from being operational to rehabilitation or closure. As a result, it is anticipated that the current long-term climate impacts will shift away from operational disruptions and toward reputational risks associated with site rehabilitation and closure.

[2] On 3 October 2025, Yancoal acquired a further 3.75% interest in the Moolarben Joint Venture (MJV), with Yancoal's economic interest in the MJV increasing to 98.75%. Yancoal consolidates the increase in attributable production and revenue into its financial results from the 3 October 2025. However, the date of effective economic interest is 1 January 2025, with a purchase price adjustment applied for the period from 1 January 2025 to 3 October 2025.

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Judgements and uncertainties

In preparing information presented in this report, the Company has applied judgement to determine what information is relevant, reliable and useful for disclosure. This includes the interpretation of reporting requirements and making informed decisions where the standards allow flexibility. Furthermore, measurement uncertainty may exist due to gaps in data, reliance on third-party information, external factors or forward-looking information.

The table below summarises information topics where the Company has applied judgement and identified measurement uncertainty affecting amounts disclosed.

Table: Overview of judgements applied and measurement uncertainty

TOPIC	SECTION IN THIS REPORT
Scenario analysis and climate modelling	**Climate-related Risk & Opportunity Management**
Climate-related risks, effects and strategies	**Climate-related Risk & Opportunity Management**
Climate-related opportunities, effects and strategies	**Climate-related Risk & Opportunity Management**
Assessment of climate resilience	**Strategy and Decision Making**
GHG emissions calculation methodology	**Metrics snd Targets**

Limited assurance

SW (Yancoal's auditor) has conducted a review of the following specified sustainability disclosures in this report as required by Australian Standards on Sustainability Assurance ASSA 5010 Timeline for Audits and Reviews of Information in Sustainability Reports under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board:

Sustainability Disclosures	Reporting requirement of AASB S2	Location in Sustainability Report
Governance	Paragraphs 6	GOVERNANCE (page 156-160)
Strategy & Risks and Opportunities	Subparagraphs 9(a), 10(a) and 10(b)	RISK MANAGEMENT & STRATEGY (page 168-172)
Scope 1 & 2 Emissions	Subparagraphs 29(a)(i)(1) to (2) and 29(a)(ii) to (v)	METRICS AND TARGETS (page 176-179)

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

The Company owns and operates a diversified portfolio of coal mine complexes in Australia, which includes large-scale open-cut and underground mines. The Company expects demand for the coal product it exports will match or exceed the duration of the operational lives of its mines. The Company is dedicated to safe, efficient, responsible and profitable operations, and to participating in the transition to a cleaner energy future.

About the Company

The Company is the second largest coal producer in Australia, primarily exporting to the global seaborne market. Headquartered in Sydney, and employing approximately 6,000 people, it produces a mix of thermal and metallurgical coals. It also engages in exploration, development, and marketing, with the primary export destinations for its product being China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

Business activities

The Company owns, operates or has a joint-venture stake in coal mines in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia. Mines in New South Wales include Moolarben, Mount Thorley Warkworth, Hunter Valley Operations and Ashton together with Stratford-Duralie and Austar, which are undergoing mine closure. Mines in Queensland include Yarrabee and the Middlemount joint venture. The Company also operates the Cameby Downs Mine in Queensland and the Premier Coal Mine in Western Australia for its majority shareholder however these facilities are outside the scope of this report. See 'Reporting boundaries' section for additional information. The thermal, semi-soft coking and Pulverised Coal Injection (**PCI**) coal products are exported through ports in Newcastle, Gladstone and Dalrymple Bay primarily to customers throughout Asia.

The Company's assets remain fundamental to its operations, with ongoing demand for high-quality coal providing a stable foundation throughout the operational life of its mines. The majority of the Company's operating mines have lives ranging between 10 and 20 years on current approved mine plans, with some having the potential to operate beyond this time horizon (subject to obtaining the relevant government approvals). The activities involved in extracting and processing coal vary across each mine based on the chosen mining method, the type of coal and its intended market.

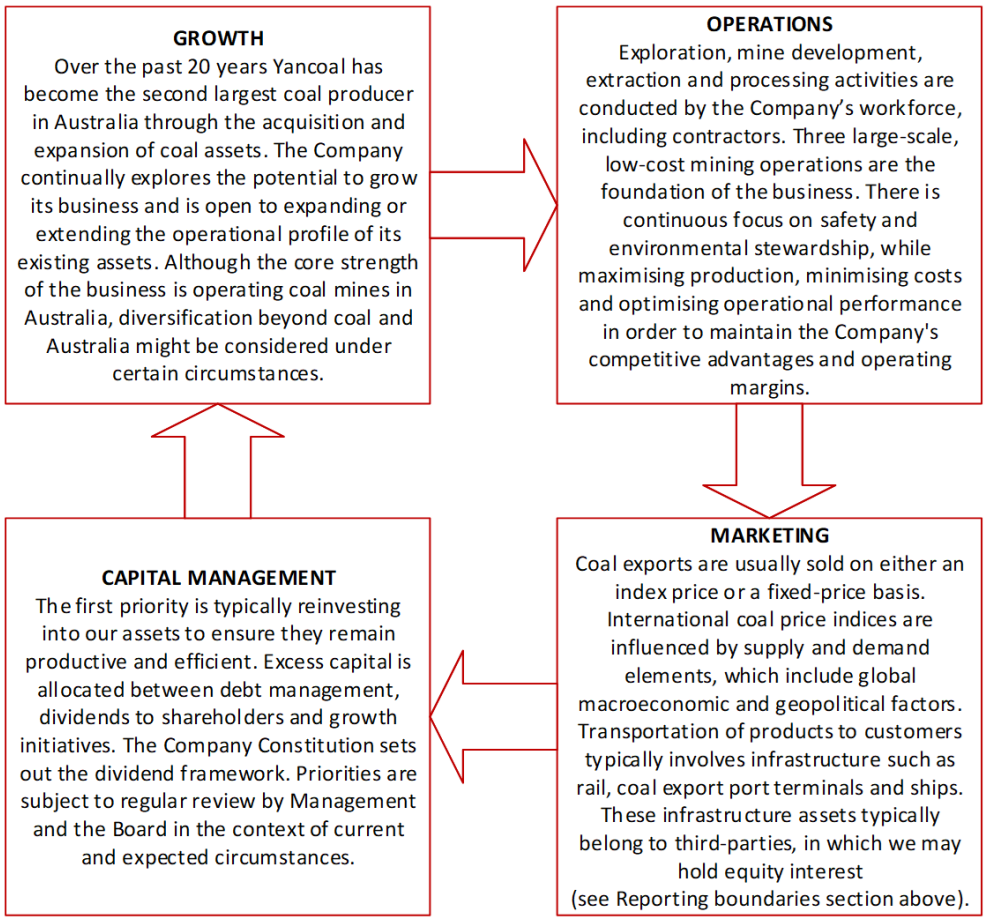
Strong market demand persists across Asia, where high and mid-energy coal continues to play a critical role in supporting economic growth and energy security. While economies increasingly diversify their energy generation infrastructure, coal remains important during the transition, addressing immediate energy needs while lower-emission technologies are developed and integrated. Information regarding the Company's sales to its major customers and purchases from the major suppliers can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements and Company presentations published to the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**) and the Stock

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Exchange of Hong Kong (**HKEX**). Where required, the details of some customer and sales agreements are provided in the Continuing Connected Transactions section of the 2025 Annual Financial Report.

Key operations

The Company's business model broadly follows four key steps:



Management approach to climate

The Company adopts a systematic and proactive approach to managing environmental impacts across each mine's operational life, from exploration, or acquisition, through to rehabilitation, closure and relinquishment. In addition to the Company's environmental responsibilities, its operations make a meaningful contribution to regional development by creating employment, driving economic activity, and supporting local businesses through the Company's procurement practices. At state and national levels, the Company directly contributes to the economy through royalty and tax payments.

The Company's approach to climate-related matters involves the generation of lasting value for stakeholders through mining activities, all while managing financial, operational, environmental and social risks. This commitment is outlined in the *Yancoal P4 Change 4 Tomorrow Strategy* (**P4 Strategy**), which is underpinned by the four interconnected pillars of Profit, Portfolio, Planet and People, and has been crafted to be comprehensive and adaptable. The P4 Strategy is being integrated across the Company's business strategy and activities. In pursuit of sustainable stakeholder value, the Company strives to:

- operate responsibly, safely and ethically;
- make positive contributions to the social and economic well-being of communities; and
- effectively manage ongoing risks and opportunities to enhance business resilience.

As the Company navigates the evolving equity market and regulatory landscapes, it strives to monitor emerging trends relevant to its operations, and to be ready to respond proactively to changing circumstances and obligations.

VALUE CHAIN

The Company's value chain activities include the exploration, development, operation, rehabilitation and closure of the Company's mining assets, including how it markets its coal products, how they are transported and distributed and how they are consumed. Rehabilitation and mine closure can include finding alternative post-mining land use, which may benefit community and other stakeholders. The Company's value chain in future years is expected to be aligned to Scope 3 GHG emissions mapping and reporting.

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GOVERNANCE

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES FOR GOVERNANCE

Board responsibilities

The Board of Directors (the **Board**) is responsible for the overall corporate governance, leadership and control of the Company including: directing the affairs of the Company; setting and monitoring the Company's risk management strategy (including CRROs); and overseeing the appointment, remuneration and performance of senior Executives. The Board is committed to maximising performance, generating appropriate levels of shareholder value and financial return, and sustaining the growth and success of the Company over the long-term. These responsibilities are outlined in the Board Charter, which is available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website.

In fulfilling its duties, the Board considers, inter alia, the review and monitoring processes that management has in place to identify and manage business opportunities and risks, including environmental, social, governance (**ESG**) and CRROs. The Board maintains ultimate accountability for the Risk and Opportunity Management Framework and reviews key business risks and opportunities and the management thereof.

Joint ventures

The Company is a participant in several joint venture interests, including: controlling interests in coal producing sites Moolarben and Mount Thorley Warkworth; and interests with joint control in the Hunter Valley Operations (**HVO**) Joint Venture (**JV**) (coal producer) and the Boonal JV (road and rail haulage out of Yarrabee). It also holds minority interests in coal export terminals including Newcastle Coal Infrastructure Group Pty Ltd, Port Waratah Coal Services Ltd and WICET Holdings Pty Ltd, and interest in coal producer Middlemount Coal Pty Ltd. See also 'Reporting boundaries' section.

Decision making, management, marketing and other key aspects of each JV are regulated by agreements between the relevant JV participants, and the ability of the Company to influence decision making depends on its participating interests in the various JVs and the provisions of the relevant agreements. Under these agreements, certain decisions, including climate-related matters, require the endorsement of the JV participants. CRROs are taken into consideration by the Company as a JV participant in its decision making relating to the management and operations of each relevant JV. See also 'Reporting boundaries' section.

Standing Board Committees, Executive Committee and working groups that support Board oversight

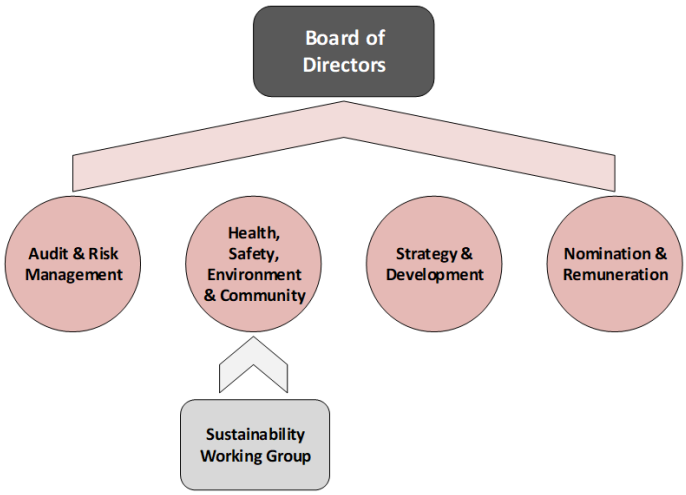
The Board's roles and responsibilities and its delegation of authority to standing Board Committees and executive management are formalised in the Board Charter. In overseeing climate-related matters, the Board is supported by its standing Board committees, the Executive Committee and the Sustainability Working Group.

The Company has four Board committees, which are assigned diverse responsibilities and review matters on behalf of the Board, as set out in the relevant committee Charters, which are publicly available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website. Notably each committee must, in accordance with its Charter and delegated authority either:

- refer matters to the Board for a decision, with a recommendation from the committee; or
- determine matters of focus (where the committee acts with delegated authority), which the committee then reports to the Board.

The Chair of each Committee (except for the Strategy and Development Committee) regularly provides a verbal report of highlights to the Board at the relevant Board meeting, following each Committee meeting. Currently, the Strategy and Development Committee meets as part of a relevant Board Meeting to ensure that all Directors can participate in all matters considered by the Strategy and Development Committee.

Graphic: Climate governance structure



During five meetings in 2025, the Board discussed sustainability and climate-related issues, including the Company's reporting obligations under ASX Listing Rules, HKEX Listing Rules and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Board's Audit and Risk Management Committee (**ARMC**), assists the Board with satisfying itself that a process of risk oversight and management exists, that internal controls are effective. In particular, the ARMC:

- assists the Board in relation to the reporting of financial and sustainability information;
- assists the Board, Directors and management to be aware of the material risks facing the business;
- supports ongoing efforts to confirm that the systems in place to identify, monitor and assess risks are appropriate and operating effectively; and
- regularly reviews and updates various financial, environmental and legal risk related policies.

The ARMC meets at least four times per year and reviews and evaluates whether the Company has material exposure to business risks, including financial and non-financial risks (including climate-related risks), environmental risks (including environmental sustainability risks), social risks (including social sustainability risks). ESG risks and, if it does, how the Company manages or intends to manage those risks.

Health, Safety, Environment and Community Committee

The Board's Health, Safety, Environment and Community (**HSEC**) Committee, which meets at least four times each year, assists the Board with overseeing the Company's HSEC performance, including monitoring the management of HSEC risks and opportunities, considering and reviewing climate-related matters and issues (including strategy, risks, opportunities and key initiatives affecting the Company). The HSEC Committee also monitors the implementation of the Company's P4 Strategy and its related processes. It is responsible for assisting the Board with:

- fulfilling its responsibilities in relation to the health, safety, environment and community matters arising out of the Company's activities;
- assessing and monitoring whether the Company has in place the appropriate and effective policies, standards, systems and resources required to meet the Company's HSEC commitments;
- providing necessary focus and guidance on HSEC matters across the Company; and
- assessing and disclosing to the Board whether the Company has any material exposure to environmental, social and climate-change risks, considering climate related matters and issues including CRROs; and evaluating and determining the Company's HSEC-related risks and opportunities.

During the reporting period, the Executive General Manager (**EGM**) Health, Safety and Sustainability (**HSS**) and Manager, Sustainability attended each HSEC Committee meeting to provide an update on sustainability and climate-related reporting matters. As of 8 September 2025, the EGM HSS was appointed as Chief Executive Officer (**CEO**) and the position of EGM HSS remained unfilled for the remainder of the year. During this time, the CEO performed both roles for the purpose of climate governance. Sustainability and climate-related matters, is a recurring agenda item discussed at HSEC Committee meetings, including the Company's emissions performance and AASB S2 climate-related disclosures.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The objective of the Company's Nomination and Remuneration Committee (**NRC**) includes:

- assisting the Board by making recommendations in relation to Board composition and succession planning;
- supporting the Company's regular evaluation of the Board's performance;
- assessing each Director's time commitment and contribution to the Board as well as their ability to discharge their responsibilities effectively;
- oversight of succession planning for the Executive Committee, Directors' remuneration and remuneration arrangements for the Company's Executive Committee; and
- oversight of the performance assessment of the Executive Committee.

In discharging its responsibilities, the NRC must have regard to certain policy objectives, including but not limited to:

- ensuring the Company's remuneration structures are equitable and aligned with the long-term interests of the Company and its shareholders;
- structuring short- and long-term incentives that are appropriate and linked to the creation of sustainable returns for the Company's shareholders; and
- applying appropriate performance measures, including key financial and non-financial measures of performance (including climate-related considerations, if applicable).

Strategy and Development Committee

The Strategy and Development Committee (**SDC**) is responsible for reviewing the Company's strategic initiatives and providing recommendations to the Board. This Committee, which meets at least once per year, assists the Board in its oversight and review of the Company's strategic initiatives, including:

- merger and acquisition proposals;

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- major capital markets transactions;
- significant investment opportunities; and
- proposals to dispose of significant Company assets.

Currently, the SDC meets as part of a relevant Board Meeting to ensure that all Directors can participate in all matters considered by the SDC.

BOARD SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES

The Board represents a balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspectives appropriate to the requirements of the Company's business. Biographies of the Board Directors are included in the Director's Report in the 2025 Full Year Financial Report. The Board's collective skills are tabulated under the "Board Collective Key Skills and Experience" table skills matrix in the Corporate Governance Statement in the 2025 Full Year Financial Report. The Board periodically reviews whether its collective skills and competencies remain appropriate for the present and future needs of the Company.

Evaluation process

On a periodic basis, Directors provide written feedback on the performance of the Board, its committees and individual Directors against a set of agreed criteria, including governance of CRROs. This is undertaken by way of a Board and Board Committee performance evaluation questionnaire, the most recent of which was in respect of the 2025 financial year. The review process may, at the absolute discretion of the Company, be facilitated by third party advisers from time to time.

The NRC develops and maintains a Board skills matrix. The Board undertakes an annual review of its skills and experience through a self-assessment against a set of criteria, which includes sustainability skills, such as experience and knowledge in environmental and social sustainability risks and CRROs. This matrix is periodically assessed and reported to the Board to identify the desirable skills required to competently discharge the Board's obligations, considering the strategic direction of the Company.

Directors' training

To support the Board's awareness regarding climate-related matters, training commenced during the reporting period. On 16 April 2025, the HSEC Committee (together with a number of additional Directors) received training provided by external legal advisors in relation to the Company's climate-related reporting obligations. On 12 June 2025, the Board of Directors received training provided by external legal advisors regarding obligations related to CRROs reporting. Further, on 19 December 2025, the Board of Directors received additional climate-related disclosure training, with respect to financial disclosures under AASB S2 and HKEX climate-related disclosure requirements.

BOARD AND BOARD COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT OF CRROs

Frequency

The Board receives regular updates on business, operational, financial, strategic and risk matters from management via the CEO Monthly Report, or in papers and updates provided at Board, HSEC Committee, and ARMC meetings. These reports and updates have, from time to time, included material developments in CRROs where they may reasonably impact the Company's operations.

In 2025, there were five Board meetings, three ARMC meetings, and four HSEC Committee meetings that specifically addressed matters related to climate and/or sustainability. This structured flow of information supports the Board (and the relevant Board Committees) to remain well-informed of material issues, enabling it to monitor and assess the strategic, business and financial implications of identified CRROs.

Processes

The Board is responsible for overseeing CRROs and ensuring that the Company has an appropriate risk management framework. It also includes the setting and monitoring of climate-related targets (if any), performance monitoring and alignment with remuneration systems (to the extent deemed appropriate by the Board).

Integration into strategy

The Company recognises that its operational and business resilience depends on its ability to identify, mitigate and adapt to growth opportunities and risks. The Company's approach to climate is holistic and considers potential elements that could underpin the ongoing sustainability of the Company's business into the future, such as decarbonisation opportunities, renewable energy projects and the pursuit of diversification into minerals and commodities beyond coal. Any new initiative would be subject to careful evaluation and require Board consideration and approval prior to commencement.

The P4 Strategy, which was approved by the Board in 2024, guides the Company's decision making, ensuring that sustainability-related opportunities align with broader corporate objectives.

Risk management

The Board has ultimate responsibility for the overall setting and monitoring of the process that management has in place to identify and manage business risks and opportunities, including environmental, social and governance (**ESG**) and CRROs. This also involves approving, reviewing and monitoring the Company's Enterprise Risk and Opportunity Management Framework. The Board is supported by Board Committees to whom authority may be delegated.

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The Company recognises that it is not possible or necessarily desirable to eliminate all risks, with some being inherent to core business and development opportunities. To support the relevant dialogue key risks and opportunities are reported to the Executive Committee, ARMC, HSEC Committee, SDC and the Board (as applicable).

Risk management process

The Company's risk management process is based on ISO 31000. It defines the minimum requirements for the formal, systematic, and consistent management of risks and opportunities across the business.

The Company's material risks, including emerging risks, have dedicated risk owners and are periodically reviewed by the Board via the ARMC and HSEC Committee (as applicable) considering risk description, control effectiveness, residual risk exposure and action plans.

The Company takes a balanced approach to risk evaluation, and is willing to accept some risks and pursue opportunities. With regard to such opportunities, the Company recognises that it is not possible to pursue all opportunities and that some could lead to an inefficient use of Company resources or be cost-prohibitive.

Decisions on major transactions

Subject to regulatory and compliance requirements relating to shareholder approval under the Company's Constitution, the Corporations Act 2001, the ASX Listing Rules and/or the HKEX Listing Rules, the Board is required to assess and approve material transactions and investments.

There is no formal policy or procedure that presently requires a climate-related risk and opportunity assessment prior to making investment decisions. However, such an approach will be developed in the future.

Trade-off considerations

When making material investment decisions, the Company will consider trade-offs between various CRROs. The Company will continue to consider and implement projects and initiatives it deems appropriate in line with the goals of its P4 Strategy.

Targets and monitoring

The Company currently complies with its obligations under the Australian Government's legislated Safeguard Mechanism (see Metrics and Targets section below). No voluntary climate-related targets have been adopted at this time. Performance against Safeguard Mechanism thresholds is monitored by Management and the HSEC Committee, with the purchase of Australian Carbon Credit Units (**ACCUs**) reported to the Board.

Links to remuneration

As described above, the NRC is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations to the Board regarding remuneration of the Directors and each member of the Company's Executive Committee (or other individuals as appropriate).

Delivery of the Company's Strategic KPIs form part of the annual Executive scorecard for STIP, including three Strategic KPIs, each worth 5%. In 2025, one of the Strategic KPIs included the rollout of the Company's P4 Strategy and Implementation Plan, which includes delivery of climate-related adaptation and mitigation initiatives. At present, an exact percentage of Executive remuneration cannot be attributed specifically to climate-related considerations. There are currently no other climate-related considerations regarding Executive management arrangements.

ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT

The Board delegates responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Company's affairs, and implementation of the strategy and policy initiatives set by the Board to the Chair of the Executive Committee (**CEC**), the CEO and other senior Executives.

The Executive Committee is a management committee comprising the CEC, CEO, the Chief Financial Officer (**CFO**) and any other senior Executives that the Board resolves from time-to-time. The CEO is supported by the executive management team, which collectively has responsibility for day-to-day management of the Company's affairs and implementation of the strategy and policy initiatives set by the Board that relate to all aspects of the Company's business and operations (including sustainability and CRROs). The Executive Committee is also responsible for proposing systems of internal control and risk management with due regard to the Company's Enterprise Risk and Opportunity Framework approved by the Board.

Key roles

The Executive Committee Charter sets out the functions of the Executive Committee and the duties of the CEC, CEO and CFO, and provides for a clear division of responsibility between management and the Board. The CEO has overall responsibility for the Company's operations (other than as delegated to the CEC) and undertakes such responsibilities as may be delegated to him by the Board from time to time. The CEO is accountable to the Board and reports to the Chairman of the Board and the CEC.

In relation to the Company's CRROs, management is accountable for delivering on strategic objectives, managing these risks and opportunities, and providing regular risk management reports to the ARMC, and sustainability performance progress reports to the HSEC Committee. Frontline managers are delegated with the day-to-day responsibility for managing sustainability and climate-related performance and reporting, and this is reviewed at the Sustainability Working Group and HSEC Committee meetings.

Sustainability Working Group

A Sustainability Working Group (**SWG**) was established in 2024 to integrate the Company's strategic sustainability priorities into core operations, and to develop, implement and monitor sustainability initiatives. The SWG scope includes several climate-related matters such as energy and resource efficiency and emissions abatement (including mitigation and offsets). The SWG meets quarterly and is

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comprised of representatives from various departments and levels within the Company, and is chaired by the EGM Health, Safety and Sustainability. The SWG reports its activities and progress regularly to the HSEC Committee and other relevant stakeholders.

Controls and procedures used by management

The Company's management oversees CRROs through a structured framework of policies and controls designed to identify, assess, prioritise and manage CRROs.

Enterprise Risk and Opportunity Management Framework

The Company's Enterprise Risk and Opportunity Management Framework underpins management's approach to overseeing the Company's risks and opportunities, including those related to climate. The procedure articulates specific roles and accountabilities including appropriate management level responsibilities, the monitoring of risks and opportunities, the regular reviewing of risk and opportunity profiles, and the supporting of implementation across other specific roles.

Processes

Senior leadership is involved in overseeing sustainability performance and progress on initiatives, including those related to climate-related matters such as Safeguard Mechanism performance, finance and insurance strategies and monitoring industry developments. Management has day-to-day responsibility for implementation processes and procedures in support of regulatory and legislative compliance.

Training for management

All relevant senior Executives, including the CEC and CEO, have received training in relation to the Company's climate-related reporting obligations.

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RISK MANAGEMENT & STRATEGY

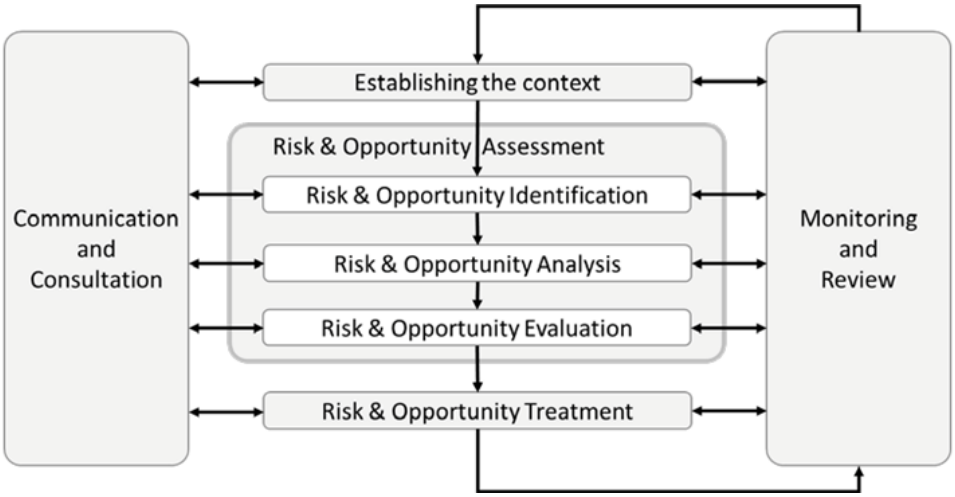
CLIMATE-RELATED RISK & OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

Corporate risk and opportunity management process

The Company's assessment of CRROs is aligned with the Company's Enterprise Risk and Opportunity Management Framework (**EROMF**), reinforcing the integration of the identification and management of CRROs within the broader enterprise-wide risk management processes.

The Company's EROMF establishes a link between business objectives, strategy and risk and opportunity management activities, and provides a basis for managing uncertainty through a structured and consistent approach. The risk and opportunity management process defines the minimum requirements for the formal, systematic, and consistent management of risk and opportunities across the business, including those related to climate.

Infographic: EROMF management process



CRRO assessment procedure

The Company's CRROs Assessment Procedure outlines the structured process used to identify, analyse, evaluate, monitor and review CRROs, and is aligned to legislated reporting requirements. The procedure includes two key stages to initially assess the significance of risks. These are:

- **Stage 1: Enterprise risk management foundation**

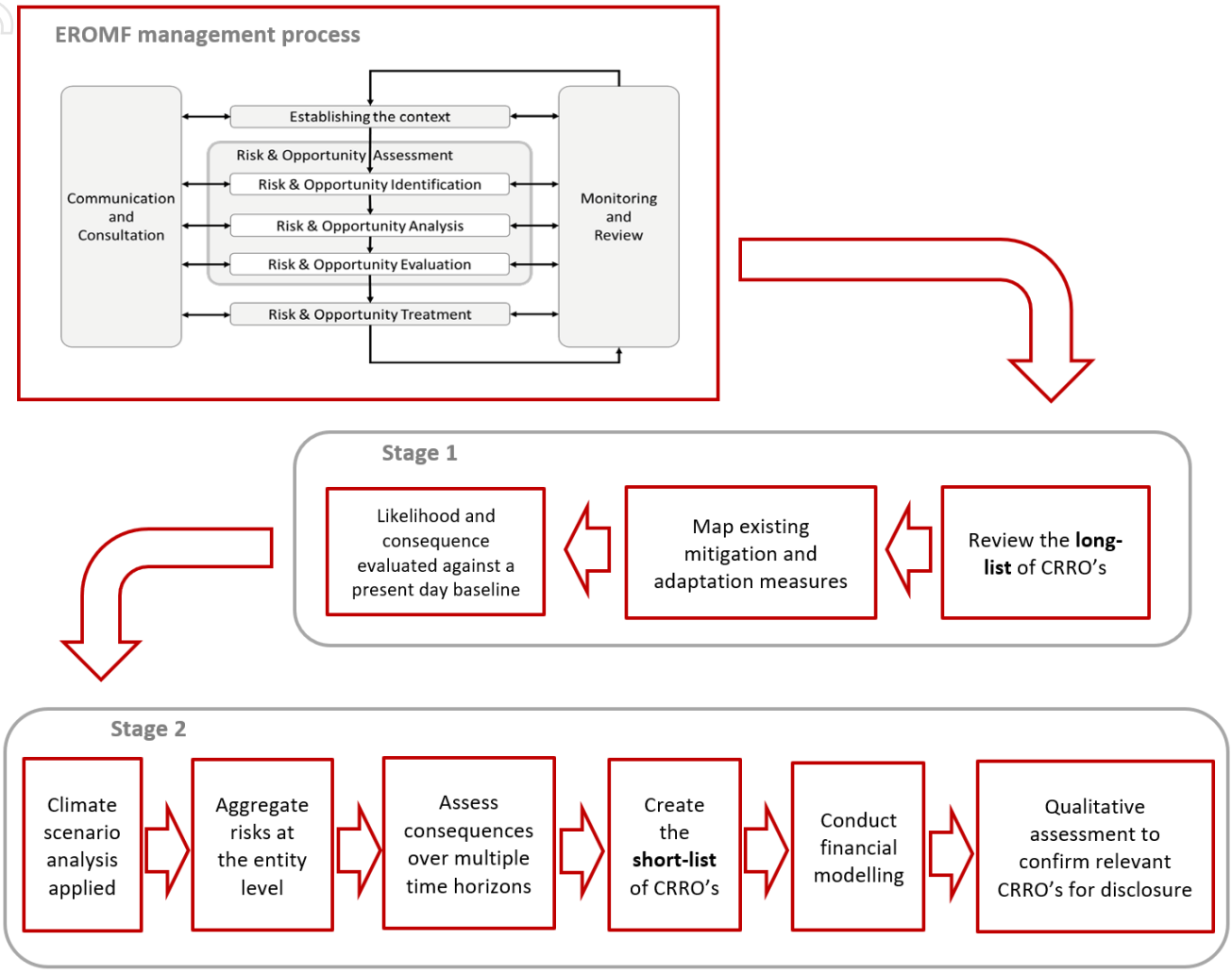
  Stage 1 comprises three steps whereby the EROMF is used to identify and understand physical and transitional CRROs. This includes reviewing long-lists of CRROs, assessing the baseline exposure, and consideration of existing mitigation and adaptation measures. Likelihood and consequence are evaluated over defined time horizons using the EROMF matrices.

- **Stage 2: Climate-specific assessment**

  Stage 2 builds on the EROMF foundation whereby climate-specific analysis is undertaken to meet legislated reporting obligations. This includes: commissioning independent climate scenario analysis and modelling; consolidating risks into entity-level impacts; assessing changes in likelihood and consequence across time horizons; determining a short-list of CRROs that have a risk rating of High or Extreme or an opportunity rating of High or Transformative; conducting financial modelling against defined quantitative thresholds; and performing a qualitative assessment of materiality and usefulness for report users. This assessment was based on non-numerical, descriptive factors in the context of how the qualitative information will meet the needs of the end users. Professional judgement from key business functions, assisted by external advisors, informs these steps.

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Infographic: CRRO Assessment Procedure



CRRO identification

The Company's identification procedure commences by generating the long-list of applicable CRROs and covers all entities within the scope of this report. The long-list of CRROs is informed by the Company's existing Enterprise Risk and Opportunity Management Register and supplemented as required, with risks and opportunities identified through subject matter expertise, both internal and external when required, as well as commonly recognised risk and opportunity factors applicable to coal mining in Australia. To assist with achieving a comprehensive view, the identification process may also include activities described in the table below.

Table: Activities that assist with identification process

PHYSICAL RISKS	TRANSITIONAL RISKS	OPPORTUNITIES
• Engagement with relevant stakeholders. • Consideration of historical climate-related incidents and site-level operational insights. • Analysis of regional climate projections and modelling from relevant sources. • Consideration of regulatory developments, peer benchmarking and industry trends.	• Review of current and emerging regulatory and policy developments at regional, national or international level. • Analysis of market trends, investor expectations, and shifts in customer or supply chain behaviour.	• Analysis of emerging technologies. • Review of regulatory incentives. • Observation of shifts in market or stakeholder expectations.

Where available from prior years, or where possible to provide indicative insights, long-list items also include inherent likelihood / impact ratings, key controls, control effectiveness ratings and residual likelihood / impact ratings. The long-list is reviewed by both management and the Company's Risk and Audit team to align it with the Company's broader EROMF.

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Baseline analysis

A deeper understanding of each risk in the long list commences with an assessment of the baseline exposures, which aims to build a clear short-term understanding of each CRRO in line with the EROMF assessment approach. For climate-related risks, this entails assessing potential consequences and associated likelihood of the risk in the present day (e.g.recent events, current conditions, foreseeable near-term conditions). For opportunities, the focus is on identifying the potential benefits available to the Company.

Inputs and parameters

In conducting CRRO assessments, the Company applies a range of inputs and parameters that reflect industry-specific considerations and scenario-based assumptions. These inputs form the basis for identifying, assessing and managing CRROs.

Exposure and vulnerability to each CRRO on the long list is assessed, and where relevant updated, during periodic risk and opportunity reviews. The Company's Risk and Audit team leverages input from the risk and opportunity owner(s) and may also include insights from other relevant stakeholders, including the Company's Sustainability team, as required. Climate-related physical risks are assessed at the asset level with transitional risks and opportunities assessed at the corporate level.

Nature, likelihood and magnitude

The nature of each risk is categorised based on impact type, specifically: Harm to People; Environmental Impact; Asset Damage and Other Consequential Losses, Impact on Reputation, Impact on Net Present Value (**NPV**) and/or Life of Mine (**LOM**) Impact. The nature of climate-related opportunities is based on benefit type, specifically: Improvements to People, Environmental, Asset Enhancements and Other Consequential Gains, Reputation, Impact on NPV and LOM Impact. In certain instances, some risks and opportunities may have multiple impact types, in which case the defining type is determined by an assessment of which type is likely to be most significant. It should be noted that likelihood and impact assessments are made across different time horizons.

The Company assesses CRROs based on criteria outlined in the EROMF. All assessments are conducted at two levels:

- **Inherent likelihood and impact** – this level does not consider existing mitigation and/or adaptation efforts and is used as a prudent measure to determine entity exposure / probability where risks and opportunities are uncontrolled.
- **Residual likelihood and impact** – this level considers existing mitigation and/or adaptation efforts that are currently in place to manage the likelihood and impact of a risk or opportunity.

The magnitude of risks and opportunities are assessed based on the level of effect or consequence, which is defined as Insignificant, Minor, Moderate, Major or Catastrophic (risk) / Transformative (opportunity). The risk and opportunity likelihood is also rated based on the probability or frequency of a risk event occurring, being: Almost Certain, Likely, Possible, Unlikely or Rare.

Risk Thresholds

The Company's risk/opportunity matrix incorporates levels of effect or consequence and likelihood. Risks and opportunities, including those related to climate, are added to the Enterprise Risk and Opportunity Management Register when they are deemed material to the Company's strategic, operational and project objectives. Risks are considered material if they have an inherent rating of High or Extreme, while opportunities are considered material if they haven an inherent rating of High or Transformative.

Consideration of existing mitigation and controls

Following the assessment of potential exposure, the Company engages with relevant stakeholders to document the existence of any relevant current and planned mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Evaluation and prioritisation process for climate-related risks

The Company's evaluation and prioritisation process for climate-related physical and transitional risks includes aggregation and analysis of asset-level risks to determine a short-list of entity-level risks, which informs the Company's risk exposure over the short, medium- and long-term. Risks are prioritised based on their inherent rating using the matrices and materiality thresholds defined within the Company's EROMF, considering both likelihood and impact. Climate-related risks are integrated into the Company's Enterprise Risk and Opportunity Management Register, which is overseen by the ARMC. Climate-related risks will be reassessed annually.

Evaluation and prioritisation process for transitional opportunities

The Company prioritises transitional climate-related opportunities based on their potential benefit, feasibility, alignment with business and LOM strategies. Opportunities are also assessed using the same process applied for risks. Climate-related opportunities will be reassessed annually.

Scenario Analysis and Climate Modelling

To supplement the baseline exposure assessments, the Company evaluates its potential exposure under various warming trajectories between current day and 2050. Independent fit-for-purpose climate modelling data is also applied where considered relevant. The Company will annually assess the need for further climate modelling and scenario analysis required to inform the Company's medium and long-term CRROs.

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Scenario Analysis process

The selected physical climate hazards were identified through a phased approach designed to build the Company's climate-scenario modelling capability, focusing on hazards most likely to affect the Company's operations. Phase 1 applied an initial broad lens which informed the development of Phase 2, involving detailed bushfire and drought modelling. This approach has formed the foundation for future enhanced scenario analysis.

Phase 1 (2023) focused on building a flexible model consisting of two Representation Concentration Pathway (**RCP**) climate change scenarios against current day conditions:

Hazards modelled	Cyclone, Rainfall, Climate-Related Transition Risks
Sites within scope	Ashton, Austar, Donaldson, Moolarben, MTW, Stratford, Yarrabee

In Phase 2 (2024), the Company continued to develop the scope of the climate scenario model, with detailed bushfire and drought modelling, which was completed in 2025. This was undertaken alongside a market analysis aimed at understanding the impacts of climate-related hazards on the Company's sites as well as the broader Australian coal industry.

Hazards modelled	Drought, bushfire
Sites within scope	MTW (drought and bushfire), Ashton (bushfire), HVO (bushfire), Middlemount (bushfire), Moolarben (bushfire), Yarrabee (bushfire)

Selected scenarios

The Company's Climate Scenario Analysis presented are hypothetical regarding future policy developments or decarbonisation outcomes. They are designed to explore a range of possible 'what-if' situations, enabling the Company to assess the resilience of its business model and value chain under different conditions. The scenarios set out in this report inform the Company's assessment of actual and potential CRROs applicable to its business. The Company's views regarding possible future conditions will continue to evolve with market and regulatory conditions applicable to the industry.

Table: Selected scenarios

	1.5°C SCENARIO	2°C SCENARIO	4°C SCENARIO
Description	All nations achieve their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by 2030 and collectively deliver the additional emissions reductions required between 2030 and 2050 to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.	Global decarbonisation trajectory in line with limiting increases in global average temperature to 2°C relative to pre-industrial times by 2100.	Emissions continue to increase in line with a business-as-usual pathway. Global average temperature trajectory consistent with 4°C increase relative to pre-industrial times by 2100.
Source	Third-party global economic model (transitional risk).	Third-party global economic model (transitional risk). IPCC RCP 4.5 (physical risk).	IPCC RCP 8.5 (physical risk).
Application to physical risks	None	Used as a comparative to the 4°C scenario.	Used to assess resilience to physical risks in a future where only currently implemented climate policies are in place.
Application to transitional CRROs	Used to assess resilience to transitional CRROs in a pathway with ambitious, Paris-aligned climate policy.	Used as a comparative to the 1.5°C scenario.	None

Scenario Analysis usage approach

Table: Usage approach for all three scenarios

RISK TYPE	TIME HORIZON	APPROACH
Physical Risks	Current to 2050	Discrete points or interpolation between current and 2050.
Transitional CRROs	Current to 2050 (annualised)	Annualised projections performed to 2050, with consideration given to projected asset life.

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Key assumptions used for Scenario Analysis

	1.5°C SCENARIO	2°C SCENARIO	4°C SCENARIO
Climate related policies in operating jurisdictions	• Ambitious global policies targeting 1.5°C temperature rise. • Further tightening of regionally differentiated emissions pricing with net-zero global CO2 emissions achieved by 2070.	• Policies align with Paris Agreement targets to limit temperature rise to 2°C. • Introduction of regionally differentiated emissions pricing.	• No additional climate policies introduced beyond ones active as of 2020. • Carbon taxes and renewable subsidies remain static.
Global macroeconomic trends	• More aggressive policies lead to slightly slower GDP growth (~7% decline vs baseline GDP in 2050). • Climate stabilisation reduces major global economic risks in the long-term.	• Transition policies affect GDP growth rates and terms of trade. • Global net-zero CO2 emissions achieved around 2070. • Improved coordination of climate targets across regions globally.	• Global population growth is moderate and levels off by 2050. • GDP continues to grow in line with historical trends. • Limited economic transitional risks compared to 2°C or 1.5°C scenarios.
Physical climate variables in operating jurisdictions	• Stronger regional demographic shifts due to adaptations made for severe temperature limitations. • Land use changes towards sustainability. • Global decarbonisation trajectory in line with limiting increases in global average temperature to 1.5°C relative to pre-industrial times by 2100.	• Physical risks and climate hazards reduced compared to 4°C scenario. • Global decarbonisation trajectory in line with limiting increases in global average temperature to 2°C relative to pre-industrial times by 2100.	• Amplified physical risks due to climate hazards (e.g., sea level rise). • Local weather patterns include more flooding, droughts, and heatwaves. • Global average temperature trajectory consistent with 4°C increase relative to pre-industrial times by 2100.
Energy use and mix	• Rapid decline in fossil fuel use, further acceleration of renewable energy: 30% reduction in costs below baseline assumptions by 2050.	• Significant shift toward renewable energy sources; accelerated electrification. • Steady decline in fossil fuel reliance.	• Fossil fuels dominate energy mix, slow transition to renewables. • Energy efficiency improvements are modest, whilst global emissions remain high through to 2100.
Global technological development	• Enhanced investments in renewable technologies. • Carbon capture and storage (**CCS**) assumed crucial to reach temperature targets (~7.8 $GtCO_2$ removals by 2050).	• Decline in renewable energy costs by 20% below baseline by 2050. • Improved potential for energy system integration and substitution away from carbon-intensive technologies.	• Limited renewable energy adoption; fossil fuel use is sustained. • Minimal technological innovation, and less focus on carbon capture technologies.

Additional scenario considerations

During the physical climate risk prioritisation process, the hypothetical implications (risks and impacts) of various scenarios were qualitatively considered to factor in relevant climate science.

Expected trends applied

The table below highlights expected trends in key climate hazards affecting Australia over time, based on relevant climate science as applied during the risk prioritisation processes.

Table: Expected trends in key climate hazards affecting Australia over time

CLIMATE HAZARD	FREQUENCY	SEVERITY	GEOGRAPHICAL SHIFTS
Heatwaves	Increasing (more events/year)	More intense, longer duration	Widespread, with significant increases across inland and urban regions.
Bushfire	Increasing in frequency	Higher severity and longer seasons	Expanded bushfire-prone areas in Southern and Eastern Australia.
Drought	More frequent and prolonged	More severe impacts on agriculture	Southern Australia and parts of inland areas likely to see increased risk.
Cyclones	Decreasing occurrence overall	Greater intensity (stronger winds)	Shift southward, affecting areas not traditionally cyclone prone.
Rainfall	More erratic and inconsistent	Intense rainfall events increasing	Storms concentrated along coastal regions, with changing intra-annual patterns.
Flood	Increasing frequency of flash floods	Greater damage due to intense rainstorms	More frequent in eastern seaboard regions and along river systems.

Note: Trends are based on scenarios under continued global warming conditions. Regional variability exists depending on local factors.

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Additional thematic insights considered

Thematic insights from the Australian National Climate Risk Assessment (September 2025) were also considered during entity level risk assessment analysis, including:

- Escalating frequency and severity of climate hazards impacting the mining sector.
- Compounding impacts from hazards such as drought, flooding, coastal erosion, and heat stress.
- Regional disparities between Northern Australia (intensified cyclones and flooding) and Southern and Eastern regions (prolonged droughts and more frequent, severe bushfires).
- Growing economic and societal costs prompting calls for targeted resilience-building strategies, especially in relation to vulnerable communities.
- Sector challenges such as exposure to both acute and chronic climate risks, with increasing pressure for adaptation and transition planning.

Application of scenario analysis

The Company uses climate scenarios associated with global temperature increases to identify emerging risks and opportunities and it considers these scenarios when evaluating the possible short, medium and longer-term effects on business resilience, strategy and planning. The CRROs assessment incorporates the processes and impacts from the scenario analysis across time horizons: see Scenario Analysis process and impacts table below.

To stress test the business strategy, the implications on the level of risk exposure and the scale of the opportunities under different climate outcomes were applied to the asset-level risk assessments, assessing the impact of different climate-related physical risks over the three time horizons. Location and business/operational-context specific detailed climate scenario analysis was undertaken to assess potential localised and business specific impacts of the selected scenarios. The outputs of this analysis helped to inform the overall entity-level risk exposure.

Baseline results were projected under each of the three scenarios by leveraging the outputs from a macro-economic scenario model, which provides relevant predicted outputs for items such as coal prices, energy prices and carbon costs. In order to inform discussions, scenario narratives were developed for the selected scenarios. The narratives incorporate both quantitative and qualitative aspects with consideration of global, regional and sector specific factors.

Table: Scenario Analysis process and impacts

CLIMATE HAZARD	PROCESS AND IMPACTS
Bushfire	**Key findings** The majority of the Company's current portfolio cease mining prior to 2050, accordingly an increase in the number of absolute bushfire interruption days was not considered to have a material impact on the Company's overall operations or production. The impact of bushfire activity on coal prices was estimated using a supply-demand analysis based on the modelled reduction in coal output volumes across Australia, with higher prices partially offsetting the loss in production volumes. **Analysis summary** The analysis identified key value chain assets (mines, ports, arterial rail) and overlaid them with stochastic bushfire footprints. This spatial overlay was used to model the disruption to each asset (e.g., smoke impacts, access restrictions). For each of the Company's mine sites, the total duration of production interruptions was then determined by accounting for impacts on both the site and any downstream rail or port asset dependencies. The mean number of annual days of bushfire-related interruption were calculated for each site across the Baseline (current conditions), RCP4.5 2050 and RCP8.5 2050 scenarios. All sites are projected to experience an increase in the modelled number of annual days of bushfire-related interruption between the baseline period and the RCP8.5 climate scenario by 2050, albeit it remains at a relatively low level, going from one to two days.
Cyclone	**Key findings** According to the analysis, Yarrabee (Queensland), has the highest likelihood of being exposed to cyclonic winds in a given year. Overall, most sites were deemed to be highly unlikely to be exposed to a significant cyclone event. Based on the modelling, Yarrabee (5.4%) is the only site with a greater than 1% likelihood of being exposed to a Category 2 or stronger cyclone event before its end-of-life, noting that the Company's tier 1 mines are in NSW. **Analysis summary** Cyclone risk was assessed with the aim of estimating the frequency and severity of cyclones at relevant sites under different climate conditions. An external stochastic cyclone model was used to simulate the frequency of cyclones of varying intensities at each site across the Baseline (2023 conditions), RCP4.5 2050, and RCP8.5 2050 scenarios. The annual frequency of cyclones between 2023 and 2050 under each scenario was estimated by linearly interpolating results from the Baseline to the 2050 scenario outputs. These annualised frequencies were then used to calculate a 'lifetime probability', being an estimate of the probability of each site being exposed to at least one cyclonic event of a given strength or higher, before the site's planned end-of-life, for each site.

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Drought	**Key findings** Focusing on MTW, the drought scenario analysis demonstrated how future climate conditions up to 2050, and beyond MTW's expected operational timeline, could impact the asset. The findings outlined the influence of increased water licence allocations in mitigating risk during extended dry period. **Analysis summary** The Company's major producing operational sites were analysed for drought risk by examining the distribution of local total annual rainfall. Rainfall data was sourced from three external climate models, capturing a range of plausible weather conditions and reducing model-specific biases. These distributions allowed the frequency of dry years over time to be assessed, and how drought conditions may intensify under different climate scenarios. For MTW specifically given its exposure to drought, a more detailed, site-specific assessment was conducted by building a water balance model that accounts for various water inflows and outflows. By combining this with temperature and rainfall data at the MTW site, the annual water balance over time was simulated, and the frequency at which the water balance falls below key operational thresholds (i.e., lower boundary of the target operating range and the dead storage level) under different drought conditions was estimated.
Rainfall and Flooding	**Key findings** The primary risk from rainfall arises from lost productivity, either during rain events or in the aftermath of extreme rainfall or through interruptions to the rail and port network. Average daily hours of interruption due to rainfall were calculated and the results suggest a slight increase in rainfall-related disruptions to the Company's total productivity under RCP4.5 by 2050 relative to historical conditions, but a decrease in interruptions under RCP8.5 by 2050, reflecting generally drier conditions in that scenario. **Analysis summary** To translate the raw stochastic rainfall data inputs into an estimated impact on productivity, the Company drew on a historical regression analysis, which established a linear relationship between monthly rainfall and lost productivity hours at the MTW site. This relationship was assumed to be representative across all open-cut mines. In addition, extreme rainfall events (months with >250mm of rainfall) were separately considered, as they may cause broader operational impacts such as flooded roads that prevent site access.

Evaluation

Evaluation of future exposure

The Company reviews the long-list of CRROs with the objective of determining whether the medium and long-term results, as determined through the climate modelling and scenario analysis, resulted in a further escalation of previously established likelihood and impact ratings.

Creation of shortlist

From the long-list of CRROs outlined in the Climate Risk identification section, the Company establishes a short-list of CRROs. Consistent with the Company's EROMF, risks are considered relevant for additional assessment of financial materiality if they have an inherent rating of High or Extreme, while opportunities are considered material if they have an inherent rating of High or Transformative.

Risk treatments (mitigation and adaptation strategies)

The objective of this step is to determine and pursue an adequate course of action for each risk. Selecting the most appropriate treatment option involves carefully balancing the cost and efforts of the treatment against its derived benefits. Treatment options for risks include tolerating, treating, sharing, transferring or terminating the risk. Where the decision is reached to control a risk, associated controls are to be formalised and operated.

Monitoring and review of CRROs

As per the Company's EROMF monitoring protocols, CRROs are validated at least annually. Throughout the year, the Company engages with stakeholders, including industry associations and regulatory agencies, to stay informed about changes in climate policy and environmental conditions. In the case of an additional scenario analysis scope or refresh, the Company appropriately transfers results to the reporting entity-level Climate-related Risk and Opportunity Assessment Template in advance of the next scheduled review/ assessment and validation process.

The Company is continuously evolving its knowledge and processes regarding climate-related matters. This phased approach should uplift the Company's climate Scenario Analysis capability and establish a flexible climate risk analysis model framework that can be further developed. This approach also aims to expand the scope of the analysis over time to include additional scenarios and/or flexing of input assumptions, and to integrate findings into key strategic decisions. This analysis will be refreshed in line with the Company's strategic planning cycles to reflect updated data and strategic developments, and to align to the latest science and macro-economic projections. At an operational level, the Company has also identified some process adjustment opportunities. For example, to consider categorising sites as either being operational, in care and maintenance or in closure during the entity-level assessment, deepening the integration with Life of Mine (**LOM**) strategies (including a review of time horizons), and broadening the assessment of issues important to stakeholders.

CRROs, effects and strategies

The table below contains information about the Company's CRROs that could prevent, degrade or delay the achievement of strategic, operational and project objectives. These risks were determined to be material following the execution of the Company's CRRO assessment procedure and are recorded within the Company's CRRO Risk and Opportunity Management Register. These are maintained in the Company's Enterprise Risk Management (**ERM**) tool and are managed and monitored as part of normal business

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processes. For the purposes of meeting AASB S2 disclosure requirements, the Company has also reviewed these risks considering financial materiality.

Table: Overview of relevant CRROs

TITLE	RISK CONCENTRATION	TIME HORIZON			FINANCIAL MATERIALITY
		SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG	
Physical risks					
Increased frequency and severity of rainfall, storms and flooding	OO, TL	■	■	■	×
Increased frequency of drought	ACO, RC	■	■		×
Transitional risks					
Policy/Legal – Carbon pricing and offset constraints	ACO	■	■	■	✓
Policy/Legal – Regulatory, legal and policy uncertainty	ACO, TL, NOJV	■	■	■	✓
Policy/Legal – Increasing costs of diesel	ACO, TL	■	■	■	✓
Market – Access to finance and insurance	ACO, TL	■	■	■	×
Market – Structural decline in thermal coal demand	ACO, TL		■	■	✓
Technology – Stability of electricity supply	ACO, TL		■	■	×
Opportunities					
Electrification and fuel switching	ACO, TL		■	■	×

ACO = all controlled operations | OO = own operations | TL = transportation and logistics (inbound and outbound)

RC = rehabilitation and closure | NOJV = non-operated joint ventures

For the purposes of the "Risk Management and Strategy" section below, the Company has disclosed the relevant information relating to the Company's assets, JVs and investments on an aggregated basis.

Physical risks

The Company has concluded that there are no material residual physical risks due to mitigation activities implemented by it. However, for the two physical risks (1) Increased frequency and severity of rainfall, storms and flooding, and (2) Increased frequency of drought, the information related to mitigation activities is considered to be material and is described in the tables below. Note, the potential financial and NPV impacts described in the table below are derived using specific singular assumptions and variables and do not consider any potential sector supply or demand side responses that could moderate the impact. Revisions to the assumptions and variables, have the potential to change outcomes, some of which could be less impactful. The modelling was conducted to demonstrate potential outcomes under specific scenarios, but not necessarily the most likely outcomes.

Increased frequency & severity of rainfall, storms and flooding

Inherent risk description

May increase operational downtime in exceedance of budget, disrupt and/or damage critical infrastructure (e.g., transportation routes, site facilities, and tailings), overwhelm water management systems, affect workforce mobility and disrupt port access and ship loading operations. These impacts can result in for example, safety hazards, supply chain interruption, production outages, increased costs and an inability to deliver products to customers. Other impacts could be the ability to generate revenue, the costs of equipment and/or infrastructure repairs demurrage costs due to vessel delays, and delays in product delivery to customers.

Current adaptation activities

The Company has implemented a range of engineering and operational measures to manage surface water which also mitigate flood-related risks to enhance business continuity. These include flood risk design consideration, flood modelling, and high-capacity water management systems such as dams, pumping infrastructure and stormwater drainage networks to reduce physical impacts and minimise the likelihood of site inundation. Water management infrastructure is tailored to individual site layouts and operational requirements, supported by water balance modelling to maintain adequate water inventory for ongoing operations.

Periodic reviews are conducted to assess the need for additional infrastructure as mine layouts evolve and modelling indicates further requirements. The Company also incorporates realistic, informed budgeting for potential business interruptions, where appropriate using rainfall and operational delay data to create regression curves and overlay predicted future rainfall based on weather forecasts.

Current and anticipated effects

Overall, the success of the mitigation strategies adopted by sites as part of, and following the 2021-2022 rain events, are reflected in the operational performance in 2025. In 2025, the impact of significantly above average and significant rainfall events was well-managed and attributable saleable coal production was in the upper half of the guidance range.

In relation to the risk to transportation value chain participants, in particular ports and rail, there is an amalgamation risk whereby a rail or port outage could impact the Company's operations. This was experienced during 2025 when wet weather-related closures resulted in shipping delays for three sites with increased vessel queues and a subsequent increase in demurrage charges of $57 million. The sales tonnes were subsequently recovered and there were no significant stockpile issues.

The Company concluded that the impact from increased rainfall, storms and flooding are immaterial due to the significant mitigation strategies in place reducing the residual risk. That said, the Company also recognises that extreme and heavy rainfall events have, and will likely continue to, present occasional operational and transport challenges. There are also modelling challenges and uncertainties relating to modelling extreme rainfall events at both sites and on the port and rail network (which could result in skewed outcomes) and generally there are benign changes in extreme events (other than Yarrabee) and average rainfall under the two climate scenarios.

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Increased frequency of drought

Inherent risk description

Increased frequency of drought may impact operations and communities. It may limit water availability for coal processing and dust suppression, resulting in increased operational costs and/or disruptions to mining activities. In addition, prolonged drought conditions may also degrade rehabilitation resources (e.g., seed bank, topsoil viability) which may inhibit the ability to meet mine closure criteria, leading to ongoing closure liability.

Current adaptation activities

The Company has embedded comprehensive water management strategies across its operations to enhance resilience to the risk presented by the increased frequency of drought impacts. Water management infrastructure is in place at all sites, tailored to mine layouts and operational requirements, and supported by water balance modelling to maintain adequate water inventory for continued operations.

Water security strategy considerations are integrated into closure and rehabilitation risk assessments to support long-term planning. Operational measures at relevant sites include advanced dust suppression systems and real-time environmental monitoring to support operational decision-making.

To further safeguard water availability, the Company has secured additional general and high-security water licences in areas of higher risk and established water-sharing agreements between key neighbouring third-party sites. There are also community engagement strategies in place for relevant sites, tailored to specific local water needs.

Current and anticipated effects

The Company has significant mitigation strategies in place reducing the residual environmental risk; and the ability of its sites to withstand the current drought frequency and the relatively modest increases in frequency out to 2050. Accordingly, the impact from increased frequency of drought was determined to be residually immaterial, with limited relative financial exposure. It is also noted that two sites (Moolarben and MTW) will have concluded mining by 2050, and that Yarrabee is a relatively small contributor to the overall Company portfolio.

Transitional risks

Note: The potential financial and NPV impacts defined in the table below are derived using specific assumptions and variables, and do not consider any potential sector supply or demand side responses that could moderate the impact. In some cases, notably the 1.5°C scenario, the assumptions and variables contemplate specific scenarios, events and market conditions to meet reporting requirements. Some outcomes could be notably less impactful if revisions to the assumptions and variables are applied. The modelling was conducted to demonstrate potential outcomes under specific scenarios, but not necessarily the most likely outcomes.

The outcomes of the financial modelling presented below are prepared on an equity-interest basis, consistent with the Group's financial statements, with the exception that the outcomes for Middlemount are aggregated with the Group's other assets, whereas in the financial statements, Middlemount is accounted for separately as an equity-accounted investment.

For all transitional risks set out in this section, any short-term range is a per annum number reflecting the potential range of outcomes across the first three years. It does not represent the aggregate risk across the first three years. In respect of medium-term and long-term time horizons, they represent the financial impact at a point in time for the 2035 and 2050calendar year periods respectively.

CARBON PRICING AND OFFSET CONSTRAINTS

Inherent risk description

Increasing carbon credit prices, limited availability and cost of offsets, and tightening compliance mechanisms (e.g., Safeguard Mechanism reforms) have the potential to drive up operational costs, reduce margins, and restrict mitigation and development options, exposing the business to financial and strategic risks in a carbon-constrained market.

Current mitigation activities

The Company assesses the carbon credit quality with consideration given to carbon credit location, type and quality in accordance with its Carbon Credit Policy.

Planned mitigation activities

The Company is investigating technologies and processes that aim to reduce Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions across mining operations to lower carbon liabilities under current or future carbon pricing schemes. Additionally, the Company intends to explore diversification into lower-carbon resources or value-added coal products and potentially customers with lower carbon price exposure to reduce financial risk.

Current and anticipated effects

The production of carbon emissions is likely to incur explicit financial costs in high transition scenarios. This may occur both directly (e.g. carbon taxation or emissions trading schemes) and indirectly (e.g., needing to purchase carbon offsets to meet regulatory requirements or societal expectations).

The financial costs of these measures are estimated in the model through the use of an external global macro-economic 'shadow carbon price' that acts a proxy for any social or policy change designed to increase the cost of carbon. There is no shadow carbon price under the 4°C scenario which represents minimal policy intervention to curb climate change. The shadow carbon price increases over time in the 1.5°C and 2°C scenarios as these transition measures strengthen over time.

The external global macro-economic model does not explicitly illustrate the potential future impacts on Australia's Safeguard Mechanism pricing. However, the Company has applied the differential escalations in the shadow carbon price as a proxy for potential increases in the Company's forecast ACCU exposure.

The shadow carbon prices are determined based on the level of decarbonisation incentives required to drive emission reductions in line with each scenario. They are the primary lever which drives decarbonisation activities across different sectors and regions within the model. All else being equal, a higher shadow carbon price is expected to result in more rapid decarbonisation.

In the short-term (next three years), the annual impact of the modelled increase in carbon pricing, resulting in an increase in the Company's Safeguard Mechanism exposure (Other Operating Expenses) and a decrease in Operating Cash Inflows (pre-tax), is expected to be immaterial. In the medium-term (2035), the modelled annual increase could be up to $94 million. In the long-term (2050), whilst under the high transition scenarios the shadow carbon price is modelled to continue to increase out to 2050, the majority of the Company's current portfolio of mines would have ceased mining, resulting in a modelled annual increase of up to $81 million.

The overall NPV (discounted post-tax cash flow) impact on the recoverable amount of the Company's Operating Assets could be a decrease of around $580 million under both the 1.5°C and 2°C scenarios.

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Regulatory, legal, policy uncertainty

Inherent risk description

Frequent changes in climate-related regulations, such as emissions caps, carbon pricing, fuel subsidies and project approvals may create uncertainty that disrupts strategic planning and increases operational costs. These shifts may constrain production, raise fuel expenses and therefore the cost of transport and distribution, and expose the business to legal action, impacting competitiveness. Changes to climate-related permitting requirements may delay or result in the inability to secure project approvals or create operational disruptions, project delays or premature closure.

Current mitigation activities

Early and transparent engagement with regulators, local communities and other stakeholders to build trust, reducing the risk of opposition or delay. The in-house Approvals Team continue its well-established strategy of avoidance, minimisation and offset in accordance with policy settings.

Planned mitigation strategies

The Company is considering incorporating emissions reduction measures, environmental safeguards and climate resilience into its operations and project proposals to align with evolving regulatory expectations and to mitigate potential unnecessary delays through approval processes. The Company will continue to engage early and in a transparent manner with regulators, local communities, and other stakeholders to build trust and support, reducing the risk of operational or financial disruptions.

Current and anticipated effects

Given the nature of this risk is uncertain with regard to any future changes to the regulatory, legal or policy landscape, the anticipated financial effects of any such changes cannot be financially modelled at this time in a way that would provide useful information to the end user of this report.

However, the external global macro-economic model does provide an estimate of how the cost of rail and port services may change in the future. Above rail (trains) and port operations tend to involve relatively high levels of energy use, and the operational costs of these businesses are therefore expected to rise under the high transition scenarios, due to a combination of rising fuel and electricity prices and the cost of emissions abatement. Some of these operating cost increases may be passed back through to the Company in the form of increased costs on future contracts with rail and port providers.

In the short-term (next three years) and in the medium-term (2035), the annual impact of the modelled increase in the Company's Transportation Costs and decrease in Operating Cash Inflows (pre-tax) is expected to be immaterial. In the long-term (2050), the majority of the Company's current portfolio of mines would have ceased mining, resulting in the annual financial impact being immaterial.

The overall NPV (discounted post-tax cash flow) impact on the recoverable amount of the Company's Operating Assets could be a decrease of around $125 million under the 1.5°C scenario and around $100 million under the 2°C scenario.

Regarding future approvals risks, no material effect on the Company's financial position, financial performance or cash flows was identified in the current reporting period. With the exception of HVO (discussed separately above), there is no risk of material adjustment in the next reporting period. The majority of the Company's portfolio has minimal / no approvals risk relative to the current LOM/Financial Model, and the future approvals risk sits primarily in the pipeline opportunities that would require approval to extend the mine lives at some point in the future. It should be noted at HVO, the HVO JV is working through the approvals process for a material extension to the mine life within the existing mining leases. A revised mine plan was developed and lodged with the NSW Department of Planning, Housing & Infrastructure in August 2025, and the proposal is being assessed by the NSW and Federal Governments. We expect to receive a determination on the proposal well ahead of the temporary extension expiry in December 2026. In the short term, HVO operations are not presently impacted by this ongoing approval process with the Company monitoring this approval risk through its nominee Directors of the HVO JV entity.

Increasing cost of diesel

Inherent risk description

Rising fuel costs due to climate policies (e.g., removal of diesel rebates, introduction of additional taxes) may increase operational expenses.

Potential mitigation strategies

Potential plant and equipment upgrades or replacements to reduce diesel consumption and expenditure may depend on further technology advancements. Capital investment into such technology would be applied if it is operationally and financially advantageous.

Current and anticipated effects

The external global macro-economic model produces a higher cost of diesel under the two transitional scenarios compared to the baseline scenario. This is primarily due to the pass through of emissions costs associated with diesel production. Noting that the emissions cost associated with the burning of diesel is captured in the above 'shadow carbon pricing' risk.

Through a range of international government policies (e.g., carbon taxes, offset schemes, emission caps), the high-transitional scenarios see an increase in the operational cost of continuing to consume high emissions fuels. These cost increases financially incentivise (or in some cases mandate) emissions abatement, which takes place either through fuel switching (inter-fuel substitution) or by energy savings created through energy efficiency improvements or a reduction in overall productivity.

In the short-term (next 3 years), the annual impact of the modelled increase in diesel prices (as a result of climate change policy) resulting in an increase in the Company's Raw Materials and Consumables Used and a decrease in Operating Cash Inflows (pre-tax) is expected to be immaterial. In the medium-term (2035), the annual modelled increase in the diesel price in 2035 could be up to $123 million under the 1.5°C scenario and up to $94 million under the 2°C scenario. In the long-term (2050), whilst under the high transitional cases the diesel price is modelled to continue to increase out to 2050, the majority of the Company's current portfolio of mines would have ceased mining at this time, resulting in the annual financial impact being immaterial.

The overall NPV (discounted post-tax cash flow) impact on the recoverable amount of the Company's Operating Assets could be a decrease of around $700 million under the 1.5°C scenario and around $545 million under the 2°C scenario.

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Access to finance and insurance

Inherent risk description

Increasing climate-related criteria and/or performance considerations in capital and insurance markets may reduce access to capital, increase the cost of debt for coal-related operations, and limit access to insurance coverage.

Current mitigation activities

Use of top tier insurance brokers with a diversified insurance portfolio and the establishment of a captive insurance entity to provide limited underwriting in place.

Planned mitigation activities

The Company plans to strengthen sustainability practices and provide transparent communications to meet investor and lender expectations. It intends to implement robust environmental and climate risk controls to demonstrate insurability and reduce exposure to climate-related liabilities. The Company intends to develop and communicate credible transition plans and provide transparent climate risk disclosures, aiming to build confidence and retain analyst coverage.

Current and anticipated effects

Finance

During the year, the Company renewed its Bank Guarantee facility for a five-year term that should mitigate this risk in the short-term. However, there is an increasing future risk that the Company may not secure sufficient bank guarantees to cover operational requirements and will need to effectively cash-back its obligations through ring fencing part of its cash balance. This risk is partially mitigated through ongoing progressive rehabilitation as well as rehabilitating disturbed land at sites that are currently undergoing mine closure activities.

Access to debt or equity reflects the same risk that a limited and/or diminishing number of sources of external capital potentially limits the Company's ability to fund future growth opportunities. While maintaining a highly diversified group of international funding partners would partially mitigate this risk, broader constraints on access to finance remain unpredictable. The effect of this is that the Company could potentially have less free cash on hand to either fund ongoing operations or future growth opportunities (organic or inorganic).

Insurance

Insurance risk relates to the inability to secure external insurance cover.

While it is important to note that: (a) capacity shortfalls do not equal a financial loss; and (b) that the Company has a favourable loss history, there is the possibility for a single event to have a material financial consequence depending on its severity and how the insurance gaps materialise within each program.

The financial modelling of this risk is challenging given the level of uncertainties. The potential size of any uninsured gap is unknown, as is the timing, frequency and size of any future insurance claims. The consequence of this risk is therefore difficult to quantify and accordingly not specified in this report. Due to the level of measurement uncertainty involved, the anticipated financial effects of the access to finance and insurance transitional risk cannot be modelled at this time in a way that provides useful information to primary users.

Structural decline in thermal coal demand

Inherent risk description

Decline in demand for thermal coal due to technological advances / global decarbonisation trends, could result in structural change in market demand and reduced market competitiveness, reduce sales volumes and potentially profitability.

Current mitigation activities

The Company regularly analyses coal markets, including customer requirements over short, medium and long-term time horizons. The analysis incorporates the consideration of renewable, gas and nuclear power generation capacity. The Company analyses stress tests of customer resilience with or without coal, and the types of coal they will or will not require. Additionally, coal product matching enables the Company to deliver the required coal types, including collaboration with customers to adapt their activities to utilise the Company's coal products.

Current and anticipated financial effects

The current scenario analysis does not differentiate between price trajectories for different types or grades of coal. A weighted-average coal price metric is used to represent the price movements of both thermal and metallurgical coal (of all grades). Disaggregating this pricing analysis to separately consider the price dynamics of thermal and metallurgical coal is an area for future development.

Under the high-transition scenarios (1.5°C and 2°C), falling global demand for coal results in a reduction in export coal prices. By 2040, the external model estimates that the weighted average global export coal price may be approximately 36% lower compared to current levels, whilst noting there are many unknowns in terms of supply or demand side responses.

In the short-term (next 3 years), the annual modelled impact of a decline in global coal prices, resulting in a decrease in the Company's Revenue from Sale of Coal and Operating Cash Inflows (pre-tax) could be between $230 - $465 million under the 1.5°C scenario and between $150 - $310 million under the 2°C scenario. In the medium-term (2035), the annual modelled impact of a decline in global coal prices could be up to $1.3 billion under the 1.5°C scenario and up to $990 million under the 2°C scenario. In the long-term (2050), whilst under the high transition scenarios the global demand for coal would continue to decline, the majority of the Company's current portfolio of mines would have ceased mining at this time, resulting in a decrease in the financial impact. The annual modelled impact on the Company's Revenue from Sale of Coal and Operating Cash Inflows (pre-tax) in 2050 could be up to $290 million under the 1.5°C scenario and up to $270 million under the 2°C scenario.

The overall NPV (discounted post-tax cash flow) impact on the recoverable amount of the Company's Operating Assets under this specific scenario could be a decrease of around $5.5 billion under the 1.5°C scenario and around $4.2 billion under the 2°C scenario; however, this is before any consideration of a supply side response.

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Stability of electricity supply

Inherent risk description

Increased renewables and/or reduced dispatchable electricity in the energy mix may expose the business to an unreliable/inconsistent supply, particularly during peak demand periods, which could cause operational disruptions affecting revenue generation, increase operational costs and cause road, rail and port delays.

Planned mitigation activities

The Company will review the opportunity to reduce reliance on grid electricity e.g., by potentially developing onsite renewable or hybrid energy solutions. The Company also plans to optimise equipment and operational processes to lower electricity demand and reduce exposure to rising energy prices and supply interruptions.

Current and anticipated financial effects

It is noted that this risk is dependent upon the success, or otherwise, of the respective State Governments' energy transition policies and the timelines over which this transition occurs.

This risk was identified as having a lower impact in the short-term, but increased over time out to 2035, as the energy mix changes more significantly, before reducing in line with asset life.

Due to the level of measurement uncertainty involved, the anticipated financial effects of the stability of electricity supply transitional risk cannot be financially modelled at this time in a way that provides useful information to primary users.

Climate-related opportunities, effects and strategies

Opportunities are identified on whether they could enhance and advance the achievement of the Company's strategic, operational and project objectives. Like risks, material opportunities are recorded with the Company's CRRO Management Register. The Company has concluded that there is one material climate-related opportunity. Whilst this opportunity is considered strategically material, it does not currently lend itself to robust bottom-up financial modelling due to technology readiness, infrastructure dependencies, policy uncertainty, and asset life variability/uncertainties.

Electrification & fuel switching

Opportunity effect

Electrification and fuel switching could have potential to reduce carbon exposure costs and Scope 1 GHG emissions, noting this may be capital intensive.

Stationary and mobile energy end uses that could potentially transition from diesel and other fossil fuels to electricity and low carbon fuels include potential options such as:

- Stationary plant: crushers, sizers, pumps, compressors, lighting plants.
- Mobile light fleet and Heavy Mobile Equipment: on road Light Vehicles, buses, service vehicles; future fit pathways for mining fleet (hybridisation, and, subject to readiness—battery or fuel cell).
- Fuel switching where electrification is not yet practical: renewable diesel/Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil, high blend biodiesel (site specific), Compressed Natural Gas/ Liquified Natural Gas.
- Power enablement: behind the meter solar plus Battery Energy Storage System, grid augmentations, medium-voltage distribution and long-lead charging infrastructure (opportunity charging stations).

Strategies

The Company is considering potential incentives and subsidies that can be leveraged to transition stationary and mobile assets to electric or low-emission fuel alternatives. In the short-term, this includes potential options such as investigating stationary and light-fleet electrification, renewable integration and selective renewable-diesel trials. These actions will need to be supported by upgraded distribution infrastructure and low-carbon-hour Power Purchase Agreements to reduce emissions and energy costs.

Potential scaling options under investigation focus on hybrid and dynamic-energy transfer solutions for mobile equipment. This will need to be supported by microgrid controls to improve system resilience and reduce reliance on external energy sources.

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FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF IDENTIFIED CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS & OPPORTUNITIES

Current and anticipated financial effects on business model and value chain

The current and anticipated financial effects that CRROs are expected to have over the short, medium and long-term are described in the CRRO tables above.

Effects on financial position, performance and cash flows

In relation to the financially material CRROs described in the tables above, other than as described below there were no material effects in 2025, noting the wet weather-related increase in demurrage costs of $57 million during the year, nor are there any significant risks or significant risk of material adjustments expected in 2026.

Capital allocation

The Company's approach towards capital allocation for exploration, development and acquisition of coal assets considers the interplay between coal prices, demand dynamics and evolving climate regulations and carbon markets. The transitional risk model used demonstrates that government policies will likely put pressure on the business. The Company's assessment of growth and diversification opportunities directly impacts capital allocation decisions, as the process considers value creation opportunities related to investments in innovative technologies and energy efficiencies.

Capital prioritisation

The Company's approach to future mining opportunities and capital expenditure is informed by both economic potential and life cycle risks, including permitting, development, operations and closure risks. Coal price trends and increasing regulation influence the Company's strategies for exploration, development and acquisition of assets. The Company estimates the likely Scope 1 GHG emissions embedded in coal reserves to inform the Company's potential Safeguard Mechanism liability.

Carbon cost considerations

The Company has subscribed to a leading carbon pricing platform, which provides access to information and analysis on the ACCU market. This data is considered as part of the Company's LOM Planning models to support carbon cost considerations and long-term decision making. It provides current market prices and market movements, as well as forward-looking intelligence including forward curves and pricing predictions based on market information and policy considerations. Pricing predictions are also provided in high/mid/low scenarios. The Company evaluates internal carbon pricing based on these considerations. Over the course of 2025, the Company's adopted carbon price prediction was given due consideration as part of project and cost evaluation processes.

Fugitive emissions

One of the Company's primary environmental challenges involves addressing fugitive emissions. In response to this issue, the Company has embarked on several investigations across its operations to identify whether there are parts of the business that will still have significant fugitive emissions due to a lack of available technology. For example, Ventilation Air Methane abatement on underground mine return ventilation shafts is not currently feasible at many NSW underground mines due to gas concentration, safety and economic constraints. The Company, therefore, prioritises practicable measures, modelling and/or monitoring and readiness to adopt proven technologies as they mature.

The financial effect of fugitive abatement obligations remains uncertain and not reliably quantifiable at this time; near-term exposure is primarily related to compliance and study costs, and potential capex where technically feasible solutions are identified.

Supply chain

The Company's Procurement team is engaging with key suppliers to identify and trial emissions-reduction opportunities, initially with Heavy Mobile Equipment (**HME**) Original Equipment Manufacturers, fuel and tyre partners. The Company is part of Caterpillar's Pathways to Sustainability program (four-year advisory and learning initiative) to investigate and collaborate on HME decarbonisation pilots (e.g. automation-enabled efficiency, electrification readiness, low-carbon fuels where practicable). Given supply-chain constraints associated with alternative fuels, the Company is prioritising measures that deliver efficiency and emissions benefits for relevant sites without compromising safety or reliability.

In the near term, financial costs may include pilots and trials, potential unit-cost premia, infrastructure capex (charging, metering, data connectivity). Mandated low-carbon diesel quotas could carry high marginal abatement costs and are therefore not cost-effective absent bridging policies.

STRATEGY AND DECISION MAKING

Response to CRROs

The Company's existing Australian assets will remain core to its business. It anticipates demand for high-quality coal will underpin the business for the duration of the operational lives of its mines.

The Company's P4 Strategy provides a holistic framework that supports the identified CRROs being addressed through its EROMF. The Company recognises that its operational and business resilience depends on its ability to identify, mitigate and adapt to future growth opportunities. To align with this vision, it continues to assess future opportunities.

A P4 Strategy Implementation Plan outlines how the P4 Strategy will be executed and address the key areas of materiality and strategic relevance. It highlights the following key areas under consideration and of relevance to CRROs:

- business model transition (including potential diversification and considering reduction of downstream emissions);
- operational emissions and decarbonisation;

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- workforce sustainability, skills and talent attraction, and workplace culture, diversity and inclusion;
- environmental and water stewardship;
- mine closure and post mining land use; and
- shifting regulatory landscape which includes compliance and reporting.

Planning to achieve climate-related targets

The Company has yet to define voluntary climate-related targets. However, Ashton, HVO, Middlemount, Moolarben, Warkworth and Yarrabee are subject to the legally mandated annual baseline decline rates under the Safeguard Mechanism. The Company continues to work towards reducing emissions across its operations, where technically feasible and economic, targeting fugitive and diesel consumption-based emissions.

Draft Climate Transition Plan

The Company does not currently have a formal Climate Transition Plan (**CTP**). A draft plan is currently under development.

Resourcing climate-related mitigation and adaptation activities

Controls in response to CRROs, including mitigation and adaptation activities, are resourced in alignment with the Company's strategy and existing processes, such as annual business planning and budgeting.

Use of ACCUs

Emissions reduction opportunities and the purchase of ACCUs for Safeguard Mechanism compliance are factored into the Company's financial planning and liquidity management during the annual budgeting and LOM processes. Nominated team members are resourced to support the assessment and procurement of ACCUs. In 2025, the Company purchased $25 million of ACCUs. As at 31 December 2025, the closing balance of ACCUs purchased by the Company less any ACCUs surrendered in 2025 was $59 million.

Assessment of climate resilience[3]

Low-warming scenario resilience tables

	SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
Strategy	**High:** Policy uncertainty is unlikely to significantly impact the Company's climate resilience in the next three years.	**Medium:** Policy development is more difficult to predict to 2035 and may have an effect on the resilience of the Company's strategy.	**Medium:** The Company's LOM strategy is informed by current projections and may need to change in response to future policy developments.
Business model	**High:** Policy uncertainty is unlikely to lead to operational impacts in the next three years.	**Medium:** The Company's revenue is sensitive to uncertain climate-related policy developments, although several operations will be approaching closure by 2035.	**Medium:** As he Company's will have limited operating sites in 2050, the resilience of its business model is not anticipated to change from the medium-term.
Overall resilience under the low-warming scenario	**HIGH**	**MEDIUM**	**MEDIUM**

High-warming scenario resilience tables

	SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
Strategy	**High:** Climate-related physical risks are unlikely to significantly affect the resilience of the Company's strategy in the next three years.	**High:** Increased frequency and intensity of climate-related events are anticipated, although this is unlikely to affect the resilience of the Company's strategy.	**Medium:** Although the Company will have limited operating sites, the frequency and intensity of climate-related events and impacts is more unpredictable.
Business model	**High:** Adequate controls are in place to prevent significant operational downtime during physical climate events.	**Medium:** Greater likelihood of operational downtime due to climate-related events, potentially affecting revenue streams and infrastructure.	**Medium:** As the Company will have limited operating sites in 2050, the resilience of its business model is not anticipated to change from the medium-term.
Overall resilience under the high-warming scenario	**HIGH**	**MEDIUM**	**MEDIUM**

Where climate resilience is assessed as medium, the Company's response is currently being contemplated through the development of the CTP.

Financial resources to respond to climate effects

The Company maintains sufficient cash and liquid deposit balances in place in accordance with the Board's risk management policy. Based on current projections, the existing financial resources are considered sufficient to respond to the anticipated effects of climate-related impacts on the Company's prospects. The effects of CRROs assessed through scenario analysis and further financial modelling

[3] The Company's assessment of climate resilience under the low-warming and high-warming scenarios is subject to significant policy uncertainty.

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indicates that, if such scenarios were to eventuate, and without considering any related supply or demand side responses, there could be a material impact to the Company's ability to manage liquidity risk and/or growth opportunities.

Ability to redeploy, repurpose, upgrade or decommission existing assets

The Company has demonstrated the ability to redeploy, repurpose and upgrade existing assets. For example, several components of the Austar longwall electro-hydraulic pumping system were redeployed and repurposed to assist the upgraded Ashton longwall system deployed in a new 'RUMEX' area of the mine, where longwall face width was extended from 200 metres to 250 metres. Other examples include the first ever repower a R9800 Liebherr Excavator at MTW. The repower involved replacing existing engines with Liebherr's D9812 12-cylinder engines, designed specifically to enhance productivity and lower operational costs whilst reducing Scope 1 emissions. The Company continues to look at further avenues to upgrade existing assets through mine automation integration and the use of artificial intelligence for both fixed and mobile assets. In line with the transitional opportunity identified, various pilots are being developed to improve operational efficiency and support climate resilience by reducing emissions, as well as electrification and fuel switching opportunities as these technologies mature.

The ability of the Company to decommission assets is evidenced through its LOM planning and the current portfolio of assets under mine closure planning and/or implementation. The Company is committed to responsible mine closure and works towards managing and rehabilitating disturbances progressively and effectively. The Company believes that mining is a temporary land use, with mine closure, tenement relinquishment and post mining land use being the end objective. Effective pre-closure planning, in conjunction with stakeholder engagement prior to the end of mine life, can present significant mine closure opportunities. The Company has begun adopting this process to achieve a beneficial future land use that has favourable environmental, social and economic outcomes, as well as meeting its legal and regulatory obligations.

The effect of current and planned investments for climate resilience

Current and planned investments in mitigation and adaptation activities are described in the table below.

Table: Current and planned investments in mitigation and adaptation activities

	CURRENT INVESTMENTS	PLANNED INVESTMENTS (DRAFT CTP)
Mitigation	The Company's climate-related mitigation activities are aimed at reducing the likelihood and/or severity of physical climate-related impacts, where possible. These mitigation activities are enabling the Company to maintain high climate resilience in the short-term.	The Company is developing an approach to planned mitigation activities aimed at reducing the potential impact of climate-related risks and improving climate resilience over the medium and long-term.
Adaptation	The Company's climate-related adaptation activities include preparing assets, infrastructure and people to withstand the potential effects of physical climate-related events that are already occurring or potentially could occur. These adaptation activities are enabling the Company to maintain high climate resilience in the short-term.	The Company is developing an approach to planned adaptation activities aimed at helping it to withstand the residual impacts of climate-related risks that potentially could occur over the medium-to-long term. The Company anticipates this could improve its climate resilience over these time horizons.
Climate-related opportunities	Climate-related opportunities present some options for emissions reductions and other efficiencies. However, the Company does not anticipate climate-related opportunities to change the climate resilience of its business in the short-term.	Climate-related opportunities present some options for emissions reductions and other efficiencies. However, the Company does not anticipate these are likely to change the climate resilience of its business in the medium-to-long term.

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METRICS AND TARGETS

CLIMATE-RELATED METRICS

Greenhouse gases

Scope 1 emissions are released into the atmosphere as a direct result of an activity, or series of activities, at a facility. The Company's predominant Scope 1 emissions are fugitive emissions released during the extraction of coal and diesel fuel combustion. Scope 2 emissions primarily result from the consumption of purchased electricity. GHG emissions are measured in accordance with the Australian Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme (**NGER**), which is a specific Australian GHG regulatory reporting regime under the N*ational Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (Cth) (**NGER Act)**. In accordance with NGER, the Company calculates its Scope 2 emissions applying the location-based method, which reflects the average emission factors of the electricity grids from which each facility sources electricity.

In accordance with the ASIC Regulatory Guide RG 280.107, reporting entities have transitional relief from the requirement to disclose Scope 3 emissions and comparative information in the first annual reporting period in which they apply. As such the Company has not reported its Scope 3 emissions for 2025. The Company will report on its Scope 3 GHG emissions in the next annual reporting year, consistent with the regulatory requirements.

In 2025, the Company's total absolute gross GHG emissions were 3,424,920 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (**tCO_2-e**). This included 3,073,231 tCO_2-e Scope 1 and 351,689 tCO_2-e Scope 2 (location-based).

Reporting boundaries

The Company applies the equity share approach for disclosure of Scope 1 and 2 emissions to align with its financial reporting. In addition to the assets managed by the Company, emissions from JVs, unconsolidated subsidiaries and investments in associates have been included in the Company's emissions disclosures proportional to ownership interest: See also 'Reporting boundaries' section above.

Absolute GHG emissions 2025

Absolute Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions

SCOPE 1 AND SCOPE 2 GHG EMISSIONS	tCO_2-e
Total Scope 1 GHG emissions	3,073,231
Total Scope 2 GHG emissions	351,689

Disaggregated Scope 1 & 2 emissions

GHG EMISSIONS	SCOPE 1 GHG EMISSIONS (tCO_2-e)	SCOPE 2 GHG EMISSIONS (tCO_2-e)
Yancoal managed assets	1,358,166	64,279
Investments in associates, joint ventures and unconsolidated subsidiaries	1,715,065	287,409
Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions (equity control basis)	**3,073,231**	**351,689**

Scope 3 GHG emissions

As noted in the 'Greenhouse gases' section, the Company has not reported its Scope 3 emissions for 2025 and is not required to do so.

GHG emissions calculation methodology

Calculation standard

The Company's reporting practices adhere to the NGER Act, encompassing the annual disclosure of direct Scope 1 and indirect Scope 2 emissions, as well as energy consumption data. The NGER Act requires the reporting of all seven Kyoto GHG but specifies activity types and thresholds for reporting. The seven GHG are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous dioxide (N_2O), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons (such as CF_4 and C_2F_6), and Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3).

Hydrofluorocarbons, Perfluorocarbons and Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3) are not considered to be material GHG emission sources for the Company's operations and are not required to be reported by the Company under the NGER reporting threshold that is captured within AASB S2.

For the calculation of the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, the Company follows the guidelines and methodologies contained in the NGER scheme, thereby adopting the jurisdictional relief granted in AASB S2 29(a)(ii). Under the NGER scheme, registered corporations must report on their GHG emissions and energy data by 31 October each year, covering the reporting period from 1 July to 30 June. As the Company prepares its financial statements on a calendar year basis, this Sustainability Report aligns with the financial reporting period, which creates a timing difference between the NGER and Sustainability Report reporting periods. To address this, the Company has performed data collection as set out in the table below.

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Table: Data collection approach	
January to June 2025	FY25 NGER data submitted to the Clean Energy Regulator in accordance with Section 19 of the NGER Act
July to October 2025	GHG data collected in accordance with NGER methodologies
November to December 2025	Extrapolated GHG data based on July to October 2025 GHG emissions adjusted by each facility's production forecast
Data for port locations	
January to June 2025	FY25 NGER data submitted to the Clean Energy Regulator in accordance with Section 19 of the NGER Act
July to December 2025	Estimated data based on FY25 NGER data

Note: The July to December data for the ports have been estimated, as activity levels remain relatively stable and given their overall contribution towards the Company's total emissions profile is small.

Measurement approach and inputs

Run of Mine (**ROM**) coal is produced as part of the Company's mining activities, where the activity of coal mining is the physical extraction of coal in open-cut and underground coal mines. The output of the activity is defined as tonnes of ROM coal, that is, raw coal produced in mining operations before screening, crushing or washing of the coal has occurred.

Section 9 of the NGER Act defines 'a facility' as 'an activity, or a series of activities (including ancillary activities), that involve greenhouse gas emissions, the production of energy or the consumption of energy'.

For the purposes of NGER, the Company's facilities generally include the following series of activities:

- extraction of coal from either open-cut or underground coal mines;
- use of onsite machinery, equipment and processes for the extraction and treatment of coal;
- beneficiation / washing of coal;
- ancillary activities relating to the operation of the facility, including offices, maintenance facilities; and
- supply of utilities such as electricity, compressed air and cooling.

The Company applies the NGER Measurement Determination calculation methods and criteria for its Scope 1 GHG emissions. An overview is provided in the table below.

Table: NGER Measurement Determinations applied

COMPANY PROCESS OR ACTIVITY	NGER MEASUREMENT DETERMINATION
Fugitive emissions from the extraction of coal (underground), gas drainage and venting	Subdivision 3.2.2.2 and Section 3.6, Method 4
Fugitive emissions from flaring	Subdivision 3.2.2.3, Part 3.14, Method 1
Fugitive emissions from post-mining activities	Schedule 1, Part 3.17, Method 1
Fugitive emissions from the extraction of coal (open cut	Subdivision 3.2.3.2 and Section 3.21
Emissions from the use of petroleum-based oils and greases	Schedule 1, Part 3
Emissions from combustion of liquid fuels (both transport and stationary purposes)	Schedule 1, Part 4
Emissions of sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)	Chapter 4, Part 4.5

The Company also reports Scope 2 GHG emissions from electricity purchased or acquired from the main electricity grid. These are calculated applying a location-based method and per the NGER Measurement Determination 2025, Chapter 7.2, Schedule 1, Part 6.

Uncertainties and assumptions

Uncertainties and assumptions associated with the Scope 1 and Scope 2 metrics presented in this report conform to the thresholds permitted under the NGER Measurement Determinations.

Emissions quantification used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions due to different gases is subject to "inherent uncertainty". The uncertainty of the emissions estimates consists of the uncertainty associated with each of these parameters, which may include one or more of the following variables:

- energy content factor;
- emissions factor; and/or
- activity data.

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Emissions quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty due to the application of scientific models to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions due to different gases. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are measured using internal and/or external data sources, and factor in measurement uncertainty and data quality.

Global Warming Potentials are based on the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Regulations 2008 (14 October 2024 Compilation date, Compilation no. 29).

Emission types and measurement methodology

Scope 1 emissions:

The table below summarises the methodology applied for the Company's reporting of Scope 1 emissions, including key inputs and assumptions.

SOURCE CATEGORY	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TYPE	FUEL/ENERGY COMMODITY	EMISSIONS FACTOR	MATERIAL INPUTS TO DATA SOURCE
Fuel combustion	Stationary and transport energy purposes (excluding electricity generation)	Emissions released from combustion of gaseous fuels – Stationary energy purposes	Gaseous fossil fuels other than those mentioned in items 17 to 26	CO_2: 51.4 CH_4: 0.1 N_20: 0.03	Associated with acetylene. Not considered material.
Fuel combustion	Stationary and transport energy purposes (excluding electricity generation)	Emissions released from combustion of liquid fuels other than petroleum oils or greases – Stationary energy purposes	Diesel oil	CO_2: 69.9 CH_4: 0.1 N_20: 0.2	Fuel management systems associated with site bulk diesel. Relevant information provided by fuel suppliers and commercial teams.
Fuel combustion	Stationary and transport energy purposes (excluding electricity generation)	Emissions released from combustion of liquid fuels other than petroleum oils or greases – Stationary energy purposes	Liquefied petroleum gas	CO_2: 60.2 CH_4: 0.2 N_20: 0.2	Site warehouse records, separated by type and container capacity.
Fuel combustion	Stationary and transport energy purposes (excluding electricity generation)	Emissions released from combustion of liquid fuels other than petroleum oils or greases – Transport energy purposes	Diesel oil – Transport post-2004	CO_2: 69.9 CH_4: 0.01 N_20: 0.5	Generally sourced from fleet card purchases provided by Commercial Teams.
Fuel combustion	Stationary and transport energy purposes (excluding electricity generation)	Emissions released from combustion of liquid fuels other than petroleum oils or greases – Transport energy purposes	Diesel oil – Transport	CO_2: 69.9 CH_4: 0.1 N_20: 0.4	Generally sourced from fleet card purchases provided by Commercial Teams.
Fuel combustion	Stationary and transport energy purposes (excluding electricity generation)	Emissions released from combustion of liquid fuels other than petroleum oils or greases – Transport energy purposes	Gasoline (other than for use as fuel in an aircraft) – Transport post-2024	CO_2: 67.4 CH_4: 0.02 N_20: 0.2	Generally sourced from fleet card purchases provided by Commercial Teams.
Fuel combustion	Stationary and transport energy purposes (excluding electricity generation)	Emissions released from combustion of petroleum-based oils or greases	Petroleum-based oils (other than petroleum-based oil used as fuel)	CO_2: 13.9 CH_4: 0 N_20: 0	Site warehouse records.
Fuel combustion	Stationary and transport energy purposes (excluding electricity generation)	Emissions released from combustion of petroleum-based oils or greases	Petroleum-based greases	CO_2: 3.5 CH_4: 0 N_20: 0	Site warehouse records.
Fuel combustion	Emissions released from fuel use by certain industries (including electricity generation)	Electricity production – Liquid fuels	Diesel oil	CO_2: 69.9 CH_4: 0.1 N_20: 0.2	Fuel management systems associated with site bulk diesel. Relevant information provided by fuel suppliers and commercial teams.
Fugitive emissions	Underground mines	Fugitive emissions from extraction of coal	N/A	—	Technical Services Ventilation Reports
Fugitive emissions	Underground mines	Emissions released from coal mine waste gas flared	Coal mine waste gas that is captured for combustion	CO_2: 51.9 CH_4: 4.6 N_20: 0.3	Relevant to Ashton Mine only. Managed and reported by site Technical Services as part of the Technical Services Ventilation Reports
Fugitive emissions	Underground mines	Fugitive emissions from post mining activities	N/A	CH_4: 0.019	Technical Services Stockpile Report

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Fugitive emissions	Decommissioned underground mines	Fugitive emissions from decommissioned underground mines	N/A	NGER Measurement Determination, Subdivision 3.2.4.2, 3.32 Method 1 — decommissioned underground mines	EERS reporting consultant performing relevant calculations, such as flood proportion, in accordance with NGER
Fugitive emissions	Open cut mines	Fugitive emissions from extraction of coal	N/A	—	Sites calculate geological model and apply this against site-specific gas model data to determine fugitive emissions for the period
Industrial processes	Emissions of hydrofluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride gases	Emissions of sulphur hexafluoride gases from gas insulated switchgear and circuit breaker applications	N/A	—	Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) estimation based on "(a) the stated capacity of the equipment according to manufacturer's nameplate"

Scope 2 emissions:
The table below summarises the methodology applied for the Company's reporting of Scope 2 emissions, including key inputs and assumptions. Electricity invoices are the source records for the Company's Scope 2 emissions.

ACTIVITY TYPE	STATE OR TERRITORY	FY25 EMISSION FACTOR (KG CO_2e/UNIT)[A]	FY26 EMISSION FACTOR (KG CO_2e/UNIT)[B]
Purchase and loss of electricity from main electricity grid in a State or Territory	NSW	0.66	0.64
Purchase and loss of electricity from main electricity grid in a State or Territory	QLD	0.71	0.67

a For period January to June, the indirect Scope 2 emissions factors from NGER (Measurement) Determination 2008, Compilation 18 will be applied.
[b] For period July to December, the indirect Scope 2 emissions factors from NGER (Measurement) Determination 2008, Compilation 19 will be applied.

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Vulnerability of business activities to CRROs and alignment with climate-related opportunities

The Company's assets and business activities that have been assessed as vulnerable to climate transitional risks are shown in the table below.

Table: Assets and business activities vulnerable to CRROs

COMPANY PROCESS OR ACTIVITY	VULNERABLE ASSETS OR BUSINESS ACTIVITIES		EXPLANATION
	REVENUE	(%)	
Coal mining – vulnerability to climate-related physical risks	$5,779 million	100%	The impact of climate-related physical risks could affect 100% of the Company's downstream revenue due to the resulting business interruption more so than any actual physical damage to the Company's assets.
Coal mining – vulnerability to climate-related transitional risks	$5,779 million	100%	Presently, as coal mining is the Company's sole business activity, 100% of its business activities are vulnerable to climate-related transitional risks.
Coal mining – alignment with climate-related opportunities	N/A	N/A	Given the speculative and uncertain nature of climate-related opportunities, it has been determined at this point in time that an attempt to quantify the amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities would not provide useful information to primary users.

Capital deployment

Table: Amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards CRROs

METRIC	AMOUNT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, FINANCING OR INVESTMENT DEPLOYED TOWARDS CRROS
Total capital expenditure for 2025	$49,005,851
Total direct capital expenditure for 2025	$1,101,279
Total indirect capital expenditure for 2025	$47,904,572

Note: The majority of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards CRROs in 2025 related to water management and dust suppression projects. In the case of water management, these works related to a range of measures designed to improve overall surface water management across sites. Examples include water pumping infrastructure, stormwater drainage and retention dams. Regarding dust suppression, key projects focused on reducing dust levels through the acquisition and deployment of water trucks.

CLIMATE TARGETS

The Company has not set voluntary climate or emissions reduction targets. Six of the Company's mines are required to meet mandatory net Scope 1 emissions intensity reduction targets in line with legal obligations under the Australian Government's Safeguard Mechanism.

The Safeguard Mechanism is a regulatory scheme that applies to facilities whose covered annual Scope 1 emissions exceed the default threshold of 100,000 tCO_2-e per Australian fiscal year (July to June). Emissions that exceed a facility's baseline must be offset by surrendering either ACCUs or Safeguard Mechanism Credits (**SMCs**). SMCs can be used to offset carbon emissions in the future or traded with other Safeguard Mechanism facilities. For each ACCU/SMC transaction, the Company assesses the ACCU's suitability with consideration given to location, type and quality in accordance with the Company's Carbon Credit Policy.

Within the reporting boundaries, the Company has operational control of four facilities whose annual emissions are above the 100,000 tCO_2-e threshold, being Ashton, Moolarben, Warkworth and Yarrabee. Joint ventures not operated by the Company but which also fall under the Safeguard Mechanism (and are reported by the respective responsible emitter) are Hunter Valley Operations and Middlemount. Each facility has a production adjusted baseline approved by the Clean Energy Regulator (**CER**). Under the Safeguard Mechanism, facilities are required to increase the proportion of industry-specific emissions intensities vis-à-vis site specific emissions intensities. Existing coal mines currently have a higher weighting towards facility-specific values, transitioning to a 50:50 split by 2030.

The reformed Safeguard Mechanism, which commenced on 1 July 2023, applies a decline rate to facilities' baselines so that they are reduced progressively over time on a trajectory consistent with achieving Australia's emission reduction targets. All Safeguard Mechanism facilities within the boundary of this report were classified as 'existing facilities' and applied to the CER to set their facility-specific emissions intensity values using historic emissions intensity data.

Following the completion of the FY25 Section 19 report, as expected, three facilities were confirmed to have exceeded their FY25 Scope 1 baselines. These facilities were Ashton, Warkworth and Yarrabee, with a total carbon liability of 830,661 tCO_2-e. ACCUs will be surrendered to offset excess emissions at each facility by 1 April 2026. As Moolarben Scope 1 emissions were below its Safeguard Mechanism baseline, the site generated 39,794 SMCs, which can be used to offset carbon emissions in the future or traded with other Safeguard Mechanism facilities.

The Company is committed to reporting on its climate-related impacts, and is monitoring key metrics, such as Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, energy consumption and emissions intensity, which are reported publicly in the Company's annual P4 Report.

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Additional supporting target-related information

The information below describes additional supporting climate target-related information as required to be reported under AASB S2, noting that the Company has not set climate-related targets. The Company has requirements under the Safeguard Mechanism for its facilities to comply with their Scope 1 emissions annual baseline decline rates.

Table: Additional supporting target-related information

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
The metric used to set the target	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2-e).
The objective of the target (for example, mitigation, adaptation or conformance with science-based initiatives)	Specific to facilities covered by the Safeguard Mechanism and determined in relation to each facility pursuant to legal requirements.
The part of the entity to which the target applies	Within the boundary of this report, the Company has operational control of four Safeguard Mechanism facilities, being Ashton, Moolarben, Warkworth and Yarrabee. Non-operated JVs Hunter Valley Operations and Middlemount are also captured by the Safeguard Mechanism.
The period over which the target applies	12 months based on the Australian fiscal year period (July to June).
The base period from which progress is measured	All Safeguard Mechanism facilities within the boundary of this report were classified as 'existing facilities' and applied to the CER to set their facility-specific emissions intensity values using historic emissions intensity data. This was based on the facility-specific values using the middle three values over a five-year period from FY18 to FY22.
Any milestones and interim targets	N/A
If the target is quantitative, whether it is an absolute target or an intensity target	Intensity-based, as the baseline changes in line with production levels.
How the latest international agreement on climate change, including jurisdictional commitments that arise from that agreement, has informed the target	The Safeguard Mechanism is a legislative vehicle to support Australia's Nationally Determined Contribution and targets set in Australia's *Climate Change Act 2022* (Cth), which are Australia's formal emissions reductions commitments under the Paris Agreement.
Whether the target and the methodology for setting the target has been validated by a third party	The underlying data and calculations applied to establish each facility's site-specific Emissions Intensity Determination (EID) was subject to reasonable assurance in accordance with Section 17 of the NGER (Safeguard Mechanism) Rule 2015.
The entity's processes for reviewing the target	Of the facilities within the Company's operational control, Management and the HSEC Committee annual reviews the NGER report data submitted to the CER.
The metrics used to monitor progress towards reaching the target	The Company is committed to reporting its emissions data and working towards reducing its GHG emissions. Its approach includes tracking and disclosing key metrics, such as Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, energy consumption and emissions intensity.
Any revisions to the target and an explanation for those revisions	The Company is aware of the Australian Government's intended review of the Safeguard Mechanism policy settings in 2026–27, which may lead to reforms of the Safeguard Mechanism. Once the review is completed, the Company will address its outcomes as required.
The greenhouse gases that are covered by the target	The six greenhouse gases covered by NGER - carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons.
Whether Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions are covered by the target	Scope 1 emissions only.
Whether the target is a gross emissions target or net emissions target	Net emissions target.
Whether the target was derived using a sectoral decarbonisation approach	The Safeguard Mechanism contributes to the achievement of Australia's Industry Sector Plan
The extent to which, and how, achieving any net emissions target relies on the use of carbon credits	Any emissions that exceed a facility's baseline are to be offset by surrendering either ACCUs or SMCs. The extent to which carbon credits would be relied on depends on various operational and economic factors at each facility and would be determined at the relevant time that surrender liability arises.
Which third-party scheme(s) will verify or certify the carbon credits	The CER is responsible for the legislation that governs both the ACCU Scheme and the Safeguard Mechanism under which SMCs are generated. The CER oversees the issuance of ACCUs for carbon abatement projects and SMCs for facilities that emit below their baselines.
The type of carbon credit, including whether the underlying offset will be nature-based or based on technological carbon removals, and whether the underlying offset is achieved through carbon reduction or removal	For each ACCU/SMC transaction, the Company assesses the ACCU quality with consideration given to ACCU location, type and quality in accordance with its Carbon Credit Policy.
Any other factors necessary for users of general-purpose financial reports to understand the credibility and integrity of the carbon credits the entity plans to use (for example, assumptions regarding the permanence of the carbon offset)	Nil

Accountants & Advisors

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT ON SPECIFIED SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURES OF YANCOAL AUSTRALIA LIMITED

To the members of Yancoal Australia Limited

Review Conclusion

We have conducted a review of the following specified Sustainability Disclosures in the Sustainability Report of Yancoal Australia Limited (the Entity) for the year ended 31 December 2025 as required by Australian Standards on Sustainability Assurance ASSA 5010 *Timeline for Audits and Reviews of Information in Sustainability Reports under the Corporations Act 2001* issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB):

Sustainability Disclosures	Reporting requirement of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* (AASB S2) (including related general disclosures required by Appendix D)	Location in Sustainability Report
Governance	Paragraphs 6	Pages 156 - 160
Strategy – Risks and Opportunities	Subparagraphs 9(a), 10(a) and 10(b)	Pages 168 - 172
Scope 1 & 2 Emissions	Subparagraphs 29(a)(i)(1) to (2) and 29(a)(ii) to (v)	Pages 176 - 179

The requirements of AASB S2 identified in the table above form the criteria relevant to the specified Sustainability Disclosures and apply under Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act 2001 (the Act).

We have not become aware of any matter in the course of our review that makes us believe that the Sustainability Disclosures specified in the table above do not comply with Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Basis for Conclusion

Our review has been conducted in accordance with Australian Standard on Sustainability Assurance ASSA 5000 General Requirements for Sustainability Assurance Engagements (ASSA 5000) issued by the AUASB. Our review includes obtaining limited assurance about whether the specified Sustainability Disclosures are free from material misstatement.

In applying the relevant criteria, we note that subsection 296C(1) of the Act includes a requirement to comply with AASB S2.

Our conclusion is based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained in accordance with ASSA 5000. The procedures in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, an audit. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an audit been performed. See the 'Summary of the Work Performed' section of our report below.

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Our responsibilities under ASSA 5000 are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section of this report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the applicable ethical requirements of APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited (November 2018 incorporating all amendments to July 2025) (the Code), together with the ethical requirements in the Act, that are relevant to our review of the specified Sustainability Disclosures and public interest entities in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Act, which has been given to the directors of the Entity, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Our firm applies Australian Standard on Quality Management 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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

Other Information

The directors of the Entity are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Entity's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025 including the financial report and sustainability report but does not include the specified sustainability disclosures.

Our conclusion on the specified Sustainability Disclosures does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our review of the specified Sustainability Disclosures, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the specified Sustainability Disclosures, or our knowledge obtained when conducting the review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities for the specified Sustainability Disclosures

The Directors of the Entity are responsible for:

- The preparation of the specified Sustainability Disclosures in accordance with the Act, and
- designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control necessary to enable the preparation of the specified Sustainability Disclosures, in accordance with the Act that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Inherent Limitations in Preparing the specified Sustainability Disclosures

The Sustainability Report contains forward-looking information, including climate scenarios, assumptions, projections, forecasts and estimates. Such information is inherently uncertain and may not materialise as anticipated. We do not provide assurance in respect of this prospective information.

Greenhouse gas emissions quantification are subject to significant measurement uncertainty, which arises because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases. The comparability of sustainability information between entities and over time may be affected by inconsistencies in the methods to estimate or measure those emissions, due to different, but acceptable, methods applied.

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Auditor's Responsibilities

Our objectives are to plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether the specified Sustainability Disclosures are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a review report that includes our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the specified Sustainability Disclosures.

As part of a review in accordance with ASSA 5000, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement. We also:

- perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement, to identify and assess the risks of material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, at the disclosure level but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Design and perform procedures responsive to assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level. 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.

Summary of the Work Performed

A review is a limited assurance engagement and involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the specified Sustainability Disclosures. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level, whether due to fraud or error.

In conducting our review, the procedures we performed included, but were not limited to:

- Documented our understanding of the Entity's systems of internal control as it applies to the specified Sustainability Disclosures,
- Made enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for the specified Sustainability Disclosures,
- Considered the process followed by the Entity to identify material climate related risks and opportunities
- Documented our understanding of governance structures, reviewed related charters and inspected minutes of meetings of governance bodies
- Assessed the appropriateness of organisational and operational reporting boundaries adopted
- Conducted analytical procedures over emissions data
- Considered appropriateness of measurement methodologies applied and re-perfromed related calculations
- Agreed activity data to source documentation
- Engaged subject matter expert to review complex fugitive emission calculation methodologies
- Evaluated the presentation of the specified sustainability disclosures against the requirements of AASB S2

SW

SW Audit
Chartered Accountants

Tom Mullarkey

Tom Mullarkey
Partner
Melbourne, 25 February 2026

GLOSSARY

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The glossary contains terms used in the Financial Results and the Sustainability Report. In instances where the usage differs, the terms are defined separately within the Sustainability Report.

AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
ACCC	Australian Competition & Consumer Commission
ACCU	Australian Carbon Credit Units
ACH	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
AGM	Annual General Meeting
ALRA	Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)
AMI	Aurelia Metals Ltd
Aon	Aon Hewitt
APLMA	Asia Pacific Loan Market Association
API5	All Published Index 5 – 5,500 kCal coal index
ARMC	Audit and Risk Management Committee
ARTC	Australian Rail Track Corporation
ASIC	Australian Securities and Investments Commission
ASRS	Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards
ASX	The Australian Securities Exchange
ASX Recommendations	ASX Corporate Governance Council's Principles and Recommendations
AusIMM	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Board	Yancoal's board of directors
CEC	Chair of the Executive Committee
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CER	Clean Energy Regulator
CFR	Cost and Freight contract
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CGU	Cash-Generating Unit
CHPP	Coal Handling and Preparation Plant
China Cinda	China Cinda Asset Management Co., Ltd
Cinda	Cinda (HK) Holdings Company Limited Group
Coal & Allied	Coal & Allied Industries Ltd
CODM	Chief Operating Decision Makers
Coke (steel making)	A grey, hard, and porous fuel with a high carbon content and few impurities, made by heating coal or oil in the absence of air.
Continuing Connected Transactions	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong requires disclosure of 'Continuing Connected Transactions' which are connected transactions involving the provision of goods or services, which are carried out on a continuing or recurring basis and are expected to extend over a period of time. They are usually transactions in the ordinary and usual course of business of the issuer. Connected transactions are transactions with connected persons, and specified categories of transactions with third parties that may confer benefits on connected persons through their interests in the entities involved in the transactions.
COP26	2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference of Parties
COP27	2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference of Parties
COP28	2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference of Parties
Costs Target Awards	Costs Target vesting condition
COVID-19	Novel Coronavirus
CVR	Contingent Value Right
Deferred Share Rights	Rights to Yancoal shares with no dividend equivalent payments that vest over time subject to remaining employed
DE&I	The Yancoal Diversity, Equity and Inclusion strategy
Directions	NSW Government domestic coal reservation directions
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
EBIT	Earnings Before Interest and Tax
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation
ECL	Expected Credit Losses
EGM	Executive General Manager
EPS	Earnings per share
EPS Awards	Earnings per share vesting condition
ESA	Executive Service Agreement
ESG	Environment, Social and Governance
Executive KMPs	Nominated members of the Executive Committee
Executives	Comprise the executive directors and Executive KMPs

GLOSSARY

FAR	Fixed Annual Remuneration
FAS	Free Alongside Ship
FOB / FOB Cash Costs	Free On Board Cash Costs (excluding royalties)
FVTPL	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
FVTOCI	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income
GCNewc	GlobalCOAL Newcastle 6,000kCal NAR Index
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GiLTS	Gladstone Island Long Term Securities
HK Code	Corporate Governance Code in Appendix 14
HK Listing Rules	Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
HKEx	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong
HKExnews	Website for regulatory filings and disclosures of listed issuers on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong
HSEC Committee	Health, Safety, Environment and Community Committee
HVO	The Hunter Valley Operations mine
HVO Entities	HVO Coal Sales Pty Ltd, HV Operations Pty Ltd and HVO Services Pty Ltd
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IEAA	Independent Environmental Assurance Audit
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ISSB	International Sustainability Standards Board
JORC	Joint Ore Reserves Committee
KMP	Key Management Personnel comprise the Directors of the Company and nominated members of the Executive Committees.
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LOM	Life of Mine
LPR	Loan Prime Rate
LTI/LTIP	Long-term incentive plan
LTIFR	The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate is the number of lost time injuries occurring in a workplace per 1 million hours worked.
MCA	Minerals Council of Australia
Metallurgical coal	A collective term applied to coal used in the steel making process
Mineral Reserve	Parts of a Mineral Resource that can, at present, be economically mined. The two categories define an increasing level of geological confidence with Probable at the low end and Proved at the high end.
Mineral Resource	The concentration of material of economic interest in or on the earth's crust. The three categories define an increasing level of geological confidence with Inferred at the low end, then Indicated, and Measured at the high end.
Model Code	Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers
MND	Monadelphous Group Ltd
Moolarben JV	Moolarben Coal Joint Venture
MTW	The Mount Thorley Warkworth Mine
NAR	Net As Received
NCIG	Newcastle Coal Infrastructure Group is a coal export terminal in Newcastle, New South Wales
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGER	National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting
NRC	Nomination and Remuneration Committee
NSW	New South Wales
NSWMC	New South Wales Mineral Council
PBT	Profit Before Tax
PCI Coal	Pulverised Coal Injection coal is used heat source and supplementary fuel in the steel making process to reduce coke consumption.
Performance Rights	Rights to Yancoal shares with no dividend equivalent payments that vest over time subject to meeting performance criteria and remaining employed
Period	The 12 months ending 31 December 2025
PRD	Performance Review and Development
Protocol	Board Performance Evaluation Protocol
PWCS	Port Waratah Coal Services is a coal export terminal in Newcastle, New South Wales.
QLD	Queensland
ROM Coal	Run Of Mine Coal, the coal volume initially extracted from the mine
ROM tonnes	Run of Mine tonnes
Saleable coal	Coal volume remaining after processing to remove non-coal material
Scope 1 emissions	Scope 1 covers direct emissions from owned or controlled sources; for example emissions released from coal during the mining process
Scope 2 emissions	Scope 2 covers indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling consumed by the reporting company
Scope 3 emissions	Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions that occur in a company's value chain; for example the emissions real during combustion of coal by the end users

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GLOSSARY

Semi-soft coking coal	Used to produce coke for the steel-making process, but it produces a low coke quality and more impurities compared to hard coking coal
Services	IT services, which comprise the granting of the permission to use the Company's hardware or software and the provision of IT support services
SFO	Hong Kong Securities and Futures Ordinance
Shandong Energy	Shandong Energy Group Co. Ltd
SMCs	Safeguard Mechanism Credits
STI/STIP	Short-term incentive plan
TCFD	The Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures was established by the Financial Stability Board to develop a set of voluntary, consistent disclosure recommendations for use by companies in providing information to investors, lenders and insurance underwriters about their climate-related financial risks.
tCO2-e	Emissions equivalent to a tonne of carbon dioxide emissions; it is the standard unit in carbon accounting to quantify greenhouse gas emissions.
The Company, parent entity or Yancoal	Yancoal Australia Ltd
The Group	Yancoal Australia Ltd and its controlled entities
Thermal coal	A collective term applied to coal suited to combustion to generate electricity or other purposes
Treasury Shares	Shares repurchased and held by an issuer in treasury, as authorised but the laws of the issuer's place of incorporation and its articles of association or equivalent constitutional documents which, for the purpose of the HK Listing Rules, include shares repurchased by an issuer and held or deposited in the HKEx Central Clearing and Settlement System for sale on HKEx.
TRI & DI	Total Recordable Injuries & Disease Injuries
TRIFR	The Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate is the number of fatalities, lost time injuries, substitute work, and other injuries requiring treatment by a medical professional per million hours worked
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UOP	Units of Production
VWAP	Volume Weighted Average Price gives the average price a security has traded at throughout a period, based on both volume and price
Watagan	Watagan Mining Company Pty Ltd
WGEA	Australian Workplace Gender & Equality Agency
WICET	Wiggins Island Coal Export Terminal is a coal export terminal in at Gladstone, Queensland
WIPS	Wiggins Island Preference Shares
YLA	Yancoal Learning Academy
Yankuang	Yankuang Group Corporation Ltd
Yankuang Energy	Yankuang Energy Group Company Limited
Yanzhou	Yanzhou Coal Mining Company Ltd
YIT	Yancoal International Trading Company Limited

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

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Ning Yue

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[4] At date of publication